

OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW & SECURITY INSTITUTIONS



OROLSI



DEPARTMENT OF
PEACE OPERATIONS





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OROLSI

is comprised of five components:

United Nations Police Division (PD)



Where requested and mandated, United Nations Police (UNPOL) supports Member States to realize effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police services that serve and protect the population. UNPOL builds and supports police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and maintain public order and safety in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights norms. The United Nations Police Division supports UNPOL by selecting, recruiting, deploying and rotating personnel in UN peace operations; developing policy and guidance; providing strategic and operational support, including through the Standing Police Capacity; and facilitating assessments and evaluations. To foster system-wide operational and policy coherence in UN policing, it also facilitates the work of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Policing, which is co-chaired by DPO and UNODC.

Justice and Corrections Service (JCS)



The Justice and Corrections Service serves as a center of expertise on justice and corrections areas and supports the work of justice and corrections components in United Nations peace operations and other UN entities. JCS assists nationally-led efforts to strengthen the rule of law, deliver essential justice and prison services, and strengthen criminal justice systems. Aimed at sustaining peace and preventing conflict, this assistance seeks to enable durable political solutions by addressing crimes that fuel conflict and extend rule of law institutions in conflict-affected areas. The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity is the rapid response team of JCS that deploys specialized expertise to missions and UNCT partners through targeted and time-bound rule of law interventions, including during transitions.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDRS)



By removing weapons from armed groups and taking individuals out of these groups, 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, Community Violence Reduction is a key DDR approach used to reduce grassroots-level tensions, creating social cohesion and conflict resolution opportunities — opening space for political processes and DDR. The DDRS Standing Capacity, deployable to UN field operations and non-UN Mission settings, provides DDR-related support, including planning and transition processes. DDRS develops policy and guidance through the DDR Inter-Agency Working Group co-chaired with the United Nations Development Programme.

Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)



Security Sector Reform features prominently in the mandates of UN peace operations and is increasingly recognized as an essential element of post-conflict peacebuilding. OROLSI's SSR Unit (SSRU) provides a forum for global discussions and takes the lead in developing authoritative, practical guidance — based on good practices and consultations with partners. When the UN engages with a country on SSR, we seek to strengthen the entire security sector architecture by working with authorities to engage in a comprehensive, gender-sensitive and society-wide consultative processes that facilitates an inclusive approach to the design and delivery of national security.

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)



Established in 1997, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) leads, coordinates, and implements projects and programmes to mitigate the threats posed by explosive ordnance to the benefit of millions of people worldwide. UNMAS provides Member States, the United Nations system and its leadership, as well as the mine sector at large, with authoritative, impartial expertise and experience acquired through its humanitarian, development, peace operations and peacebuilding assistance to affected countries, as well as through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and diplomatic processes.



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



Alexandre Zouev sworn-in as the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions in 2017.



Alexandre Zouev, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the Department of Peace Operations, briefs the Security Council meeting on maintenance of international peace and security, with a focus on security sector reform. Credit: UN Photo/Manuel Elías

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

As of January 2019, **Secretary-General António Guterres** requested OROLSI to function 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 and advisory support to rule of law and security sector institutions, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, and mine action. It will ensure systematic collaboration with all relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors as is currently done through the Global Focal Point . . . and inter-agency working groups on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration." (*Report of 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 supporting peacekeeping operations and special political missions; recruiting thousands of professionals for international deployment; mobilizing resources for vital programmes; developing doctrine, guidance and training; and partnering with United Nations entities, Member States, regional organizations and academia.

Through its five components — UN Police Division; Justice and Corrections Service; Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section; Security Sector Reform Unit; and UN Mine Action Service — OROLSI field personnel comprises over 15,000 rule of law and security professionals. As an operational imperative, OROLSI prioritizes increasing the number of women personnel and has set targets to achieve its goals in line with the United Nations Strategy on Gender Parity.



OROLSI is, first and foremost, field-oriented:

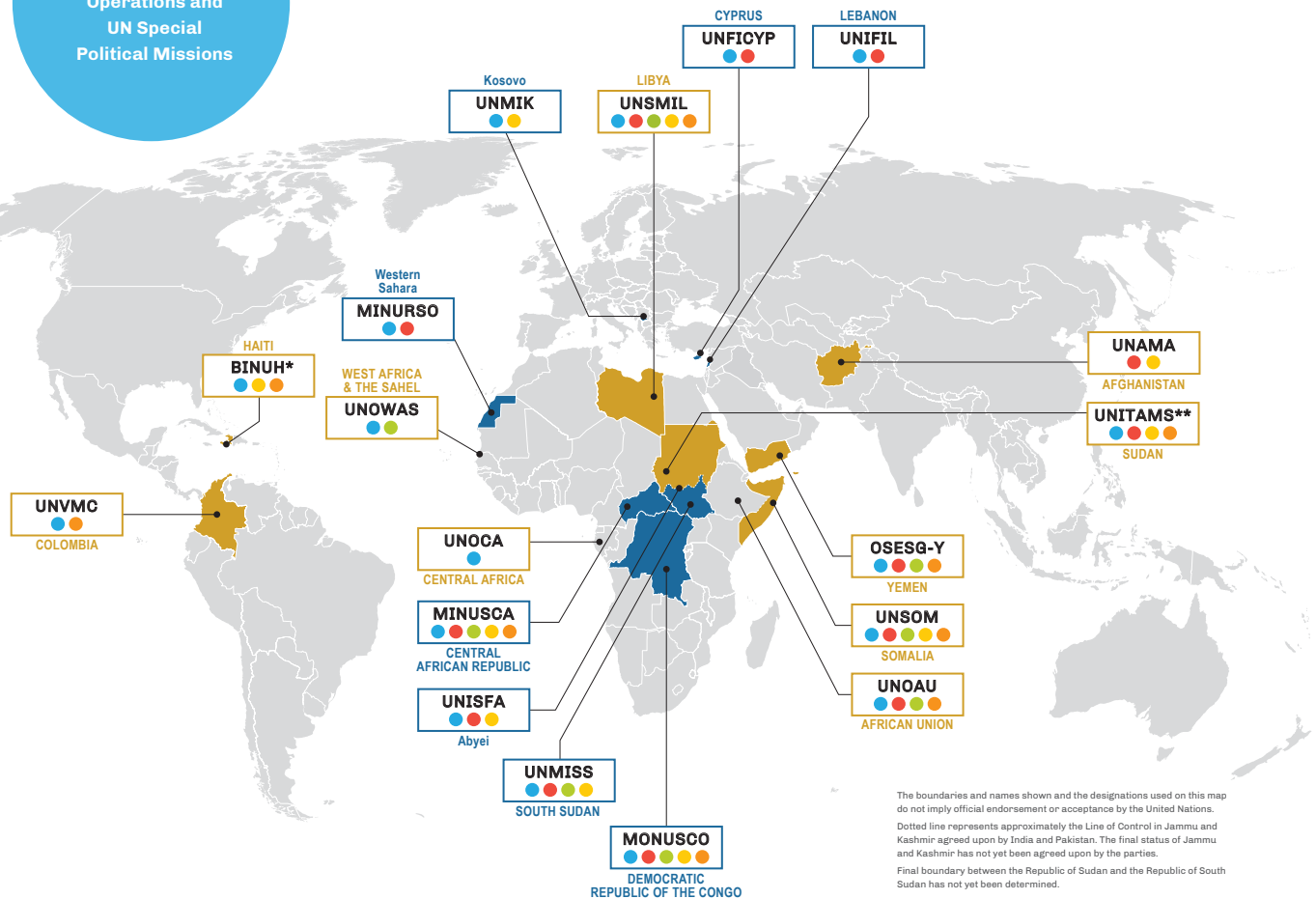
DEPLOYED IN

8 PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS

DEPLOYED IN/SUPPORTING

10 SPECIAL POLITICAL
MISSIONS

OROLSI Deployments
to UN Peacekeeping
Operations and
UN Special
Political Missions



- UN POLICE
- UN MINE ACTION SERVICE
- SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
- JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS
- DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION



United Nations Police Division

PREVENTING CONFLICT, SUSTAINING PEACE



Contributing to the 2030 Agenda

About 10,000 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.

At Headquarters, as the designated focal point on policing and law enforcement matters for the United Nations system and through its contributions to the Inter-Agency Task Force on Policing on behalf of the Department of Peace Operations (along with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), the Police Division provides strategic-level coordination on policing-related guidance, training, performance and operational initiatives, in complementarity to the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law and the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group.

These efforts adhere to the rule of law, advance Action for Peacekeeping Plus and the Sustainable Development Goals, and promote and protect international human rights, as underscored by Security Council resolutions 2447 (2018), 2382 (2017) and 2185 (2014), PRST 1997/38, reports of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing (A/74/223, S/2018/1183, S/2016/952 and A/66/615), as well as contribute to the advancement of gender equality and the Women, Peace and Security agenda.



