

OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW & SECURITY INSTITUTIONS



OROLSI



DEPARTMENT OF
PEACE OPERATIONS





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



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



Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Alexandre Zouev; UN Police Adviser, Luis Carrilho; and Priscilla Makotse, former UNAMID Police Commissioner, visit Tawilla.

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 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 build and support 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.

● 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 support mission start-up, surge, and 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)



SSRU provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and partners on the political and technical aspects of security sector reform. SSRU, in coordination with partners, conducts security sector assessments, and advises national SSR strategies, planning frameworks and (inter)national SSR coordination mechanisms, including defence sector reform. SSRU manages a roster and a standing capacity of SSR experts for rapid deployment. The Unit fosters policy dialogue with Member States, including the Group of Friends of SSR and regional organizations, and develops guidance in coordination with the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force.

● 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.



OROLSI is, first and foremost, field-oriented:

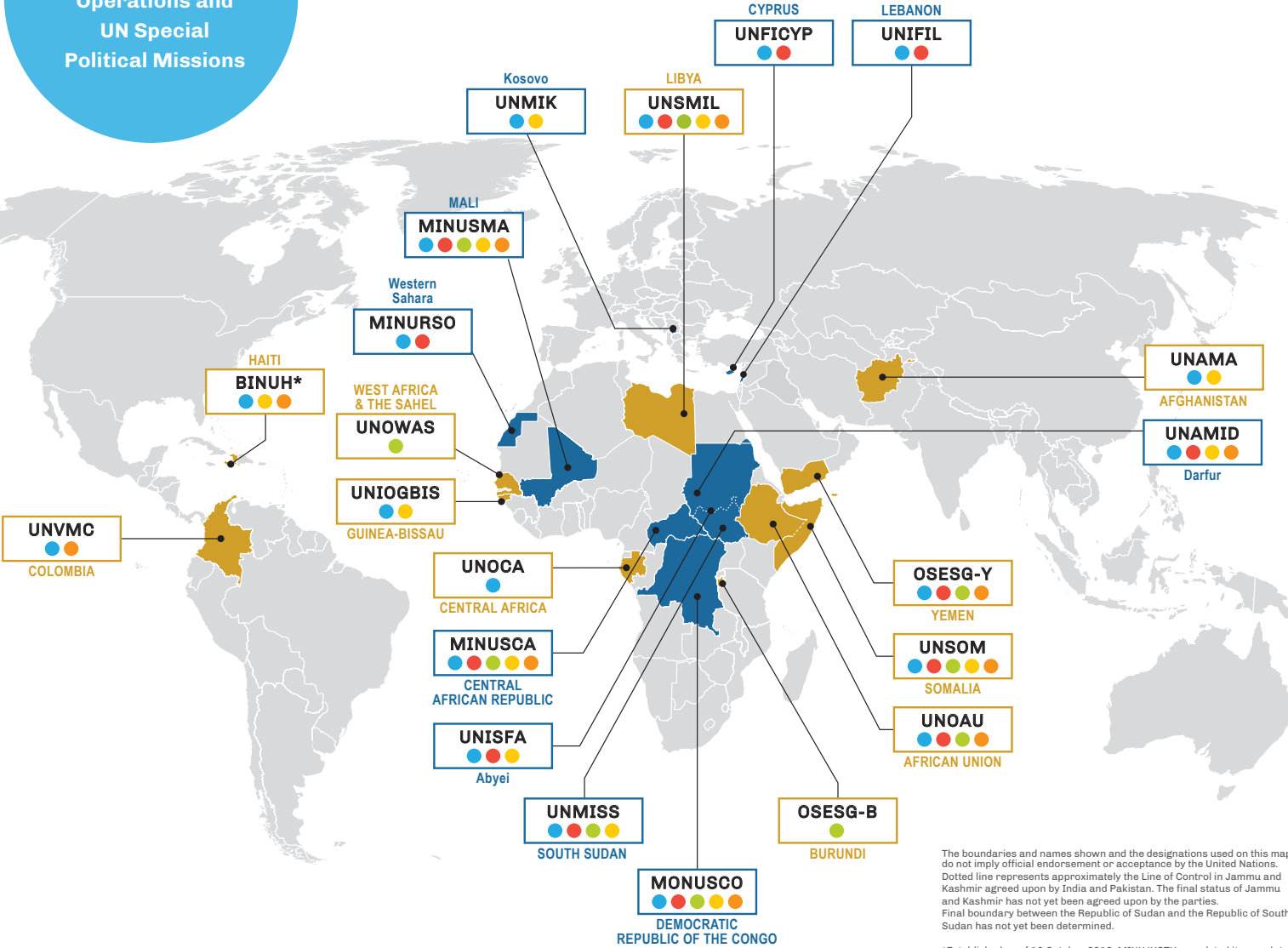
DEPLOYED IN

10 PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

PROVIDING SUPPORT TO

11 SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS

OROLSI Deployments to UN Peacekeeping Operations and UN Special Political Missions



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.

