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Policy

Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations

Approved by: USG DPKO, USG DFS
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**DPKO/DFS POLICY ON
Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations**

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A. PURPOSE

1. This policy defines the core functions and principles guiding the activities of prison or corrections components (hereinafter referred to as "prison components") of United Nations peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and special political missions led by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) (hereinafter referred to as "peace operations"). It replaces the DPKO Policy Directive on Prison Support in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations of December 2005.
 2. This policy is designed to assist prison components in fulfilling their mandates to further the rule of law and promote peace and security in countries hosting peace operations. It outlines the purpose, roles and scope of activities of prison components, as well as basic management and support arrangements, and other institutional relations with key partners in this area.
 3. Furthermore, the policy shall serve to guide future planning processes and inform Member States, key partners and stakeholders of the core responsibilities of corrections personnel serving in the field.
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B. SCOPE

4. This policy shall apply to all personnel of peace operations serving in prison components or otherwise involved in planning, overseeing, implementing or reviewing the work of prison components.
5. This policy shall also apply to all personnel deployed from Headquarters, including the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) and its Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC). It shall also inform deployments under the auspices of the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-conflict and other Crisis Situations (GFP).
6. In the case of peace operations mandated to undertake executive or line functions in the

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corrections area, supplementary guidance to this policy would be required.

C. RATIONALE

7. Recognizing that the early re-establishment and strengthening of police, justice and prison systems play a key role in the restoration and consolidation of peace in countries affected by conflict, the Security Council has, since 1999, increasingly mandated peace operations to assist in strengthening host-country prison systems.
8. Justice, police and other law enforcement institutions are essential for the protection of civilians, state-building and broader stabilization efforts. Law and order cannot be established, and the safety and security of citizens and of the State cannot be preserved, without police and other law enforcement agencies operating in conjunction with functioning justice and corrections systems. Functional corrections systems are also a prerequisite to efforts to tackle "new" global threats, such as violent extremism and transnational organized crime, which are affecting an increasing number of conflict and post-conflict settings.
9. In many host countries of peace operations, corrections systems tend to lack governmental political support and resources and suffer from: outdated legislation, weak infrastructure; significant overcrowding; inadequate budgets; lack of administrative, operational and security systems; poorly-paid, insufficiently trained and under-equipped personnel; an inability to prevent and respond to prison incidents; and general non-compliance with international human rights standards.
10. To discharge its increasing responsibilities in the corrections area, DPKO provides advisory and operational support to national authorities. Given the expected lifespan of peace operations, the goal is to improve the provision of basic prison services, restore law and order and address critical gaps which are vital to establishing the foundations for a safe, secure and humane functioning prison system, working in strong partnership with other United Nations entities.
11. The rationale for this policy is to enhance the effectiveness of prison support efforts through more consistent and harmonized approaches, taking into account that such support work often differs fundamentally from the duties of corrections officers in their home countries. This policy reflects lessons learned from supporting weak and under-resourced prison systems that in many post-conflict settings are characterized by a lack of vision, leadership and accountability; mismanagement of financial and human resources; inadequate prison conditions; violations of prisoners' basic rights; prolonged or arbitrary detention; the inability to prevent or react to security incidents such as prison riots, mass escapes and hunger strikes; and the radicalization of prisoners to engage in violent extremist activities.
12. This policy takes into account substantial operational and institutional developments in the area of prison support since 2005, including changes in and the overall expansion of corrections mandates, as well as the establishment of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI), of the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC) in 2011 and of the GFP in 2012.

D. POLICY

D1. Mission statement

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13. The mission of prison components is to contribute to the functioning and early effectiveness of national prison systems of host countries, focusing on activities that are key to sustaining peace and security. Prison components also work to establish, during the lifespan of a peace operation, the foundations for longer-term corrections reform efforts.