UNPOL

about 10,000

AUTHORIZED UNITED NATIONS
POLICE (UNPOL) OFFICERS

129

CONTRIBUTING
COUNTRIES
(SINCE 1990)

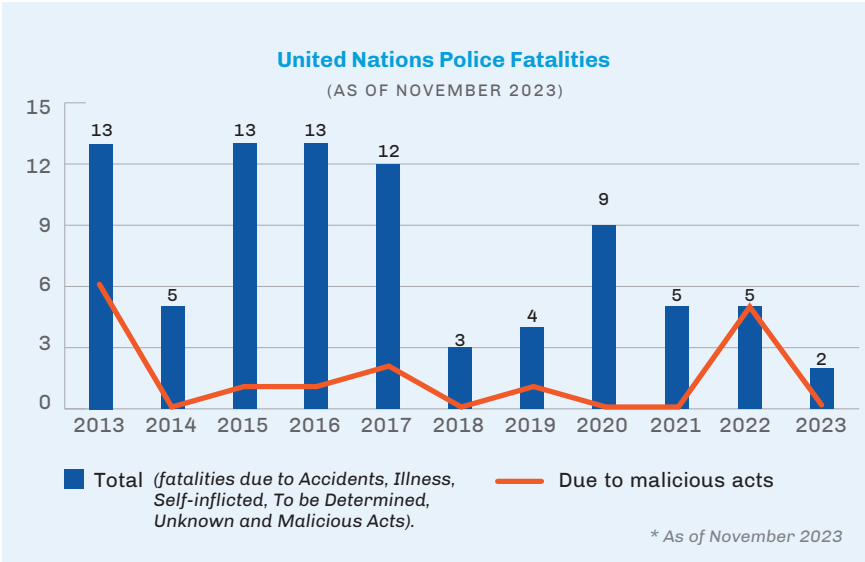
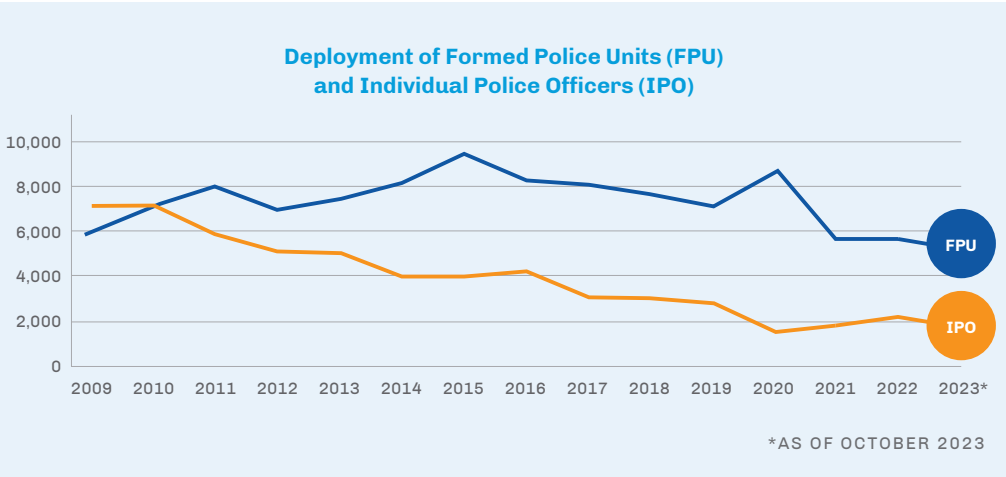
16

UNITED NATIONS
PEACE
OPERATIONS

FIGURES AS OF OCTOBER 2023

Capacities and Capabilities

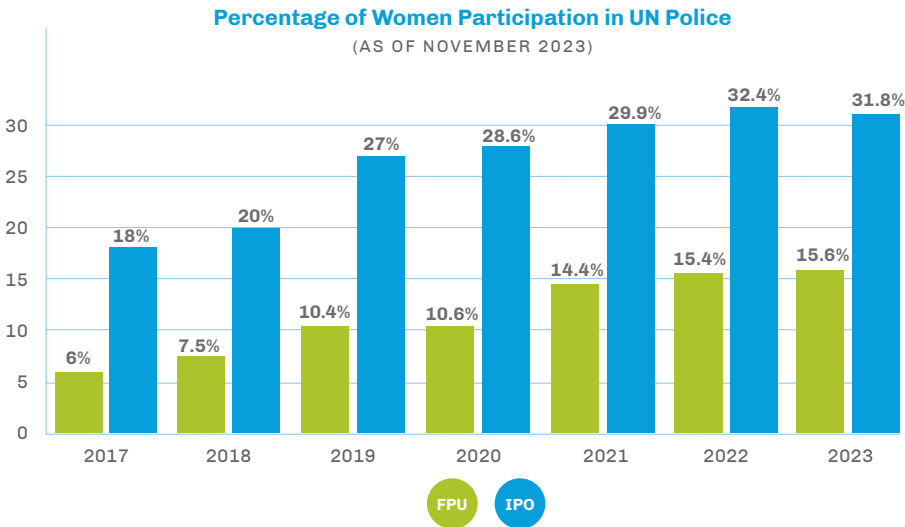
Through formed police units, individual police officers, specialized teams and civilian experts, UNPOL pursues community-oriented and intelligence-led policing approaches to effectively contribute to: the protection of civilians; prevent and address, among other things, sexual and gender-based violence 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 in line with Security Council resolution 2436 (2018) and fulfill its obligations under the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, the Police Division is working closely with host States and Police Contributing Countries to meet the increasing demand for specialized policing expertise in areas such as investigations and forensics, transnational organized crime, such as against the environment or the trafficking of persons, or public order management, while at the same time implementing the Action Plan to Improve the Security of Police Peacekeepers (S/RES/2436 and A/74/223). To this end, UNPOL's support in investigations has proven essential to ensuring accountability for serious crimes against all peacekeepers.

Advancing Gender Equality

The Women, Peace and Security agenda centers on the need for women's active and effective participation in peace and security as established in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1889 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2493 (2019). In 2015, the United Nations Security Council called to **double the number of uniformed women deployed to UN peace operations** (S/RES/2242). In line with this and the Secretary-General's System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity, DPO developed the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (2018-2028) with targets for uniformed women personnel. Action plans have been developed to achieve targets requiring sustained Member State commitment. Women Police Officers lead half of UN Police components in UN peace operations.





Standing Police Capacity



SPC expert with IPOs and the South Sudanese National Police Services (SSNPS) Human Resources and Training Director, on a tour of the SSNPS Buluku Training Centre following its renovation by UNMISS Bangladesh Engineers. Photo Credit: UNMISS, 2023.

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DEPLOYMENTS & CONSULTANCIES

36

STAFF MEMBERS

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's two core functions are:

- providing the start-up capability for the police component of a new UN peace operation;
- assisting existing UN peace operations through the provision of police and other law enforcement advice and expertise.

In addition, it may be requested to provide expertise to other UN partners, such as DPPA and UN agencies, funds and programmes.

Standing Police Capacity (SPC) PRESENCE IN THE FIELD

Since its inception in 2007, the SPC supported the start-up missions in Chad (2007-8), Guinea-Bissau (2010), Sierra Leone (2011), Abyei (2011), South Sudan (2011), Mali (2013), the Central African Republic (2013), Libya (2011 and 2016) and, most recently, Yemen (2018) and South Sudan (2020-2021).

Its second core function has evolved due to changing operating environments and the demands of host States and the Organization's prioritization of preventative measures. In 2018, Member States endorsed the Secretary-General's vision for OROLSI as a United Nations system-wide service provider (A/RES/72/262.C). The SPC 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.

This work was acknowledged by the Security Council in its resolution 2382 (2017) where it welcomed the work of the SPC in providing a rapid, coherent, effective and responsive start-up and assistance capability for the police components of United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions as well as support to other United Nations entities, including the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law arrangement.

The costs of an SPC deployment are borne by the requesting entity or through the use

of extra-budgetary resources, such as those generously donated by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 2019. Most recent examples of SPC deployments include support to the police components in UNMISS on strategic planning and capacity building, in MONUSCO on transition planning and election security, and in UNFICYP on the implementation of the OPSP recommendations and the establishment of a new checkpoint. The SPC also participated in an assessment exercise in MINURSO and, jointly with the JCSC, provided in UNISFA complementary strategic capacity on the ground in moving the rollout and implementation of the Rule of Law Support Strategy forward.

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, Haiti and Darfur, and most recently DRC, as well as the work of the Police Division Performance Task Force. This knowledge has proven invaluable for the further operationalization of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing through the implementation of the United Nations Police Training Architecture Programme, which advances the professionalization of United Nations policing.





Justice and Corrections Service

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



Mambasa, Ituri province, DR Congo: Mobile court hearing session convened by the Tribunal Militaire de Garnison of Bunia in Mambasa with the technical, financial and logistical support of the Prosecution Support Cell, through the Joint Justice Reform Support Programme. MONUSCO/JCS Bunia

The Justice and Corrections Service (JCS) serves as a centre of expertise on justice, corrections and related rule of law areas within the United Nations Secretariat and supports the work of justice and corrections components in United Nations peace operations and other United Nations entities.

From its Headquarters in New York, JCS coordinates strategic and operational support on mandate delivery, strengthens Member State support, leverages partnerships and establishes policy priorities.