*Established as of 16 October 2019; MINUJUSTH completed its mandate on 15 October 2019

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



United Nations Police Division

PREVENTING CONFLICT, SUSTAINING PEACE



Ghanaian police officer with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) with school children at the El Sereif camp for internally displaced persons, located west of Nyala, South Darfur. UN Photo / Albert González Farran

CONTRIBUTING TO THE 2030 AGENDA



UNPOL

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.

11,000+

AUTHORIZED UNITED NATIONS POLICE (UNPOL) OFFICERS

129

CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES (SINCE 1990)

17

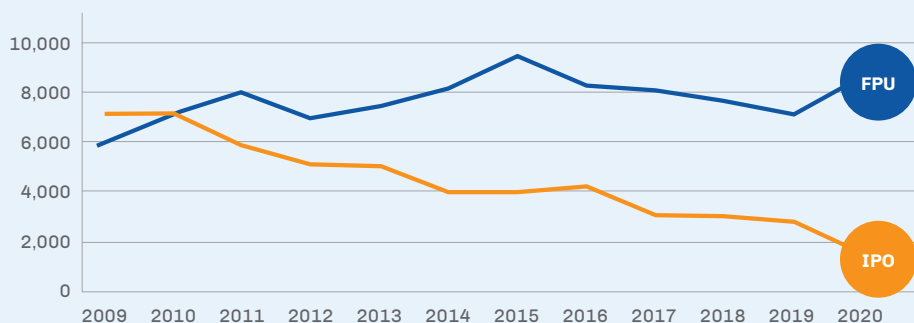
UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS

FIGURES AS OF FEBRUARY 2020

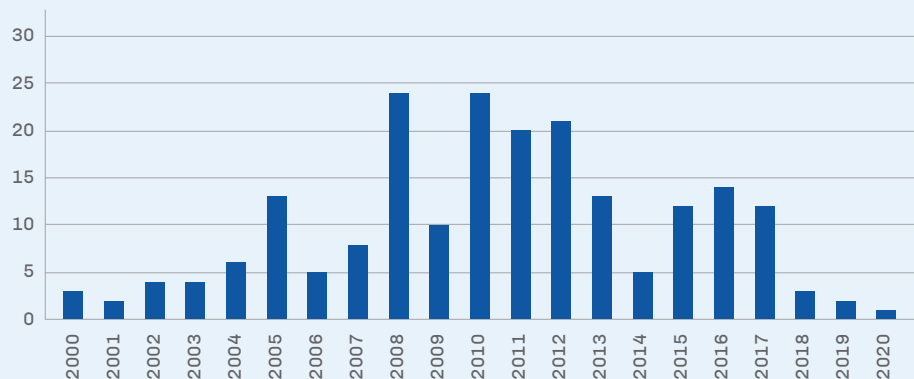
CAPACITIES AND CAPABILITIES

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).

Deployment of Formed Police Units (FPU) and Individual Police Officers (IPO)



United Nations Police Fatalities

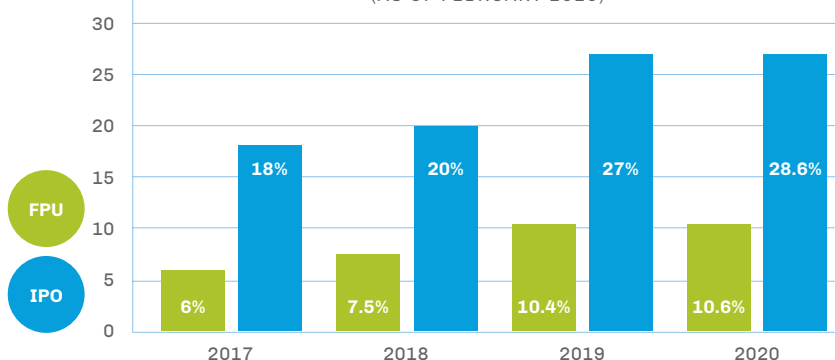


To further increase performance and fulfill its obligations under the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, the Police Division is working closely with host States and Police Contributing Countries to meet the increasing demand for specialized policing expertise 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.

Percentage of Women Participation in UN Police
(AS OF FEBRUARY 2020)





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.

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

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

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.





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 UNDP/MONUSCO project. MONUSCO/JCS Bunia

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 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, 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.



Did you know?