D2. Fundamental principles

14. **Corrections assistance shall be linked to the overall objective of stabilization of the host-country.** Establishing an effective criminal justice sector with a strong prison system is necessary to combat impunity, ensure law and order, the protection of civilians and the extension of State authority. Prison components shall concentrate their efforts on key targeted interventions that aim to establish the basic functioning of prison systems thereby contributing to the broader confidence building and stabilization efforts of peace operations.
15. **Corrections support shall ensure the early functioning of key corrections areas while laying the foundations for longer-term corrections reform efforts undertaken by other partners.** Corrections reform efforts are complex and long-term undertakings which extend beyond the time frame of peace operations. The approach of DPKO in the corrections area is to equip national prison systems with the minimum capacities required to deliver safe, secure, humane and lawful imprisonment. All short-term activities shall be aligned with longer-term national development plans and priorities. To ensure continuity over time, prison components shall not operate in isolation but actively seek partnerships within and outside the national government and the United Nations in order to develop and implement a coordinated, coherent and comprehensive strategy for strengthening the corrections system in host countries.
16. **Prison components shall engage at the strategic and technical levels to support prison reform efforts.** The successful implementation of corrections reforms requires political commitment and strategic vision at the national level. Prison components shall advise senior mission leadership about the political nature of corrections reforms and the possible implications for the fulfillment of the mission's political objectives. This should enable senior mission leadership to use their good offices to foster political space for technical support towards the implementation of reforms and to help insulate corrections systems from inappropriate political influence or abuse.
17. **Corrections support shall take into account the wider rule of law context to ensure synergy across the criminal justice system.** DPKO corrections reform efforts can have limited or even counter-productive effects, unless coupled with the reform work undertaken in other parts of the criminal justice chain, especially police and justice. Engagement with broader national (e.g. relevant ministries, civil society) and international (e.g. human rights, security sector reform, civil affairs, gender) efforts that impact the rule of law is also essential. Therefore, corrections reform efforts shall be aligned with police, justice, and overall security sector reform efforts. An unbalanced focus on only one side of the criminal justice chain will ultimately weaken it.
18. **Corrections assistance shall be tailored to the unique country context.** Corrections support efforts shall be tailored towards the specific reform agenda as identified by national actors. Support for corrections systems shall be demand-driven, based on thoroughly assessed needs and take into consideration national traditions, culture, values and history. Assistance shall not be delivered on a "one size fits all" approach that fails to adequately take into account the nature and condition of the corrections system (both formal and community-based) in a specific country.

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19. **Corrections support shall be governed by national engagement, ownership and leadership.** Prison components should ensure that national stakeholders, including government officials, justice actors, traditional leaders, women, minority or marginalized groups, and civil society, commit to and lead efforts to strengthen the corrections system. Prison components shall encourage different segments of society to participate in the development and implementation of corrections reforms and programmes. These shall be developed in full collaboration with, agreed and supported by the leadership of the national corrections system and other key governmental and non-governmental actors.
20. **Corrections support shall promote, protect and respect human rights.** In accordance with the OHCHR-DPKO-DPA-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions (2011) and the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, prison components shall promote, protect and respect human rights in the exercise of their duties and in relation to the support provided to national corrections systems. In this context, they shall ensure that all efforts to help build a solid foundation and strengthen corrections systems are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. Corrections personnel shall always behave in a principled and accountable manner in accordance with international human rights standards and report human rights violations. For instance, allegations received or observed by prison components that may amount to human rights violations shall be promptly recorded and shared with human rights components for verification and follow-up as appropriate. United Nations corrections personnel shall fully adhere to the United Nations standards of conduct, including the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).
21. **Corrections support shall be gender responsive and pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.** Prison components support national counterparts in their efforts to remove discriminatory policies, laws and practices that prevent women prisoners, including girls and juveniles, from enjoying their full and equal rights in detention/prison facilities. Prison components shall also safeguard the rights, safety and well-being of groups requiring special protection or treatment including persons with physical and mental disabilities, minority groups, persons detained in prisons in relation to the conflict (including prisoners of war and children associated with armed groups), foreigners and elderly prisoners.