Through its rapid response team in Brindisi, Italy, JCS provides field-based advice and specialized expertise to field missions and other field presences.

Together, JCS assists host countries to deliver essential justice and prison services, strengthen criminal justice systems, and facilitate rule of law reforms. This includes promoting accountability for serious crimes that fuel conflict, extending justice and corrections institutions in conflict-affected areas, and by enhancing prison security and management.

Justice and corrections interventions encourage the peaceful resolution and 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 conflict prevention, contribute to durable political solutions, and advance SDG 16.

To further the realization of the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations through the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P/A4P+), JCS actively seeks and maintains partnerships with United Nations and external actors, notably through the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP), 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 United Nations peacekeepers.

EXPERTISE AND FIELD PRESENCE

120 JUDICIAL AFFAIRS
OFFICERS
+
210 CORRECTIONS
OFFICERS

help to protect civilians, combat impunity, extend State authority and advance stabilization in 10 peacekeeping operations and special political missions: BINUH, MINUSCA, MONUSCO, UNAMA, UNISFA, UNITAMS, UNMIK, UNMISS, UNSMIL, and UNSOM.

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

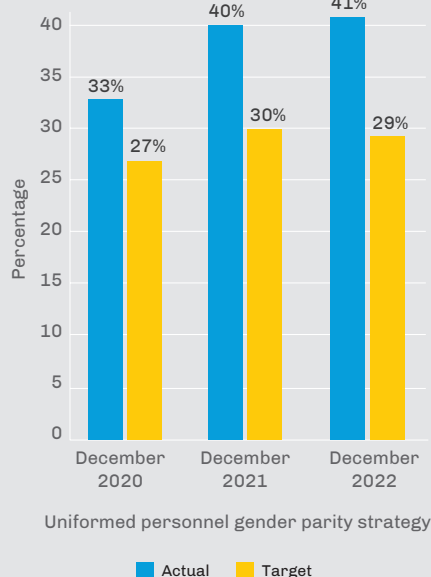
1. **Strengthening national criminal accountability** and mechanisms to investigate and prosecute serious crimes fueling conflict, such as in the Central African Republic, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan.
2. **Restoring and extending accountable rule of law institutions**, including, justice and corrections services, in conflict-affected areas, and strengthening governance through key reforms.
3. **Enhancing prison conditions, security and management** (including of high-risk detainees) to mitigate the destabilizing effects of prison breakouts, disturbances and risks of radicalization.



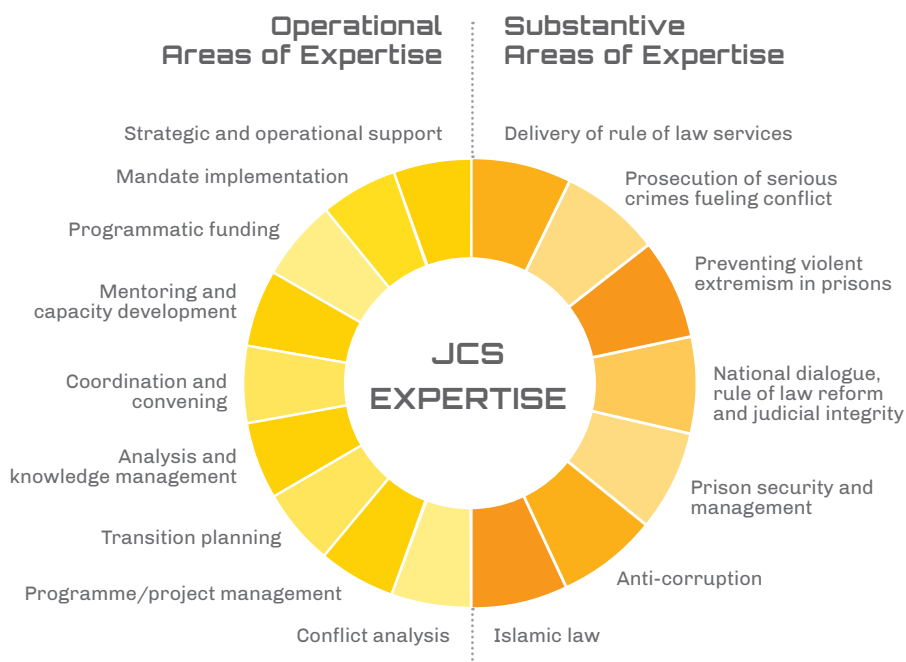
Did you know?

Security Council resolution 2447 (2018) on police, justice and corrections recognizes the importance of enhancing police, justice, and corrections services in host countries and emphasizes that rule of law at the national level is one of the key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

Women serving as justice and corrections government-provided personnel (%)



The United Nations **Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (ToE)**, created by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009), works to coherently deliver specialized assistance to national authorities in combating impunity for sexual violence in conflict. Composed of experts from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, DPO (JCS), OHCHR and UNDP, the ToE has undertaken missions and deployments to Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur) and Syria, providing expertise in criminal investigation and prosecution, support to the development of action plans and legislative reforms and protection of victims and witnesses.



EXAMPLES OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS WORK

- The Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic (CAR), operational since 2018, has 24 cases under investigation and completed its first trial in October 2022 and first final judgement was issued by the Appeals Chamber in July 2023. The national strategy on the demilitarization of the penitentiary system is being implemented. 300 civilian penitentiary personnel are being recruited, trained and deployed.
- The Courts of Appeal in CAR resumed functioning and have sentenced more than 500 persons for murder, crimes against peacekeepers, conflict-related sexual violence and other serious crimes.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with the support of the Prosecution Support Cells, close to 1,330 files in cases of international crimes, involving more than 2,379 accused persons, have been processed, with more than 1,859 convictions and sentences, of which 50% were of members of security forces, 24% members of armed groups and 26% civilians.
- Enhanced technical and strategic support in 12 priority prisons in DRC, with 12 prison intelligence cells established that have prevented 6 major prison attacks, and the establishment of a National Training School to further national corrections capacity.
- Access to justice in under-served areas in South Sudan continues to be expanded through the deployment of mobile civilian, military, and mixed statutory/customary courts, which contribute to renewed trust in the justice system and increased accountability, including for inter-communal and cattle-migration-related violence. Support is provided to national prison services to integrate former combatants into their ranks as part of national security sector reform efforts.
- In Mali, as of June 2023 (termination of the mandate of MINUSMA), 255 individuals charged for terrorism-related crimes have been brought to trial by the *Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé*, before the Criminal Court of Bamako, leading to 208 convictions with sentences ranging from 18 months to life imprisonment, as well as, death penalty (automatically commuted to life imprisonment as per a moratorium signed by Mali) and 47 acquittals.
- In 2023, 20 out of the 23 tribunals in northern and central Mali are partially operational (in terms of viable infrastructures, deployment of judicial officials, hearings being conducted), including seven out of eight relocated courts. Limited criminal accountability for serious violations undermines efforts to diffuse conflict.



Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

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 United Nations peace operations and other field presences by means of two core functions:

- Providing the start-up capability for rule of law, justice and corrections components in peace operations and providing support for the planning and early implementation of transitions; and
- Reinforcing existing United Nations field missions and where appropriate, other United Nations field presences and entities, in the areas of rule of law, justice and corrections, by providing time-limited and targeted support through deployments to field missions and offices facing staffing shortages, surge requirements or requiring specific expertise.
- Additionally, when appropriate conducting needs assessments or reviews of rule of law, justice and corrections components or providing analysis of relevant rule of law issues to assist United Nations field missions and presences in determining risks and challenges in the implementation of their mandate priorities and analyzing their overall performance.



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DEPLOYMENTS
SINCE 2011

7
STAFF
MEMBERS

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

In recent years, assistance from JCSC was in particular demand to advance rule of law transition planning, implementation and lessons learned / legacy studies in Mali, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Haiti and Liberia. JCSC also provided start-up support to BINUH and UNITAMS, *inter alia* through a transition-related deployment to UNAMID. Moreover, the Capacity provided specific expertise in substantive areas, such as: the investigation and prosecution of destabilizing crimes in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (CAR), DRC, and Mali; anti-corruption in Afghanistan; and prison security and reform, with a specific focus on prison intelligence and information in the DRC and Mali. JCSC was also requested to strengthen planning capacities for the successful design and implementation of projects funded with assessed funds

(programmatic funding) or through other funding sources in the areas of justice and corrections, including in CAR, Libya, Mali, and Sudan. Beyond its work for peace operations, JCSC has also deployed to UN Women in Haiti, to UNDP in CAR, Djibouti and Lesotho, to UNODC in Burkina Faso and Mauritania, and engaged in assessments in non-mission settings (The Gambia, and Ghana) in addition to the design of a prisoner classification tool for high-risk inmates in Burkina Faso (requested by the Resident Coordinator). Furthermore, JCSC engaged with UN regional offices in Central Africa (UNOCA) and West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) to respectively identify concrete entry points for ROLSI support and assess levels of instrumentalization of the judiciary in West Africa and the Sahel.

