OROLSI is comprised of five components:

1. **United Nations Police Division (PDI)**
   - The United Nations Police Division (PDI) provides expert advice and support to Member States on national police issues, promotes international police cooperation and capacity-building, and facilitates collaboration among United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions. PDI supports United Nations police component performance through capacity-building and training, and provides advice on national police development, as well as on the maintenance of international peace and security. PDI also assists Member States in the development and strengthening of national police institutions, including through the Standing Police Capacity (SPC) initiative. PDI is also responsible for the United Nations System Police Task Force (UNTPTF), which supports United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions with police and security sector capacity-building.

2. **United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)**
   - UNMAS leads, coordinates, and provides technical and financial support to Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to prevent, respond to, and mitigate the adverse effects of mines, unexploded ordnance, and other remnants of armed conflict. UNMAS works to enable sustainable development and to empower women and youth by addressing the threats of armed groups, mines, and unexploded ordnance, creating the necessary space for national and community-level institutions to take ownership of the issue. UNMAS also plays a critical role in implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, by promoting the meaningful participation of women in the rule of law and security sectors and advocating for their full and equal participation in these fields. UNMAS supports national and international efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and diplomatic processes.

3. **Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)**
   - The Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) is responsible for the United Nations Security Sector Reform Programme (UNSSRP), which provides advice to Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to develop, strengthen, and implement national security sector reform. SSRU supports Member States in developing and implementing security sector reform strategies that are consistent with national priorities and international standards, and provides technical assistance and capacity-building to support the implementation of these strategies. SSRU also works to promote the meaningful participation of women and youth in security sector reform, and to address the threats of armed groups, mines, and unexploded ordnance, creating the necessary space for national and community-level institutions to take ownership of the issue.

4. **Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section (DDRS)**
   - The Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section (DDRS) provides advice to Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to prevent, respond to, and mitigate the adverse effects of weapons, small arms, and light weapons. DDRS supports Member States in developing and implementing programs to address the personal and social needs of ex-combatants and those associated with armed groups, including through the provision of psychological, social, and medical care. DDRS also works to promote the meaningful participation of women and youth in security sector reform, and to address the threats of armed groups, mines, and unexploded ordnance, creating the necessary space for national and community-level institutions to take ownership of the issue.

5. **Sustaining Peace & Preventing Conflict Through Rule of Law and Security Institutions**
   - Sustaining Peace & Preventing Conflict Through Rule of Law and Security Institutions is a component of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) that seeks to strengthen the rule of law, deliver essential justice and prison services, and strengthen security institutions. It aims to empower women and youth by addressing the threats of armed groups, mines, and unexploded ordnance, creating the necessary space for national and community-level institutions to take ownership of the issue. Sustaining Peace & Preventing Conflict Through Rule of Law and Security Institutions is also responsible for the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), which provides technical and financial support to Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to prevent, respond to, and mitigate the adverse effects of mines, unexploded ordnance, and other remnants of armed conflict. UNMAS works to enable sustainable development and to empower women and youth by addressing the threats of armed groups, mines, and unexploded ordnance, creating the necessary space for national and community-level institutions to take ownership of the issue.
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 Armoured Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

**Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section**
- Policy on Armed Group Negotiations
- Guidelines on Reintegration Programmes
- United Nations Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS)

**United Nations Mine Action Service**
- The United Nations Integrated Explosive Hazards Disposal Workplan
- United Nations Mine Action Service Emphasized Explosive Devices Section
- The United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action
- Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War, and IED Safety Handbook
- The United Nations Mine Action Standards (UNMAS) Compendium (MOSAIC)

**Justice and Corrections Service**
- Policy on Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations
- Policy on Administration and Operations of the United Nations Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

**Security Sector Reform Unit**
- Policy on Defence Sector Reform
- Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations
- Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- Policy on United Nations Police in Special Political Missions
- Guidelines on the Role of United Nations Police in Protection of Civilians
- Standards on Conditional Military and Police Deployment Mechanisms in Peace Operations
- Manuals on Mission-Based Police Planning, Community-Oriented Policing, and Police Monitoring, Mentoring and Training

OROLSI is, first and foremost, field-oriented:

**DEPLOYED IN**

10 PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

11 SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS

To access the documents, visit peacekeeping.un.org/OROLSI.
OROlsi is comprised of five components:

- United Nations Police Division (PON)
- Justice and Corrections Service (UISCI)
- Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)
- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
- Security Sector Reforms Unit (SSRU)

These components are complemented by the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (UNPEF), which coordinates efforts to stabilize and reconstruct post-conflict societies. The OROlsi is a professional organization that assists Member States in managing their own peace and security systems. It is committed to supporting the rule of law, promoting human rights, and stabilizing societies around the world. OROlsi’s work is guided by the principles of serving the people, strengthening institutions, and promoting accountability.

**Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)**

**Security Sector Reforms Unit (SSRU)** provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and a range of other sectors on the strategic aspects of security sector reform. SSRU works to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of reforms that aim to improve the delivery of security sector services. It supports the development of coherent, coordinated, and effective approaches to security sector reform. SSRU also works to integrate the perspectives of women and other vulnerable groups into the reform process.

**United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)**

UNMAS provides technical and operational support to Member States and international agencies in their efforts to address the challenges posed by the presence of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other explosive remnants of war. UNMAS trains and equips teams to clear landmines and explosive remnants of war, and provides technical assistance to help countries develop sustainable and effective mine action programs. UNMAS also works to raise awareness about the dangers of landmines and explosive remnants of war and to advocate for international action to address these issues.

**United Nations Police Division (PON)**

PON supports Member States in the development and implementation of national police reform programs. It provides technical assistance, training, and capacity building to help countries build and strengthen professional, effective, and accountable police forces. PON also works to promote international standards for police operations and to support the development of national police reform programs.

**Justice and Corrections Service (UISCI)**

UISCI provides technical assistance to Member States and international agencies in the development and implementation of national criminal justice and prison systems. It supports the development of policies and strategies, planning frameworks and (inter)national coordination mechanisms, including coordination with partners, conducts security sector assessments, and advises national SSR planning frameworks. UISCI also supports the development of national human rights systems, advocating for the rule of law and advancing human rights.

**Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDRS)**

DDRS supportsMember States in their efforts to implement national DDR programs. It provides technical assistance, training, and capacity building to help countries implement effective DDR programs. DDRS also works to raise awareness about the challenges of DDR and to advocate for international action to address these issues.

**Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)**

A4P is a UN-led initiative that aims to improve the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations. It brings together Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to share best practices and lessons learned from peacekeeping operations. A4P also supports the development of strategic and operational plans for peacekeeping missions and promotes the implementation of innovative solutions to enhance mission effectiveness.

**Sustaining Peace is Preventing Conflict Through Rule of Law and Security Institutions**

Security and justice are integral to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of sustainable peace. OROlsi works to support Member States in the development and implementation of national security sector reform programs that aim to strengthen the rule of law and promote human rights. OROlsi supports the development of policies and strategies, planning frameworks and (inter)national coordination mechanisms, including coordination with partners, to support national security sector reform programs.

**Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16**

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

OROlsi is involved in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions. OROlsi supports the implementation of SDG 16 by providing technical assistance, training, and capacity building to help countries develop and implement effective national policies and programs to address the challenges of peace, justice, and security. OROlsi also supports the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Action for Peacekeeping (A4P), which aims to improve the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations.
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
- Guideline on Police Capacity-Building and Development
- Guidelines on Police Command
- Guidelines on Police Operations
- Guidelines on Police Administration

**Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section**
- Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations
- Guidelines on the Role of United Nations Police in Protection of Civilians
- Manuals on Mine-Related Police Planning: Community-Oriented Police, and Police-Monitoring, Monitoring and Verification

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

**Security Sector Reform Unit**
- Policy on Security Sector Reform
- Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Transitional Organized Crime and Security Sector Reform

**Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section**
- Policy on Reintegration Programmes
- United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023
- United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023
- United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023
- United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023

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

**DEPLOYED IN**

**10 PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

**11 SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS**
More than 11,000 authorized United Nations Police (UNPOL) officers from 129 countries (since 1990) are currently deployed in 17 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.

Their efforts adhere to the rule of law, advance Sustainable Development Goal 16, promote and protect international human rights as outlined in Security Council resolutions 2185 (2014), 2382 (2017) and 2447 (2018), as well as contribute to the advancement of gender equality (Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing, S/2018/1183) and the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.
CAPACITIES AND CAPABILITIES

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

To further increase performance and 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 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).

ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY

The Women, Peace and Security agenda centers on the need for women’s active and effective participation in peace and security. 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.
Standing Police Capacity

SPC PRESENCE IN THE FIELD

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

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


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

ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING

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

548 DEPLOYMENTS & CONSULTANCIES

36 STAFF MEMBERS

OROLSI Standing Police Capacity Acting Deputy Police Commissioner, Mohamed Lakhal, discusses ongoing developments with colleagues while deployed to MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. OROLSI/PD

OROLSI/PD

Ongoing developments with colleagues while deployed to MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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The Justice and Corrections Service (JCS) supports the work of justice and corrections components in peacekeeping operations and special political missions as well as other United Nations entities, to implement the rule of law aspects of their respective mandates.

From its Headquarters in New York, JCS coordinates strategic and operational support on mandate delivery, strengthening Member State support, leveraging partnerships and setting 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, we assist host countries to deliver essential justice and prison services, strengthen criminal justice systems, and facilitate rule of law reforms. We do so by promoting accountability for serious crimes that fuel conflict, extending justice and corrections institutions in conflict-affected areas, and by enhancing prison security and management including to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19.

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, JCS actively seeks and maintains partnerships with United Nations and external actors, notably through the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law, supports integrated multi-disciplinary interventions, provides planning, analytical and policy expertise in transition settings, and enables host countries and other stakeholders to take appropriate measures to bring to justice perpetrators of criminal acts against United Nations peacekeepers.

EXPERTISE AND FIELD PRESENCE

**160** JUDICIAL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

**350** CORRECTIONS OFFICERS

help to protect civilians, combat impunity, extend State authority and advance stabilization in 12 peacekeeping operations and special political missions: MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMIK, BINUH, UNSMIL, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNSOM, UNAMA, and UNIOGBIS.

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.

3. **Enhancing prison security and management** (including of high-risk detainees) to mitigate the destabilizing effects of prison breakouts, disturbances and risks of radicalization.
EXAMPLES OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS WORK

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

• Regular criminal hearings are being held in CAR’s capital, Bangui, and in Bouar, including the adjudication of two cases involving attacks against peacekeepers in early 2020.

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

• 60 persons have been tried by the Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé in Mali, with jurisdiction over atrocity crimes, terrorism and transnational crimes.

• Increased community engagement and the provision of rule of law services: 16 out of 19 courts are partially operational in northern and central Mali.

• The implementation of a Legal Aid Law enacted in 2018 makes an important step towards the establishment of a national legal aid system in Haiti.

• 40 conflict-related prosecutions, involving more than 1,640 accused persons, have been supported by the Prosecution Support Cells in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

• 31 courts and prosecution offices have been reopened in eastern DRC.

• A strong anti-corruption architecture and institution has been established in Afghanistan including the Anti-Corruption Justice Centre.

• Over 500 rural court judges trained in mediation and dispute resolution in Darfur, addressing over 2,000 cases per year, including land-related disputes.

• Mobile courts have been deployed in South Sudan to regions where access to justice is limited and the absence of criminal accountability for serious violations undermines efforts to diffuse conflict.
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 three core functions:

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

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

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.
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.
On 1 May 2019, UNAMID concluded the demobilization of 729 ex-combatants, including 123 women, from a variety of armed groups. Based on the Darfur Peace Agreement and Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, UNAMID has supported national authorities since 2007, resulting in the demobilization of over 10,000 combatants. Mission support includes the provision of reinsertion support packages, camp construction, basic services and security. UNDP also contributes to this exercise and is responsible for providing reintegration assistance following the demobilization phase. Some of the ex-combatants interviewed during demobilization emphasized the importance of promoting peace and urged non-signatory movements to put down their arms and join the peace process.

Islika Borbor Sisay, UNAMID DDR Officer, believes that the DDR process contributes to a more stable environment for the implementation of other development and early recovery initiatives.

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

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

The 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 CVR programme in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo - supporting agricultural and other income generating activities for the youth of Nyiragongo Michael Ali

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CORE FUNCTIONS OF SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR) TEAMS

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

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

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

Security Council resolution 2151 (2014) on SSR

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

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

The SSR Unit serves as the United Nations system-wide focal point on SSR and its priorities include:

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

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

United Nations policy and guidance development to design coherent system-wide guidance on SSR and defence sector reform, in coordination with the United Nations Inter-Agency SSR Task Force.

