



United Nations Police Launches First Ever Female Senior Police Officers Command Development Course



Participants pose for a group photo with the Ambassador of Canada, the Director of AU Peace and Security Department and the UN Deputy Police Adviser

UNOAU Mandate

Background on the establishment of UNOAU

Since the transformation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union (AU) in 2002 and particularly since the 2004 launching of the AU peace and security architecture, there has been strong support among the UN and its Member States for closer UN cooperation with the AU. In 2005, the World Summit underscored the need to devote attention to the special needs of Africa. In follow-up to the World Summit, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in the 2006 Addis Ababa Declaration “Enhancing UN-AU Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union”, pledged UN support for the development and strengthening of the AU Commission, focusing “with priority, on conflict prevention, mediation and good offices, peacekeeping and peace building”. In 2007, the General Assembly adopted GA Resolution 61/296 on cooperation between the UN and the AU and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to meet the special needs of Africa.

The United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was established on 1 July 2010 by UN General Assembly Resolution 64/288. The Office integrated three existing offices: Department of Political Affairs (DPA) Liaison Office, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) AU Peace Support Team and the Department of Field Support (DFS) Planning Team for Somalia to support the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as well as the support component of the United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Joint Support Coordination Mechanism (JCM) office in Addis Ababa.

In 2016, the AUPSC Members adopted the 628th Communiqué on the partnership between the UN and the AU on issues of peace and security in Africa. Later the UN Security Council (SC) adopted resolution 2320 (2016) on partnership between the UN and Regional Organizations, in particular with the African Union. Afterwards, the UN Secretary-General report was presented on a new level of partnership. This was further strengthened by the new UN Secretary-General, through his expressed vision and priorities in which he stressed the fact that UN and AU must continue to keep a strong strategic partnership in the area of peace and security, through the implementation of both organizations programmes namely Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On 19 April 2017, at the first UN-AU Annual Conference held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the UN Secretary-General, H.E. António Guterres and the AU Commission (AUC) Chairperson H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat endorsed a Joint UN-AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security as a basis for collaboration through joint mechanisms and regular consultations. In a Joint UN-AU Communiqué SG/2239 of 19 April 2017, the Secretary-General and the Chairperson reiterated their strong commitment to working hand in hand towards achieving the continent’s development goals.

The mandate of UNOAU is to:

- enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in the area of peace and security;
- provide coordinated and consistent United Nations advice to the African Union on long-term capacity-building and short-term operational support matters;
- streamline the United Nations presence in Addis Ababa to make it cost-effective and efficient in delivering UN assistance to the AU

(A/64/762, A/RES/64/288)

About the UNOAU Bulletin: UNOAU Bulletin aims to increase visibility and awareness on the UNOAU’s mandate as it relates to UN’s partnership with the African Union Commission, the Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms in the area of Peace and Security on the continent. The Bulletin illustrates the political role that the United Nations is playing with the AU and other stakeholders on conflict prevention and management, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

United Nations Police First Female Senior Police Officers Command Development Course



From left to right: H.E. Ambassador Phillip Baker of Canada; Dr. Admore Kambudzi, Director of the AU Peace and Security Department; Commissioner Shaowen Yang (center-right), the United Nations Deputy Police Adviser and Colonel Azeez Nurudeen, Head of Operational Planning and Advisory Section at UNOAU

Under the aegis of the enhanced UN-AU Partnership in peace and security and in line with the UN Secretary-General’s strategy on gender parity, the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU) co-hosted the First Female Senior Police Officer Command Development Course at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 4 December 2017. The aim of the course was to prepare senior female Police Commanders from across the world for leadership roles in both the UN and the AU police components. It focused on addressing shortfalls observed in the selection process for senior-level police positions in peace support operations for both the UN and AU.

In his opening remarks, the United Nations Deputy Police Adviser, Commissioner Shaowen Yang emphasized that the course demonstrated the United Nations commitment to achieving gender parity, both within the UN Police and the UN system-wide. The equal participation of women in international peace and security was codified in UN policy with UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Commissioner Yang said that “addressing gender structures in police peacekeeping is critical if peace operations are to succeed in preventing and detecting crime in a way that those who are the most vulnerable are not doubly victimised but are protected instead of penalised.”