D3. Comparative advantages

22. DPKO has unique strengths that serve as enabling factors for corrections support work in conflict and post-conflict settings. Such corrections support work requires significant political engagement to persuade host countries of the importance of safe, secure and humane prisons. Thus, DPKO plays a key role, through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and political engagement with Member States at Headquarters, to encourage host-country counterparts and the international community to increase their attention to prison system issues.
23. Operationally, DPKO-led missions deliver substantial logistical support and security arrangements, including through partnerships with United Nations Police (UNPOL) - both Individual Police Officers (IPO) and Formed Police Units (FPU) to provide perimeter prison security and transport and escorts, where required, particularly for high profile transfers. Prison components benefit from being part of the broader efforts of peace operations with access to the complementary expertise and resources of other mission components, such as justice, police, civil affairs, human rights and military components.
24. The Department has set up a strong delivery platform to deploy significant numbers of corrections personnel, including government provided personnel. Through its

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unparalleled ability to deploy corrections officers as mentors or advisors in prisons, national prison administrations and relevant ministries in host countries, DPKO is uniquely positioned to contribute to the early functioning and effectiveness of the national prison system and the establishment of the foundations for a longer-term, sustainable corrections reform strategy from the start of a mission.

25. The JCSC allows for the rapid deployment of expertise in response to the critical and surge corrections-related needs of field operations. This is a significant advantage as missions are not completely staffed at the early stages of formation, and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes often do not possess the expertise and human resources needed during the mission start-up phase.

D4. Prison components in the field: composition, training and end of assignment

26. The size and composition of prison components shall be based on the specific mandates, resources, structure and phase of each mission in light of the national context. Prison components shall normally be composed of international and national professional officers and United Nations Volunteers (UNV), if available.
27. In addition to international and national mission staff, prison components most often comprise government provided corrections personnel (hereinafter referred to as "Corrections GPP"). The details of their administration are governed by the Standard Operating Procedures for Government-Provided Corrections Personnel on Assignment with United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2014).
28. Newly appointed heads of prison components should be afforded the opportunity to travel to United Nations Headquarters for induction briefings, prior to or upon assuming their duties. Mission-specific inductions for all incoming corrections personnel shall be the responsibility of the heads of prison components, albeit Member States have the responsibility of equipping Corrections GPP with the knowledge and tools to work effectively in a mission, using approved United Nations corrections pre-deployment training material. Various training opportunities shall be made available to corrections personnel during their tour of duty in order to enhance their skills to perform their functions professionally, effectively and in compliance with international human rights standards. The head of the component shall be responsible for requesting training funds in the budget submissions and releasing corrections staff members for relevant training opportunities.
29. Upon completion of their tour of duty, all corrections personnel, including Corrections GPP, shall prepare handover notes and end-of-assignment reports. End-of-assignment reports completed by the head of the prison component or his/her deputy shall be shared with CLJAS at Headquarters. Performance appraisals for Corrections GPP leaving missions shall be completed by the relevant supervisor within the mission and sent to the Force Generation Officer in CLJAS.

D5. Support functions of the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS)

30. At Headquarters, CLJAS in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) of DPKO shall be responsible for supporting and enabling prison components. Working closely with the relevant DPKO Integrated Operational Teams (IOT) and other relevant partners, CLJAS shall: provide advice and support to missions on substantive and operational matters linked to the implementation of mandates, including selection and deployment assistance; offer strategic direction on prison support as part of Secretariat-wide planning efforts for new and evolving missions in coordination with other key rule of law actors; engage with internal and external stakeholders to rally political support, build

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partnerships and enhance coordination; ensure that relevant Security Council resolutions, Secretary-General's reports and other United Nations official documents reflect the activities, challenges and needs of prison components; support missions in mobilizing resources for projects and programmes, including through the GFP arrangement; provide support in developing workplans, budgets and other tools which serve for prioritizing and sequencing activities and tracking progress; keep mission personnel apprised of significant developments at the Headquarters level; and develop and share guidance and training materials in order to improve the delivery and effectiveness by field missions.