Expertise and support provided

Evaluations and Assessments	Abyei, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Kosovo, Libya, The Gambia, Ghana, UNOCA, UNOWAS
Mission Start-up	CAR, Haiti, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria
Investigation/Prosecution/Accountability	Afghanistan, CAR, DRC, Mali, South Sudan
Prison Reform, Security and Management	CAR, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Mali
Anti-corruption/Access to Justice/Gender	Afghanistan, Haiti, Mali
Transition Planning	Darfur (Sudan), DRC, Haiti, Liberia
Project Management	CAR, DRC, Kosovo, Mali, South Sudan, Sudan
Lessons Learned	DRC, Kosovo, Liberia, Mali, Sudan
Management Gaps	CAR, DRC, Haiti, South Sudan, Sudan

JCSC supports operations administered by the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations. Through OROLSI's new role as the United Nations system-wide service provider, JCSC is increasingly engaged under the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) arrangement 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. 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.



Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section

ELIMINATING THE RISKS POSED BY ARMED GROUPS
TO BUILD AND SUSTAIN PEACE



Weapon destruction, part of a community violence reduction project in Bouar, Central African Republic.

Photo: MINUSCA DDR

DDR PROCESSES AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Section, 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 reintegrate 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.

FISCAL
YEAR
22/23

45,000+



BENEFICIARIES

ENGAGED DIRECTLY IN DDR/CVR PROGRAMMES IN
MINUJUSTH, UNAMID, MINUSCA AND MONUSCO

100+



PERSONNEL
IN THE FIELD

10



PERSONNEL
AT HEADQUARTERS

DDR IN THE FIELD

Throughout its operations, UNAMID supported the demobilization of over 10,000 members of signatory armed groups, including reinsertion support, while the provision of reintegration assistance was conducted by UNDP. To mitigate intercommunal violence and prevent the recruitment of youth at-risk into armed groups, the Mission also implemented a series of Community Stabilization Projects. Such interventions contributed to building community resilience and preventing the escalation of violence. UNAMID also supported initiative to reduce the proliferation of weapons.

With the establishment of UNITAMS, the focus has shifted towards the effective implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, particularly concerning the implementation of national DDR process. Concrete actions have been taken to systematize lessons learned from previous DDR efforts, promote coordination among national and international actors, and build local capacities. As part of an integrated DDR process, UNITAMS is also mandated to support the development of community violence reduction projects and support weapons and ammunition management initiatives.

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 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."

INTER-AGENCY WORKING GROUP ON DDR

The DDR Section'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 United Nations' performance in the area of DDR. It aims to optimize DDR

contributions to peacebuilding 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

peacebuilding efforts. Since its founding, it has grown to be comprised of 25 United Nations 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.



The launch of the Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programme in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, supporting agricultural and other income generating activities for the youth of Nyiragongo.
MONUSCO/Michael Ali





Security Sector Reform Unit

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE, GENUINE SECURITY FOR ALL AND
IMPLEMENTING THE NEW UN VISION ON SSR&G



Celebrations during the technical committee for regional peace and security in the DRC. Photo – Sylvain Leichti/MONUSCO

Core functions of Security Sector Reform (SSR) teams

Security sector reform and governance (SSR&G) features prominently in national requests, activities of Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, and in mandates of UN peace operations. It is recognized as a priority for prevention, a foundation for development and an essential element of post-conflict peacebuilding. The SSR Unit (SSRU) is the focal point on SSR&G for the UN system, as well as national and international partners. It leads in the development of knowledge, guidance, education and training on SSR&G. The team also supports United Nations country presences, including peace operations, with strategic and technical advice, as well as rapidly deployable surge support, as requested. When we engage with a country on SSR, we seek first to understand. We then support national authorities to achieve effective and accountable security for the State and its people without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.

The new UN vision on SSR – circa 2020-2025

Mindful of existing global agendas¹, alerted by a 'five-alarm global fire'², both Member States and the United Nations Secretary-General have recently outlined a new, fresh, ambitious vision for the UN approach to SSR&G³. Combined, the vision contains ten 'priorities within four broad 'action areas':

- 1. UN concept of SSR&G:** We need to further refine our concept to better emphasise: I) the principles of inclusive national ownership, primacy of politics, and governance-focused approaches, as well as the importance of climate change, senior leadership engagement, human rights, gender, and combating corruption.
- 2. UN support – in conflict-affected settings:** Our work on SSR in conflict-affected settings must: II) be based on impactful mandates, III) prioritize senior leadership and political engagement and IV) strengthen peacemaking, peace agreements and mediation.
- 3. UN assistance – in all contexts:** The UN needs to: V) support Resident Coordinators with SSR expertise; VI) strengthen SSR and national security planning, including around the current 'global fires' of climate change, cyber security and health, and from a futures perspective; and VII) bolster coordination, including with strategic partners.
- 4. UN common capacities:** The UN needs to: VIII) strengthen its knowledge, policy, guidance, and training, including with a focus on gender and youth; IX) deepen priority strategic partnerships; and X) further explore resource mobilization approaches and funding mechanisms for SSR, including innovative financing and pooled funds.

¹ Sustainable Development Agenda; Action for Peacekeeping Agenda; Women, Peace and Security Agenda; Youth, Peace and Security Agenda.

² <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/01/1110292>.

³ The most recent Security Council Resolution on SSR (S/RES/2553 (2020)); the most recent Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/75/19 (2021)); the Secretary-General's Common Agenda (2021); and the Secretary-General's Report on SSR (2022).

SSR PRIORITIES IN PEACE OPERATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

- **MINUSCA** provides strategic and technical advice to the CAR authorities to implement the National Strategy on SSR and the National Defence Plan, strengthen the democratic control of CAR security institutions and enhance their capacities, as well as to ensure coherence of the SSR process in close coordination with regional and bilateral partners.
- **MONUSCO** provides good offices and strategic and technical advice to the Government of the DRC and plays a role in coordinating the support provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system, in consultation with the Government of the DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu and Ituri provinces.
- **OSESG-Yemen** assists the United Nations mediation to strengthen civilian protection and to build consensus among the parties on options for transitional and long-term security arrangements.
- **UNAMI** supports the Government of Iraq through advice and facilitation of dialogue on key national SSR priorities.
- **UNIFIL** assists the Lebanese authorities in ensuring the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in the security sector, including to increase women's representation in all levels of Lebanon's security forces
- **UNMISS** is facilitating consensus building on the development of national security and defence policies and the implementation of security provisions agreed in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan.
- **UNOAU, UNOCA and UNOWAS** support Member States in their respective regions to harmonize approaches and improve joint delivery of SSR assistance.
- **UNSMIL** supports the implementation of the Libyan ceasefire agreement and works to advance dialogue on the reform and unification of Libyan security institutions.
- **UNSOM** assists the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states to implement the Somali Security Transition Plan and the National Security Architecture.

SSR AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

The UN SSR Unit is the focal point on SSR&G for the UN system, as well as national and international partners. Its work includes:

Leading the development of United Nations SSR&G research, knowledge, policy and guidance;

Developing and delivering education and training on SSR&G;

Leading in the development of strategic UN partnerships on SSR&G;

Providing strategic backstopping on SSR&G for UN country presences, including peace operations, as requested, including support to assessment processes, planning, project design, and monitoring and evaluation;

Providing a rapidly deployable standing capacity on SSR&G (SSuRGe Team) to support UN country presences, including peace operations, with strategic and technical advice, as well as ad-hoc surge support, on SSR&G, as requested;

Providing secretariat support services to the Interagency SSR Task Force.





United Nations Mine Action Service

NEEDS-DRIVEN. PEOPLE-CENTRED.



Deminer using a GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) to conduct clearance of the Pariang and Panakuach road in South Sudan.

Between
2014–2022
UNMAS has

20 PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS
AROUND THE WORLD

DESTROYED

1,256,643

explosive remnants of war, landmines
and improvised explosive devices

DELIVERED RISK EDUCATION TO

21.5 million

individuals

ASSISTED

126,492

survivors of explosive ordnance

UNMAS OPERATIONS

Each year, landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) kill or maim thousands of people worldwide. 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.

UNMAS coordinates, advises, and trains mine action practitioners, and removes landmines, ERW and IEDs from homes, roads, bridges, hospitals, and schools, making it possible for families to return to home, children to go to school, for communities to rebuild and recommence commercial activities. Mine action makes it possible for peacekeepers and humanitarian workers to safely reach the places where they are needed most.

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 and challenging operating environments across the world. UNMAS is guided by humanitarian principles.

UNMAS works in Abyei, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, the State of Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and the Territory of Western Sahara and Yemen. Many UNMAS deployments are implemented through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

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.

COORDINATION — From its headquarters in New York and its humanitarian hub in Geneva, UNMAS coordinates the global mine action response. UNMAS chairs the United Nations Coordinating Task Force on a Whole-of-System Approach on Improvised Explosive Devices (IED TF), which increases coherence and synergy of the UN IED response. By leading the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA)*, UNMAS implements the United Nations Strategy on Mine Action 2019–2023 to ensure an effective, tailored and coordinated United Nations response to the threat posed by landmines, IEDs and ERW. 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 work.

UNMAS is also the coordinator for the Mine Action Area of Responsibility and 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. At the country level, UNMAS coordinates activities in partnership with national and local actors to strengthen mine action capacity and prioritize resources to areas of need.

ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING —

UNMAS assists in ensuring that peace operations are fit to implement their complex mandates in situations where there is an explosive threat. UNMAS currently supports the protection of United Nations personnel and assets and provides specialized explosive ordnance training to military and police contingents in many peace operations. UNMAS has worked alongside national authorities in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali to strengthen national capacity and ensure that weapons and ammunition are stored safely and

securely. In several contexts, including the Central African Republic, Cyprus and Sudan, weapons and ammunition management and mine action have contributed to sustaining peace and confidence-building in the aftermath of conflict.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT —

Mine action is an enabler for many Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, and reflecting the principles laid out in the 2030 Agenda 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.

Supporting 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.



Mr. Giles Duley was designated as **the first United Nations Global Advocate for persons with disabilities in conflict and peacebuilding situations** on 3 December 2022, the International Day for Persons with Disabilities.

Mr. Duley is a documentary photographer, writer, storyteller and the CEO of the charity **Legacy of War Foundation**.

In 2011, while working in Afghanistan, Mr. Duley was severely injured by an improvised explosive device. His work focuses on the long-term humanitarian impact of conflict and seeks to drive change for people with disabilities through sustainable, localized projects.

As the UN Global Advocate, Mr. Duley will speak to the immediate and long-term needs and rights of persons injured in conflict and living with disabilities, including those affected by explosive ordnance. And he will ensure that the voices of those disabled by explosive ordnance are heard in the larger conversations on persons with disabilities in peacebuilding processes.

Mr. Giles Duley speaking at the UNMAS Symposium during the 2022 International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action (IMAD 2022) at UNHQ.
UN Photo/Jiaxuan Xiang

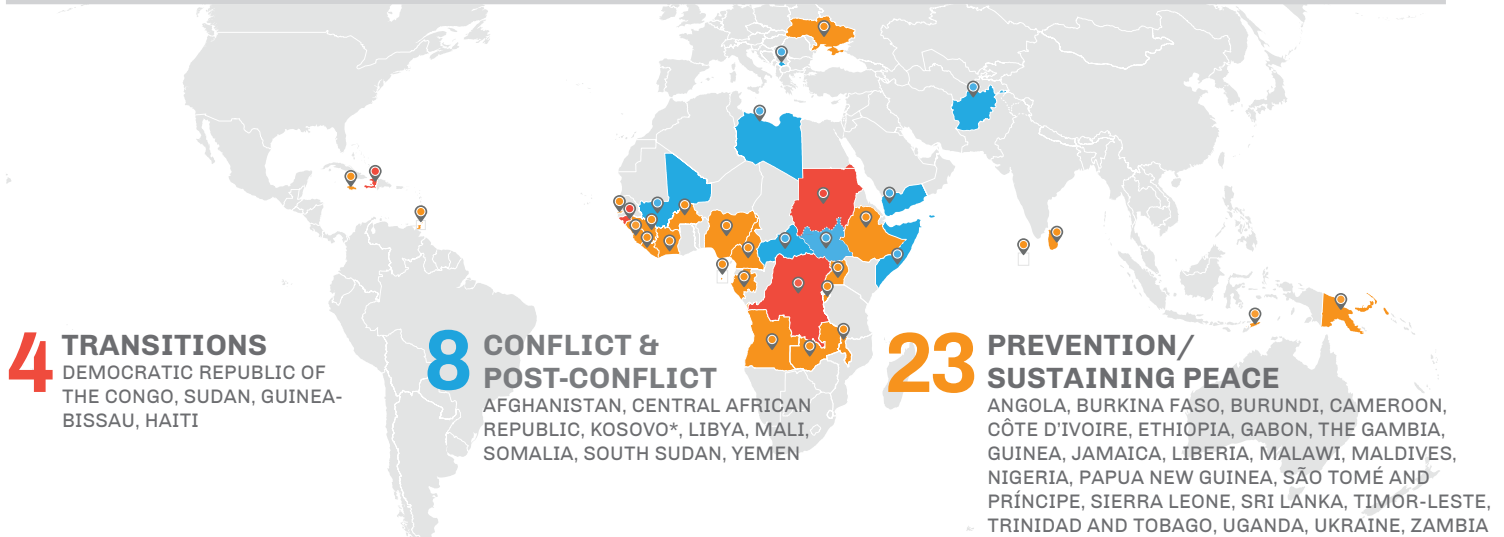


*Members of the IACG-MA include: UN Department of Peace Operations/UNMAS (Chair), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 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), and World Health Organization (WHO).



Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP)

A JOINT ARRANGEMENT FOR RULE OF LAW DELIVERY
IN CRISIS SITUATIONS



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

A COORDINATED UNITED NATIONS APPROACH TO THE RULE OF LAW

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, ToE and UNICEF, among other actors, 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 United Nations 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

- DPO (co-chair)
- UNDP (co-chair)
- EOSG
- OHCHR
- UNHCR
- UNODC
- UNOPS
- UN Women

COVERAGE

The GFP operates in the following settings:

- Sustaining Peace
- Conflict & Post-Conflict
- Transitions



JOINT
**Missions
& Expert
Deployment**



JOINT
**Trainings &
Knowledge
Sharing**



JOINT
**Resource
Mobilization**



JOINT
**Planning &
Assessments**

GFP HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE FIELD

160+

EXPERT DEPLOYMENTS

including experts from Standing Police Capacity and Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity, as well as gender, human rights and programming

55

JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSIONS

for supporting programming and planning at the national level

32

JOINT PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

to provide assistance and support of national rule of law priorities

07

GLOBAL WORKSHOPS

organized by the GFP on joint programming and transitions for staff at Headquarters and in the field

38

COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES IN CRISIS SITUATION

supported by the GFP since 2012

PEACE

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:

A new programme to support the **Special Criminal Court (SCC)** in CAR was also established. The programme ran from 2020 to 2023, and it aimed to ensure the SCC investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of serious crimes, as well as the Court's effective governance. MINUSCA and UNDP are the implementing partners.

LIBYA:

The mobilization of a GFP expert team in 2021 included two SPC officers, with the objective of reviewing current challenges and opportunities for UN support and of formulating a new joint program document; the remote support comprised three phases: a mission report identifying key entry points and outline for the framework of engagement on the rule of law and security for GFP support; drafting of new UNDP/UNSMIL Policing and Security Joint Programme (PSJP) to support the rule of law in Libya; and consultations with national and international actors.

MALI:

In 2021, UNITAR and the SPC conducted a joint scoping mission aimed at strengthening the Malian Security Forces (FSM) crisis management capacities concerning the security of the foreseen elections in Mali, and subsequently jointly developed training materials and delivered a master training-of-training to four different FSM entities; SPC further contributed to strengthening the cooperation among stakeholders (EUCAP and UNITAR), to come to a consensus on election security training.

TRANSITIONS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:

A joint programme on the **Reform of the Justice Sector**, running 2020-2024, was established in the DRC to strengthen rule of law and stabilization efforts, increase security and protection of the local population and foster accountability for grave crimes and SGBV, with an overall peacebuilding and development approach, while preparing for the gradual withdrawal of MONUSCO. The programme is jointly implemented by MONUSCO, UNDP, the ToE and the Joint Human Rights Office.

A joint programme of the **Reform of the Security Sector** will also be jointly implemented by MONUSCO, UNDP, the ToE, and the Joint Human Rights Office, in close consultations with other GFP entities including OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, and UNHCR.

DARFUR (SUDAN):

In Darfur, GFP partners supported an integrated approach to UNAMID's transition with a view to consolidate peacekeeping gains and advance peacebuilding priorities. UNAMID partnered with ten United Nations entities including UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat and UNFPA to support critical rule of law and human rights priorities and immediate service delivery through the innovative State Liaison Functions. In the rule of law area, this included working closely with local institutions and communities to strengthen rural courts in areas of high prevalence of inter-communal conflict and accountability for serious crimes resulted in progressively improved delivery of justice services.

PREVENTION/ SUSTAINING PEACE SETTINGS

OHCHR KENYA: The SPC participated in the OHCHR Surge Deployment of 2022 to monitor, and report on, the human rights situation in the context of the 2022 elections in Kenya, contributing to OHCHR and UN Kenya's early warning and prevention engagement and supporting high-level advocacy by the UN. The areas of focus included civic space, excessive use of force, hate speech and disinformation, and election-related SGBV.

UNDP SIERRA LEONE: The SPC has been providing support to UNDP in Sierra Leone since 2022 in security and security data management in preparation for the general elections in June 2023. This includes direct support to the Office of National Security in reinforcing the capacity of the National Situation Room and the Inter-Agency Election Security Committee (NB: support is ongoing in 2023).

UNDP IRAQ: In 2022-23, UNDP Iraq sought support from the SPC to help implement the Anti-Corruption Programme, a partnership between the European Union (EU) Delegation to Iraq, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Iraq. The support included the training of investigators based on international best practices and experiences in investigating corruption.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

GFP promotes and facilitates knowledge exchanges on the rule of law by organizing an **annual workshop** with GFP partners to **support joint rule of law programmes** in the field. Specialized trainings are also provided, including on transitions and corrections, as well as country-specific and thematic discussions, such as in the framework of the **Central African Republic Reference Group** and the **Groups of Friends of Corrections** and **United Nations Police**.



