

Gender in peacekeeping

A practitioners' manual for police gender advisers
in peacekeeping missions



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Preface

The Institute for Security Studies aims to enhance human security in Africa through evidence-based policy advice, technical support and capacity building.

ISS's Conflict Management and Peace Building division aims to enhance effective conflict management and peace building by assisting governments and relevant regional and international institutions to improve their management of conflicts and provision of security.

This comprehensive guide is part of ISS's contribution to advancing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and ensuring that conflict management and peace building efforts respect and promote the human rights of all.

This guide will help strengthen your understanding of gender equality, women, peace and security, and gender-based violence, using international best practices. The guide will also provide you with concrete elements and tools for applying a gender perspective as part of your day-to-day work. Doing so will not only contribute to the effectiveness of this work, but will also be an important factor in ensuring its success.

The Gender Manual is part of the ISS's Training for Peace (TfP) in support of the SARPPCO and EAPCCO regions. The materials presented in the package are intended for use by civilian, police and military personnel alike, working in the constantly evolving field of peace and security operations. The information will be used to develop specific training modules in the future.

It is our hope that this guide will become a key reference document for gender equality in peace and security operations in Africa.

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Module 1: What is gender equality?

Module introduction

This module is intended to provide an overview of gender equality – what it means, and how it relates to peace and security, and the international and regional commitments that underpin it, including the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.

This manual takes a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to gender equality. This means that gender inequality is seen as a human rights issue and therefore any interventions should be designed to fulfil internationally agreed human rights standards.

A gender-responsive approach recognises that women and girls have different biological characteristics as well as different socially prescribed roles from men and boys, which leads to different needs, priorities and ability to exercise and enjoy rights. As such, interventions must take into consideration the social and cultural factors surrounding men and women's roles and relationships to ensure that they promote human rights and do not perpetuate inequality.

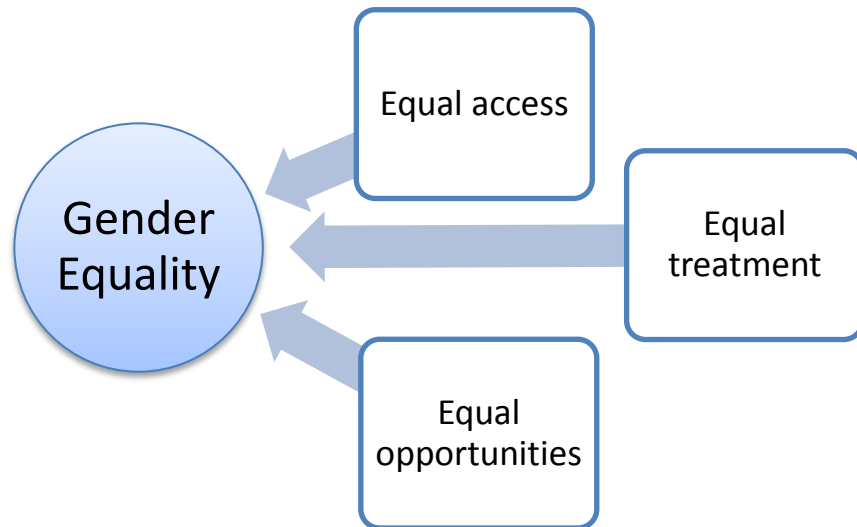
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- 1) What is gender equality?
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1. What is gender equality?

Gender equality aims to promote the full participation of women and men in society.

Gender equality means equal access, equal treatment and equal opportunities to life chances by women and men.



Any effort to promote and pursue gender equality should be seen as advancing human rights and as contributing to sustainable peace. Without gender equality, women and men cannot fully enjoy their human rights.

Gender equality = equality between women and men.

But...

Gender equality \neq men and women become the same.

Gender equality is not synonymous with sameness. It seeks to ensure that men, women, boys and girls enjoy equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities, regardless of whether they are born male or female. It also seeks to ensure equal visibility, empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of public and private life. And it wants to ensure that women and men are not discriminated against based on whether they are male or female.

The achievement of gender equality is imperative to improving people's lives and to improving the choices and opportunities available to them.

In order to truly understand gender equality, we must first understand the concept of gender.

Two aspects are important in **defining gender**:

- 1) the **social construction of gender**, and
- 2) the **relationship between the sexes**.

1) The social construction of gender

Gender refers to how we are expected to act and think because we are male or female. These roles and characteristics are constructed by a society or culture and are assigned to men and women. These roles have a profound impact on people's identities, status, responsibilities and opportunities, as well as on the relationship between men and women. Because gender is socially constructed, gender roles differ both within and between cultures, and also change over time.

Society's beliefs about gender have a profound impact on:

- the opportunities men and women have;
- their access to resources;
- their rights.

Gender is not the same as sex. Unlike gender, sex is fixed. It is determined by biology and refers to the physical attributes of men and women.

SEX and GENDER

Sex-roles are biological and do not change.

Women give birth.
Women breastfeed children.

Men's voices change at puberty.

Gender-roles are constructed by a society and culture, and therefore change depending on the culture and over time.

Women care for children.
Men work.
Boys go to school.
Girls don't fight.

2) The relationship between the sexes

Gender is not only a socially constructed definition of women and men; it is a socially constructed definition of the relationship between the sexes.

This relationship is characterised by an unequal power dynamic, with male domination and female subordination in most spheres of life. This inequality, in turn, is reflected in policies and institutional structures, and contributes directly to the continued discrimination facing women and girls.

Specific attention to women is often necessary to address unequal and discriminatory policies that have historically disadvantaged women and continue to hold them back.

Specific attention to women, however, does not preclude an understanding of men's specific needs and of activities targeting men and boys.

Men and boys should also be seen as important advocates for gender equality.

Once you understand gender and how it shapes individuals and societies, it will be easier to design efforts that target discrimination and ensure that women and men can fully enjoy their human rights.

Gender equality refers to:

"... equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities, will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognising the diversity of different groups of women and men."

Source: DPKO Policy Directive on Gender Equality in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, 2006.

2. How does gender relate to conflict, peace & security?

When conflict arises, it is often accompanied by a breakdown of law and order and an increase in human rights violations. Violence can manifest itself in both direct and indirect ways, including forced displacement, torture, rape, sexual violence, famine, forced recruitment of children, an increase in domestic violence, etc.

This violence, however, is felt differently by women, men, boys and girls.

Relationship between gender and conflict:

- **Population is affected differently by conflict.**
- **Differences exist in the way men, women, boys and girls experience and cope with conflict.**
- **Conflict also exacerbates gender inequalities and discrimination, impacting women and girls in a disproportionate way.**

Below are examples of the different impacts of conflict on women, girls, men and boys:

Women & Girls

- Harder for women to get food, fuel and water in safety.
- Women might have more people to take care of.
- Women and girls are abducted and raped and used as sexual slaves and bush wives.
- Women and girls who were abducted are rejected by their families and might find it difficult to find partners.
- Women may resort to prostitution to survive.
- DDR programmes may ignore women and girls.

Men & Boys

- Harder for men to support their families.
- Men might take up arms.
- Boys are forcefully conscripted into combat.
- After the conflict men may not be able to work and provide for their families.
- Men may become disillusioned and resort to violence.
- DDR programmes may target only boys and men who are deemed as having been combatants.

Source: UN Core Pre-Deployment Training Module, Unit 3 Part 1C, 2009.

In conflict environments, women are particularly vulnerable to violations of their rights.

Civilians, who are mostly women, children and the elderly, are deliberately targeted in modern conflict. Women also constitute the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In conflict situations, women and girls:

- are more likely to experience physical and sexual violence, because they might be targeted just because they are women;
- may be forced to provide sexual favours to security forces;
- may be trafficked or forced into prostitution;
- are exposed to sexual mutilation, pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, which have short- and long-term physical and mental health consequences and often lead to community rejection.
- are particularly vulnerable to physical and sexual violence in refugee/IDP camps.

The international community adopted a number of treaties and conventions to address gender inequality and the disproportionate discrimination experienced by women and girls.

3. What is the legal framework around gender equality?

Multiple international and regional instruments exist to promote gender equality and human rights, with a specific focus on women's rights.

The 1990s and early 2000s, in particular, saw the adoption of a comprehensive set of international and regional commitments that promote gender equality and seek to ensure its achievement in practice.

Evolution of commitments on gender equality and women's rights:

1949 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 2 states that: each individual is entitled to enjoy their rights and freedoms 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status'.

Article 3 states that: ‘everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person’.

Article 7 stipulates that: ‘all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law’.

Human rights (HR) are the “generally accepted principles of fairness and justice” or “moral rights that belong equally to all people simply because they are human beings”. This means that human rights belong to all people – women, men, girls and boys.

1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, CEDAW is often described as an international bill of rights for women. It was the first international human rights instrument to exclusively address violence against women.

It defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

CEDAW calls for the:

- **Elimination of all discrimination against women in political, economic, social, civil, cultural or any other field;**
- **Elimination of discrimination in public and private life;**
- **Elimination of discrimination in customs and practices.**

1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW)

CEDAW did not explicitly include gender-based violence as a form of discrimination. This was rectified with the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which clearly defines gender-based violence as a form of discrimination.

Defining gender-based violence:

“(Gender-based violence) is any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”

Source: Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Article 1, 1993.

Note: Gender-based violence is explored in greater detail in Module 5.

1995 Beijing Platform for Action

The Beijing Platform for Action was adopted at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. It identified women's empowerment as fundamental to achieving equality, development and peace, and saw gender mainstreaming as a strategy for achieving women's empowerment.

“Governments and other actors should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes, so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively.”

Source: Beijing Platform for Action, Article 79, 1995.

1997 ECOSOC Report on Gender Mainstreaming

In 1997, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) defined the goal of gender mainstreaming as gender equality, for which women's empowerment is essential.

Defining gender mainstreaming:

"Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality."

Source: ECOSOC, para. 1, 1997.

Note: Additional commitments relating to sexual and gender-based violence, children in armed conflict and the protection of civilians are discussed in Module 4 and Module 5.

Specific treaties applicable to Africa:

2003 Protocol to the African Charter on Human Rights and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

Art. 2-1 states that: 'States Parties shall combat all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate legislative, institutional and other measures'.

Art. 9-1 states that: 'States Parties shall ensure 'increased and effective representation and participation of women at all levels of decision-making'.

Art. 10-1 states that: 'Women have the right to a peaceful existence and the right to participate in the promotion and maintenance of peace'.

2004 African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa

The African Union Declaration addresses the importance of gender mainstreaming. In Article 12, Member States commit themselves 'to report annually on progress made in terms of gender mainstreaming and to support and champion all issues raised in this Declaration, both at the national and regional levels, and regularly provide each other with updates on progress made.'

2007 Nairobi Declaration on the Women's and Girl's Rights to Remedy and Reparation

The declaration reiterates that:

- Women's and girls' rights are human rights.
- Reparation is an integral part of processes that assist societies recover from armed conflict and that ensure history will not repeat itself.
- Reparation must drive post-conflict transformation of socio-cultural injustices, and political and structural inequalities that shape the lives of women and girls.
- That the particular circumstances in which women and girls are made victims of crimes and human rights violations in situations of conflict require approaches specially adapted to their needs, interests and priorities, as defined by them.

IMPORTANT

The above commitments are important as they provide a basis for understanding gender equality and gender mainstreaming, but also for understanding the link between gender, peace and security.

In addition to conventions and treaties, the United Nations adopted a series of resolutions on women, peace and security.

4. What are UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security?

“...peace is inextricably linked to equality between women and men ... and their rightful and equal place at the decision-making table in questions of peace and security”

Kofi. A. Annan, Statement to Security Council, 24 October 2000



Resolution 1325 was passed unanimously by the UN Security Council on 31 October 2000. The resolution is the first to recognise the disproportionate impact of war on women, as well as the importance of women’s work and leadership in conflict prevention and peace building. Women’s active participation in peace processes was seen as imperative to achieving international peace and security.

Since 2000, five additional resolutions (1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122) have been adopted creating what is known as the UN Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Framework. Together, they form the basis for advocacy, education, reform and capacity building on gender equality and women’s rights, as they relate to peace and security operations.

The UN Women, Peace and Security Framework:

- **Reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building;**
- **Stresses the importance of increasing women’s participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.**

The following table presents a brief summary of each Security Council resolution.

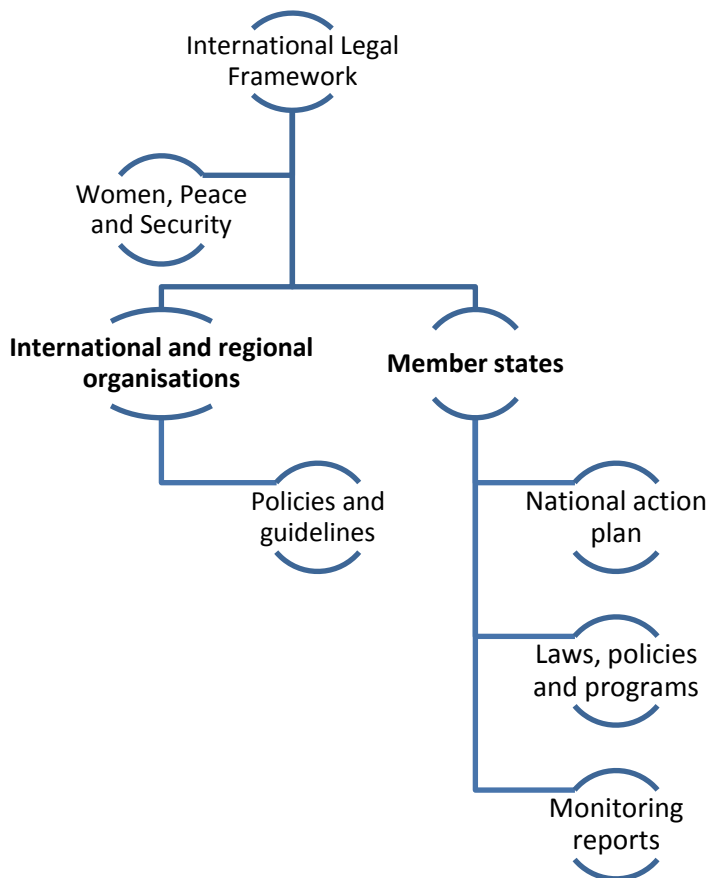
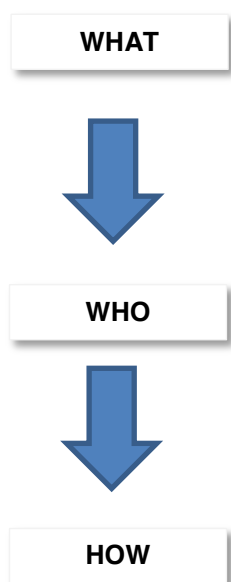
1. **Resolution 1325 (31 October 2000)** The UN Security Council adopted resolution 1325 on 31 October 2000 in recognition of the different ways in which women, men, boys and girls experience conflict and post-conflict, and of the important role that women play in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The resolution underlines the need for gender-sensitive approaches to the restoration of peace and stability in post-conflict contexts and the need to incorporate a gender perspective into all aspects of peace operations. It also requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping missions.
2. **Resolution 1820 (June 2008)** Resolution 1820 specifically addresses the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict. It is the first resolution to recognise sexual violence as a self-standing security issue, linked with reconciliation and durable peace. It recognises that 'rape and other forms of sexual violence', when used systematically, can significantly exacerbate armed conflict and can constitute a crime against humanity. The resolution urges concrete measures to protect women and girls from sexual violence during conflict.
3. **Resolution 1888 (September 2009)** Resolution 1888 mandates peace operations to protect women and children from sexual violence, requests more systematic monitoring and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence, and calls for the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to provide leadership on issues of sexual violence.
4. **Resolution 1889 (September 2009)** Resolution 1889 calls for improved monitoring and reporting mechanisms through, among other things, the creation of new measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes and the development of global indicators to track the implementation of resolution 1325.
5. **Resolution 1960 (December 2010)** Resolution 1960 defines institutional tools for combating impunity and ensuring accountability, such as the perpetrators or "naming and shaming" list and referrals to the UN Sanctions Committees and to the International Criminal Court (ICC). It also outlines specific steps to ensure prevention of and protection from sexual violence in conflict, including a more robust monitoring and data collection arrangement.
6. **Resolution 2122 (October 2013)** Resolution 2122 identifies stronger measures to increase women's participation in all phases of conflict prevention, resolution and recovery, and places the responsibility for implementing these measures on Members States, regional organisations and the UN itself. It also sets 2015 as a marker for achievements on women, peace and security.