31. CLJAS shall be responsible for providing support in relation to the selection of the Chief or senior manager of a Prison Component and/or Chief of a joint justice and corrections section. In accordance with the DPKO/DFS Standard Operating Procedure, Staff Selection System for Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions 2012¹, the missions shall consult CLJAS regarding the nominated candidates from rosters recommended for the Chief.

D6. Key areas of focus

32. Prison components of peace operations shall focus their support efforts on enhancing public safety and the quick establishment and functioning of basic safe, secure and humane corrections systems to ensure the early effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the short-term, whilst laying the foundations for longer-term corrections sector reform efforts. For this purpose, the core responsibilities of prison components shall be to assist national authorities to establish the basic foundations in the following areas that are key to sustainable peace and security in host countries, based on the mandate and phase of the mission:
33. **Strategic policy, plans and legal frameworks governing and guiding prison management, administration, operations and security.** Prison systems emerging from conflict often lack clear policy and guidance documents or continue to adhere to outdated policies that conflict with applicable human rights instruments and standards, such as the Revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners ("Mandela Rules") and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial measures for Women Offenders ("Bangkok Rules"). Many of these policies and guidance materials provide a foundation to address critical issues such as prison population management, abusive treatment, poor health conditions, and malnutrition/starvation. To help address such gaps, prison components shall engage with national stakeholders to facilitate the development and/or reform of corrections-related policy and legal frameworks.
34. **Corrections strategic leadership, management and administration.** In conflict and post-conflict environments, the senior leadership of the national prison service often lacks adequate capacity to engage in priority setting and the development of robust administrative mechanisms including in the areas of financial and human resource management, both vitally important for the early establishment of a functioning prison system. Early on, prison components shall support or facilitate efforts to improve the capacity of the national authorities in the areas of basic strategic leadership, management (including crisis management) and administration by helping to design effective organizational structures; allocate sufficient funding and resources for corrections systems; develop financial/asset/record management processes; establish

¹ DPKO/DFS Standard Operating Procedure, Staff Selection System for Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2012), para 10.1.3., as may be amended or revised.

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mechanisms of accountability and oversight; and improve personnel management, including recruitment, training and disciplinary standards, while promoting gender and child protection mainstreaming, for a transparent, accountable and accessible corrections system.

35. **Basic life sustaining services.** Ensuring adequate life-sustaining services such as, but not limited to, food, water, basic health care and a safe environment contributes to the peace and security objectives of the Mission. Prison components shall work with national authorities at the strategic and technical levels to ensure the availability of, and commitment to, such services. Alternative means to achieve these critical elements should be considered but shall not displace the responsibility of national authorities to provide such services.
36. **Basic prison security.** Prison components shall work in support of national authorities to enhance the role of prisons in protecting the public by establishing a robust prison security framework, politically and financially recognized and supported, that includes prison infrastructure, basic intelligence gathering, security incidents investigations, procedural security development (including contingency planning), staff security training, incident early warning detection and incident management strategies. Such strategies should also be developed for the management of high risk groups. Prison components shall work actively to support and build the capacity of national authorities to ensure that adequate security protocols are in place, including partnerships with host-state police and law enforcement agencies, in accordance with the DPKO/DFS Prison Incident Management Handbook (2013).
37. **Prison overcrowding and prolonged and arbitrary detention.** Prison overcrowding and prolonged detention continue to be among the primary challenges faced by prison services in conflict and post-conflict environments. Overcrowding detrimentally impacts all aspects of prison administration and operations and has a significant negative impact on the rights and well-being of individual prisoners, thus creating a volatile, unsafe and insecure prison environment for personnel, prisoners and the public, which can derail the peace and stabilization efforts of a mission. Prison components shall work in coordination with other mission components in support of nationally-driven initiatives to relieve overcrowding and to advise on methods and best practices to reduce prison populations while continuing to ensure criminal accountability. Advice may relate to issues such as sentencing policies; early release; partnerships with relevant custodial ministries; verification of judicial warrants and remand; streamlined access to judicial processes; and enhanced infrastructure.
38. **Prisoner data management.** The presence of a complete, accurate and accessible data management system is not only a prerequisite for effective prison management, strategic planning and prison population management (analysis and basic intelligence), but an essential tool of strategic value for preventing prolonged and arbitrary detention and for ensuring that the rights of prisoners are upheld. Prison components shall work in partnership with national prison authorities to establish basic, user-friendly and secure prisoner data management systems that accurately account for all persons incarcerated, including admissions and releases from the prison or detention centre.
39. **Basic infrastructure.** While the (re-)construction and refurbishment of corrections infrastructure requires considerable resources and time and are most often undertaken by development agencies, prison components shall provide technical assistance on basic infrastructure design to ensure safe, secure and humane prison/detention conditions. Prison components shall access available Quick Impact Project (QIP) or various United Nations trust funds, and other sources to provide a "start-up package" for the prison infrastructure necessary for the basic functioning of prisons, and to support