The Acting Director for Peace and Security Department, Dr. Admore Kambudzi, spoke of the AU’s commitment to gender equality, highlighting that it has reached gender parity with AU’s eight commissioners being female. “Gender mainstreaming has been a dominant theme in all our policy development and implementation,” he said. “Increasing the participation of female police officers in decision-making levels will have a major impact in ensuring gender mainstreaming. Ensuring gender diversity in police command positions will also improve organizational efficiencies and overall mandate delivery.”

The course was funded by the Government of Canada and supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – African Union office (GIZ-AU). In his opening remarks, Canadian Ambassador Philip Baker emphasized his country’s commitment to a feminist foreign policy, including a long history of supporting women’s role in peace and security in the international arena. He said, “There’s no question that women’s participation in policing—especially in senior decision-making command positions—will improve overall mandate delivery... This training marks an important step in the right direction.”



Course participant, Superintendent Sanou Diouf of Senegal

participants



Gender parity in United Nations policing

The ranks of the 47 course participants ranged from Lieutenant Colonel to Major General. Approximately half of them have previously served in international peace operations. They come from 24 countries, including 14 from Africa, seven from Europe, one from Latin America, one from the Middle East, and one from Asia. The instructors, who have backgrounds in UN policing, domestic policing, gender issues, and leadership, come from 10 countries.

The course curriculum covers four modules, which outline the context of United Nations policing and the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping (SGF); discuss the process of developing an application for an international assignment; define UN staff core competencies, and address thoroughly topics related to women's leadership. The four modules together have been designed to give the participants the tools they need to successfully navigate the international policing application and interview processes. The training in Addis Ababa was a pilot round of a total of four training courses. The next trainings will be held in the first quarter of 2018 in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Francophone Africa. Collectively, these four sessions will train a total of 200 female Commanders, with the hope that, at least 50 will attain senior-level police leadership positions within the next two years.

By empowering female Police Officers to accede to leadership positions, the Female Senior Police Officer Command Development Course directly supports the Secretary-General's strategy on gender parity. It also supports an initiative started in 2009 to work towards a minimum target of 20 percent for the representation of female police officers in the UN Police.



Source <https://police.un.org/en/sgf>

In 2015, UN Resolution 2242 required the UN to double female uniformed officers in five years. At the time, women comprised 10 percent of the UN police service. The United Nations needs 1,000 more women to reach its interim goal of 20 percent across all police posts.

Within the Global Effort initiative, the Police Division has implemented an all-female Selection Assistance and Assessment Team (SAAT) project to train nominated female Police Officers on the basic requirements on language, driving and firearms proficiency for deployment to peace operations. The project was successful in generating an unprecedented number of over 2,000 female Police nominations from 17 Police Contributing Countries (PCCs).

UN Police mandate

- Protection of civilians
- Operational support
- Reform, restructuring and (re) building
- Interim policing and law enforcement

Interviews



Shaowen Yang, Deputy Police Advisor for UN Police Division

Why do we need women as Heads of Police components?

At UN Police (UNPOL), we have been promoting gender mainstreaming and gender strategy for a number of years, particularly in the process of implementing the UN Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security. We plan to reach 20% female representation by the year 2020. We have a lot of work to do to reach this target.

Gender is very important in policing. Gender matters in power structures in conflict and post-conflict environments, women police officers play very key roles, in fact, unique roles. In addition to regular policing, women police help prevent gender-based crimes and ensure the protection on children and displaced persons. Women police are the best suited officers to undertake community policing which requires establishing trust with community members. Overall, the main goal is to deploy women as Police Officers to help protect civilians.

Find the full interview on UNOAU website: <http://unoau.unmissions.org>



Joyce Kapampa, Police Commissioner for Zambia Police

How did your experience in peacekeeping advance your career? What value does that experience have for you personally and professionally?

Peacekeeping missions expose one to international policing standards. One learns a lot of new skills that can help upon return to their respective home country. Some examples are standardization, developing strategic documents, planning and enhancing capacities in carrying out activities in systematic and orderly ways. Back in my country Zambia, I was able to undertake a lot of

planning, a skill which was enhanced during my missions with the UN. Despite being in charge of a province, I was in a leadership position that called upon my expertise when strategic issues needed to be addressed.