See annex A for complete texts of resolutions 1325, 1820 and 2122.

5. Who is accountable?

Earlier in the module we identified international commitments to uphold human rights and promote gender equality. This is the **what**.

Multiple actors are responsible for upholding these commitments (**who**) and they do so in multiple ways (**how**).



First we look at responsibility. **Who** is responsible for upholding the legal framework and implementing gender equality commitments?

- 1) **International and regional organisations;**
- 2) **Member states.**

International and regional organisations also have a responsibility vis-à-vis international commitments.

These include the United Nations, the African Union and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and many others in Latin America and Asia.

This responsibility also extends to these organisations' operations, whether they are development, humanitarian, relief and recovery, military, peacekeeping or peace building operations.

For example, UN peacekeeping missions are required to:

- facilitate women's participation in post-conflict decision-making processes;
- protect women and girls from sexual violence;
- increase the presence of women among peacekeeping personnel; and
- systematically train all peacekeepers to address gender issues in their work.

The mandate of peacekeeping missions as it relates to gender is discussed in greater detail in Module 3.

Member states have a responsibility vis-à-vis international treaties, conventions and UN Security Council Resolutions.

Member states that have signed on to or ratified international commitments have a responsibility to uphold these commitments through national legislation, policies and programs. Implementation also extends to security institutions such as the police and gendarmerie, and the military.

Following the adoption of resolution 1325 in 2000, the Security Council called on member states to implement resolution 1325 through the development of national action plans (NAPs) or other national level strategies. The creation of an action plan provides an opportunity for member states to initiate strategic actions on women, peace and security, identify priorities and resources, and determine responsibilities and timeframes at a national level.

According to Peacewomen.org, to date, 43 countries have adopted a National Action Plan (<http://peacewomen.org/>).



Member states are also required to monitor and report on their progress (for example, CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, and NAPs including monitoring requirements).

Questions for reflection:

- 1) Why is gender equality important?
- 2) What does your organisation do to promote gender equality?
- 3) Does your organisation have policies or guidelines on gender equality or gender mainstreaming?

Module 2: Applying a gender perspective

Module introduction

This module is intended to provide you with the knowledge and tools to apply a gender perspective as part of peace and security operations. The module will discuss gender analysis (or gender-based analysis) and will introduce you to the gender analysis tree.

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- 1) What is gender mainstreaming?
- 2) Why is a gender perspective needed?
- 3) Conducting a gender analysis
- 4) Using the gender analysis tree
- 5) Gender analysis in practice

1. What is gender mainstreaming?

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to achieve gender equality.

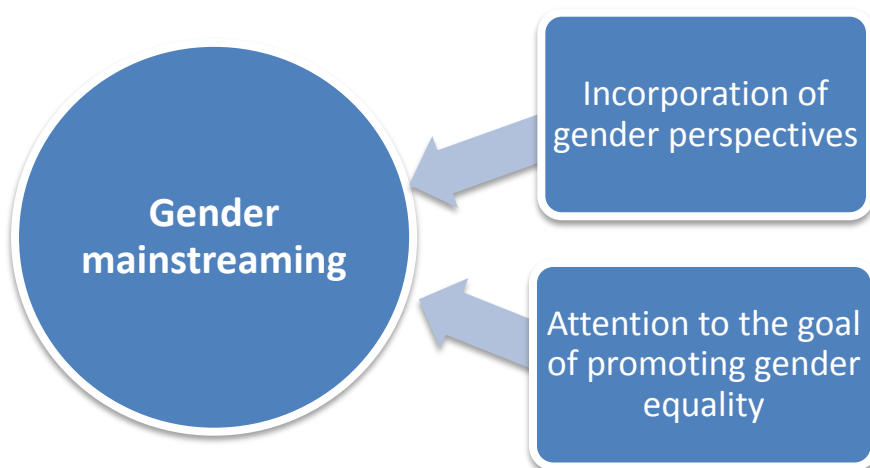
Gender mainstreaming is about identifying concrete actions to promote gender equality.

You will recall from Module 1 the definition from the 1997 ECOSOC report on gender mainstreaming:

‘Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.’

Source: ECOSOC, para. 1, 1997.

To understand gender mainstreaming, it is essential to understand **gender equality**, as well as the difference between **gender perspectives** and the **goal of promoting gender equality**.



Source: From concept to action: gender mainstreaming in operational activities, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, 2000.
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/undppaper.PDF>

1) Incorporation of gender perspectives

A **gender perspective** helps you see how a policy, project or activity affects women and men in different ways, in order to make the policy, project or activity more effective and achieve better results. An important part of applying a gender perspective is **conducting a gender analysis**. Gender perspectives will be explored in the next section.

2) Attention to the goal of promoting gender equality

Once you have acquired a good understanding of gender perspectives (acquired through gender analysis), you can now take steps to develop policies and programming that support gender equality. This will be discussed in Module 8.

IMPORTANT:

Gender mainstreaming does not eliminate the need for targeted activities for women. It is a complementary strategy to women's empowerment. Gender mainstreaming must also be carried out in a way that empowers women.

Engaging with men and boys as agents of social change, as well as targeted activities for men and boys, are complementary strategies for achieving gender equality.

2. Why is a gender perspective needed?

Applying a gender perspective means looking at the differences and inequalities between and among women and men, and designing interventions that take these differences and inequalities into account.

Doing so means that you are aware that women's and men's circumstances may differ and that they may have different views on what is needed. It also means that you understand that the same situation can have a completely different impact on women and men respectively.

A gender perspective requires that you:

- **Recognise women and men as actors (and not just victims).**
- **Understand the specific situation of women, men, boys and girls, as well as their conditions and priorities.**
- **Look at the different impact of activities on women, men, boys and girls.**

A gender perspective is important to ensure that activities, policies and programmes are gender-sensitive, respect human rights, and promote gender equality. It is also important to help limit and prevent gender-based violence and discrimination, and ensure that any efforts do not contribute to or perpetuate inequality.

Traditionally, societies at war were looked at as a homogenous group with similar interests, needs, desires and opportunities. Analyses of the impact of conflict were not differentiated between the experiences of males and females. Conflict was seen as having the same effect on everyone.

However, we now know that this is not the case. Understanding a situation from a gender perspective is thus critical to ensure an adequate response.

Important:

Applying a gender perspective is not a separate ‘thing’ that you only perform in specific gender projects. A gender perspective should be integrated as part of every project, policy, activity, etc.

3. Conducting a gender analysis

An important part of applying a gender perspective is conducting a gender analysis.

When conducting a gender analysis, you take into account the different experiences, different vulnerabilities, and different capacities to recover of women and men, as well as the relationships between them.

A **gender analysis** provides an analytical framework for understanding these differences, which in turn can lead to more effective, efficient and targeted policy formulation and programming, as well as more informed decision-making for the benefit of both men and women.

A gender analysis is important for numerous reasons:

- To analyse gender roles in a specific context;
- To identify root causes of existing inequalities and how to address them;
- To identify different needs and priorities of men and women;
- To collect sex-disaggregated data;
- To avoid perpetuating traditional power imbalances.

Gender analysis **pays specific attention** to:

- How gender roles are constructed;
- The activities of men and women;
- The needs of men and women;
- The opportunities available to men and women;
- The social and cultural constraints around, as well as opportunities for, reducing inequalities.

A gender analysis challenges a number of assumptions:

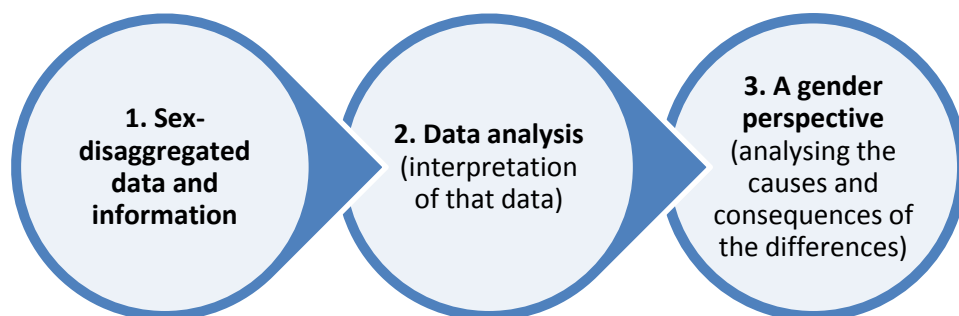
- That men and women experience and cope with conflict in the same way.
- That men and women have the same needs and priorities.
- That policies and programmes affect everyone in the same way.

IMPORTANT:

A gender analysis can occur at multiple or different levels: it can be a review that you perform at your desk when planning a project, or it can be an in-depth research project that you contract out to experts.

Basic components of a gender analysis

There are a wide number and variety of approaches, methodologies and tools for undertaking a gender analysis. However, any gender analysis consists of three necessary components:



Explanation:

- Components 1 and 2 constitute the “**What-Why?**” principle.
 - By collecting sex-disaggregated data, you point out **what** the difference between women and men is;
 - By analysing the data, you explain **why** the difference exists.
- Component 3 corresponds to the “**So What?**” principle.

Describing or noting gender disparities should be accompanied by an analysis of their impact on human development, so that appropriate interventions can be formulated.

In order to interpret the data and information from a gender perspective, the analysis must be specifically informed by accepted theories about gender roles, relations, and equality.

Some basic theories that inform a gender analysis include the following:

- **Culture, attitudes, and stereotypes:** What are the cultural constraints? How do attitudes and stereotypes impact women and men? These factors profoundly influence access to and control over resources, and thus the realisation of practical gender equality. Religion also has an influence on access and control.
- **Gendered division of labour:** How do men and women occupy their time? (Based on the notion that men and women frequently occupy/work in different spaces, their needs, priorities, experiences, and perspectives are influenced by their lived realities, which more often than not limit women’s choices and opportunities.)
- **Access to/ control over resources:** Women and men may have the same access to resources, but often control over resources is unevenly distributed between them. Resources can include material resources such as financial, economic (land, equipment), political (representation, leadership, decision-making), social (literacy, family planning, childcare, education), as well as knowledge, information, and time.
- **Practical/ strategic needs:** Practical needs are more immediate (including security and protection), while strategic needs are long-term and are aimed at changing and improving people’s living situations and strengthening human rights (including income and justice).
- **Gender-based power structures:** Societies are shaped by gender-based power structures, which divide the population into men and women, and value

their contribution unequally. These power structures often shape the institutions and systems in which we participate.

- **Cultural and social construct:** Gender roles and relations can and do change over time.

Understanding these basic theoretical gender concepts will allow you to:

- Understand how and why policies and programmes affect men and women differently;
- Formulate key research questions about (potential or real) gender impact; and
- Competently evaluate proposals and results.

Steps for conducting a gender analysis

The steps for conducting a gender analysis bring the three identified components into action.





Step 1

Gather sex-disaggregated data and information

This involves the gathering of data, facts and statistics that are relevant to the task. This refers to data (statistics, interview results, and other basic information) that clearly distinguishes between data applicable to women and data applicable to men.

When collecting information, always make sure that you disaggregate by sex and by age. If disaggregated data does not exist, attempt to classify the information yourself. Doing so will help you when it will be time to analyse the data.

Information can be collected by consulting with partners, including other mission components, as well as local women's groups and humanitarian workers.

Sample questions related to electoral security:

- What is the total number of registered voters? How many are women and how many are men?
- How many women and men plan to vote?
- Do men and women have equal opportunity to vote in elections?
- What are the most common crimes against the human rights of women and human rights of men in the region? Do they differ?
- What are specific threats or risks facing women and girls in the current environment? Threats could include increased violence including domestic violence, marginalisation in the political realm/exclusion from election process, etc.
- What programmes are in place to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation against women and girls?

Step 2

Analyse data collected

This step can be divided into two: 1) understanding social constructs of gender roles, and 2) defining gender-related needs.



1) Understanding social constructs of gender roles

Understanding social constructs helps to clarify gender roles within a specific context. Doing so involves finding out about the distribution of labour between women and men in a society, and their access to and control over resources. This will help reveal the distribution of power, patterns of decision-making, as well as women's and men's ability to contribute to and benefit from a specific process.

Sample questions:

Understanding the working patterns of women and men will help inform the design of the election process (including location of polling stations and times) as well as the security requirements.

- Who does what? Does this vary? How does this distribution impact women's and men's ability to contribute to and benefit from a specific process?
- Who has access to what resources/ benefits?
- Who has control over what resources/ benefits?

2) Defining gender-related needs

Defining gender-related needs involves investigating the particular needs of women, men and vulnerable groups. These needs may be practical and strategic needs.

Practical needs include security and protection needs. For example, the distance to a polling station may affect women's ability and willingness to vote.

Strategic needs are more long-term and are aimed at changing and improving people's living situations and strengthening their human rights. For example, strategic needs include the right of women to present themselves as candidates in an election and the right of women to vote.

Sample questions:

- What particular requirements and needs do women and men have during the pre-election, election and post-election phases?
- What are the practical and strategic needs of women, men and vulnerable groups? Do these differ?
- How do these needs affect women's and men's ability to participate and vote in the election?

Step 3

Apply a gender perspective

This involves defining the project in such a way that it can address the specific needs and concerns of the different target groups. After Steps 1 and 2, you should have a clear picture of the different situations for women and men in the area of work and of how the conduct of the policy or project could impact women, men and other target groups.

From there, you should be able to define your outcome, outputs and activities in a way that takes into account the different needs and concerns of the population, including women, men and vulnerable groups.

In other words, you should be able to recommend specific actions to help meet women's and men's practical and strategic needs, and to address any potential barriers or constraints that will negatively affect women and men.

Remember that the depth of analysis will be determined by the size, scope, modality, timeframe and nature of the defined outcomes of the proposed activity.

Sample questions:

- Who benefits?
- How will women and men be affected by the election?
- What is the perception of women? Of men?
- How can we work to ensure that the policy/project is beneficial to women, men, boys, girls and vulnerable groups?
- What can be done to minimise or remove threats to women and men in the immediate, medium, and long-term?

4. Using the Gender Analysis Tree

This section introduces you to the use of the *Gender Analysis Tree* as a tool to help identify and analyse gender discrimination and inequality.