Coordination of United Nations assistance to SSR through the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force, established by the Secretary-General to promote an integrated, holistic and coherent United Nations approach to SSR. The Task Force is co-chaired by the Department of Peace Operations and UNDP and brings together 14 United Nations entities.

Surge capacity: The SSR Unit manages the United Nations roster of SSR experts, and a Standing Capacity based in Brindisi, Italy, which provides a rapid response to demands from field presences and national authorities for SSR support.

SSR PRIORITIES IN THE FIELD

- **MINUSMA** supports the Government and the signatory armed movements to implement the defence and security provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.
- **MINUSCA** provides strategic advice to the Central African Republic authorities on the design and implementation of a comprehensive and gender-responsive SSR process that reinforces the peace process.
- **UNMISS** supports the signatory parties to broker consensus on the implementation of the defence and security provisions of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan.
- **OSESG-Yemen** supports the United Nations mediation efforts to advance the ceasefire agreement in Hudaydah and to build consensus among the parties on options for transitional and long-term security arrangements.
- **UNSMIL** supports the mediation of ceasefire and security arrangements in Libya as well as the integration of armed groups into the nationally-owned security sector.
- **UNSOM** supports the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states to implement the Somali Security Transition Plan and the National Security Architecture.
- **MONUSCO** coordinates the international assistance provided to the security sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by bilateral and multilateral partners.

Graduation ceremony for Libyan National Police Officers. UN Photo / Jason Foounten
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. Whomever 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.

Thanks to UNMAS coordinating, advising and training mine action actors, as well as UNMAS removing landmines, ERW and IEDs from homes, roads, bridges, hospitals and schools, families can return home and access health care, children can go to school, water points are made accessible and fields become productive. Peacekeepers and humanitarian workers can safely reach the places where they are needed most.

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

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 implements a needs-driven and people-centred approach and is guided by humanitarian principles.

UNMAS activities are primarily financed through two funding mechanisms:

**A** **P** **P** **R** **O** **P** ** I** ** R** ** E** ** T** ** S** ** I** ** O** ** N** ** S**
by the United Nations General Assembly for mine action components within peace operations

**E** **X** **T** ** R** ** A**-**B** **U** ** D** ** G** ** E** ** T** ** R** ** A** ** Y**
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. Through leadership of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA)*, UNMAS ensures an effective, tailored and coordinated United Nations response to the threat posed by landmines, IEDs, and ERW through the implementation of the United Nations Strategy on Mine Action 2019 – 2023. Led by UNMAS, the IACG-MA develops policies and strategies, sets mine action priorities, monitors developments in affected countries, advocates for the universalization and implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law, highlights the needs and rights of survivors, and advocates for sustained financial support for mine action.

UNMAS is also the coordinator for the Mine Action Area of Responsibility and is the “provider of last resort” for mine action within the Global Protection Cluster.

UNMAS engages with United Nations partners and non-governmental organizations to ensure that mine action is at the centre of humanitarian planning and responses.

At the country level, UNMAS coordinates activities in partnership with national and local actors to strengthen mine action capacity and for prioritization of resources to areas of need.

Action for Peacekeeping - UNMAS assists in ensuring that peace operations are fit for purpose to implement their complex mandates in situations where there is an explosive threat.

UNMAS currently protects United Nations personnel and assets in 10 peacekeeping operations. For example, in Abyei and South Sudan, route clearance and verification facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance as well as mission movement. UNMAS also works 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 Darfur, 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 all 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.

In 2019, the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched the five-year Safe Ground campaign to turn minefields into playing fields. Safe Ground is a global advocacy and fundraising campaign supported by an informal, voluntary Group of Champions, comprised of Member States of the United Nations, United Nations entities, civil society organizations, sports federations, private sector companies, and individual athletes.

The campaign tackles two essential and linked challenges: clearing explosive hazards to make the ground safe for people to return and rebuild their communities without fear of injury or death and raising awareness and resources to support those who have acquired a disability because of explosive hazards. Since its launch, Safe Ground projects have started in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Liberia, the State of Palestine, Somalia, and Viet Nam.