I was in Liberia for fourteen months, and at UN Headquarters for four years where I performed two functions. I was mission manager working on Darfur at the UN Mission in South Sudan (UMISS) and also worked in the integrated operational team where I was a police expert on this team. I was involved in the initial planning processes in UNMISS which was the first critical phase of the mission. I have gained a lot. Personally, I gained confidence. I speak with an international perspective now. Back home in Zambia, my experiences are appreciated and there is a lot of willingness to learn from me on the best ways to perform policing duties.



Unaisi Vuniwaqa, Deputy Police Commissioner for UN Mission in South Sudan

What are the challenges in commanding an international police component as a woman? How do you overcome these challenges?

Commanding an international police unit has its own set of challenges. One is that it is a totally different context from what one an individual may be used to in their home country. This is especially true for UN peacekeeping operations, given these are usually in post-conflict settings or even at times in conflict; whether it is a breakdown of law and order, lack of support in judiciary and other structures

that should assist the police to maintain law and order. For us, to be able to meet expectations, we need to make use of experiences gathered in our home countries and domestic forces to try to translate these into the international policing set up. This increases relevance in our work. The ability to adjust is also very key. Handling such situations requires a leader who is able to adjust and able to translate what has already been learned in policing careers to implement in international settings.

Regarding specific challenges, as the only woman, it can be lonely. But then again, it is all about building relations and how one is able to forge these within a mission. This can be a challenge, but one that can be turned into a strength; in this case, one has to be strategic. Otherwise, from my personal experience, I do not really find any difficulties in working in the international policing environment. Again, it is a matter of readjusting.

Find the full interview on UNOAU website: <http://unoau.unmissions.org>



Kristin Sylten, Chief Superintendent from Sweden

Why would you want to be part of UN policing/peacekeeping and how do you think this course can help in that regard?

I think the UN has its own language in ways of working. Anyone attempting to be recruited needs to be familiar with such requirements. When applying for this course for instance, I found it to be very different from what I would normally do back in my country, Sweden. This course is a very good way of learning how to handle UN applications. I want to be part of UN policing and peacekeeping to contribute with

my competence and experience. I feel that, in my country, I am a role model, and I hope to be the same in a UN policing and peacekeeping context.



Lea Biason, Gender Affairs Officer, Police Division, United Nations

How will this course contribute to the larger goal of the UN in regard to gender equality? What challenges do female Police Officers face to be nominated and deployed in peace operations?

This course directly addresses these challenges. As a course that is dedicated solely to women, it provides tools to understand international police peacekeeping, the requirements of the United Nations for command positions, and shows how female candidates can assess their own skills and competencies and adequately translate

their police experience into the requirements of international police service. It tackles the specific aspects of women's leadership – challenges, and opportunities focusing on strategies to increase confidence and empower women leaders.

The female Commanders who have successfully completed the course will be considered for the UN Police female Command Cadre as a talent pipeline to fast track nominations for senior-level police positions in our peace operations. By providing this enabling environment to women, we hope that this can lead to a significant transformational change towards the realization of a more inclusive and sustainable international peace and security.

Find the full interview on UNOAU website: <http://unoau.unmissions.org>

The UN Peacebuilding Commission engages with the AU Peace and Security Council



Ambassador Chao Tae-yul, the President of the UN Peace Building Commission address to the AU Peace and Security Council in December 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) visited Addis Ababa from 7-8 December 2017, with the objective to further strengthening cooperation with the African Union (AU) in the areas of conflict prevention and sustaining peace in Africa. The PBC held meetings with the Chairperson of the AU Commission; the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union, Haile Menkerios; the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Burundi, Michel Kafando, and members of the UN Security Council.

The AU Peace and Security Council invited the PBC to brief on its activities and further discuss ways to enhance UN-AU coordination towards building and sustaining peace in Africa, particularly in key countries/regions emerging from conflict where the PBC supports peace efforts.



UN Peace Building Commission delegation at the meeting with AU Peace and Security Council members

The PBC and the AUPSC agreed to conduct joint field missions to enhance common understanding of country-specific situations and develop joint programmes to prevent conflicts and consolidate peace in Africa.