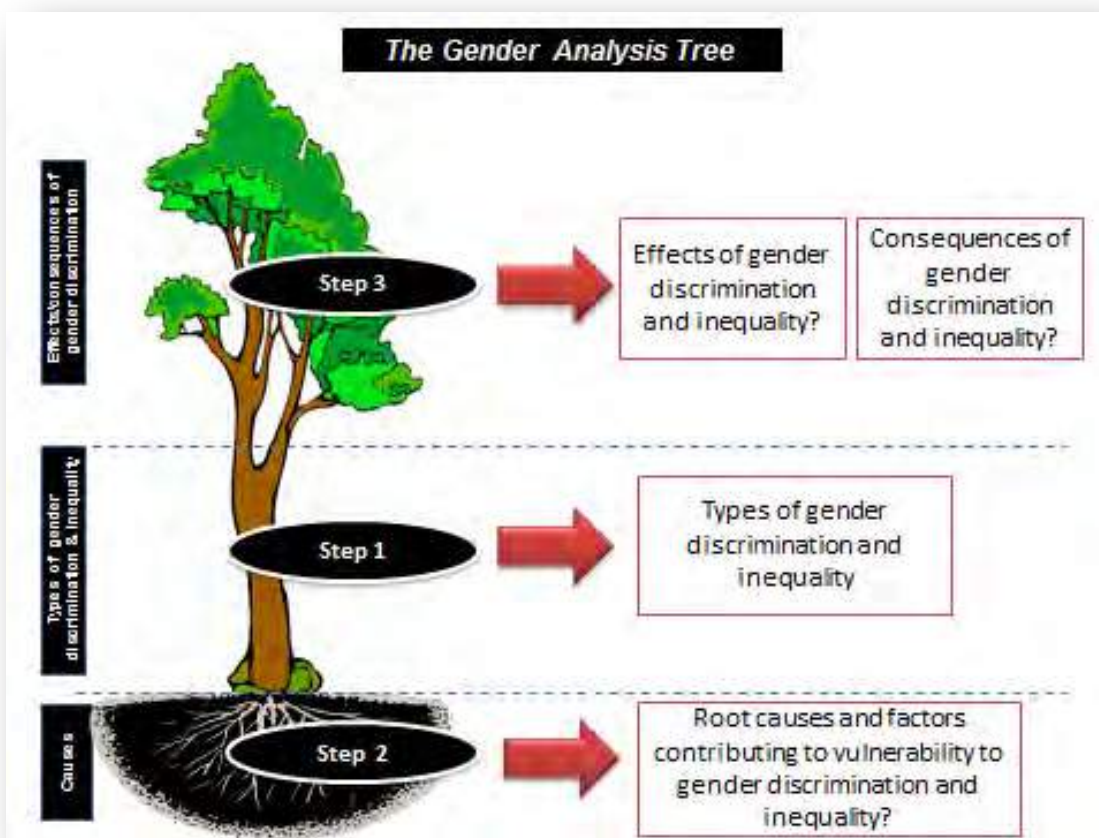
Steps to identifying and analysing gender discrimination and inequality

Step 1: Determine the various types of gender discrimination and inequality.

Step 2: Determine the root causes of, and factors contributing to gender discrimination and inequality.

Step 3: Determine the effects and consequences of gender discrimination and inequality.

Using the Gender Analysis Tree Explanation:



Step 1: Determine what constitutes gender discrimination and inequality.

- List the forms and types of gender discrimination and inequality, using the trunk part of the *Gender Analysis Tree*.

Examples of forms of gender discrimination:

- Denial of political rights to women (right to vote, right to be elected);
- Certain laws that apply only to women/men (dress codes, freedom of movement, property rights, divorce, children, inheritance, etc.);
- Sexual crime: rape, trafficking, abuse (prostitution, soliciting, pornography, sex with minors, etc.);
- Displacement of men or women only;
- Sex-specific mortality rates (indicate specific acts or omissions); and
- Sex-specific unemployment (laws that prevent women from employment, or employment in certain categories).

Source: UN SGTM 5C Gender and Peacekeeping.

Step 2: Determine the root causes of gender discrimination and inequality, and identify those factors contributing towards vulnerability to gender discrimination and inequality.

- List the root causes and factors using the roots part of the *Gender Analysis Tree*.

Examples of root causes of gender discrimination:

- Beliefs, social and cultural values, tradition;
- View of women and girls as inferior;
- View that men should be the provider for the family.

Step 3: Determine the immediate effects and medium to long term consequences of gender discrimination and inequality on the person being discriminated against,

their family, community, government and peace operations, as well as the effects on policies and programming.

- List the effects and consequences of the various types of gender discrimination and inequality using the branches of the *Gender Analysis Tree*.

Examples of effects and consequences:

- Rejection from one's community;
- Depression, continued violence, death;
- Forced into prostitution to survive.

5. Gender analysis in practice

The following is an example of how a gender analysis contributed to making a project more gender-sensitive and more effective.

Disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and rehabilitation in Liberia

When the DD process began in Liberia in 2003, there was a “one person, one gun” rule for eligibility. This meant that those, especially women, who were part of rebel groups but did not have a gun, could not access the programme. Women's roles in armed groups varied from active fighting to supporting the fighters by acting as sexual slaves, cooks, spies, messengers, nurses and wives of combatants.

The “no weapon, no entry” rule paid little attention to the different roles of women in armed groups.

When the first phase was suspended in 2004, the UN mission in Liberia conducted a gender analysis. The analysis gathered data and information about armed groups, male and female combatants, as well as their different roles.

With the findings, the mission began to advocate for a change in the classification of women who could not present a weapon but had been actively involved in the conflict. It was proposed that women no longer be labeled as “camp followers” – their original category within the national framework — and to instead bring them to active combatant level, thus making them eligible for DDRR.

The definition of ex-combatant was expanded to include not only active fighters (those with weaponry available) but also women who supported the fighters in any other role as mentioned above (sexual slaves, cooks, spies, messengers, nurses

and wives of combatants). From now on, these women would be labeled “Women Associated with Fighting Forces (WAFFs)”.

Operationally, this meant that women would not have to present ammunition in their initial registration, and would be admitted based on their description of their role.

When the DD process was restarted, only 130 women among 1,789 persons presented themselves the first week – a much lower proportion than expected. Critical steps were then undertaken to engage women’s NGOs to enhance sensitisation on the inclusion of women. While they had been shut out early in the DDDR design, women’s NGOs and women leaders became instrumental in identifying issues and resources for women. Women from various NGOs traveled with the UN teams to contribute to information sharing and to deal with the widespread beliefs that women should not participate in the process. Widespread sensitisation through centralised radio programmes in Monrovia complemented localised sensitisation.

Following a gender analysis, the DDDR program in Liberia was redesigned to ensure that women’s needs were also met.

Remember...

Applying a gender perspective provides an important opportunity to strengthen commitments to values of equality and social justice.

As part of your gender perspective, a gender analysis makes your work more effective by helping to:

- Refine your analysis, support policy-making, strengthen implementation;
- Identify key gender issues to build into programme design and implementation;
- Ensure that outcomes, outputs and activities are gender-sensitive and take into account the different needs and concerns of women, men, boys and girls;
- Integrate an analysis of how gender relations and differences in men’s and women’s roles may interact with or affect broader findings and incorporate these gender considerations into programme designs and monitoring plans;
- Avoid unintended and unforeseen consequences that harm some segments of the community, or the community as a whole.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) Why is a gender perspective important?
- 2) What benefits are there to applying a gender perspective to your work?
- 3) How does a gender analysis contribute to your ability to apply a gender perspective?

Module 3: Gender perspectives in peace and security

Module introduction

This module is intended to provide you with an understanding of the importance of gender perspectives in peace and security. The module focuses particularly on the gender dimensions of United Nations peacekeeping missions, their mandates and operations, as well as the roles and responsibilities of police and military personnel.

Content

- 1) Recent developments in gender and peacekeeping
- 2) Mainstreaming gender in UN peacekeeping operations
- 3) UN police mandate
- 4) UN military mandate
- 5) What does this mean for member states?

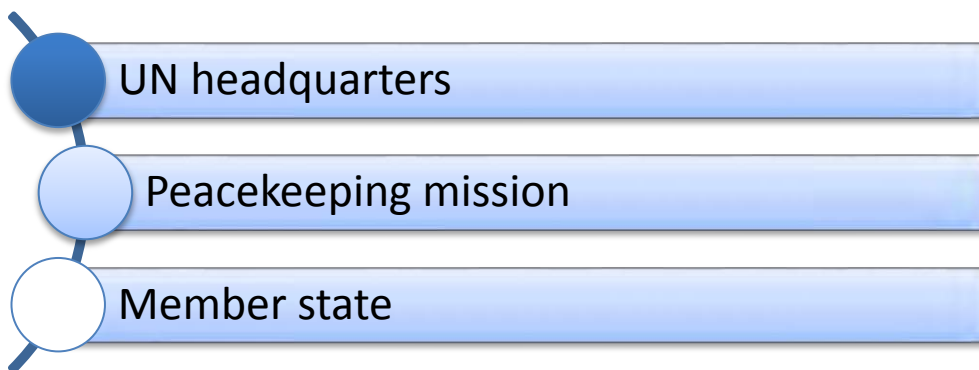
1. Recent developments in gender and peacekeeping

“UN peacekeeping operations must understand the differentiated effects of conflict and must **seek to protect women’s rights** and ensure they are integrated into all actions promoting peace, implementing peace agreements, resolving conflict and reconstructing war-torn societies. If peacekeeping operations are **to succeed** in ensuring a sustainable recognized human rights, **it is crucial that their activities and policies uphold the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination.**

Handbook on UN Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations (2003).

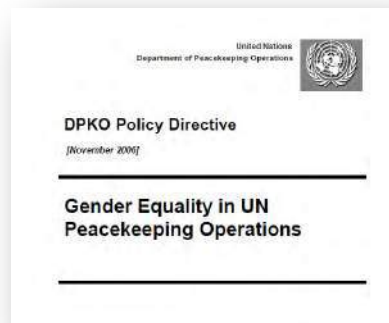
The conduct of peacekeeping operations has changed drastically since the 1990s. Important developments have taken place since the passing of resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in 2000.

Changes can be seen at **three levels**:



1) Changes at the UN headquarters (or strategic) level include:

In November 2006, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations published a *Directive on Gender Equality in Peacekeeping Operations*. The Directive elaborates the principles and requirements for implementing UN mandates on women, peace and security in the work of all peacekeeping components.

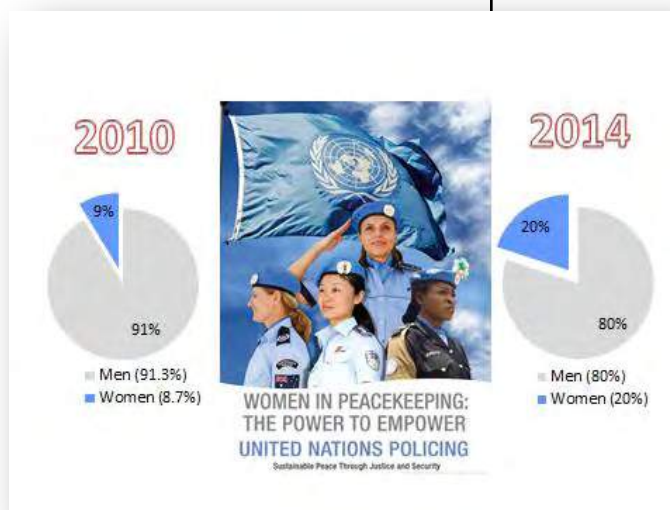


The directive led to the development of new training material on women, peace and security, as well as on gender equality (including UN Core-Pre-Deployment Training Modules).

Further guidelines were developed for police and military officers more specifically. Two publications, *Integrating Gender Perspectives in the work of UN Police Officers* and *Integrating a Gender Perspective into the Work of the United Nations Military in Peacekeeping Operations*, were developed in collaboration with the UN DPKO Police Division and Office of Military Affairs (OMA) respectively. These are explored in greater detail below.

In parallel to the development of gender training, the UN launched a Global Effort campaign to increase the representation of women in peacekeeping operations. The campaign had set a goal of 20 per cent female UNPOL by 2014.

Integrating more women and mainstreaming gender in security institutions brings about inclusiveness and adds value to operational effectiveness.



IMPORTANT:

It should be mentioned that other regional organisations have also developed gender equality policies, including the African Union, the European Union and NATO.

African Union

In 2009, the AU released its *African Union Gender Policy* (AUGP) and Action Plan. The policy reiterates the AU's commitment to promoting the effective participation of women in peace operations and security processes. The policy states that women's involvement in conflict management activities in peace operations, conflict resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction is central to the organisation's success.

The policy's commitment to promote the effective participation of women in peace operations places several demands on the organs of the AU, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and member states.

These include:

- the use of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 for gender mainstreaming in policy and practice when working in peace and conflict;
- the development of coherent and effective strategies through the creation of regional consultative platforms for greater exchange and knowledge sharing;
- the recruitment and deployment of women in mediation and post-conflict processes;
- collaboration with UN bodies and AU organs to improve truth-telling transitional justice mechanisms for the benefit of women and girls in need of recognition and redress for violations incurred during a given conflict;
- guaranteeing enhanced attention to the risks and challenges faced by women and children in peace operations; and
- a call to support gender sensitisation and education on gender-based violence in all training incurred by peacekeeping forces and humanitarian actors.

*Source: African Union Gender Policy (AUGP), REV 2/Feb 10, 2009.
See reference list for information on EU and NATO policies.*

2) Changes at the mission (or operational) level:

The women, peace and security resolutions and the development of directives and guidelines on gender equality led to changes in peacekeeping mandates. Mandates vary depending on the nature of the conflict or post-conflict situation and the requirements on the ground. However, all peacekeeping operations are now mandated to mainstream gender into their operations. This will be discussed in the following sections.

3) Changes at the member state (or contributor) level:

Member states have also worked to implement the women, peace and security resolutions at the national level. For example, 37 countries have to date adopted a National Action Plans (NAP) on women, peace and security. In addition, more and more member states discuss women, peace and security issues as part of statements to the UN Security Council or General Assembly.

Another important development is the development of gender policies within the security forces of both peacekeeping contributors and post-conflict countries that include, among others, efforts to increase the representation of women in the police and military as well as government.

2. Mainstreaming gender in UN peacekeeping operations

Responsibility for mainstreaming gender in peace operations lies with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). In some missions the SRSG is supported by gender units/senior gender advisors. There should be clear reporting lines to the SRSG and UN Headquarters, with commitment and support from senior management.

The women, peace and security resolutions provide a framework or agenda for mainstreaming gender as part of operations. Doing so involves a number of tasks that are both external and internal to the mission.



Tasks that are external to the mission are those which the mission undertakes in the community it serves. They include:

- **Ensuring participation of women** and women's groups as part of mission projects.
- Working to **prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence** in the community.
- **Protecting the rights of women and girls.**
- **Enforcing a zero-tolerance policy** towards sexual exploitation and abuse (between mission personnel and the community).

Tasks that are internal to the mission are those that take place inside or within the mission. They include:

- Ensuring **greater representation of women** as part of mission personnel (decision-making, police, and military).
- **Training mission staff** on gender equality and women, peace and security resolutions.
- **Assigning gender advisers** or gender focal points to various units (including police and military).
- **Monitoring and evaluating progress** on both internal and external gender tasks.
- **Enforcing a zero-tolerance policy** towards sexual exploitation and abuse (among mission personnel).

1) Participation of women

Peacekeepers must take advantage of the potential to engage local women from diverse sectors of society. Engaging women translates into outreach activities, consultation, inclusion of women's voices and partnerships with women's organisations. Doing so will help avoid assumptions that women and men share the same needs and perspectives.

Engaging women is a positive step toward recognising them as key partners in addressing and resolving situations of conflict.

“Many existing challenges reflect the fact that women continue to be considered as victims and not as key partners in addressing and resolving situations of armed conflict.”