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other small construction or repair projects. Prison components shall also play a key role in advocating for donor funding for longer term prison infrastructure (re-)construction efforts.

D7. Other potential areas of engagement

40. Subject to the context, phase and priorities of each mission and the gains secured in implementing the core areas of engagement above, prison components may also provide support, at the request of the national authorities, to lay the foundations for longer term efforts, in partnership with other mission or development actors. Where basic prison services, infrastructure and security are in place, prison components may engage with national authorities, with other United Nations Country Team (UNCT) or bilateral partners, on prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, which may include vocational training, education, behavior therapy, counseling and modification, drug rehabilitation, prison agriculture and/or food security.

D8. Core functions and activities

41. In line with the respective mandate of each mission and to engage in the critical substantive areas outlined above, prison components shall perform a variety of key functions to assist host countries to address immediate gaps and reinforce corrections structures that are essential for lasting peace and security:
42. **Advising mission leadership and partners on corrections-related matters.** Prison components shall be a key source of information and analysis on developments and partner activities in the corrections sector. They shall advise the mission leadership and other components on strategic, political and operational issues relating to national corrections systems. They may be called upon to analyze specific incidents (e.g. a mass prison escape) or specific trends (e.g., recruitment of violent extremists in a host country's prisons), and to advise the SRSG or the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) on their implications for the mission and the strategic engagement required. In order to play an effective advisory role, the heads of prison components and/or senior corrections advisors should be members of the senior management group and/or strategic planning group and play an active role in the mission's decision-making and planning processes.
43. **Coordinating and convening stakeholders.** Prison components serve to coordinate and facilitate the engagement of national and international stakeholders to ensure the effectiveness and coherence of programmes, identify gaps in assistance and prevent duplicative or conflicting efforts. They may support national authorities in establishing an effective coordination mechanism to design and implement national reform strategies and lead United Nations/donor coordination mechanisms to complement nationally-led coordination processes. Prison components shall coordinate closely and explore opportunities for joint programming with relevant mission components and with the UNCT, especially under the purview of the GFP arrangement.
44. **Mapping and assessing national corrections systems.** If a national corrections system has not recently been mapped or assessed, prison components, in coordination with national authorities and relevant United Nations entities, shall conduct a mapping/assessment exercise. These exercises shall include the profiles of key institutions, including their infrastructure, location and control, personnel, budgets, systems of governance, the linkages between them, existing gaps and the identification of the short to medium-term actions necessary to ensure the creation of a minimally functioning system, and the applicable laws most relevant to corrections. These shall

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thereby provide both national and international decision makers with the accurate and specific baseline information required to strategically target resources for reform based on clearly identified needs, challenges and obstacles.