* 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).
The Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) is a United Nations platform co-chaired by DPO and UNDP that is designed to strengthen the provision of rule of law assistance to address and prevent violent conflict, to protect human rights and to restore justice and security for conflict-affected people. The GFP is a field-focused arrangement that enables United Nations entities, including UNODC, UNHCR, OHCHR, EOSG, UNOPS, UN Women and others, to jointly pursue shared objectives, in accordance with their mandates and capacities. GFP partners promote United Nations norms and standards, including gender mainstreaming and human rights-based approaches.

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

Through joint assessments, planning, and programming, the GFP arrangement has been supporting a coordinated 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:
- Prevention and/or Sustaining Peace
- Conflict and Post-Conflict
- Transitions

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<td>including experts from Standing Police Capacity and Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity, as well as gender, human rights and programming</td>
<td>for supporting programming and planning at the national level</td>
<td>organized by the GFP on joint programming and transitions for staff at Headquarters and in the field</td>
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### PEACE OPERATION SETTINGS

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:**
GFP provides assistance to the restoration of criminal justice and rule of law institutions, including the Courts of Appeal and the Special Criminal Court of CAR. Courts of Appeal of Bangui and Bouar resumed regular sessions. 481 persons have been arrested and 189 people have been sentenced for various crimes. The GFP also supported the establishment of the Special Criminal Court (SCC). As of 2019, 60 complaints were received by the SCC and investigations are progressing according to its investigation and prosecution strategy. At Headquarters, GFP partners provide support to the Reference Group on the rule of law and the fight against impunity in CAR, chaired by Morocco, to exchange information on the operationalization of the Court and on resource mobilization.

### TRANSITIONS

**HAITI:**
Since 2016, joint GFP partners in Haiti have supported the Haitian Government in carrying out its legal reform process by strengthening judicial institutions; improving security and access to justice for marginalized communities; and increasing capacity of the police and security sector. Critical support was also provided to the judicial institution for enabling institutions to evaluate, plan, and consolidate their respective inspection schemes and to establish their priorities for future accountability. Conditions in 8 prisons were improved, and a new legal aid project implemented with the Bar Association of Port-au-Prince resulted in 2,249 new cases being opened and 1,961 consultations being held and the release of 250 pre-trial detainees.

**DARFUR (SUDAN):**
In Darfur, since 2018, GFP partners support an integrated approach to UNAMID’s transition with a view to consolidate peacekeeping gains and advance peacebuilding priorities. UNAMID has 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 includes 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 which is expected to result in progressively improved delivery of justice services.

### PREVENTION/ SUSTAINING PEACE SETTINGS

**MALAWI:** OROLSI’s Standing Police Capacity deployed to Lilongwe, Malawi, in support of UNDP Malawi to assess preparedness of Malawi Police Service (MPS) to provide effective security during the 2019 Tripartite elections. The assessment identified several technical, strategic and logistical gaps and brought in OHCHR for the first Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) Risk Assessment. This was followed by a six-month deployment of three SPC experts for capacity building of 2,700 police officers. One critical area of focus was establishment of five communication centers to improve collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal and other information for conducting better-informed police responses to public security events. This was later extended to a total of twelve centers with planned expansion throughout the country.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:**
GFP partners provide assistance to the Congolese authorities in sustaining peace by supporting efforts that promote accountability, and increase access to justice. Through the GFP arrangement, partners provided judicial and legal assistance to over 820 conflict-related cases as part of Prosecution Support Cells (PSC). Also, over the past three years, a total of 4,987 survivors of sexual violence have benefited from legal assistance, leading to 2,661 judicial decisions. GFP partners also launched mobile courts and legal assistance to territories particularly impacted by the conflict.

### 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.
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; border management; 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; systemic corruption undermining the effectiveness and legitimacy of the State; and weapons and ammunition management.

**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; border management; 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; systemic corruption undermining the effectiveness and legitimacy of the State; and weapons and ammunition management.

**UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE MANDATE**

As of 2019, Secretary-General António Guterres requested OROLSI to function as a UN system-wide provider for Mission and non-Mission settings to help implement his vision for preventing violent conflict and sustaining peace. The General Assembly supported his vision (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.
Provided technical assistance on police reform and restructuring, including decentralizing operations, gender mainstreaming, community-oriented policing, organized crime, oversight and rights-based policing

Supported prevention, peacebuilding and performance-related assessments

Delivered train-the-trainers programmes on electoral security management and the investigation of electoral-related crimes

Provided strategic advice on the police aspects of managing internally displaced persons

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

Developed recommendations on how to address security challenges including growing terrorist threats, inter-communal violence, COVID-19 and violent extremism

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
“We must redouble our efforts to achieve full implementation of our WPS mandate and commitments, as we are called to by the Secretary-General in his WPS Report (2019) and recently adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 2493. In the lead up to the 20th anniversary of the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in October 2020, and beyond, it is crucial that UN peacekeeping is at the forefront of taking decisive actions to make the WPS agenda a reality.”

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

Security Sector Reform Unit

Increasing women’s participation in security policymaking and service delivery enhances the effectiveness and accountability of security institutions and increases public confidence in the State. The Security Sector Reform (SSR) Unit advances women’s equal opportunities in the security sector through policy dialogue with Member States, sharing lessons learned and best practices, and developing guidance on UN support to gender-responsive SSR and defense sector reform, in coordination with the UN Inter-Agency SSR Task Force and the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law and in partnership with regional organizations and women’s groups. SSRU also provides support to UN country presences through technical advice on institutional barriers to women’s participation and increasing the proportion of women at all levels of the sector.

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.
**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.

**POLICE DIVISION**

In South Sudan, the UNMISS police, through their community-oriented policing activities, have supported the mission's multi-track approach and engagement of national and community leaders. Specialized Police Team continue to work side-by-side with the South Sudanese National Police Service to prevent sexual and gender-based violence. In the Central African Republic, the MINUSCA police realigned their priorities with the 2019 Peace Accord, including the implementation of the WPS Agenda, by further integrating gender perspectives in operational plans and assisting local police counterparts in the incorporation of gender-responsive policing perspectives in recruitment practices of new police officers. The MONUSCO police are supporting the National Congolese Police implement the Action Plan to fight Sexual Violence. With the support of OROLSI's Standing Police Capacity, the MONUSCO police have assessed unconscious gender biases in their daily operations to identify and replicate good practices. As a top priority, the United Nations Police Division is striving for gender parity in peace operations given the criticality of women police to operational effectiveness.


20 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.

“I believe that we all have an obligation to help empower others, especially women, children & vulnerable groups most affected by conflicts & crises across the world.”
– DeeDee Rodriguez, Police Reform Adviser. October 2016. Hubertus Jürgenliemk/UN Photo
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.

2015: 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: The United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO) signed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. On behalf of DPO, OROLSI participates in all eight Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Committee Working Groups ensuring the Department’s expertise is provided and integrated, as relevant.

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 United Nations 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 (CCCPA)
United Nations Police serving with MINUSMA 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/Harandane Dicko

In collaboration with the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, UNMAS trains police officers in Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Improvised Explosive Device Disposal in Salman Pak, located on the outskirts of Baghdad. UNMAS/Cengiz Yar

**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 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 programs at the national and regional levels; support programs 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 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 capacity development on improvised explosive device (IED) threat mitigation, explosive remnants of war clearance, and weapons and ammunition management to, inter alia, minimize the availability of explosives to terrorist groups and strengthen state institutions. UNMAS programmes in at-risk communities provide employment and livelihood opportunities, contributing possible alternatives to terrorism.
Dynamic and innovative, OROLSI is constantly evolving to address new challenges and threats to peace and security.

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

As of January 2018, Secretary-General António Guterres requested OROLSI to serve as a UN system-wide provider, stating that “The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, led by an Assistant Secretary-General, will provide operational support to all UN peace operations, UN departments and other relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors in pursuit of peace and security ...” in a number of OROLSI priority areas, including security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and rule of law. It will ensure systematic collaboration with all relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors in pursuit of peace and security ... and other priority working groups on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (a majority of the Secretariat-General’s report on the Restructuring of the United Nations Peace and Security Pillar (A/72/525)).