UN SRSG, 2009

It is also important that partnership with local women in post-conflict countries expand beyond urban elites and engage women from diverse sectors of society who have been impacted by the conflict.

Peacekeepers should look to support and strengthen the leadership role of women in the host country by supporting initiatives that increase women's representation in political or security institutions and that remove institutional barriers.

Question: Should we always strive for equal or 50/50 (men/women) participation?

No. Although participation is important, it may not always be appropriate to set a goal of half women/half men participants in specific activities. It is more relevant to look at the overall impact of the intervention.

2) Protection of women's and girls' rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence

Women, peace and security resolutions call on peacekeeping missions not only to protect civilians, but to protect women and girls from sexual violence.

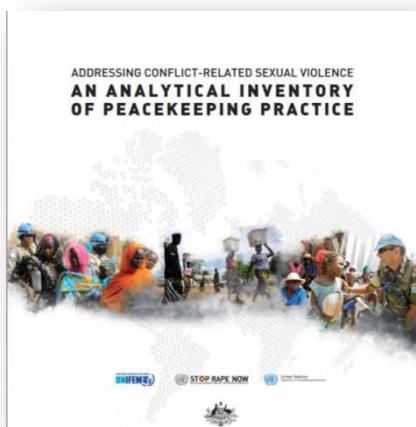
Sexual violence is one of the worst forms of violence that women and girls suffer in conflict. In many conflicts, rape is used as a weapon of war, to traumatise and intimidate populations as well as destroy the social fabric of a society. Men and boys are also sexually assaulted, but women and girls are the usual targets.

To support peacekeepers in the field, the DPKO and UNIFEM (now UN Women) published an *Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practices* to address conflict-related sexual violence.

The inventory includes strategies and tactics for:

- Patrols and escorts
- Joint protection teams
- Quick impact projects
- Fostering gender justice
- Gender-sensitive DDR

Note: Module 5 will examine the use of these strategies and tactics as part of SGBV prevention and response strategies.



3) Zero-tolerance

The UN has a zero-tolerance policy against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as stated in the 2003 Secretary-General's Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

SEA is a form of gender-based violence; it refers to acts of misconduct involving UN personnel and partners in SGBV prevention and response (e.g., between UN personnel or between UN personnel, and the local population).

UN personnel in particular have an obligation to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and to uphold the UN standards of conduct.

Note: Module 7 will examine SEA in greater detail.

4) Representation of female peacekeepers

The role that women peacekeepers can have on a mission's effectiveness with regards to participation and protection of women and children is increasingly recognised. For example, women personnel can:

- Improve access and support for local women and provide a greater sense of security to local populations;
- Strengthen protection and response strategies by facilitating communication with victims of sexual violence;
- Create a safer environment for victims in which they are not afraid to talk; and
- Facilitate the participation of women in discussion forums and ensure that women's voices are heard and taken into consideration.



Source: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/womeninpk.shtml>

Example:

In Darfur, the culture does not permit the female population to come in close contact with men other than their husbands or male family members. As a result, female peacekeepers play a very important role in ensuring that the female population feels safe and are not afraid to go to the police. This aspect is crucial in post-conflict situations where confidence and trust in the military or police is low. Female personnel help bridge this gap.

5) Gender training

While not everyone needs to be a gender expert, it is important that everyone receives some basic training on gender, including on:

- Gender equality and human rights;
- Impact of conflict on men, women, boys and girls;
- Code of conduct & SEA;
- UN women, peace and security resolutions;
- International and regional commitments, including national laws and policies on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in peace operations;
- Gender analysis in different sectors (what to do and what to ask);
- Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation.

Gender training “is [...] not a luxury, but a requirement for improving the effective discharge of the mission’s mandate and reducing both harmful forms of behaviour by peacekeeping personnel and unintended negative effects of mission policies and programmes.”

*United Nations Department of
Peacekeeping Operations, 2004*

6) Gender advisers and gender focal points

The role of gender advisers will vary, but often includes the following:

- Considering all gender issues in peace operations;
- Advising senior leadership and key mission staff on gender issues;
- Helping to translate mission-wide comprehensive strategy into actions, in collaboration with key mission staff and field personnel;
- Helping to translate gender issues into practical analytical tools, measurable actions and standard questions;
- Ensuring systematic collection of data and knowledge on gender;
- Respecting and promoting the Code of Conduct and zero-tolerance on SEA.

Example of gender mainstreaming in a peacekeeping mission: MONUC

Inter-Congolese Dialogue

- The gender section has undertaken consultations with Congolese civil society organisations and media to examine common visions and strategies to develop a common civil society platform to advance the peace process.
- The senior gender adviser has raised gender-related issues with senior management and military.

DDRRR

- The gender section has participated in meetings of the DDRRR section, contributing to the military observers (MILOBS) reporting guidelines to ensure exact numbers of female ex-combatants and dependents.

Training

- The gender section, in conjunction with the human rights unit has undertaken gender awareness training for military observers, as well as inductions for civilian staff. The senior adviser is cooperating with the UN police commissioner and staff preparing the Kisangani training programme for local police.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

- The gender section is cooperating with UN High Commission for Refugees and USAID to develop a gender strategy supporting gender-related governance and communications projects relating to the peace process.

Outreach

- The section has undertaken gender awareness briefings with civilian, military and UN police (UNPOL) in Kisangani and Goma, and held consultations with women leaders and civil society representatives to develop initiatives for the peace process.

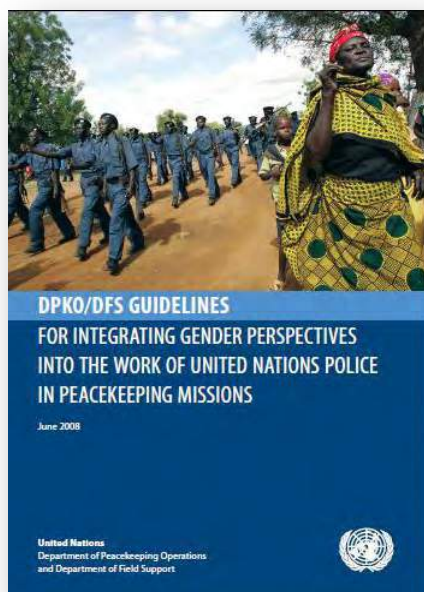
3. UN police mandates

The activities of the police directly impact the local population. Identifying and responding to any differential impact of the work of the police on different groups in the local population is, therefore, a necessary strategy for ensuring that the security concerns of women, men, girls and boys are adequately addressed throughout all phases of an operation.

The mandated tasks of the police often require interaction and liaison with military and/or civilian components of an operation. Direct interactions between police and the civilian population are necessary and increasing. Police tasks include:

- Patrolling and investigating;
- Carrying out information operations and humanitarian activities;
- Responding to cases of sexual and gender-based violence;
- Interaction and liaison with military and civilian components of an operation;
- Advising, mentoring, reporting, and training.

The booklet *Integrating Gender Perspectives in the work of UN Police Officers* is designed for United Nations police officers with the objective of “building their capacity to support national police in a peacekeeping host country to undertake activities which promote gender-sensitive policing practices, for both men and women in the community.”



'The guidelines address a range of issues of relevance to policing concepts, policy advice and development, recruitment, career development, training, and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence.

These issues are especially important as UN Police is the only entity involved in executive law enforcement functions or in providing direct security support to national police and law enforcement agencies.

UN Police are also increasingly being called on to focus efforts on the reform, restructuring and rebuilding (RRR) of national police and law enforcement agencies, as part of the capacity-building mandates of most peace operations.'

Source: DPKO/DFS Guidelines (June 2008).

Rationale

Promoting gender-sensitive policing in post-conflict countries helps ensure more effective policing practices. It also works to facilitate more democratic and inclusive policing, in line with standards promulgated by the United Nations. In most post-conflict contexts today, reforming and rebuilding the policing sector requires grappling with the lack of trust and confidence in the police on the part of the general population, who may lack confidence in the integrity of the police and may view them as inefficient and divorced from their daily lives.

The process of restoring trust in the police thus requires close engagement between the police and the general public in efforts to address security challenges that are specific to the post-conflict period. Some of these are gender-related challenges and include, among others, responding to gender-based violence crimes and addressing the security concerns of women whose social status may have changed as a result of war – widows, single heads of households, etc.

The post-conflict environment also provides scope for building more democratic and inclusive national police services, by capitalising on the opportunities that open up for women to venture into non-traditional professions, including the police service. The benefits of increased participation of women in law enforcement have been widely documented, particularly in more developed countries where improved gender balance ensures access by all members of the population to the police and law enforcement agencies, and also ensures the application of a much broader range of police skills, approaches and perspectives. This is a two-pronged strategy of improving gender balance while incorporating a gender perspective in police duties, thus increasing accessibility to the police service, as well as professionalising the service.

Source: DPKO/DFS Guidelines (June 2008).

4. UN military mandates

The role of military components in peacekeeping missions is primarily to provide a secure environment, which often necessitates direct interactions with local populations. As such, the activities of military components have a direct impact on the local population in countries and regions hosting peacekeeping missions. Identifying and responding to any differential impact of the work of military peacekeepers on different groups in the local population is, therefore, a necessary strategy for ensuring that the security concerns of women, men, girls and boys are adequately addressed throughout all phases of a peacekeeping mission.

Specific military tasks include:

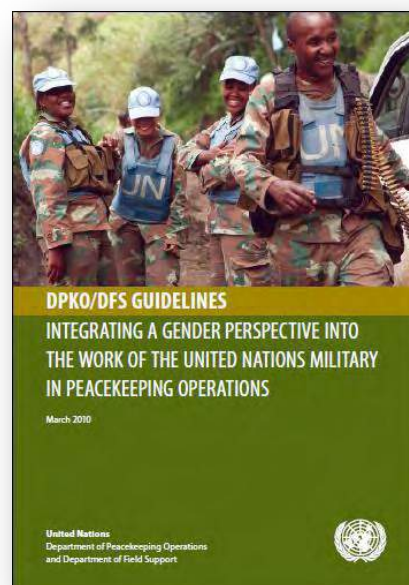
- Information gathering operations;
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) activities;
- Defence and security-sector reforms;
- Patrolling;
- Support for humanitarian activities; and
- Protection of civilians.

The guidelines *Integrating a Gender Perspective into the Work of the United Nations Military in Peacekeeping Operations* are 'intended to enhance the operational effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations by serving as a tool to guide practical translation of existing Security Council mandates on women, peace and security in the work of military components.

They aim to support military personnel in recognising and addressing the security priorities of all sectors of the local population—women, men, boys and girls—in a peacekeeping context. They will further inform the content of training activities targeted at military peacekeeping personnel.'

The guidelines are presented in three sections, corresponding to the three levels of military engagement in peacekeeping: strategic, operational and tactical levels of military command and operations, in accordance with mandated tasks and working conditions.

- *Strategic-level guidance* is targeted at different offices/units within OMA at UN Headquarters.



- *Operational-level guidance* is targeted at military components at force headquarters in peacekeeping missions.
- *Tactical-level guidance* is targeted at military personnel deployed in the field.

5. What does this mean for member states?

Key Messages for Member States

- Policies, guidelines and training are important tools
- Senior managers play key role
- Presence of women peacekeepers is necessary; but male champions also important
- Focus on strengthening gender technical expertise
- Support leadership role of local women

- 1) Policies, guidelines and training are important tools to support gender mainstreaming and to enhance accountability.
- 2) Senior managers must lead by example in demonstrating a commitment to advancing women's rights in post-conflict countries.
- 3) The presence of women peacekeepers matters greatly; male champions of gender equality are equally effective.
- 4) Gender technical expertise in peacekeeping missions must be strengthened to facilitate gender mainstreaming.
- 5) The leadership role of local women must be facilitated and supported in efforts to re-establish security and stability in post-conflict transitions.

Module 4: Children in armed conflict

Module introduction

This module is intended to provide you with an understanding of the specific rights of children and the need for their protection in conflict. The module looks at the gendered impact of conflict on boys and girls, and provides an overview of the legal framework surrounding children's rights. The module also provides examples of how United Nations peacekeeping missions are working towards greater protection of children in conflict situations.

Contents

- 1) Understanding children in armed conflict
- 2) What is the legal framework around children's rights?
- 3) What are United Nations Security Council resolutions on children in armed conflict?
- 4) Children and armed conflict and UN peacekeeping operations

1. Understanding children in armed conflict

Children's rights are human rights.

By their very nature, children are vulnerable at all times. However, they are particularly vulnerable in situations of armed conflict.



Children in IDP camp in DRC. Photo by Kristine St-Pierre (2013).

“War violates every right of a child – the right to life, the right to be with family and community, the right to health, the right to the development of the personality and the right to be nurtured and protected.”

Graça Machel, former First lady of Mozambique and South Africa.

As seen in Module 1, women, men, boys and girls experience conflict differently. However, the impacts suffered by children can be very different to those suffered by adults.

Children are subject to abductions, rape, military recruitment, killing, maiming, and numerous forms of exploitation.

The Office of the Special Representatives of the Secretary General on Children in Armed Conflict has identified six grave violations of children's rights in armed conflict.

Six grave violations of children's rights:

- Killing or maiming of children;
- Recruitment or use of children as soldiers;
- Sexual violence against children;
- Attacks against schools or hospitals;
- Denial of humanitarian access for children;
- Abduction of children.



Girls and boys may also experience conflict differently. Examples of the gendered impact of conflict on girls and boys include but are not limited to:

Girls are more likely to be:	Boys are more likely to be:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abducted and used as sexual slaves and bush wives. • Raped. • Sexually abused and exploited. • Rejected from family and community. • Become a child bride. • Not attend school. • Have an unwanted pregnancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forcefully recruited as child soldiers. • Raped. • Sexually abused and exploited. • Used as human shields. • Forcefully recruited as suicide bombers.

2. What is the legal framework around children's rights?

The 1949 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that human rights belong to all people – women, men, girls and boys. All children's human rights apply to children at all times, without exception.

International commitments on children's rights:

1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Adopted in 1989 by the UN General Assembly, the CRC covers the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children.

The Convention identifies four types of rights:

- Protection (e.g., from abuse, exploitation and harmful substances);
- Provision (e.g., for education, health care and an adequate standard of living);
- Participation (e.g., listening to children's views and respecting their evolving capacities);
- Specific protections and provisions for vulnerable populations, such as aboriginal children and children with disabilities.

NOTE:

The CRC was the first international human rights treaty to explicitly recognise sexual violence and abuse, whether perpetrated by public or private actors, as an international human rights violation.

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child is responsible for monitoring compliance by signatories to the Convention. The Committee has raised the gendered dimension of children's suffering during conflict. It has acknowledged that girls and boys may be targeted for different types of violence and has instructed governments to plan recovery and reintegration programmes accordingly. The Committee has issued similar statements on slavery and sexual exploitation and abuse.

2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Optional Protocol)

Adopted in 2000, the Optional Protocol entered into force in 2002. It raised the age of compulsory recruitment and participation in hostilities to 18 years.

Art. 1 states that: 'Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities.'

Art. 2 states that: 'Parties shall ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces.'

3. What are United Nations Security Council Resolutions on children in armed conflict?

Since 1999, the United Nations Security Council has addressed the issue of children in armed conflict through a number of resolutions and by including the protection of children in the mandates of peacekeeping operations since 2001.

The following table presents a brief summary of each UN Security Council resolution.