45. **Supporting the development and implementation of national strategies.** Prison components shall assist national authorities and stakeholders in formulating strategic approaches, developing national strategic planning capacity, and, where required, support corrections-related reform commissions. These strategies shall enable national authorities to hold prisoners in a safe, secure and human rights compliant manner and take measures to reintegrate them into their communities. Prison components should ensure that corrections reforms are commensurate with those of the police, judicial and other rule of law institutions.
46. **Mentoring and advising national prison personnel.** Prison components shall support national authorities, where appropriate, through mentoring and advising on technical issues. In order to ensure effective mentoring, prison components shall foster strong relationships with national authorities, including through physical co-location, based on mutual trust and respect. In their capacity as mentors and advisors, corrections personnel shall assist the prison authorities with practical advice and guidance in their areas of expertise, provide information on best practices and enhance access to and compliance with United Nations international standards, and promote best practices in analysis and problem solving.
47. **Training and professionalizing national prison personnel.** Prison components shall, where necessary, address the most immediate technical capacity-building needs of national corrections personnel, including through on-the-job and other training activities. Prison components may also engage in longer-term development efforts as part of joint United Nations approaches to support national rule of law frameworks. This may include supporting the establishment of corrections schools or training centres, and engaging in curricula development for targeting newly recruited or more experienced corrections and – where necessary and appropriate – police and other law enforcement officers, including in cooperation with other mission components.
48. **Mobilizing resources.** Prison components shall assist national actors in raising and accessing necessary funds, including through joint planning programming activities under the GFP arrangement and engagement with the UNCT, bilateral and multilateral donors.

D9. Tools and mechanisms

49. **Strategic plans/Concept of Operations (ConOps).** Based on an initial assessment, prison components are encouraged to develop a ConOps to provide the basis for their contributions to an integrated approach in the implementation of a mission's mandate in close coordination with the national authorities and other relevant mission components. The ConOps should set out management structures for effective programme implementation in terms of staff, responsibilities and resources. It should be updated on a regular basis in accordance with any changes to the mission's mandate and to the progress achieved.
50. **Workplans and budgets.** Prison components shall develop annual workplans which include an overall strategic vision with clearly defined, practical and realistic objectives, as well as specific tasks and outputs aligned to the mission's Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) and planning and policy framework. The workplan shall reflect the national priorities and strategy (if existent) of the host country; be based on relevant Security Council resolutions and Secretary-General's reports; be consistent with the overall

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political strategy of the mission; be aligned to the core activities set out in this present policy; and be coordinated with other United Nations partners involved in rule of law support efforts. In developing these plans, prison components shall be realistic and avoid over-stretching resources and undertaking an excessive range of multi-faceted tasks of an ad hoc nature.

51. **Reporting.** As part of regular reporting requirements², prison components shall report on non-sensitive operational and strategic issues in accordance with established procedures. These periodic reports shall be supplemented by reports on sensitive or critical issues of strategic importance and confidential assessments by code cables, as well as flash incident reports by e-mail whenever appropriate. In addition, an overview of strategic issues shall be reflected in reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council. Reporting shall not only refer to activities but also provide a strategic analysis of achievements, key developments, trends, progress and obstacles, both political and operational. Prison components are strongly encouraged to develop an analytical end-of-the-year report and may request support from CLJAS for this as needed.
52. **Monitoring and evaluation.** Prison components shall identify clear objectives and associated performance measures as part of mission work planning processes. Indicators and benchmarks shall be defined in the key strategic documents mentioned in the paragraphs above, regularly reviewed to measure progress and, if required, adjusted. Periodic reviews, utilizing standardized tools developed by CLJAS and others, shall be carried out to ascertain progress and shortfalls and the outcome of assessments shall serve as yardsticks to identify areas that require further support or improvement.