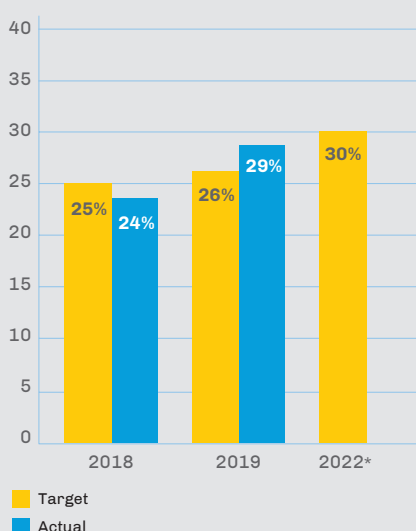
Security Council resolution 2447 (2018) on police, justice and corrections

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.



Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Judicial officials at the Court of First Instance hold dedicated sessions to advance the cases of women in pre-trial detention and to reduce the backlog. MINUJUSTH worked in close partnership with the justice system to improve access to justice for all Haitians, reduce pre-trial detention, and promote the presence of women judges and magistrates.

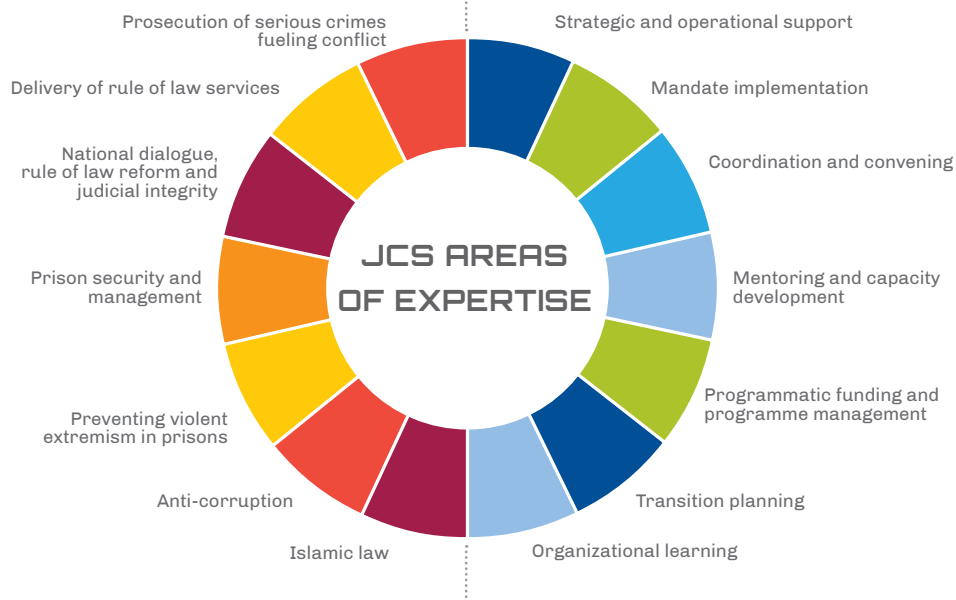
Women serving as justice and corrections government-provided personnel



* Uniformed personnel gender parity strategy 2018-2028

Substantive Areas of Expertise

Operational Areas of Expertise



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.



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 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.



Since 2011, the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity has provided start-up capability and assistance to peace operations and to the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law and other partners.

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 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).

EXPERTISE AND SUPPORT PROVIDED

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

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
18/19**

38,724



BENEFICIARIES¹

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

222



**PERSONNEL
IN THE FIELD**

8



**PERSONNEL²
AT HEADQUARTERS**

¹ This includes 23,681 men and 15,043 women ² Supported by one staff member in Brindisi, Italy, serving as the DDR Standing Capacity

DDR IN THE FIELD

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."

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



Security Sector Reform Unit

SUSTAINING PEACE AND
IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA



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.

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

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

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 / Iason Founten



United Nations Mine Action Service

NEEDS-DRIVEN. PEOPLE-CENTRED.



19 PROGRAMMES
AROUND THE WORLD

Between
2014 – 2019
UNMAS has

DESTROYED
980,000

explosive remnants of war,
landmines and improvised
explosive devices

**DELIVERED RISK
EDUCATION TO**
15.9 million
individuals

ASSISTED
121,800
survivors of explosive ordnance

Najiba Qasem is part of Afghanistan's first woman deminer team that began operations in Bamyan province on 1 June 2018. UNMAS

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. 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.

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.

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 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.

[UNMAS.ORG](https://unmas.org)

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[@UN_MINEACTION](https://www.instagram.com/un_mineaction)

[UNMAS UNITED NATIONS](https://www.youtube.com/UNMAS UNITED NATIONS)

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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).



Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP)

A JOINT ARRANGEMENT FOR RULE OF LAW DELIVERY IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

4 TRANSITIONS
DARFUR (SUDAN),
GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI,
LIBERIA

**10 PREVENTION/
SUSTAINING PEACE**
BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CÔTE D'IVOIRE,
ETHIOPIA, GABON, THE GAMBIA, GUINEA,
JAMAICA, MALAWI, YEMEN

**10 CONFLICT &
POST-CONFLICT**
AFGHANISTAN, CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO, KOSOVO, LIBYA, MALI, SIERRA
LEONE, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN,
TIMOR-LESTE

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Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

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 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, and Transitions.



JOINT
**Rapid
Deployments
of Experts
and Missions**



JOINT
**Trainings &
Knowledge
Sharing**



JOINT
**Resource
Mobilization
FOR COUNTRY
PROGRAMMES**



JOINT ASSESSMENTS
**Planning &
Design of
Assistance**

GFP HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE FIELD

63 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

10 JOINT PROGRAMMES

in 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

24 CRISIS SITUATIONS

supported by the GFP since 2012

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, **451 persons have been arrested and 169 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.

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.

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.

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; 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

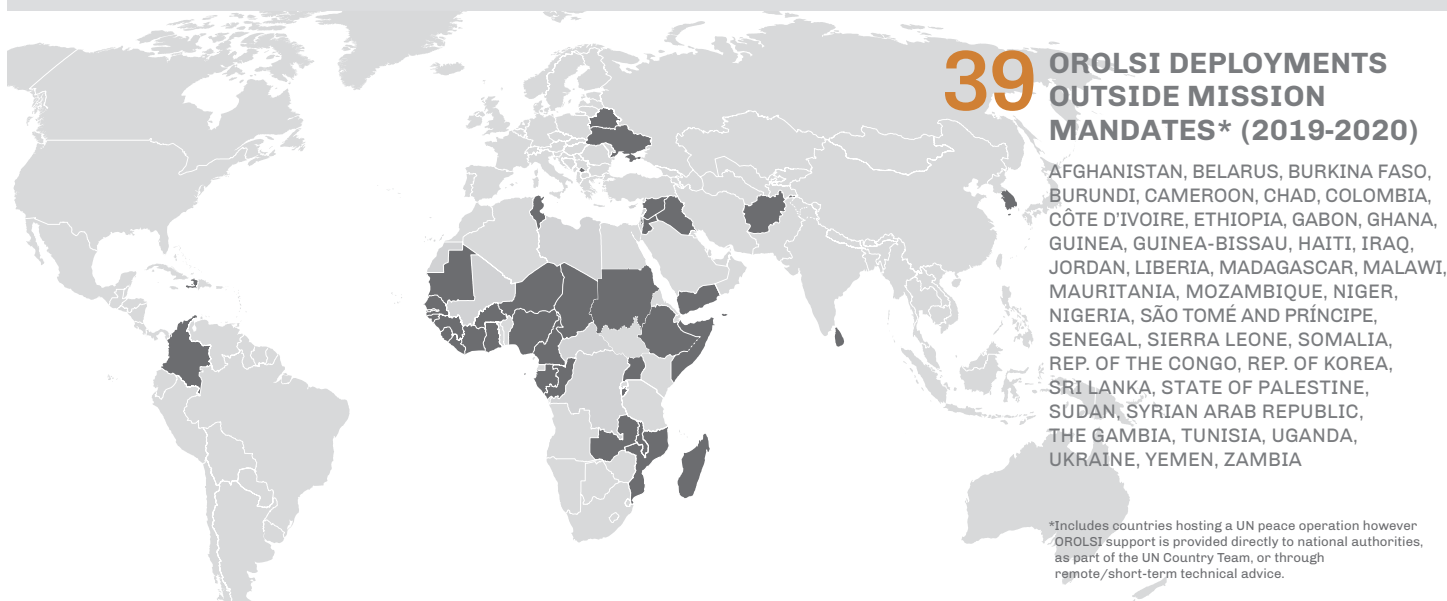
As of 2019, Secretary-General António Guterres requested OROLSI to function as a UN system-wide provider for Mission and non-Mission settings to help implement his vision for preventing violent conflict and sustaining peace. The General Assembly supported his vision (A/RES/72/262C).

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.



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RECENT EXAMPLES OF OROLSI ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MISSION MANDATES



- 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



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 contributes to the implementation of 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/Harandane Dicko

"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

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, women's empowerment and creates 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.



Afghanistan's first-ever, all-women demining team in Bamyan province, June 2018. UNMAS

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.



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. Leonora Baumann/MINUJUSTH

POLICE DIVISION



"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 Juergenziemk/OROLSI.

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.

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

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.



Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism

BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH RULE OF LAW
AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS



United Nations peacekeepers assist with disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. UN Photo/Martine Perret

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.

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 (CCCCPA)

OROLSI ACTIVITIES AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES IN CT/PVE



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.

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.



“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**, and in the **Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP)** and other **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.

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