1.	Resolution 1261 (30 August 1999)	Condemned targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, urged parties to armed conflict to take into consideration protection of children and urged states to facilitate DDR.
2.	Resolution 1379 (20 November 2001)	Requested the Secretary-General to attach to his report a list of parties to armed conflict that recruit or use children.
3.	Resolution 1460 (30 January 2003)	Noted with concern the exploitation of children by peacekeepers. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to include the issue in country-specific reports.
4.	Resolution 1539 (22 April 2004)	Asked for an action plan for a systematic and comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism.
5.	Resolution 1612 (26 July 2005)	Set up the SC Working Group on CAC and highlighted the link between illicit trafficking in small arms and the use of child soldiers. It also established the UN-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on CAC and its operational country-level Task Forces.
6.	Resolution 1882 (4 August 2009)	Expanded the criteria for the Secretary-General's "list of shame" in his reports on children and armed conflict beyond the recruitment of children to include the killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children.
7.	Resolution 1998 (12 July 2011)	Expanded the criteria for listing parties to conflict in the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict to include parties that attack or threaten schools and hospitals.
8.	Resolution 2068 (19 September 2012)	Expressed deep concern about perpetrators who persisted in committing violations against children and reiterated its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against them. The SC also called on the Working Group to consider, within the

year, a broad range of options for increasing pressure on these persistent perpetrators and asked the Special Representative to brief on the delisting process.

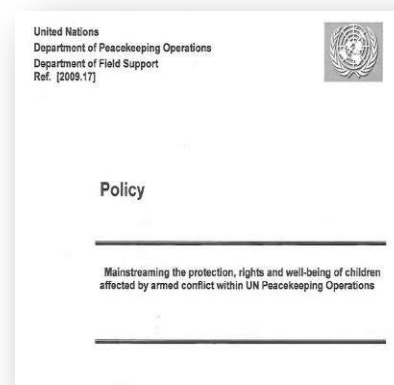
Source: www.securitycouncilreport.org. See annex B for complete texts of resolutions of 1261 and 1882.

4. Children and Armed Conflict and UN peacekeeping operations

1. Mainstreaming the protection of children

In 2009, the UN Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support adopted a policy on *Mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within UN Peacekeeping Operations*.

The purpose of the policy is to “consolidate, institutionalise and streamline DPKO’s existing engagement on children and armed conflict, on the basis of specific provisions of Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict.



Mainstreaming of children’s concerns entails a demonstration of full commitment to and promotion of concerns related to children at all levels of the department including senior level management, integration of children’s concerns into policies and strategic plans, in-house knowledge, expertise to inform policies and day to day operations and sufficient financial capacity to fulfill these commitments.

Source: UN DPKO/DFS Policy on Mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within UN Peacekeeping Operations (2009).

The policy calls for:

- **Training** of peacekeeping personnel on the protection, rights and welfare of children, including human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law.
- **Monitoring and reporting** on the situation of children in armed conflict, with particular focus on the grave violations against children.

- **Engaging in dialogue with perpetrators** to end the recruitment and use of children associated with armed forces and groups and other child rights violations.
- **Reporting** on children affected by armed conflict within all Secretary-General reports on country specific situations.
- **Advocacy** on the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including establishing child protection priorities in the mission area and supporting advocacy on these issues.
- **Ensuring coordinated and complementary child protection strategies** with UNIVED and relevant child protection actors and mechanisms.

Responsibility for mainstreaming the protection of children in peace operations lies with all peacekeeping personnel from the senior mission leadership (including the head of mission, and heads of other mission components such as the police and military components), child protection staff and staff at headquarters working on mission planning and support. Many missions also include specific child protection advisers.

2. Operational tasks

- The head of the peacekeeping operation works to ensure that child protection concerns are a priority in the peace process.
- UN personnel, including military, police and human rights officers collect information and report on violations against children.
- UN military are crucial in signalling violations against children to the child protection staff, helping to identify and release children from armed groups.
- UN police work jointly with national police to respond appropriately when dealing with children.
- Judicial affairs officers ensure that children's rights are secured in national legislation.

3. Specific role of Child Protection Advisers

Child Protection Advisers (CPA) are specialist staff sent to missions to help them fulfil the child protection mandate.

Preliminary findings have shown that CPA play an important role in mainstreaming child protection issues into the work and activities of peacekeeping missions. They also play an important role in monitoring and reporting violations of children's rights.

Their work includes:

- Ensuring that child protection becomes an integral part of the mission's engagement. This is done through mainstreaming and advising the mission leadership.
- Training newly-deployed peacekeepers on child protection, which complements the training on child protection that every peacekeeper receives prior to his or her deployment.
- Acting as an advocate, facilitator and adviser to the mission leadership on pertinent child protection issues.
- Monitoring and reporting the most serious violations against children.
- Establishing dialogue with perpetrators to end the gravest violations against children.

Source: www.un.org/peacekeeping/issues/children.

IMPORTANT:

In September 2013, the AU Peace and Security Department and UNICEF signed an agreement to strengthen the protection of conflict-affected children. The document outlines a number of areas of collaboration including the protection of children in all peace and security activities. A joint programme of work will be developed as part of the agreement to ensure domestic legislation is aligned with regional and international child rights. Guidelines on the protection of children will also be developed, as well as harmonised training programmes for contributing countries to AU peace missions.

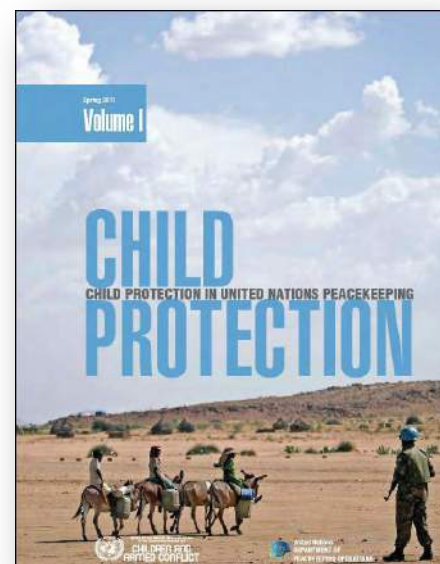
Source:

<http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/media/news/>.

Additional resources:

Child Protection in United Nations Peacekeeping: Volume 1 (2011).

The document is the first in a series that seek to illustrate the challenges and successes of protecting children in conflict areas.



The publication provides key examples of protection in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Sudan and Haiti.

www.un.org/children/conflict; www.un.org/peacekeeping/issues/children



Children and Conflict in a Changing World (2007).

A documentary film by the United Nations.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=adprb75QX8Q>



The Dancing Boys of Afghanistan (2010).

A documentary film by Afghan journalist Najibullah Quraishi about the practice of Bacha basi in Afghanistan.

<http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/video/the-dancing-boys-of-afghanistan-19-apr-2010/>

Module 5: Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Module introduction

This module is intended to provide an overview of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in armed conflicts. It will also explore first responder guidelines and provide useful information and tools for the conduct of a SGBV analysis and for compiling SGBV prevention and response plans. Finally, the module will look at UN police (UNPOL) pre-deployment training to prevent and respond to SGBV.

Content

- 1) What is SGBV?
- 2) SGBV and sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict environments
- 3) Conducting a SGBV analysis
- 4) First response and victim/survivor support
- 5) Dealing with children
- 6) Preventing and responding to SGBV
- 7) UNPOL pre-deployment training to prevent and respond to SGBV

1. What is SGBV?

Sexual violence refers to:

“... any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic a person’s sexuality, using coercion, threats of harm or physical force, by any person regardless of relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.”

Source: IASC Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance (2005) Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings: Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies, 8.

Sexual violence refers to behaviour such as rape, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and sexual harassment.

Gender-based violence refers to:

“... an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that results from power inequities that are based on gender roles.”

“... any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.”

Source: Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium (2003) Gender-based Violence Tools Manual, 9.

IMPORTANT:

- Gender-based violence is often used as a synonym for violence against women and girls. However, gender-based violence is not limited to violence against women and girls, but includes violence against men, boys and transgender people.
- Examples of gender-based violence include: (attempted) rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced early marriage, domestic violence, trafficking and female genital mutilation.
- Forms of gender-based violence particularly experienced by men and boys include: forced recruitment, sex-selective massacre, and abuse/ imprisonment of men and boys who refuse to serve in the armed forces.
- Transgender people often face persecution and abuse because they transgress conventional gender boundaries.

- Violence against women is defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (adopted in 1993) as “...any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”

For the purposes of this module, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is seen as an umbrella term used to describe any harm that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex, that is perpetrated against his or her will, and that has a negative impact on the physical or psychological health, development and identity of the person.

SGBV also includes acts of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA); these will be discussed in greater detail in Module 7: Code of Conduct, ethics, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

2. SGBV and sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict environments

Sexual violence in armed conflict represents one of the most serious forms of violation or abuse of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Preventing sexual violence in armed conflict is therefore both a matter of upholding universal human rights and of maintaining international security, in keeping with UN Security Council resolution 1820. The protection of civilians (POC) also demands of the UN to protect civilians against sexual violence in armed conflict.

Note: Protection of Civilians will be discussed in detail in Module 5.

According to the UN Secretary-General's Campaign to End Violence Against women (UNITE):

- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, approximately 1,100 rapes are being reported each month, with an average of 36 women and girls raped every day. It is believed that over 200,000 women have suffered from sexual violence in that country since armed conflict began.



- The rape and sexual violation of women and girls is pervasive in the conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan.
- Between 250,000 and 500,000 women were raped during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
- Sexual violence was a characterising feature of the 14-year long civil war in Liberia.
- During the conflict in Bosnia in the early 1990s, between 20,000 and 50,000 women were raped.

Sources:

- <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/factsheets.shtml>.
- <http://endviolence.un.org/>

The UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites the work of 13 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence in conflict. It is a concerted effort by the UN system to improve coordination and accountability, amplify programming and advocacy, and support national efforts to prevent sexual violence and respond effectively to the needs of survivors.



Source: <http://www.stoprapenow.org/about/>
http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=t1sbF6gx0cU

“In no other area is our collective failure to ensure effective protection for civilians more apparent...than in terms of the masses of women and girls, but also boys and men, whose lives are destroyed each year by sexual violence perpetrated in conflict.”

United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, 2007.

It is important to distinguish **conflict related sexual violence** from SGBV. Sexual violence can be used as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate members of a community or ethnic group. Conflict-related sexual violence is a crime of international humanitarian law that is often committed by parties to a conflict. It is covered by the Statute of the International Criminal Court through war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.

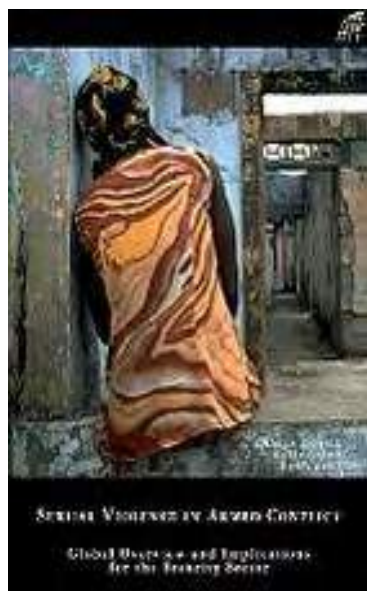
Sexual and gender-based violence is broader in scope and includes all forms of gender-based violence committed within any given context such as domestic violence and female genital mutilation.

“Conflict-related sexual violence occurs at the height of armed conflict, during population displacement, and continues after conflict. Although the majority of victims of sexual violence are women and girls, men and boys are also targeted in

armed conflict. In many conflicts, indigenous people or people from specific population groups are targeted for sexual violence. Perpetrators of sexual violence in armed conflict include members of official armed and security forces, paramilitary groups, non-state armed groups, humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel, and civilians.”

Source: http://www.ssrnetwork.net/document_library/detail/3996/sexual-violence-in-armed-conflict-ndash-global-overview-and-implications-for-the-security-sector

SGBV not only violates human rights, it also has a devastating effect on public health and represents a severe threat to international peace and security. In recent years, G8 countries,¹ the United Nations and its member states as well as international and non-governmental organisations have made commendable efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict. Despite these efforts, sexual violence in armed conflict continues to occur. In some conflicts it is **systematic or widespread**, reaching appalling levels of brutality.



Information on sexual violence in armed conflict

In 2007 the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces published a report on conflict-related sexual violence in 51 countries worldwide. The study included information on 20 African countries that experienced armed conflict between 1987 and 2007.

Source: Bastick, M., Grimm K., and Kunz, R. *Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Global Overview and Implications for the Security Sector*. ISBN 978-92-9222-059-4.

For more information about this study and related findings, visit: <http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Sexual-Violence-in-Armed-Conflict> or http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/sexualviolence_conflict_full%5B1%5D.pdf

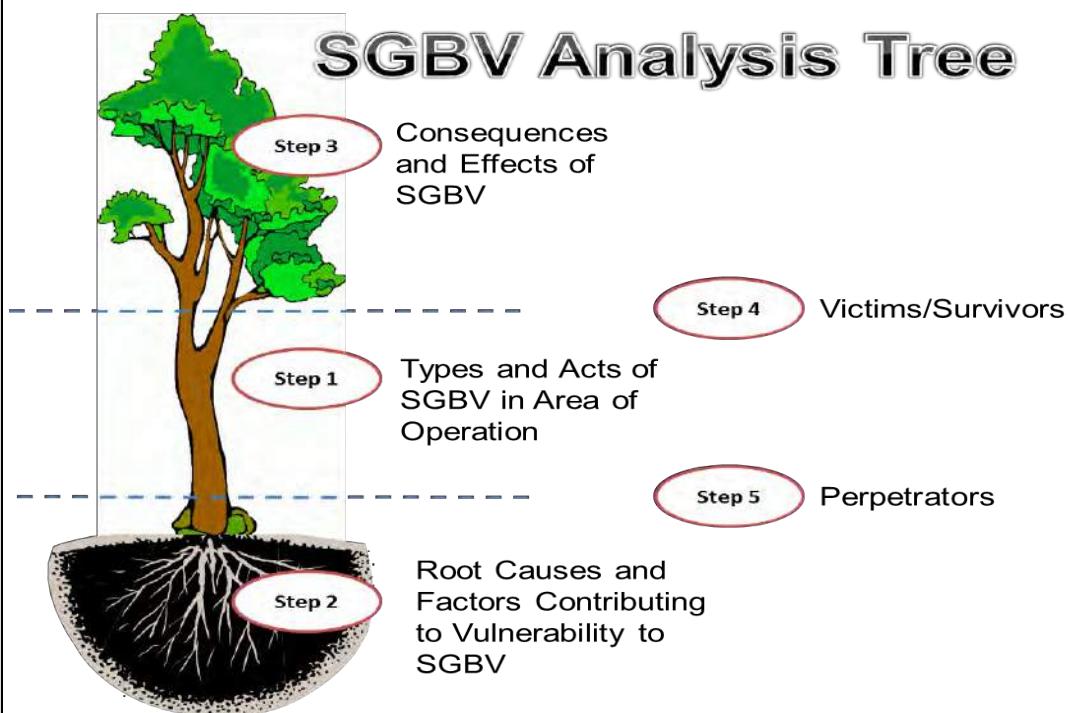
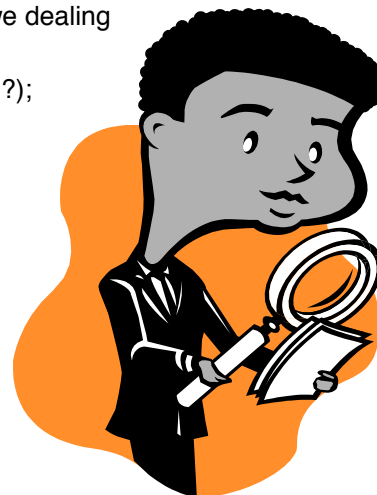
3. Conducting a SGBV analysis

First seek to understand the problem before attempting to address it!