D10. Partnerships

53. Cultivating strong partnerships with national, United Nations and other international partners is essential for prison components to carry out their work. These relationships enable prison components to identify, support and assist in strengthening the capacity of key national actors; develop broad-based corrections-related reforms; raise awareness of the needs of the national corrections system; and draw upon resources and expertise that are not otherwise available or easily accessible to national authorities for related activities. Effective partnerships help to ensure coordination, success and sustainability, including national ownership of programmes which are undertaken and supported by relevant actors engaged in strengthening the rule of law more broadly.
54. Prison components shall collaborate and work closely with other relevant mission components, including justice components, UNPOL, Human Rights, Gender and Child Protection, HIV/AIDS, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Security Sector Reform and other units, to ensure that corrections activities are fully aligned with the mission's strategic objectives and priorities in the rule of law area and to avoid overlap and duplication.
55. To enhance the visibility of corrections activities, prison components shall work closely with Integrated Mission Training Centres to include briefings on corrections in mission-wide induction programmes and liaise with the Public Information Office to raise awareness on corrections activities using the various fora available.

² As set out in the SOP on Integrated Reporting from DPKO-Led Field Missions to UNHQ (2012) and the SOP on Web-based Periodic Reporting from Field Components supported by the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (2012).

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56. Under the auspices of the GFP arrangement, prison components shall consistently engage with other United Nations partners, agencies, funds and programmes, including UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, UNICEF and UN Women to integrate efforts with the aim of aligning planning, assessment, programming, projects, funding and implementation of corrections support activities thereby improving the overall impact of United Nations rule of law assistance.

E. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Corrections personnel:	Includes international, national professional officers, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and Corrections GPP serving in the prison component of peace operations, as well as Headquarters personnel in CLJAS, including the JCSC.
Prison/corrections component:	Umbrella term to designate the component of a given United Nations mission which is responsible for carrying out the mission's mandate to strengthen prison/ corrections systems of a host country.
Prison/corrections support:	Efforts to strengthen a host-country prison service through reform and restructuring, as part of capacity - building.
Prison/corrections system:	All administrative and operational components of national prisons and detention facilities (excluding police holding cells), encompassing responsible ministries, central headquarters, regional administration and individual facilities.
Peace operations:	Umbrella term to designate both peacekeeping operations led by DPKO and special political missions led by DPA. Also referred to as field missions throughout this document.

F. REFERENCES

Normative or Superior References

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1990
- Report of the Panel of United Nations Peace Operations ("Brahimi Report"), 2000
- Secretary-General's Bulletin on the Organization of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2010

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- United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial measures for Women Offenders ("Bangkok rules"), 2010
- The contribution of United Nations Peacekeeping to Early Peacebuilding : A DPKO/DFS Strategy for Peacekeepers, 2011
- Decision of the Secretary-General No. 2012/13 on Rule of Law Arrangements, 2012
- United Nations Revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoner ("Mandela Rules"), 2015

Related Policies

- DPKO/DFS Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations, 2010
- Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on Support to non-United Nations Security Forces, 2011
- OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions, 2011
- Handbook on Prison Incident Management in Post-conflict Countries, 2013
- DPKO/DPS Policy on the Functions and Organization of the United Nations Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity, 2013

G. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

57. At Headquarters, the Chief of CLJAS, within OROLSI in DPKO, shall monitor compliance with this document.
58. At mission level, the head of mission and the head of the corrections component shall be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the policy.

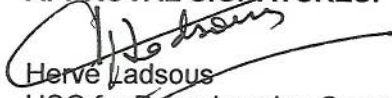
H. CONTACT

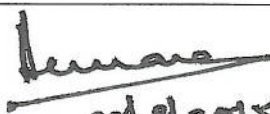
59. The contact for this policy is CLJAS.

I. HISTORY

60. This policy replaces the DPKO Policy Directive on Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations of December 2005.

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:


Herve Ladsous
USG for Peacekeeping Operations


Atul Khare 28/8/2015
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