Interviews



H.E. Ambassador Cho Tae-yul, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations and Chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission

The two-day mission of the UN Peace Building Commission (PBC) to Addis Ababa where you met with various stakeholders, how fruitful would you say that the two day has been?

The main purpose of our visit to Addis Ababa is to build upon the progress we have made in terms of strengthening partnership between the African Union and the United Nations in general; and the African Union Peace and Security Council and the Peace Building Commission of the United

Nations, in particular.

Two documents have been signed so far by the leaders of the United Nations and the African Union – one in April 2017, the UN-AU Joint Framework on Enhanced Peace and Security, and another one in September 2017, called the Memorandum of Understanding between the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) and the UN Peace Building Support Office (UN PBSO) to strengthen partnership focused on peacebuilding aspects.

As Chair of the PBC during this mission, what is the way forward?

Conflicts in Africa are complex: there are country specific drivers of conflict as well as regional elements but I would like to highlight that there is more focus on the latter when it comes to dealing with current as well as potential conflicts in Africa, and especially in cases where countries are transitioning towards sustainable peace.

This is the reason why the PBC attaches great importance to partnerships with regional Organizations such as the African Union. Many of the countries considered by the PBC are in Africa.

Find the full interview on UNOAU website: <http://unoau.unmissions.org>



Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding

How has this mission to Addis Ababa helped advance the work of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)?

The partnership between the United Nations and the African Union is one of the top most priorities of our Secretary-General. As can be seen, very early on during his administration, a strategic partnership was signed with the African Union in April 2017. This has started to be part of the organizing principles of the reform of the United Nations. Some of the key challenges going forward relate to cross-border interventions, formulate

programmes that bring coherence between peace and security, development and human rights pillars of the UN and humanitarian response from the humanitarian community.

The PBC is also a platform that facilitates the work of the African Union. So, in that sense, the human interaction and personal knowledge between Ambassadors heading important structures in the African Union makes it possible for the PBC to work faster and better. The PBC mission coincides with the annual Desk-to-Desk between the UN and the AU which is also taking place in Addis Ababa.

Eleventh UN-AU Consultative Meeting on the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts (Desk-to-Desk)



Participants with SRSR Haile Menkerios, Commissioner Ismail Chergui (AU Peace and Security Department) and ASG Teye

The UN-AU Consultative Meeting on Prevention and Management of Conflicts (Desk-to-Desk) was developed within the framework of the “Declaration on Enhancing UN-AU Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union” signed in 2006. Since 2008, ten Desk-to-Desk meetings have offered the opportunity to UN, AU and the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) to discuss and exchange ideas on country specific and thematic issues of common interest at the working level.

The UN and the AU have become close partners on peace efforts in Africa. The meetings of the Desk-to-Desk, together with the Joint Task Force and the Annual UN-AU Conference set up by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson in April 2017, play a vital role in enhancing complementarity where there are different strategic or tactical approaches, and also increase efficiency in areas where there is close alignment.

The 11th United Nations – African Union consultative meeting on the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts (Desk to Desk) took place in Addis Ababa in early December. One of the main objectives of the meeting was to continue strengthening cooperation and information sharing between the two Organizations in view of emerging peace and security issues, and preventing and managing conflict on the continent. Approximately fifty participants attended the meeting from other UN agencies, the AU and Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

The meeting took stock of experiences and best practices of joint initiatives undertaken so far, while also exploring areas that would require additional support. The UN-AU Joint Framework for Enhanced Peace and Security in Africa was also taken into consideration in the discussions. With regards to information sharing between the UN, AU and RECs, the participants endeavored to identify options to achieve a common understanding of the causes of conflicts while improving early warning and collaborative prevention and response opportunities. The meeting was also geared at encouraging Member States to exchange information to enable cooperation in mutual areas of interest.

Interview



Mr. Graham Maitland, Director, Africa I Division, DPA

Following the signing of the Joint Framework on peace in April 2017, what are some of the recent milestones attained in this partnership?