A **SGBV Analysis Tree** is a useful tool to help you analyse the nature and extent of SGBV within your area of operation. Specifically, the use of a **SGBV Analysis Tree** provides a systematic approach to help you identify:

¹ Most recently in its *Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict*, issued on 11 April 2013.

- the various types and acts of SGBV (**what** are we dealing with?);
- the root causes of SGBV (**why** is this happening?);
- the factors contributing towards vulnerability to SGBV (**what else** is causing this?);
- the effects of SGBV (**what** are the immediate impacts on the victim/survivor and others, and **how** we can help?);
- the consequences of SGBV (**what** are the medium to long term impacts on victims/survivors and others, and **how** we can help?);
- the victims/survivors of SGBV (**who** needs our help/support?); and
- the perpetrators of SGBV (**who** do we have to prevent/stop from committing acts of SGBV?).



Source: Adapted from the UNICEF Training of Trainers Manual on Gender Based Violence: Focusing on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Page 8 -12

Five steps for conducting a SGBV analysis:**Step 1: Determine the types and acts of SGBV.**

(List the types and acts of SGBV, using the trunk part of the SGBV Analysis Tree)

Step 2: Determine the root causes of SGBV, and identify those factors contributing towards vulnerability to SGBV.

(List the root causes and factors contributing towards vulnerability to SGBV, using the roots part of the SGBV Analysis Tree)

Step 3: Determine the immediate effects and consequences of SGBV.

List the effects and consequences of the various types of SGBV, using the branches of the SGBV Analysis Tree)

Step 4: Determine who the victims of SGBV are.

(List the victims/survivors of the various types of SGBV, bottom left of the SGBV Analysis Tree)

Step 5: Determine who the perpetrators of SGBV are.

(List the perpetrators of the various types of SGBV, bottom left of the SGBV Analysis Tree)

Step 1: Determine the types and acts of SGBV

There are many forms of violence, and these happen in many places: in the public sphere, at work or school; and in the private sphere, in the family and intimate relationships. Sometimes **cultural and social practices legitimise** the use of violence against women and girls.

To identify and list the **various acts of SGBV**, you can draw from your experience and understanding of the country, the community, your area of operation, or the mission you are in. Think of:

- Acts of sexual abuse and violence that take place within families and in intimate relationships (e.g. domestic abuse, spousal abuse, marital rape, family violence, intimate partner violence, child abuse and molestation, economic deprivation, unlawful imprisonment).
- Common acts of SGBV and sexual abuse facing women, men, boys and girls (e.g. threats, name-calling and other verbal abuse, beating, sexual abuse of women and children, as well as economic, social, political and spiritual violence).
- Cultural and social practices 'legitimizing' the use of violence against women, girls, and boys (e.g. dowry-related abuses, female genital mutilation, male circumcision, female infanticide, child/early marriage, forced marriage).
- Acts of SGBV that are common in conflict / post-conflict environments (e.g. women and children caught in situations of armed conflict, immigration and exile are frequently beaten, robbed, raped, tortured and murdered; torturing women to humiliate the men that they are attached to; trafficking in women and forced prostitution; mass rape; or child soldiers).
- Specific acts of SGBV facing women and girls in IDP or refugee camps (e.g. sexual exploitation and abuse, kidnapping, forced prostitution).

Once the **various acts of SGBV** are identified, you need to list them on the trunk part of your *SGBV Analysis Tree*.

The following table provides a list of various types and acts of SGBV. The list is not exhaustive; however, it covers many common kinds of gender-based violence.

Note: Some forms of discrimination and violence fall under more than one category.

Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Sexual Harassment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushing • Shoving • Hitting • Torture • Physical detainment and/or isolation • Any other acts of harm • Female circumcision (also known as FGM) • Male circumcision • Unwelcome touching • Kicking • Beating • Murder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual touching • Incest • Rape • Physical abuse of sexual organs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any unsolicited verbal or physical attention • Uttering vulgarities in front of a woman • Acts which contribute to a woman's loss of credibility on the job through sexist remarks
Violence against Women and Children in Situations of Conflict	Psychological Abuse	Economic Abuse
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement • Starvation • Forced performance of sexual acts • Torture • Forced prostitution • Physical maiming • Rape • Unattended illness • Kidnapping • Forced enslavement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undermining women's dignity, self-confidence or self-worth • Taunts • Insults • Abusive language • Constant threats • Libelous gossip • Jeers • Obscenities • Public humiliation • Carrying out threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced unpaid labour • Lack of access to money • Being denied inheritance • Lack of access to employment and to training for jobs • Lack of access to education • Lack of nourishment and/or general well-being • Being denied land
Social Violence	Political Violence	Spiritual Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misogynistic social values and norms • Forced marriage • Deprivation of proper education • Exclusion from decision-making in private and public spheres • Victimised by various taboos concerning their bodies • Restricted to the private sphere, their households • The impunity accorded violent men • Genital mutilation • Trafficking • Deprivation of proper health intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being victimised by wars not of women's making • Robbery • Destruction of property and possessions • Injury • Mutilation • Loss of citizenship • Deprivation of citizenship • Lack of political protection for women's human rights in local, national and international legislation • Exclusion from political power and political participation • Lack of resources • Sexual abuse • Rape • Murder • Forced to live in refugee camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persecution for religious beliefs • Oppression attributed to religious doctrines but not to be found in basic texts • Exclusion from basic religious life and rituals • Illiteracy preventing women from consulting religious texts themselves

Source: Adopted from the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, UNAMID SGBV Course 2009, Handout - Forms and Acts of SGBV.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) How will identifying the **types** and **acts** of SGBV help you to respond and prevent SGBV in your area of operation?

Step 2: Determine the root causes of SGBV and factors contributing towards greater vulnerability

The **root causes** of SGBV and **factors contributing towards greater vulnerability** refer to those conditions or factors existing in a society that directly/or indirectly contribute towards acts of SGBV taking place. For example, unemployment might be a root cause of SGBV, while alcoholism may be a contributing factor to physical and spousal abuse.

By identifying the root causes and factors that contribute towards greater vulnerability to specific acts of SGBV, you will be able to select more appropriate actions to prevent, alleviate and minimise SGBV by addressing the factors that cause or contribute towards the vulnerability of victims to SGBV directly.

Think of the following questions to help you identify the root causes of SGBV and the factors contributing towards the greater vulnerability of victims:

- What makes women, girls, boys, and men more vulnerable to SGBV?
- What do victims/survivors think are the root causes/reasons for SGBV?
- What does the community think are the root causes or reasons for SGBV?
- What reasons or explanations do perpetrators give for committing acts of SGBV?
- What reasons do those working on SGBV prevention and response provide for acts of SGBV being committed?

Root causes could include:

- Gender inequality, power imbalances between men and women
- Male attitudes of disrespect towards women, including lack of respect for the human rights of women and girls
- Unquestioned assumptions about appropriate male and female behaviour
- Desire for power and control
- Political motives, including as a weapon of war, for power/control, to instill fear
- Traditional tensions, feuds
- Collapse of traditional society and family supports
- Cultural and traditional practices, religious beliefs
- Poverty
- Alcohol/drug abuse
- Boredom, lack of services, activities and programmes
- Loss of male power/role in family and community; seeking to regain and/or assert power
- Legal/justice system/laws silently condone violence against women and girls, insufficient laws against SGBV
- Impunity for perpetrators
- Armed conflict

Factors contributing towards vulnerability to SGBV:

- Insecurity and displacement
- Physical environment
- Gender division of labour and power
- Cultural and social norms
- Legal and religious norms
- Poverty
- Dependency
- Focus of humanitarian agencies
- Age
- Disability
- Education, awareness, and empowerment
- Structural domination
- Work environment and cultural influence
- Proliferation of arms
- Drug and substance abuse
- Impunity
- Degrees of vulnerability
- Forming part of a minority or vulnerable group

Source: Adopted from:

- *Variation from Sexual and Gender Violence – Prevention and Response, Country Planning Workshop. Draft for Field Testing. UNHCR. Beth Vann, UNHCR Consultant, September 2000*
- *UNICEF Training of Trainers Manual on Gender-Based Violence: Focusing on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.*

Once the **root causes** and **factors contributing towards vulnerability** to SGBV are identified, you can list them on the root part of your *SGBV Analysis Tree*.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) How will identifying the **root causes** and **factors contributing towards vulnerability** to SGBV, help you to respond to and prevent SGBV in your area of operation?

Step 3: Determine the effects and consequences of SGBV

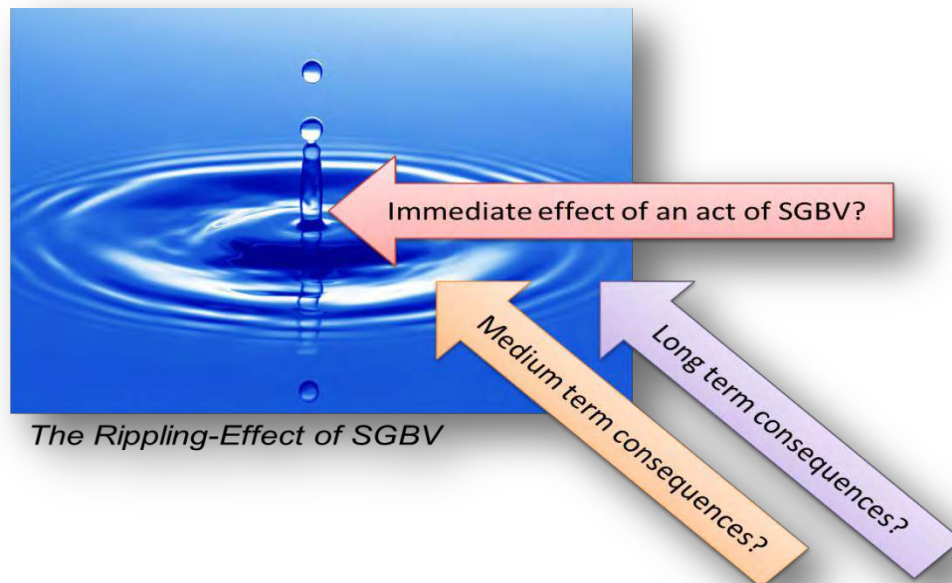
It is important to understand the **impact** and **result** that acts of SGBV have on:

- the victim/survivor;
- the family of the victim/survivor;
- the community;
- the government; and

- the mission or peace operations.

Each act of SGBV will have its own effects and consequences.

The **immediate effects** of SGBV will vary depending on the act itself and the victim/survivor. The objective is to be responsive to the needs of all those affected by acts of SGBV.



When an act of SGBV is committed, the victim/survivor, family and/or community will immediately experience the effects of such an act. There will also be **medium to long term consequences** that will impact on aspects such as health, social, emotional and psychological well-being, community and physical safety and security, as well as the legal and justice system.

Think of the following questions to help you identify the **effects** of acts of SGBV:

- How does the act affect the **victim/survivor**?
- How does the act affect the **family** of the victim/survivor?
- How does the act affect the **community**?
- How does the act affect the **government**?
- How does the act affect the **mission/ peace operation**?

The **immediate effects** of SGBV could include:

Victim/Survivor	Family	Community	Government	Mission/ peace operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma (mental health) • Need for medical assistance (including PEP) • Feelings of shame and guilt • Insecurity • Need for remedy (legal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma • Destabilisation of family • Stigma and ostracism • Rejection • Insecurity • Social and economic impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity • Rejection of victim • Acts of retribution • Stigma and ostracism • Destabilisation of community • Social and economic impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic pressure • Political pressure • Comprehensive immediate response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of trust • Non-achievement of objectives • Comprehensive immediate response • Instability

Note: For more information on trauma as an effect on SGBV victims, see Annex B in the appendices section.

The **medium to long term consequences** of SGBV could include:

<p>1. Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS and STDs • Injury, disability, or death • Injury to the reproductive system • Infertility, menstrual disorders, childbearing problems, infections, miscarriages, • Unwanted pregnancies • Unsafe abortions • Loss of desire for sex and painful sexual intercourse • Strain on medical systems and NGOs, and limited medical resources 	<p>2. Emotional, social and psychosocial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feelings of shame, insecurity, anger, fear, resentment, and self-hate • Feelings of depression and isolation • Desire for retaliation • Problems sleeping and eating • Mental illness • Thoughts of hopelessness and suicide • Actual or perceived rejection by community, family or spouse • Marriage problems
<p>3. Legal/justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to legal system / specialised units • Knowledge of existing laws, and basic human rights • Direction regarding appropriate legal channels and processes, i.e. criminal or traditional • Gender sensitivity during report and handling of cases • Access to victim support • Access to legal counselling • Responsive and preventative police actions • Mentoring and advising 	<p>4. Community and physical safety and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued feelings of fear and insecurity • Lack of female participation in community life • Fear of travelling to school and work • Community policing and involvement • Safety and security awareness programmes • Home and IDP camp safety • Self-armament • Community safety programmes

Once you identified the **effects** and **consequences** of SGBV, you can list them on the branch part of your *SGBV Analysis Tree*.

Reflection

- 1) How will identifying the **effects** and **consequences** of SGBV help you to respond and prevent SGBV in your area of operation?

Step 4: Determine who the victims/survivors of SGBV are

ANYONE can become a victim of SGBV!

However, some people, or groups of people, are more vulnerable than others. Certain factors can also make people more vulnerable.

Examples of such factors include:

- Social status and economic means;
- Power imbalance;
- Impunity and lawlessness;
- Sex;
- Gender;
- Culture and ethnicity;
- Nationality;
- Forming part of a vulnerable group (e.g. refugees, internally displaced persons, the elderly);
- Political association (e.g. being a member of the opposing political party); and
- Being at the wrong place at the wrong time.

Think of the following questions to help you identify the potential victims/survivors for acts of SGBV identified during step 1.

- Who are the **direct** victims/survivors of acts of SGBV?
- Who is **indirectly** affected by the acts of SGBV?
- Considering the security situation, who has the **potential to become victims** of SGBV?
- Considering the socio-economic conditions, who has the **potential to become victims** of SGBV?

SGBV **victims/survivors** can include:

Direct victims

- Those persons affected directly by acts and crimes of SGBV, for example: women, children, and vulnerable groups.

Indirect victims

- Those persons indirectly affected by one or more crimes or acts of SGBV, for example: families, communities, and rural villages.

Potential victims

- Those persons that have a significant chance of becoming victims of SGBV given their situation, for example: people living in isolated communities, young women, or persons living in IDP or refugee camps.

Question for reflection

- 1) How will identifying the **victims/survivors** of SGBV help you to respond and prevent SGBV in your area of operation?

Step 5: Determine who the perpetrators of SGBV are

Different **categories of perpetrators** include:

Armed perpetrators

- Those persons that are armed and form part of a government-, militia-, or rebel group who disregard the Rule of Law (ROL) and use SGBV as a weapon of war to further their own cause.

Known perpetrators

- Those persons who are known to the victim or community and who use or abuse their position, trust, and relationship with the victim to commit acts of SGBV, for example: family members, community members, or personnel serving in a peace operation.

Unknown perpetrators

- Those persons that could turn to committing crimes and acts of SGBV, for example: repeat sexual offenders and opportunistic perpetrators who commit sexual crimes while in the commission of a different crime.