OROLSI Support Outside Mission Mandates

RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE EXPERTISE FOR SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM ASSISTANCE

WHY CONSIDER OROLSI SERVICES TO SUSTAIN PEACE?

Most contemporary conflicts remain internal, rooted in unequal power and resource sharing and an incomplete separation of powers, allowing for political interference and the oppression of individual rights. Violent conflict is typically triggered by the breakdown of law and order or tensions related to a handover of power, especially when the legitimacy of elections can be questioned, for example, because of insecurity or inadequate election dispute-settlement mechanisms. For effective conflict prevention and sustaining peace, relevant risk factors should be considered early and regularly by mainstreaming rule of law and security institutions-related aspects in assessments, analyses and strategies. Areas of expertise include:

- serious and organized crime and other transnational threats;
- community-oriented policing;
- police reform;
- sexual and gender-based violence;
- mitigating the risk posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs);
- demining services;
- election security;
- the engagement, management, inclusion and integration of non-State armed groups;
- preventing the emergence of armed groups;
- the ability and legitimacy of rule of law and security institutions to address grievances;
- national security policy development;
- how to strengthen integrity and accountability in security-sector architectures;
- challenges to the independence of the judiciary;
- safe, secure and humane prison management;
- preventing violent extremism in prisons;
- border management;
- systemic corruption undermining the effectiveness and legitimacy of the State; and
- weapons and ammunition management.

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE MANDATE

Since 2019, OROLSI serves as a UN system-wide provider for Mission and non-Mission settings to help implement the Secretary-General's vision for preventing violent conflict and sustaining peace, as agreed by the General Assembly (A/RES/72/262C).

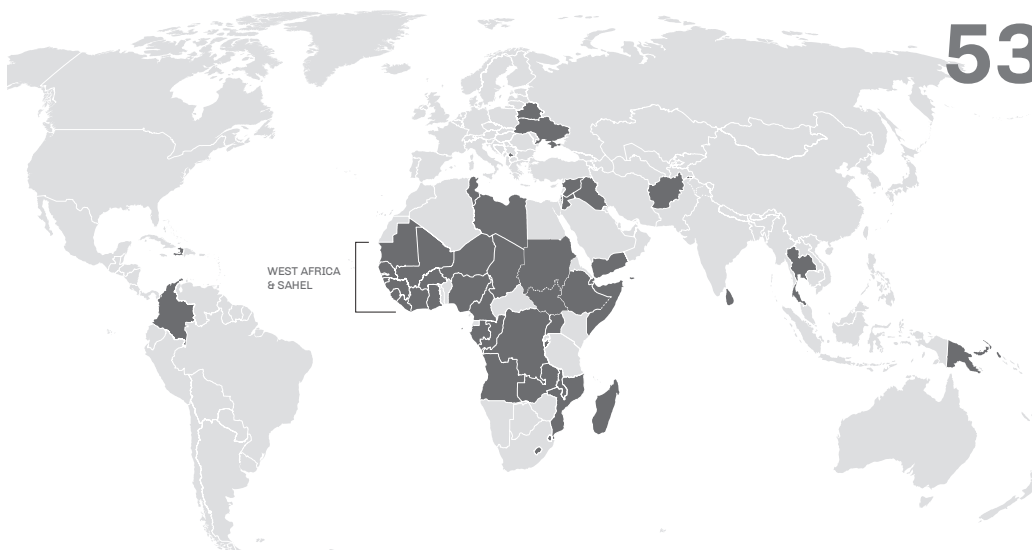
OROLSI COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

- A one-stop service provider for comprehensive and coherent support to rule of law and security institutions.
- Deploys specialized expertise from Headquarters and its Standing Capacities in Brindisi, Italy, composed of experts representing various policing, mine action and judicial systems.
- Undertakes a One United Nations approach including through inter-agency coordination mechanisms (Inter-Agency Task Forces on SSR, DDR, mine action) and the United Nations Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law.
- Recruits and deploys police, corrections and justice experts from active-duty Government service.
- Conducts integrated planning and maintains decades of lessons learned and best practices and a large body of guidance and training materials.
- Draws upon expertise through its wide network outside the United Nations system.

OROLSI SERVICES

- Deploy surge or interim capacity for tasks requiring specialized expertise.
- Support a Resident Coordinator and/or the United Nations Country Team on the development of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).
- Support mediation and peace negotiation processes to give impetus to negotiations by offering options on issues pertaining to its areas of expertise and to ensure that related provisions are technically implementable.
- Advise and provide targeted capacity-building of government counterparts and civil society.
- Facilitate humanitarian access by mitigating the threat of explosive hazards on humanitarian workers and local communities.
- Mitigate the support deficit during transitions triggered by the closure of a United Nations mission.

In response to needs from around the world, OROLSI has launched its new Institutional Development Advisory (IDA) Programme. IDAs are deployed in settings where the rule of law and justice and security institutions face political and developmental challenges, exacerbating exclusion and inequality. Complementary to Peace and Development Advisers, IDAs provide high-level, strategic advice to host governments and UN actors in increasingly dynamic and complex settings, such as Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Mauritania (2022-23), or coastal countries of West Africa (upcoming).



53 OROLSI DEPLOYMENTS OUTSIDE MISSION MANDATES* & NON-MISSION SETTINGS (2019-2023)

ABYEI, ANGOLA, AFGHANISTAN, BELARUS, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, COMOROS, CHAD, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DJIBOUTI, DRC, ETHIOPIA, ESWATINI, GABON, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KOSOVO, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALDIVES, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOZAMBIQUE, NIGER, NIGERIA, REP. OF THE CONGO, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION, SRI LANKA, STATE OF PALESTINE, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, THAILAND, THE GAMBIA, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UKRAINE, YEMEN, ZAMBIA

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** References to Kosovo in this presentation shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

*Includes countries hosting a UN peace operation where OROLSI support is provided directly to national authorities, as part of the UN Country Team, or through remote/short-term technical advice.

RECENT EXAMPLES OF OROLSI ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MISSION MANDATES



- Support to UNDP in Sierra Leone on election security.
- Collaboration with UN Women on a regional assessment and capacity building on gender-responsive community-oriented policing in South and Southeast Asia.
- Delivered training at the United Nations Police Command Course.
- Co-organized training on gender mainstreaming and woman command at the UNGSC in Brindisi.
- Facilitated and delivered international training to promote effective UN policing practices in Fiji, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Nepal, Spain, and Türkiye.



- Supported the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related offences.
- Supported prison security and management of high-risk detainees to prevent radicalization in prisons.
- Supported Prevention and Peacebuilding Assessments.
- Supported decongesting prisons and sourcing funds for building new prisons.



- Led a multi-agency Technical Assessment to develop a DDR Strategy for local militia and supported its implementation, including through accessing the Peacebuilding Fund.
- Supported the design of reintegration elements in a National Development Plan and a UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
- Supported an assessment with expertise on small arms and light weapons proliferation and youth in conflict with the law to inform a national strategy on counter-terrorism and possible UN support.



- Assisted interested countries on SSR design and implementation.
- Coordinated international assistance to ensure coherence and complementarity.
- Supported the UN Resident Coordinator Office and Country Team of Burkina Faso with the development of a UN Peacebuilding Fund SSR advisory project in Burkina Faso.
- Deployed expert support to UN country teams advising governments on SSR processes.



- Deployed emergency response teams to conduct explosive hazard contamination assessments and provide technical advice on victim assistance and risk education.
- Assisted national authorities in developing an IED incident database, conducting trend analyses, providing awareness trainings and developing IED threat mitigation capacities.
- Provided risk assessments that enabled reconstruction and development projects to commence safely.
- Supported signatories in meeting their Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty obligations.



Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

WPS AGENDA & RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY
INSTITUTION ASSISTANCE

Armed conflict disproportionately affects women and girls.

Conflict resolution is more sustainable when women's contributions and perspectives are prioritized.

Women's participation and leadership is critical to assist conflict-affected countries re-establish rule of law and security institutions and sustain peace.

OROLSI implements the Women, Peace and Security agenda in all areas of its work.



An UNPOL officer greets a woman and her baby while on patrol in Timbuktu. March 2017.
UN Photo/H. Dicko

"We are convinced that the meaningful participation of women in all aspects of life, and particularly in peacekeeping, is a key precursor, indeed a key condition, to sustainable peace and development."

Jean-Pierre Lacroix,
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace Operations

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION SECTION

Ensuring gender-responsive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) is crucial for the success and sustainability of peace efforts. This entails enhancing protection, granting access to benefits and ensuring women's meaningful participation in the design, implementation and assessment of DDR initiatives.

While women usually represent a small percentage of the demobilized caseload, the implementation of community violence reduction (CVR) projects has created opportunities for women to participate in mitigating local violence, preventing the recruitment of youth to armed groups, and supporting community resilience. By providing education, vocational training and income-generating initiatives, CVR projects create an enabling environment for women's empowerment.