The strategic engagement between the UN and the AU is manifested in the multiple consultative mechanisms on multifaceted peace and security challenges in Africa, including on early warning, conflict prevention and mediation. The UN, the AU as well as the Regional Economic Communities work more and more together at different levels, from capacity development and policy design to short-term crisis response operations. Since the signing of the Joint Framework for Enhanced

Partnership in Peace and Security in April 2017, the UN-AU partnership has grown from strength to strength, as demonstrated by numerous collaborative efforts in conflict prevention, mediation and peacekeeping and regular contacts between the Secretary-General and the AU Chairperson.

The Joint Framework includes four key action areas: preventing and mediating conflict and sustaining peace; responding to conflict; addressing root causes of conflict; and continuously reviewing and enhancing the partnership. Building on the success of the first Framework, the Secretary-General and the AU Chairperson plan to sign a second Framework on sustainable development in 2018 to strengthen their partnership for co-operation to implement activities and programmes for Africa’s inclusive, broad-based and sustainable development.

What are the prospects/future, of this partnership in relation to the Framework?

We have now reached a new level of partnership based on mutual respect and comparative advantage and in recognition of the essential role of regional institutions, as provided for in Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. Both Organizations work very closely in all peace and security matters on the continent. In the future, the partnership should allow for closer coordination between all levels of the two Organizations, with daily communications, joint missions and analyses, and joint or coordinated peace actions, be it in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping or peacebuilding.

While there is a lot more we need to do to secure peace and security, development and human rights on the continent, the UN welcomed the AU efforts to enhance accountability in peace operations, and look forward to continuing joint work on the development and strengthening of accountability frameworks.

How can the UN and the AU effectively prevent conflict in the early stages? What do we need to do differently?

The UN and the AU should work together to promote a renewed commitment towards conflict prevention and mediation, including through the promotion of human rights, democracy and good governance as well as through advocacy in their respective Member States. The UN and the AU are in a privileged position to convince political leaders to have the political will to prevent conflict. When there is political will, most of the conflicts can be managed in a fairly manner. Furthermore, the two Organizations need to support national authorities through the strengthening of national institutions and mechanisms for peace, with participation at the grassroots level, including civil society organizations, women groups, the youth and the private sector in supporting consensus-building efforts to address the root causes of conflict at the local and national levels.

The African Union in any case has all the foundations in place, including the African Peer Review Mechanism and the African Peace and Security Architecture. At the regional level, supporting the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms that work proactively to prevent conflict is of vital importance. So more than doing things differently, we need to do more, more and more conflict prevention.

Presentation of the new African Union Gender Strategy for 2018 -2023



A group of experts from UN agencies and the AU deliberated on the forthcoming African Union Gender Strategy

On 6 December 2017, the Director for Women, Gender and Development at the African Union Commission, Mahawa Kaba Wheeler, presented the new African Union Gender Strategy 2018-2023 to the African Union Partners Group (AUPG).

Rooted in the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 and the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the document is critical for the overall UN-AU coordination towards implementing the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

This AU strategy highlights three areas pertaining to peace and security, namely: (i) protection of citizens; (ii) peacekeeping and conflict prevention; and (iii) participation in peace processes. Some of the concrete objectives include (i) ending modern slavery, human trafficking and the recruitment of child soldiers; (ii) enhancing women's participation in peace processes; and (iii) ensuring equal women's representation in key decision-making positions. The AU is currently developing an implementation plan and a specific work plan for the AU Women, Peace and Security agenda.

UN Staff Receive Training on Gender/ Women, Peace and Security

Similarly, from 6-7 December, UNOAU attended the Gender/ Women, Peace and Security training organized by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs aimed at building in-house gender and mediation capacity, in line with the 15 commitments developed to track the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).

These commitments promote effective inclusion and representation of women in efforts pertaining to conflict prevention and resolution, mediation, political and electoral processes.

The training is part of a series of recurrent capacity building initiatives, which foster interactions between practitioners from field missions, colleagues from the UN Headquarters and resource persons, thus enabling Political Affairs Officers to integrate gender concepts and tools in their daily work, with an emphasis on women's effective participation in peacemaking.