Think of the following questions to help you **identify the perpetrators of SGBV**:

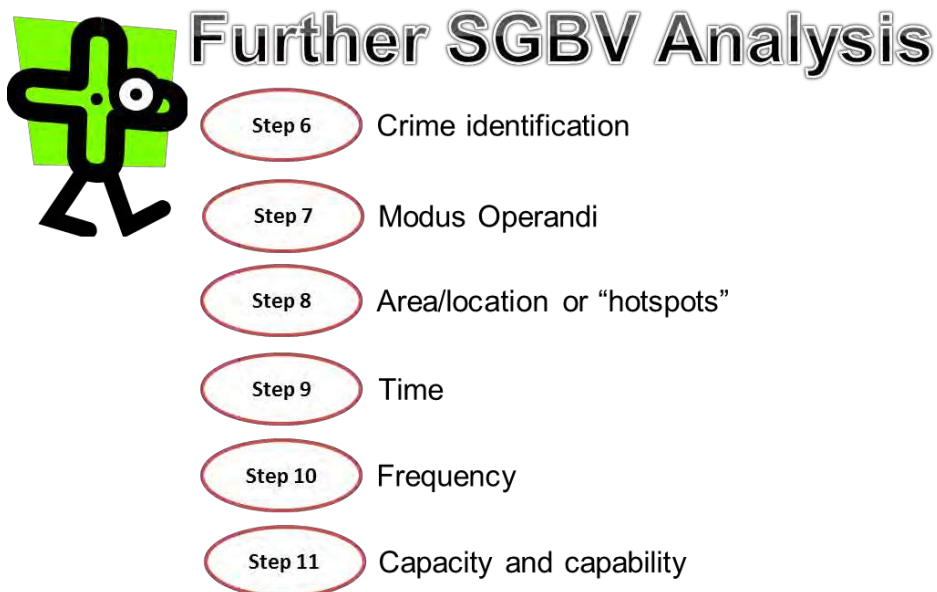
- Who commits these acts or crimes of SGBV?
- Who gives the instruction to commit these acts or crimes of SGBV?
- Who occupies a position of power and trust over others?
- Who has been charged and prosecuted for crimes and acts of SGBV?
- Given the security situation, who has the potential to become a perpetrator?

Reflection:

- 1) How will identifying the **perpetrators** of SGBV help you to respond and prevent SGBV in your area of operation?

Further Analysis of SGBV

For purposes of crime prevention and criminal investigation, law enforcement officers may be required to do further *SGBV analysis*.



Further analysis could include:

- Identifying whether the act(s) of SGBV is considered a crime according to the host country or international laws (**was a crime committed?**);

Note: Not all acts of SGBV are considered a crime. All acts of SGBV can be considered a human rights violation, but the act itself could be permitted in terms of country laws, culture, customs, or religion.

Did you know?

The Rome Statute, which established the International Criminal Court (ICC), distinguishes the following crimes of SGBV: 1) enforced prostitution; 2) enforced sterilisation; 3) forced pregnancy; 4) inhuman treatment; 5) mutilation; 6) other forms of sexual violence; 7) other inhumane acts; 8) outrages on personal dignity; 9) persecution; 10) rape; 11) sexual slavery; and 12) torture.

Note: See Annex C for detailed descriptions on the international crimes of SGBV.

How would you deal with an act of SGBV that is not recognised as a crime or a human rights violation, but is not permitted in terms of country culture, customs, traditions, or religion?

- Identifying the *modus operandi* of the perpetrators of SGBV (**how** are these crimes committed?);
- Identifying the area or location where acts of SGBV occur (**where** are these crimes committed?);
- Identifying the time when most acts of SGBV occur (**when** are these crimes committed?);
- Identifying the frequency with which acts of SGBV take place (**how often** are these crimes committed?); and
- Identifying the capacity and capability of law enforcement agencies, judiciaries and other agencies to prevent and respond to SGBV (**who can do what** to prevent and respond to the acts of SGBV?)

For purposes of community-based policing and problem solving initiatives, crime analysis data and reports can be used to achieve a better understanding of the modus operandi, location, time and frequency of acts of SGBV.

Did you know?

Modus operandi is a Latin phrase, meaning "method of operation". The term is used to describe someone's habits of working, particularly in the context of business or criminal investigations. The expression is often used in police work when discussing a crime and addressing the methods employed by the perpetrators. It is also used in criminal profiling, where it can help in finding clues to the offender's psychology.

It largely consists of examining the actions used by the individual(s) to execute the crime, prevent its detection and/or facilitate escape. A suspect's *modus operandi* can assist in his identification, apprehension, or repression, and can also be used to determine links between crimes.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus_operandi.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) How is the conduct of a SGBV analysis relevant to your duties in preventing or responding to acts of SGBV?
- 2) What else will you include as part of a SGBV analysis?

3) Who should contribute to the conduct of a SGBV analysis?

4) When will you conduct and make use of a SGBV analysis?

4. First response and victim/survivor support

4.1 First responder guidelines for SGBV

Partners in SGBV prevention and response are encouraged to have guidelines available for first response to SGBV, and to know how they and others can best support victims/survivors of SGBV.

A first responder is the first person to arrive at an emergency scene. Often, 'first responder' is used as a general term for all emergency service personnel who are expected to respond to medical emergencies or large-scale disasters.

Source: http://firstaid.about.com/od/glossary/g/08_1stResponder.htm

First responders are:

- "...those individuals who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment ... as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) that provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations."
- "...ready to provide immediate emergency support services in every imaginable crisis situation."

Source: : <http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/pc/abtus/ourorg/dem/DefineFirstResponder.htm> and eHow.com http://www.ehow.com/about_5434808_definition-first-responder.html#ixzz1x2n1SHgK

In the context of SGBV, a first responder refers to a person, such as a humanitarian aid worker, a police officer, a member of the military, or a medical practitioner, who is mandated and trained to immediately respond to a suspicion, incident, or report of SGBV.



First responders:

- Are specially trained and skilled; they don't look for guidance - they know what to do.
- Usually have a set of first responder guidelines available for use.
- Know who to ask for help, or where to refer a victim for help.

Different agencies may have different guidelines for first response to SGBV. Guidelines depend on factors such as mandate, roles and responsibilities, authority, training, equipment, skills, areas of expertise, and the context in which first response is provided.

Below is a **sample first responder guideline for law enforcement officials**:

1. Apply rules for first contact
2. Ensure the safety of the victim
3. Consider same sex interaction – a gender sensitive approach
4. Care for the victim/survivor
5. Collect and analyse preliminary information
6. Locate witnesses
7. Supervision
8. Record information
9. Ensure registration of the complaint with the local police station
10. Request relevant investigator
11. Secure the crime scene
12. Gather evidence
13. Conduct interviews
14. Conduct the investigation
15. Maintain confidentiality
16. Follow-up and report progress

1) Apply rules for first contact

- Ask the victim whether she/he has sustained serious physical injury and needs immediate medical assistance. If so, dispatch or request an ambulance.
- Ask the victim if she/he can identify or describe the suspect. Follow protocol relative to providing this information to patrol units.
- Immediately dispatch a patrol unit to the scene.
- Tell the victim to wait for the police to arrive if she/he is in a safe location.

- Instruct the victim not to alter her/his physical appearance or touch anything on scene.
- Advise the victim not to wash before she/he undergoes a medical examination.

Source: <http://www.policeone.com/police-products/investigation/evidence-management/articles/509858-Investigating-Rape-Crimes-Part-1-Guidelines-for-first-responders/>

2) Ensure the safety of the victim

- Ensure the safety of the victim/survivor by, if needed, taking her/him to a place where she/he feels safe and you can communicate in private.

3) Consider same sex interaction – a gender sensitive approach

- As far as possible, ensure a woman interviews a female victim and a man interviews a male victim.
- Same sex interaction applies to police officials as well as language assistants.

4) Care for the victim/survivor

- Be discrete and help the victim maintain her/his dignity.
- Have the victim understand that she/he needs to trust you and that you are going to help her/him.
- Determine the immediate medical needs of the victim.
- Request the victim not to wash or bathe until the medical examination.
- Wrap the victim in a blanket.
- Explain to the victim the procedure that will be followed.
- Arrange to have the victim transported to an approved medical clinic.
- Provide the victim with a copy of the medical examination for post sexual assaults and inform her/him to have it completed by the medical practitioner as part of the medical examination.
- Inform the victim of any assistance available from other partners, local agencies, health service providers, or humanitarian agencies in the community.
- If possible, provide the victim with a change of clothes for after the medical examination.

5) Collect and analyse preliminary information

Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?

- Ask the victim to provide a brief explanation of exactly what happened.
- Inform the victim that you will be taking notes of what is said to help you document, recall, and transfer important information.
- When taking notes, focus on taking down the exact words, descriptions, and explanation of what happened as perceived and experienced by the victim. Notes should be clear, concise, detailed, and accurate. Inform the language assistant/ translator to explain and translate the exact words used by the victim.
- For purposes of statement taking, the words of victims, witnesses, and suspects need to be quoted verbatim; do not substitute or change words.

- Do not interrupt the victim while she/he is talking.
- If the victim has problems recollecting the facts, consider the use of the questioning elements to help her/him recollect the preliminary information needed to guide the investigative process.

Having carefully listened and recorded the preliminary information, you need to consider the following:

- Was a crime committed?
- Were human rights violated?
- If the suspect(s) is not in custody and cannot be located, first responders must immediately attempt to obtain the following additional information:
 - Description of suspect(s) – including their clothing
 - Weapon(s) used
 - Mode of transportation
 - Direction in which the suspect(s) left the scene
- Is the suspect(s) known to the victim?
- Is the suspect(s) still within the area?
- Is the location of the suspect(s) known?
- Is the location of primary and secondary crime scene known?
- Relay the information to the operational command and communications centre who will broadcast the information to other members in the area.

Note:

- Preliminary information collected will be used to help law enforcement officials decide on the best and most appropriate course of action to be taken to respond to, and prevent any further harm to, the complainant/victim.
- The collection of preliminary information does not involve the conduct of investigative interviews with the victim, witnesses, or suspect(s).

6) Locate witnesses

- Did anyone witness the crime or human rights violation?
- Collect preliminary information from witnesses.
- Record the contact details of witnesses.
- Establish whether witnesses are willing to give a statement.
- Establish whether witnesses need protection in fear of retribution.

7) Notify supervisor

- Provide a situation report (SITREP) to your supervisor and communications centre.
- The supervisor will determine what other notifications will be made.
- Have your communications centre request for investigative personnel at the scene.
- Notify the special investigations unit dealing with sexual offenses.

8) Record information

Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?

Take notes on the following:

- Date, time, and location of the report made to the first responder.
- Date, time, and location of the alleged offence.
- Date, time, and location of the arrest/apprehension of the suspect(s).
- Physical condition of the victim – for example, visible cuts, bruises, scars, torn clothing, blood stains, no clothing, signs of sexual assault, smelling of alcohol, impaired movements, visible signs of pain and discomfort.
- Physical condition of the suspect(s) – for example, visible cuts, bruises, scars, torn clothing, no clothing, signs of physical struggle with the victim, smelling of alcohol, absence of any of the pre-mentioned.
- Psychological condition of the victim – for example, shock, paranoia, fear, anger, crying, resentment.

IMPORTANT:

A victim may not exhibit any visible physical or behavioural signs that would demonstrate that an assault took place. The victim may be quite calm and composed or in shock. This does not mean that there was no act of SGBV or that this is a false report. ALL allegations must be taken seriously and investigated.

- Personal particulars of the victim, witness(es) and suspect(s) - for example, name, surname, date of birth (if known), address, family details, location of residence, contact details, means of getting into contact.
- Personal particulars of the language assistant/ translator - for example, name, surname, address, family details, location of residence, contact details, means of getting into contact.
- Details pertaining to the medical treatment – for example, details of the doctor/medical practitioner conducting the medical examination, details of medical personnel on duty rendering assistance, name, surname, address, family details, location of the clinic/hospital, contact details, means of getting into contact.
- Personal particulars of local law enforcement official to whom the case is reported – for example, rank, name, surname, address, contact details, means of getting into contact.
- Personal particulars of the police official appointed to investigate the case - for example, rank, name, surname, address, contact details, means of getting into contact.

- If possible photos or a movie clip can be taken of the crime scene.

9) Ensure registration of the complaint with the local police station

- Assist the victim in getting the case registered and obtaining a case registration number.
- Provide the victim with the personal particulars of the local law enforcement official to whom the case is reported for registration - for example, rank, name, surname, address, contact details, means of getting into contact.
- Provide the victim with the personal particulars of the police official appointed to investigate the case - i.e. rank, name, surname, address, contact details, means of getting into contact.
- Provide the victim with your personal particulars - for example, rank, name, surname, location of the police station, and means of getting into contact.

10) Request relevant investigator

- Ask communications centre to request for the presence of an investigating officer.
- Brief the investigating officer on all steps taken and preliminary information gathered in support of the alleged sexual offense.
- Enquire from the investigating officer what you can do to assist her/him in the investigative process.
- Hand over the crime scene to the investigating officer.
- Record the personal particulars and contact details of the investigating officer.

11) Secure the crime scene

- Use barrier tape or crime scene tape to cordon off the crime scene.
- Record the exact location of primary and secondary crime scenes.
- Control access to the crime scene - i.e. record the details of all persons entering the crime scene.
- Identify and record any potential pieces of evidence at the crime scene – i.e. pieces of clothing, visible signs of struggle, empty glasses and bottles of alcohol, personal belongings of the suspect(s), and personal belongings of the victim.
- Sketch and record the layout and location of pieces of evidence at the crime scene.
- Record all steps taken to secure the crime scene.
- Hand over the crime scene to the investigating officer, using your pocket book.

12) Gather evidence

- The nature and type of evidence collected at the crime scene will largely be dependent on the investigative and forensics ability of local law enforcement agency.

- There should be continuity in the chain of evidence; evidence should always be accounted for under the supervision of those involved in the reporting and investigation of the case.
- Consider the use of the guidelines provided in the SGBV Pocket Resource.
- Considering the resource limitations of local police agencies and the mission, be creative in making sure that pieces of evidence found are recorded, documented, and handled in the best possible way to ensure their use during legal proceedings.

13) Conduct interviews

- Plan and prepare to conduct of interviews with:
 - the first responder
 - the victim
 - the witness(es)
 - the suspect(s)

Note: From a criminal investigation perspective, there is a distinct difference in the planning, preparation, and approach to be followed when interviewing the various persons. The approach used to interview adults and children is different.

- Ideally, investigative interviews should be conducted by the officer appointed to investigate the alleged sexual offense.
- Due to the extraordinary circumstances and challenges posed to policing sexual offences in areas of conflict and post-conflict, UNPOL officers may be approached to assist with the preparation and conduct of interviews with victims, witnesses, or suspects. Examples where such interviews could be warranted include during the mentoring and advising of host state police agencies on investigative interviewing, or where factual reports and statements must be compiled for purposes of reporting on human rights violations, or when local law enforcement agencies fail to follow-up on cases registered.
- Language assistants/translators used during interviews should be properly briefed and prepared on the procedure and steps to be followed during the conduct of interviews.
- Language assistants may also be required to submit a statement in support of the language translation done during interviews.

14) Conduct the investigation

- Criminal investigations, especially those categorised as sexual offences, are usually investigated by police officials who received training in criminal investigation, detective work, or specialised training in the investigation of sexual offenses.
- If available, the investigation must be dealt with by the special investigative capacity mandated to so.
- Where the victim and/or suspect is a military officer, military police officials may be mandated to investigate the case.

- UN police and military personnel do not always have the mandate to investigate and bring to court sexual offences under Host State Penal Code. UNPOL officers may however have a mandate to guide, direct, and report on the investigation of sexual offences reported to host state law enforcement agencies, for purposes of bringing such cases to a court of law.
- If the perpetrator is a UN personnel member, suspected to be involved in a crime of SGBV or a case of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), then the case will be assigned to the Field Conduct and Discipline Unit for investigation.