From its operational strategy, the Office overviews a wide spectrum of ongoing activities, including supporting peacekeeping operations and special political missions; recruiting, training, and deploying expertise in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; establishing mechanisms 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 is able to provide: technical advisory and monitoring assistance; technical capacity building; technical expertise in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and field training.

To access the documents, visit peacekeeping.un.org/ORYLSI.
OROLSI is comprised of five components:

1. United Nations Police Division (PDI)
2. Justice and Corrections Service (JCS)
3. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDRS)
4. Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)
5. United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) leads, coordinates, of Friends of SSR and regional organizations, and develops guidance in coordination with the rapid deployment. The Unit fosters policy dialogue with Member States, including the Group defence sector reform. SSRU manages a roster and a standing capacity of SSR experts for SSRU provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and transition processes. DDRS develops policy and guidance through the DDR Inter-Agency Support for rule of law and security institutions by testing political solutions or making un-proved influence for the needs of armed groups, groups operating outside of these institutions— are most effective in the field. SSRU combines civilian, police, military, and financial experts to achieve sustainable security sector reform. Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) promotes democracy, good governance, and a strong rule of law. The Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) provides a framework for Member States to achieve medium- and long-term security sector reform, including the security building capacity and ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of SSR efforts. SSRU facilitates the implementation of the Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) to support the development of effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police services that serve in compliance with international human rights standards and the rule of law. The United Nations Police Division (PDI) is designed to strengthen the rule of law and security sectors in conflict-affected countries, including the protection of civilians and the prevention of human rights abuses.

Action for Peackeeping (AIP)

OROLSI is supported by the Secretary-General's Action for Peackeeping (AIP) to build and strengthen the rule of law and security institutions, and to improve the protection of civilians, which is at the heart of our efforts. We are working in partnership with Member States to implement the Secretary-General’s Action for Peackeeping to strengthen peackeeping, including At Interim Secretary-General for Peackeeping Gregoire Lefèvre, we are committed to improving how we protect civilians, which is at the heart of our work for the benefit of all.

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

Security and justice are fundamental parts of the conflict prevention spectrum. Thebread and soul instrumental are the doomsday instruments — when armed groups operating outside of these institutions — are most effective in the field. SSRU combines civilian, police, military, and financial experts to achieve sustainable security sector reform. Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) promotes democracy, good governance, and a strong rule of law. The Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) provides a framework for Member States to achieve medium- and long-term security sector reform, including the security building capacity and ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of SSR efforts. SSRU facilitates the implementation of the Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) to support the development of effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police services that serve in compliance with international human rights standards and the rule of law.
United Nations Police Division (PD) is comprised of five components:

- Inter-Agency SSR Task Force.
- Rapid Deployment. The Unit fosters policy dialogue with Member States, including the Group of Friends of the Security Sector Reform. SSRU manages a roster and a standing capacity of SSR experts for short- and medium-term mandates. It supports strategies, planning frameworks and (inter)national SSR coordination mechanisms, including coordination with partners, conducts security sector assessments, and advises national SSR working groups.

- DDRS provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and other UN agencies on development, peace operations and peacebuilding assistance to affected countries, as well as on DDR. DDRS develops policy and guidance through the DDR Inter-Agency Working Group co-chaired with the United Nations Development Programme.

- Inter-Agency ORM Task Force.
- Support to rapid deployment, national and UN missions. UNMAS supports United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions in restoring and maintaining public order and safety, including through the Standing Police Capacity; and facilitates assessments and evaluations. UNMAS provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and other UN agencies on development, peace operations and peacebuilding assistance to affected countries.

- Inter-Agency CSO Task Force.
- CSO is the rapid response team of JCS that deploys specialized expertise to support UNPOL by selecting, recruiting, deploying and rotating personnel in UN peace operations.

Where requested and mandated, United Nations Police (UNPOL) supports Member States 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 criminal justice system failures. By removing weapons from armed groups and taking individuals out of these groups, UNPOL serves and protects the population. UNPOL builds and supports police capacity to prevent and combat violent conflict and sustain peace, particularly in transition processes.

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The Inter-Agency ORM Task Force, also known as OROLSI, provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and other UN agencies on development, peace operations and peacebuilding assistance to affected countries, as well as on DDR. OROLSI develops policy and guidance through the DDR Inter-Agency Working Group co-chaired with the United Nations Development Programme.

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