See table highlighting 15 Department for Political Affairs (DPA) commitments to track implementation of SCR 1325 on Page 18

Second UNOAU-IPSS briefing Session: *Peace building processes in Africa*



*Ambassador Tewolde G/Meskel (IGAD)... to the next line to avoid cutting his name in half as it currently appears on the draft
From left to right: Njanja Fasu (UN PBC), Dr. Alhaji Sarjoh Bah (AU PSD), Dr. Kidane Kiros (IPSS), Ambassador Tewolde G/Meskel (IGAD) and Colonel Cedric Denier (EU Delegation to the AU)*

In June 2016, the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) and UNOAU agreed to work together in promoting and raising awareness on the United Nations (UN)- Africa Union (AU) Joint Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security signed April 19, 2017. In line with this, the second IPSS-UNOAU briefing took place on 6 December 2017 at IPSS premises. At the briefing, key stakeholders held an interactive discussion under the theme: 'Trust in Peace building Processes: Best Practices from the UN and the AU'.

Key participants included AU Commissioners, AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) Member States, Regional Economic Communities and Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), international organizations, representatives of the diplomatic corps, experts and academia working in the area of peace and security, as well Addis Ababa-based civil society organizations (CSOs).

The main objectives underpinning this briefing were to create a common understanding of the AU and UN peacebuilding approaches; draw attention to current or emerging good practices in peace building processes in Africa between the AU and the UN; explore modalities for influencing peacebuilding policies at a national, regional and continental level; and, lastly, encourage policymakers to translate policy into practice in their respective country or region.



Participants during the briefing



KEY UN PEACE BUILDING TOOLS, DEFINITIONS & RELATED CONCEPTS

An Agenda for Peace introduced "peacebuilding" as a UN tool

1992

Inventory of Peacebuilding Activities

1996

Report of the Panel on UNPO (Brahimi Report)

2000

Review of Technical Cooperation in the UN

2003

Formalization of the Concept of the Peacebuilding Architecture

2005

Policy Committee decision

2007

Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict

2009

1994-1995

- An Agenda for Development, UNDP Human Development Report, and An Agenda for Democratization
- Supplement to An Agenda for Peace

2001

- No Exit Without Strategy**
- 3 key peacebuilding objectives
- Consolidating internal and external security
 - Strengthening political institutions and good governance
 - Promoting economic and social rehabilitation and transformation

2004

A More Secure World

2006

- UN Peacebuilding Capacity Inventory
- UN Decision No. 2006/33

2008

Capstone Doctrine

2016

A/RE/20/262 and S/RES/2282(2016)
The Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the of UNGA and Security Council

2005
UN-PBA

Establishment of UN's Peacebuilding Architecture



Mandate →

- To provide sustained attention and mobilize resources for countries undertaking peacebuilding
- To work with other UN bodies to support coherence and effectiveness in post-conflict peacebuilding

3
Pillars

PBC
The Peacebuilding Commission

PBSO
Peacebuilding Support Office

PBF
Peacebuilding Fund



AU TOOLS FOR PEACE BUILDING

2002
The African Union

With its shift from non-interference to non-indifference, adopted a much more interventionist approach than the one adopted its predecessor the Organization of African Unity.

Key Mechanisms

- **AU Constitutive Act**
- **AU-PSC**
AU Peace and Security Council
- **ASF**
African Standby Force
- **NEPAD**
New Partnership for Africa's Development

APSA African Peace and Security Architecture

With

- **CEWS** Continental Early Warning System
- **PoW** Panel of Wise
- **AU-PF** AU Peace Fund



PEACEBUILDING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA BY UN, AU AND RECS



Ongoing missions in Africa by the UN Peacebuilding Commission

Burundi

Central African Republic

Guinea-Bissau

Sierra Leone

Recently →

Liberia and Guinea



2004

IGAD
Inter-Governmental Authority for Development

2005

AMISOM
African Union Mission in Somalia

2003

AMIB
African Union Mission in Burundi



2,870
Troops from South Africa, Mozambique, and Ethiopia

ONUB

UN Operations in Burundi
2004

Infographic prepared for the Second IPSS-UNAOU briefing highlighting some key UN and AU peacebuilding mechanisms and tools

UNOAU in action



SRSB Menkerios in a meeting with Mr. Jean Jacques Tshamala and Ms. Diane Msenga Kabeya of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the African Union (ICRC-AU)



SRSB Menkerios meets with European Union Delegation to the African Union Members at UNOAU