UN MINE ACTION SERVICE

Mine action is a critical enabler of post-conflict stabilization, peacebuilding and development efforts. Through targeted measures — from the recruitment of women technical experts to the training of local women deminers and risk educators — the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) promotes gender equality and women's empowerment while creating opportunities for livelihood generation. Led by the United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes (2019), UNMAS works to ensure the different needs of women, girls, men and boys are integrated.



A clearance supervisor from the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines in the municipality of Algeciras, Huila department, Colombia (March 2018). Operations were supported by UNMAS and the European Union.

Photo: Juan Arredondo

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM UNIT

Gender equality and women's participation in the security and defence sectors are central to building effective, legitimate, accountable and responsive institutions.

At the normative level, United Nations work on gender-responsive security sector governance and reform focuses on developing system-wide policy and guidance and facilitating dialogue among Member States on lessons learned and good practices in promoting gender equality and increasing women's representation in security and defence institutions. At the country level, security sector components in United Nations peace operations and non-mission settings support national security sector institutions to assess barriers to women's recruitment, retention and promotion; promote gender equality and increase participation of women at all levels; assist security institutions to prevent and protect communities from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and promote coherence of international assistance through coordination, resource mobilization and partnerships with civil society.

JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS SERVICE

Working with national counterparts, justice and corrections components promote accountability for serious crimes, revision of discriminatory policies and practices, and linkages with informal justice mechanisms that promote and protect the rights of women and girls. They advocate for the inclusion and appointment of women in justice and prison institutions, the provision of gender-responsive training to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison officers, civil society and community groups, and the improvement of detention conditions for women. In countries where sexual violence remains a feature of conflict, justice components support national efforts to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate such violations. In contexts where the return of internally displaced persons is challenged by disputes over property ownership and use, justice components facilitate the development of national frameworks with measures to protect women's land rights.



Senior Commissioner of the Directorate of the Penitentiary Administration (DAP) talks with detainees during a visit to the Cabaret women's civil prison. October 2018.
Photo: Leonora Baumann/MINUJUSTH

United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

Over twenty years ago, the United Nations Security Council adopted a landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1325); acknowledging, for the first time, the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls. It recognized the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention and resolution, articulating the importance of women's equal and full participation as change agents. Nine subsequent resolutions were adopted to strengthen the implementation of WPS mandates. Collectively, these resolutions provide UN peace operations with a framework for implementing and monitoring the WPS agenda.

POLICE DIVISION



"Over previous years, and in various countries there has been a noticeable change in the roles of women police officers, who have been encouraged to take on greater responsibilities head on and with a firm understanding of their roles at all levels and a belief in their capacities. I truly believe that at national police levels, there is a great advantage of having women police officers."

In 2022, Commissioner **Christine Fossen** of Norway was appointed the head of police component of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

Women's full, equal and meaningful participation in peace and political processes, including security system governance and development, is instrumental for the realization of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and successive resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative, and the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment. Specifically, the participation of women police officers across all functions of UNPOL and the engagement of women's rights organizations and networks brings attention to the unique needs and concerns of women that must be taken into account to shape police planning. Women's visibility and meaningful participation in UNPOL operations, especially in contexts characterized by strong cultural barriers in terms of how women interact with men, provides a clear illustration that policing is at its best when it reflects fully the community it serves and that all policing functions are undertaken by women and men alike. Today, four United Nations Police components in UN peacekeeping operations are led by women: UNFICYP, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNMISS.



Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism

BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH RULE OF LAW
AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS



OROLSI is the focal point in the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) on efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism (CT/PVE). In this role, OROLSI brings a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach to building CT/PVE capacities in United Nations peace operations, as well as in non-mission settings, in accordance with the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674). OROLSI strives to better understand violent extremism and its impact; adapt the presence and activities of United Nations peace operations; and build national CT/PVE capacities in the areas of rule of law and security institutions.

- 2006:** United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted: Pillar 3 on “enhancing the capacity of United Nations and Member States”; Pillar 4 on “ensuring human rights and the rule of law”.
- 2015:** Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations highlights non-permissive environments, attacks and impact of violent extremism on United Nations peace operations.
- Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism calls for integration of preventing violent extremism into activities of United Nations peace operations.
- 2017:** Report on Improving the Security of United Nations Peacekeepers emphasizes the need to improve capacity so that United Nations personnel are equipped and trained to operate in high-threat environments.
- 2018:** DPO joins the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. OROLSI assumes the role of DPO's focal point on CT/PVE and contributes to the work of all eight Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Committee Working Groups.
- 2021:** OROLSI develops the Network of Peace Operations Focal Points on CT/PVE. DPO and UNOCT sign the two-year Action Plan to operationalize the UNOCT-DPO strategic partnership framework through information-exchange, joint outreach and capacity-building cooperation.



OROLSI PARTNERS ON CT/PVE

OROLSI concluded strategic partnership framework agreements to provide focused and field-oriented CT/PVE support, based on comparative advantages and in full respect of each entity's mandate. Agreed areas of cooperation include: capacity building support in United Nations peace operations; thematic collaboration; and coordination mechanisms at the strategic and operational levels with the following partners:

- United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED)
- Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCP)

OROLSI ACTIVITIES AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES IN CT/PVE



UNITED NATIONS POLICE DIVISION experts address symptoms and causes of terrorism through: implementing community-oriented policing to build trust and confidence in national security forces among local populations; supporting the fight against impunity by strengthening national law enforcement in crime scene management, forensics, enhancing peacekeeping intelligence and investigation capacity; professionalizing the police and helping reduce corrupt practices; fostering human rights awareness; and building national capacities to combat organized crime and its linkages to terrorism financing.



JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS SERVICE provides strategic advice, policy guidance and capacity development to combat violent extremism, helping to address recidivism and the prevention of radicalization in prisons and supporting national prosecution and judicial authorities to combat impunity and advance accountability for terrorism-related crimes.



DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION SECTION experts provide policy guidance and technical assistance for the design, planning and implementation of disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes at the national and regional levels; support programmes for combatants and associated persons voluntarily leaving armed groups designated as terrorist organizations; develop community-based initiatives to prevent recruitment; and promote training to both national authorities and United Nations staff on DDR and preventing/countering violent extremism.



SECURITY SECTOR REFORM UNIT experts assist Member States to develop and implement national security policies and strategies that address security threats posed by violent extremist groups by enhancing security sector effectiveness and accountability; support capacity strengthening of national security coordination mechanisms; and advise on border management and security policies and strategies.



UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE experts provide advice and training to strengthen state institutions to conduct improvised explosive device (IED) threat mitigation, explosive remnants of war clearance, and weapons and ammunition management which may further support a state's efforts to minimize the availability of explosives to terrorist groups.



United Nations Police serving with MINUSMA (mandate completed on 31 December 2023) conduct daily patrols to engage with and reassure the civilian population in Menaka region, which has seen increased insecurity because of attacks by terrorist and other armed groups. *UN Photo/H.Dicko*



Ammunition management in South Sudan. Found during a UN inspection in former military barracks in Unity, South Sudan, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other unexploded ordnance (UXO) must be safely stored to prevent diversion and may support a state's efforts to minimize availability of explosive materiel for use by terrorist groups. UNMAS supports national authorities in developing their weapons and ammunition management-capacity. *UNMAS/Martine Perret*



Youth, Peace and Security (YPS)

YPS AGENDA & RULE OF LAW
AND SECURITY INSTITUTION ASSISTANCE

Today, the world is home to the largest generation of young people in history. Investing resources to support young women and men develop their peace-building skills and interests opens the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect. Peace and security is more sustainable when young people's perspectives are integrated into policies affecting their everyday lives.

OROLSI contributes to the implementation of all five pillars of the Youth, Peace and Security agenda.



"The writing on the wall is clear: for youth to actively contribute to building peace, their needs must be addressed, their participation encouraged, their voices amplified, and their engagement advanced."

Jean-Pierre Lacroix,
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace Operations

United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Youth, Peace and Security

In 2015, the United Nations Security Council established the Youth, Peace and Security agenda (S/RES/2250) and identified five pillars for action: participation, protection, prevention, partnerships and disengagement and reintegration. Two subsequent YPS resolutions were adopted. Resolution 2419 (2018) recognized the important role of youth in solving and preventing conflicts and called on all relevant actors to include young people in all aspects of peace processes. Resolution 2535 (2020) acknowledged young people's positive contributions to the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts. It also recognized the challenges faced by youth including "persistent inequalities that put young women at particular risk". Resolution 2535 also urged UN peace operations to implement context-specific strategies on YPS.

PARTICIPATION

UN peace operations actively work to enhance the meaningful **PARTICIPATION** of young people by generating opportunities for formal and informal engagements where political, peace and security matters are considered. For example, in Mali, MINUSMA (mandate completed on 31 December 2023) supported the establishment of a youth forum "Plateforme pour l'Engagement des Jeunes dans la RSS et le DDR", which mobilizes and engages hundreds of young people in the implementation of the peace agreement. UNPOL engages with youth to stimulate meaningful participation in their communities through community-oriented policing. UNMIK worked to foster inclusive youth participation in local governance processes by facilitating 16 local and regional online platforms with municipal officials and 750 youth with the aim of strengthening the rapport between authorities and young people, particularly those from minority and marginalized groups.