Staff hear from SRSB Menkerios during the quarterly UNOAU Town Hall Meeting



UNOAU Chief of Staff, Ms. Nathalie Ndongo-Seh briefs the newly appointed UN Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mme. Bintou Keita on the work of UNOAU



SRSB Menkerios joins Mr. Michael Keating (center), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia in briefing with UN Security Council Member State representatives based in Addis Ababa



UNOAU leadership dialogue led by SRSB Menkerios and CoS Nathalie Ndongo-Seh



Representing the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit – African Union Office (GIZ-AU Office) (center), Mr. Bruno Hedermann and Ms. Lisa Mueller-Dormann briefly attended the First Female Senior Police Officer Command Development Course. Seen here with Mr. Andrew Carpenter, Chief Strategic Policy and Development Section (SPDS) of the UN Police Division (second from right) and UNOAU colleagues, Commissioner Bababunmi Aboyade-Cole (extreme left) and Police Reform Adviser, Mr. Sebastien Hounhouedo



UNOAU Chief of Staff, Ms. Nathalie Ndongo-Seh delivering the UN statement at the 740th AU Peace and Security Council Open Session on Migration, Development and Security in Africa



SRSB Menkerios leads a meeting with NATO representatives that was held in November 2017 at UNOAU



NATO Military Officers after a meeting on collaboration with UNOAU Operational Planning and Advisory Section (OPAS) in November



UNOAU hosted the United Nations Liaison Team (UNLT) meeting of December 2017 where preparations for the AU Summit in 2018 were discussed among other UN and AU related matters

Key UN Department of Political Affairs Activities on Gender

15 DPA commitments to track implementation of SCR 1325 (2000)	
Women’s Participation in Conflict Resolution and Prevention (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase women’s participation in conflict prevention and resolution efforts• Provide systematic gender and mediation expertise• Assist Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG) in appointing women UN chief mediators• Develop gender and mediation strategies to increase representation of women in formal peace negotiations• Conduct systematic civil society consultations in conflict prevention and resolution efforts• Develop gender-sensitive strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, in consultation with civil society, including women’s organisations• Consult civil society, women’s organisations and survivors of Sexual Violence in Conflict (SVC), and engage with parties to conflict when SVC is suspected or has occurred• Include gender/WPS-relevant provisions, including on SVC, in ceasefires & peace agreements
Prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appoint Gender Advisors in all Special Police Missions (SPMs), as well as Women Protection Advisors, where SVC is a concern• Include WPS analysis, sex disaggregated data and recommendations in SPM periodic reports and briefings to the Security Council• Monitor Security Council actions taken on SCR 1325 including WPS issues in Security Council field missions’ TORs and reports
Women’s Political Participation (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess the value of and make recommendations for temporary special measures, including quotas, in electoral assistance missions, where relevant• Address gender discrimination in UN policy & guidelines for electoral processes and women’s political participation more broadly
Post-conflict Planning and Financing (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consult women and address their specific needs in Integrated Assessment Planning and ensure gender expertise is retained in UN mission drawdown/ transitions• Apply UN entity-specific gender planning tools to track allocation of resources to peacebuilding projects addressing specific women’s needs

Staff Movements

UNOAU bade farewell to:



Annette Rolfe, Special Assistant to SRSG Haile Menkerios (center right)



Lt. Colonel Pankaj Joshi, Military Planning Officer



Mr. Eyasu McCall, Planning Officer



Samuel Abashe

UNOAU welcomes:



Jose Luis Calvente-Maldonado, Human Rights Officer



Ibrahima Diouf, Senior Political Affairs Officer



Rodolfo Gradiz, Communications Technician

Upcoming Events

AUPSC activities (Chair of the month: Egypt)

- 11 January 2018: Briefing on Public health threats to Peace and Security in Africa;
12 January 2018: Open session on Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace.

AU Summit

- 22-23 January 2018: Thirty-Fifth Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives' Committee (PRC), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
25-26 January 2018: Thirty-Second Ordinary Session of the Executive Council (EC), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
28-29 January 2018: Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly Heads of State/Government, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

AU Summit Side Events

- 27 January 2018: Burundi
27 January 2018: IGAD
27 January 2018: Libya
27 January 2018: High Level Peace and Security Council Meeting
30 January 2018: Thirty-First Meeting of the United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security in Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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