PROTECTION

PROTECTION is a key pillar of the YPS agenda as well as a central tenet in UN peace operations. Justice and Corrections components assist in strengthening juvenile justice and corrections dedicated services, by increasing their access to justice; advocating for youth-sensitive investigations and judicial proceedings; ensuring the separation of juveniles from adult detainees through the establishment of specialised corrections facilities; and proposing alternatives for incarceration.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education facilitated by UNMAS is tailored according to age and context, often with more creative approaches taken to engage young people such as through social media campaigns. In South Sudan, UNMISS Police continued collaborating with communities and IDPs, including youth, at former POC sites at Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Wau, to help mitigate and prevent conflict, as well as incidences related to sexual and gender-based violence.



Photo by: MINUSMA

PREVENTION

To implement the **PREVENTION** the pillar, UN peace operations work to engage young people to promote tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue, and support youth-inclusive policy processes to tackle inequalities. Combined, these efforts aim to foster an enabling environment for youth-led peacebuilding. UNMAS piloted projects in Somalia to train youth as deminers to assist communities in regaining access to land and livelihood opportunities, aiming to support risk reduction and peace sustainment.

UNPOL conducts training sessions for youth to reduce the impact of risk factors which may lead to criminal activity. During the 16 days of activism, the UNISFA Police Gender Team planned workshops, trainings, major campaigns, including organized football and volleyball tournaments with the Youth Union in Abyei. In the Central African Republic, awareness sessions on sexual violence are carried out regularly, coupled with advocacy efforts, encouraging young people to report incidents of sexual violence to the ISF.

In South Sudan, the UNMISS Corrections component, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, supported the renovation and opening of juvenile reformatory centres providing a more conducive environment for young people's reintegration into society and preventing their recruitment into violent groups.

DISENGAGEMENT AND REINTEGRATION

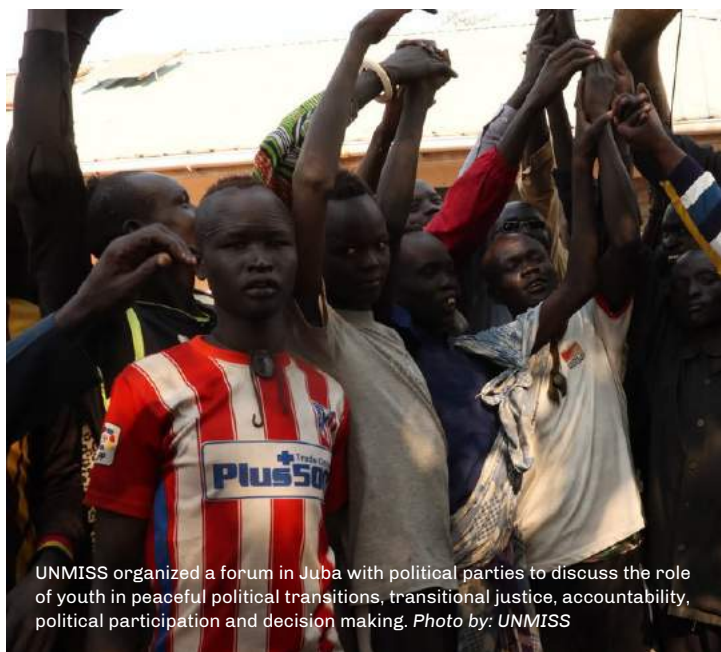
The **DISENGAGEMENT AND REINTEGRATION** pillar calls upon all actors in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the needs of youth affected by armed conflict. UNMISS DDR Section, in coordination with various partners, supports the South Sudanese National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission on the development of a nationally led pilot community violence reduction (CVR) project. The project is focused on the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants and is aimed at preventing and further reducing violence within

and among communities, including armed youth at risk of violence. UNMISS commenced a CVR programme in Tambura to train more than 300 young people on livelihood skills. In the DRC, MONUSCO addresses the specific threat posed to youth given their vulnerabilities, for example, by providing youth ex-combatants with reinsertion support, jobs and training in various sectors including agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, transportation, construction and more.

PARTNERSHIPS

PARTNERSHIPS are key to enhancing information sharing and advocacy, capacity development, reinforcing local ownership and preventing duplication of activities. OROLSI components in the field create ways to support youth facilitating multi-stakeholder coalitions/networks and coordinating with UN Country Teams, international organizations, local authorities, youth groups and civil society organizations.

In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA supported the Ministry of Youth in organizing workshops to validate and disseminate the National Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 and collaborated with youth and their organizations to strengthen civilian oversight of the security and defense sector at national levels



UNMISS organized a forum in Juba with political parties to discuss the role of youth in peaceful political transitions, transitional justice, accountability, political participation and decision making. Photo by: UNMISS



Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK, Caroline Ziaeh, hosted a special roundtable on Early Marriage and Rule of Law with Kosovo lawyers and law students. Photo by: UNMIK



"UN Peacekeeping deploys to some of the 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 to improve how we protect civilians, which is at the heart of our work. For hundreds of millions, peacekeeping is the last best hope and it needs all our support."

Jean-Pierre Lacroix
Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations

Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)



OROLSI is committed to the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative and plays an important role in each of its thematic areas:

Support for rule of law and security institutions advances **lasting political solutions** while programmatic approaches to reducing violence help address the threats posed by armed groups, creating space for peace.

Strengthening rule of law and security institutions directly **protects civilians** in a range of ways and helps to improve the **safety and security of peacekeepers**, including by supporting investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes committed against them.

OROLSI colleagues are at the forefront of efforts to enhance the **performance and accountability** of peacekeepers, including by conducting trainings and assessments of Formed Police Units and by training peacekeepers in IED threat mitigation.

OROLSI components have prioritized implementation of the **Women, Peace and Security agenda**, by 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, mine action and security sectors.

OROLSI plays a lead role in system-wide efforts to **prevent violent conflict and sustain peace**, particularly in transition settings, aided by rapid deployments of its police, justice, corrections and DDR **standing capacities**, lead role in the **Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP)** and other strong **partnerships** (including with the AU, EU and World Bank).

Sustaining Peace & Preventing Conflict Through Rule of Law and Security Institutions

Security and justice are fundamental parts of the conflict prevention spectrum. The breakdown and instrumentalization of rule of law and security institutions — as well as armed groups operating outside of these institutions — are most often a driver of conflict in fragile settings; early identification and response to related challenges must therefore be part of the solution. However, there is often no capacity specialized in supporting rule of law and security institutions involved in early warning mechanisms to precisely identify related crisis factors and ensure that conflict prevention engagement is designed to be as targeted as possible. Working together, OROLSI's five components provide holistic support to United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, providing a full cycle of related activities, from reducing violence by addressing the threats of armed groups, mines and IEDs, to creating the necessary space for national and local political dialogue, to building the capacity of institutions and staff to deliver essential rule of law and security services, to empowering women and youth and creating a generation of peacemakers that can sustain peace beyond their borders. Working side-by-side with national authorities, a focus on the rule of law and security institutions can guide countries on the difficult road from conflict to sustainable peace.



Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16

Sustainable Development Goal 16 calls to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable

development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels," and includes targets on security, access to justice, combating illicit flows and organized crime, fighting corruption, developing accountable and effective institutions, and ensuring representative participation in decision-making at all levels. It also serves as an enabler for the entire 2030 Agenda with its linkages between peace, justice and strong institutions and other SDGs on education, gender equality, partnerships, sustainable cities and communities.

In the increasingly complex environments where the UN is deployed, OROLSI has witnessed the fruits of its labour extend beyond the delivery of its peace and security mandated tasks by catalyzing institutional and community-level changes to stabilize countries and create conditions for sustainable development.



UN policy and guidance for OROLSI areas of work:

United Nations Police Division

- Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions
 - » Guidelines on Police Capacity-Building and Development
 - » Guidelines on Police Command
 - » Guidelines on Police Operations
 - » Guidelines on Police Administration
- Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- Guidelines on the Role of United Nations Police in Protection of Civilians
- Guidelines on Combined Military and Police Coordination Mechanisms in Peace Operations
- Manuals on Mission-Based Police Planning; Community-Oriented Policing; and Police Mentoring, Monitoring and Advising

Justice and Corrections Service

- Policy on Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations
- Policy on Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations
- Policy on Functions and Organization of the United Nations Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

Security Sector Reform Unit

- Policy on Defence Sector Reform
- United Nations Security Sector Reform Integrated Technical Guidance Notes
- Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Transnational Organized Crime and Security Sector Reform

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section

- Policy on Reinsertion Programmes
- Guidelines on Reinsertion Programmes
- United Nations Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS)

United Nations Mine Action Service

- The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023
- The United Nations Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Standards
- United Nations Mine Action Service Improvised Explosive Device Lexicon
- The United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action
- Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and IED Safety Handbook
- The United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes
- International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)
- International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG)
- Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC)
- Weapons and Ammunition Management Policy of the United Nations



OROLSI developed operational guidance to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and protect peacekeepers and communities while implementing our mandates.

To access the documents, visit peacekeeping.un.org/OROLSI.

peacekeeping.un.org/OROLSI



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