15) Maintain confidentiality

- Give assurance to the victim that the report will be dealt with in confidence.
- Share information on a need-to-know basis only.
- Document and record the details and particulars of all persons with whom information is shared on a need-to-know basis.

16) Follow-up and report progress

- Transfer all observations, notes taken, preliminary information obtained, and information obtained through the conduct of interviews, to applicable reports and reporting channels.
- Follow-up with the victim to determine if the case reported was investigated, and whether she/he received or is in need of any further medical examination or assistance, including counseling.
- Follow-up daily with the investigative officer to establish progress and actions taken in the investigation.
- Follow-up with witnesses to determine whether witness statements were obtained, whether an investigating officer had consulted with them, and whether or not they may have been intimidated not to give testimony.
- Visit detained suspects to establish whether their human rights are considered, and fundamental needs are addressed.
- Record notes and file applicable feedback and progress reports.
- Report non-compliance and cooperation by host state local law enforcement agencies to the police headquarters.
- Report human rights violations.

Source: Retief, A., and Josey, V. 2010 (former members of the SAPS and RCMP); Pearson Centre.2010. UNAMID UNPOL SGBV Course.

Many of these guidelines also apply to agencies other than law enforcement officials. In the end, you have to consider who you are and what you are trained and mandated to do.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) Which of the guidelines apply to you?

- 2) Think of your role and responsibility in SGBV prevention and response. What other guidelines would you include?

4.2 Supporting Victims/Survivors of SGBV

A **victim** is a person who, individually or collectively, has suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of the criminal law operating within member states.

Victims have special rights and UN personnel have a special responsibility to protect and respect the rights of victims.

Victim support refers to the service, advice and counselling provided to victims of SGBV, by a government, mission, SGBV partner organisation, or individuals dealing with SGBV prevention and response. It also includes the referral of victims to other and partner agencies based on their individual needs.

For detailed information on the rights of victims, see Annex D in the appendices section.

*Source : UNODC: United Nations **Criminal Justice Standards** for United Nations Police. 2009. United Nations: New York, Pages 56.*

Think of the following questions to guide you in giving the best possible support to victims/survivors of SGBV:

- 1) If I don't help the victim/survivor, who will?
- 2) How can I best support the victim/survivor?
- 3) If I cannot support the victim/survivor, who can?

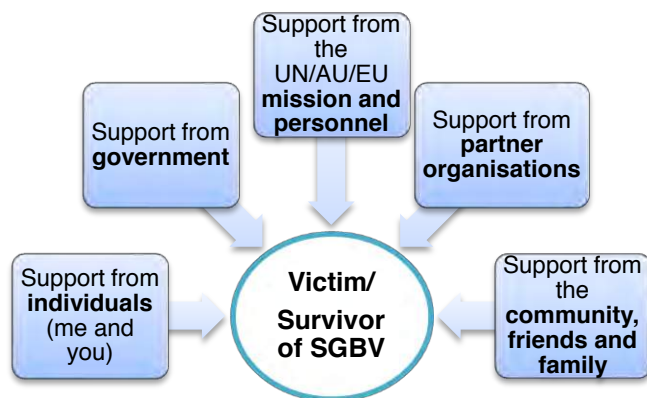
Victims of SGBV may:

- Fear for their personal safety or the safety of their children
- Fear for the safety of family member
- Fear that children will be apprehended or taken away
- Be influenced and stereotyped by their family or members of the community
- Have emotional attachment and loyalty to the abuser
- Experience low self-esteem and self-blame
- Be economically dependent on the abuser
- Experience pressure from the religious or cultural community
- Fear of deportation (in the case of immigrants)
- Experience social isolation and absence of support system
- May not be taken seriously by the authorities (they may deny, minimise or justify the violence)
- Receive little legal information about victims' rights
- Have limited access to doctors, clinics, nurses or hospitals
- Have limited access to legal council

- Have limited access to counselling or support structures

Source: Adapted from UNFPA.2001. *A practical approach to GBV. A Programme Guide for Health Care Providers and Managers. Chapter 8, Role of the facility and staff. Pages 4. New York: New York*

Victim/survivor support can take many forms and can occur at various levels:



Support by **individuals** can include:

- Being a witness to the report.
- Listening and validating the victims' story.
- Taking steps to limit chances of re-traumatisation.
- Educating the victim on her/his rights and assistance available.
- Supporting the victim in a non-judgmental, caring and sensitive manner - respect their decisions and inform them that the disclosure is a brave gesture on their part.
- Referring victims to various partner organisations and agencies depending on their needs.
- Providing related services: health care, psychological counselling, access to justice (legal advice, police, and courts) and support groups.

Support by **government** can include:

- Making and enforcing laws that condemn all forms of GBV.
- Capacitating judiciaries with the means to bring perpetrators to justice.
- Establishing a National Gender Based Violence Support Unit to deal with policy, training, and projects that support victims of SGBV.
- Supporting training and programmes at community level that support victims of SGBV.
- Establishing special police and investigative units to address domestic violence, crimes against women and children, and all other forms of SGBV.
- Giving victims of SGBV access to basic services at a community level – e.g. protection, health care, anti-retroviral drugs, justice, counselling.

Support by **UN/AU/EU mission and personnel** can include:

- Establishing gender-focal points (desks) at the community level to deal with reports of SGBV and SEA – including IDP and refugee camps.
- Training of UN personnel as mentors and advisors on issues of SGBV and victim support in specific.
- Counselling victims.
- Giving protection to the victim and their family.
- Using well-coordinated projects, build the capacity of the community and local government personnel (e.g. doctors, nurses, psychologists, social workers, police, military, local NGOs, legal councillors) to support victims of SGBV.

- Compiling referral pathways that allows for easy referral of victims to agencies that can support their needs.
- Supporting quick impact projects to support the immediate needs of victims of SGBV.
- Advocating and following a gender-sensitive approach to dealing with victims of SGBV – women deal with women and men deal with men.
- Helping victims get feedback on crimes reported.

Support by **partner organisations** can include:

- Advocating, networking and coordinating victim support efforts with other partners.
- Providing services to victims/survivors, if not provided by the state (healthcare, counselling, legal aid).
- Sensitising and training staff on dealing with and supporting victims of SGBV.
- Ensuring privacy and safety of victims.
- Keeping information shared confidential.
- Being sensitive to the person and the problem.
- Referring victims with special needs to partner organisations.

Support by **communities, families and friends** can include:

- Establishing family and victim support groups.
- Supporting victims of SGBV by believing them – it is not their fault that they are a victim.
- Reporting acts or crimes of SGBV to the police or other partner organisations.
- Advocating for the review of traditional and cultural practices that constitute acts or crimes of SGBV.

Source: Adapted from UNFPA.2001. A practical approach to GBV. A Programme Guide for Health Care Providers and Managers. Chapter 8, Role of the facility and staff. Pages 25 to 29. New York: United Nations.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) Can you think of any other way that **individuals** can support victims/survivors of SGBV?
- 2) Can you think of any other way in which **government** can support victims/survivors of SGBV?
- 3) Can you think of any other way in which **UN/AU/EU missions and personnel** can support victims/survivors of SGBV?
- 4) Can you think of any other way that **partner organisations** can support victims of SGBV?
- 5) Can you think of any other way that **communities, families, or friends** can support victims/ survivors of SGBV?

5. Dealing with children

5.1 Protecting and respecting the rights of children

A child is “every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Source: Article 1, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

Children are one of the most vulnerable groups in every society. Children have the same basic human rights as adults, but because of their age and vulnerability governments and the police need to take extra measures to protect them.

Governments and the police need to see themselves as the ‘protectors of children’.

The government has a responsibility to protect the rights of children and to help families protect these rights and create an environment where they can grow and reach their potential. The police, judiciary, and correctional services have a special responsibility to ensure that the rights of all children are guaranteed and protected so that they may live, grow, develop and fully participate in society. These rights also include the right to be protected against all forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

The **special rights of children** include the right:

- 1) To be protected from being hurt or mislead, in body and mind (article 19).
- 2) To protection if they are a refugee (article 22).
- 3) To the best health care possible (article 24).
- 4) To protection from work that harms them (article 32).
- 5) To protection from harmful drugs and the drug trade (article 33)
- 6) To be free from sexual abuse (article 34) and not to be kidnapped or sold (article 35).
- 7) To protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of) (article 36).
- 8) Not to be punished in a cruel or harmful way (article 37).
- 9) To protection and freedom from war (article 38).
- 10) To help if they are hurt, neglected or badly treated (article 39).
- 11) To legal help and fair treatment in the justice system (article 40) and country laws that better protect their rights as children (article 41).

Source: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and Optional Protocols (2000)

"We must spare no effort to provide all people – particularly our children -- with an environment where they cherish the values that bind us as humans and nourish the diversity that enriches our souls. Hate and violence have no place in such a world".

27 June 2012



Source: <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=6159>

UN Photo: Eskinder Debebe

Child victims/survivors, witnesses, and those suspected of criminal involvement (suspects) all deserve to be protected, and to be treated **equally** with the **care, dignity** and **respect** to which they are entitled as human beings.

5.2 Police dealing with children

When dealing with child victims, witnesses or suspects, law enforcement officials should:

- 1) **Uphold, protect, and respect the rights** afforded to children by international human rights laws, conventions, treaties and human rights instruments that guarantee the special rights of children and especially children suspected of criminal activity.
- 2) Be **discreet** and treat children with the **patience, confidentiality, trust, and professionalism** that they deserve. Be extremely patient. Establish and maintain a relationship of trust with children.
- 3) **Inform** parents/legal guardians and have them **present during legal inquiries and proceedings**, unless such a parent/legal guardian is suspected of abuse or of being an accomplice in the abuse or exploitation of the child.
- 4) Be aware of the possible **signs and symptoms** of abuse and exploitation, but also consider that **signs may not be readily visible**.
- 5) Also be aware that children, especially younger children, may in many instances **not realise** that they have been or are **being abused or exploited**; and
- 6) View the **sexual and physical abuse of children** occurring within a family unit or within a community as criminal conduct and a human rights abuse that must be dealt with. **It is not a 'private' matter.**

Source: Adopted from the Commonwealth Manual for Human Rights Training for Police. Chapter 9: Vulnerable groups: Page 117.

5.3 Preventing crimes against children

In order to prevent crimes against children, the government and the police should:

- 1) Use **multi-disciplinary resource teams** to investigate and prosecute crimes against children that cross legal, geographical, and jurisdictional boundaries. Crimes such as abduction, trafficking in children, forced child prostitution, child pornography, child sexual exploitation, and drug crimes that affect children should be targeted.
- 2) Promote and enhance **inter-agency coordination, cooperation, and the sharing of intelligence information, specialised skills, and services**. This applies especially to conflict and post-conflict environments where the host government, UNPOL, judiciaries, health services, social services and other NGOs and humanitarian agencies have to coordinate efforts and the use of limited resources.
- 3) Increase the provision of **victim/witness assistance services**. Security, law enforcement, government and humanitarian agencies need to develop and put in place policies and guidelines to enhance 'first responder efforts' and give immediate and long term counselling and medical support to victims/survivors.
- 4) Encourage **community, partner, and organisational** support for police, community policing initiatives that actively involve the community, parents, schools, places of religion, community leaders, local government and judiciaries to better prevent and respond to acts and crimes of SGBV.



#ENDviolence against children

"Violence against children is everywhere. But people turn a blind eye. It's hidden behind closed doors. It's invisible. All children have the right to live free from violence. Violence which harms their physical and mental growth. Violence which holds back every society. But violence against children is entirely preventable when people come together and say that it is not acceptable. When they **make the invisible visible**. Join the global movement to #ENDviolence against children."

Source: <http://www.unicef.org/endviolence/about.html> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TRuJl_DlyDI



The **United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency** (the Riyadh Guidelines) also call on member states to make the prevention of juvenile delinquency part of crime prevention in society. By engaging in lawful, socially useful activities and adopting a humanistic orientation towards society and outlook on life, young persons can develop non-criminogenic attitudes. The successful prevention of juvenile delinquency requires a child-centred orientation and efforts on the part of an entire society to ensure the harmonious development of adolescents, with respect for and promotion of their personality from early childhood.

Source: United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1990) General Assembly resolution 45/112.

5.4 Dealing with children suspected of criminal involvement

When dealing with children suspected of criminal involvement (suspects or perpetrators), children are to benefit from all the human rights guarantees available to adults. In addition, the following protective rules shall be applied to children:

- 1) Children shall not be subjected to torture; to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; to corporal punishment; or to life imprisonment without a chance of release.
- 2) Detention or imprisonment of children shall be an extreme measure of last resort, and detention shall be for the shortest possible time.
- 3) Children shall be separated from adult detainees.
- 4) Detained children shall be allowed to receive visits and correspondence from family members.
- 5) A minimum age for criminal responsibility shall be established. Non-judicial proceedings and alternatives to institutional care shall be provided for.
- 6) The child's privacy shall be respected and complete and secure records are to be maintained and kept confidential.
- 7) The use of physical restraints and force on children is to be exceptional, employed only when all other control measures have been exhausted and have failed, and shall be employed for the shortest possible time. Weapons shall not be carried in juvenile institutions.
- 8) Discipline shall respect the child's dignity, and shall instil in the child a sense of justice, proportionality, self-respect and respect for human rights.
- 9) Officials dealing with juveniles shall be specially trained and personally suited for that purpose.

- 10) Periodic, as well as unannounced, visits by inspectors to juvenile facilities shall be provided for.
- 11) Parents are to be notified of any arrest, detention, transfer, sickness, injury or death.

Source: Adapted from the Commonwealth Manual for Human Rights Training for Police. Chapter 9: Vulnerable groups: Page 119.

5.5 Detention and Imprisonment of children

According to the **United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty** (1990), General Assembly resolution 45/113, the juvenile justice system should uphold the rights and safety and promote the physical and mental well-being of juveniles. Imprisonment should be used as a last resort. Juveniles should only be deprived of their liberty in accordance with the principles and procedures set forth in these Rules and in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules). The Rules are intended to establish minimum standards accepted by the United Nations for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty in all forms, consistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and with a view to counteracting the detrimental effects of all types of detention and to fostering integration in society. Deprivation of the liberty of a juvenile should be a disposition of last resort and for the minimum necessary period and should be limited to exceptional cases.

Did you know?

A **juvenile** is a child or young person who, under the respective legal systems, may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from an adult.

A **juvenile offender** is a child or young person who is alleged to have committed or who has been found to have committed an offence.

Source: Beijing Rules (1985). A/RES/40/33

The **United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice**, often referred to as the Beijing Rules (1985), is a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the treatment of juvenile prisoners and offenders in member states and comprises of the following six parts:

Part 1: General principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental perspectives • Scope of the rules and definitions used • Extension of the rules • Age of criminal responsibility • Aims of juvenile justice • Scope of discretion • Rights of juveniles • Protection of privacy • Saving clause 	Part 2: Investigation and prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial contact • Diversion • Specialisation within the police • Detention pending trial 	Part 3: Adjudication and disposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent authority to adjudicate • Legal counsel, parents and guardians • Social inquiry reports • Guiding principles in adjudication and disposition • Various disposition measures • Least possible use of institutionalisation • Avoidance of unnecessary delay • Records • Need for professionalism and training
Part 4: Non-institutional treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective implementation of disposition • Provision of needed assistance • Mobilisation of volunteers and other community services 	Part 5: Institutional treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of institutional treatment • Application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the United Nations • Frequent and early recourse to conditional release • Semi-institutional arrangements 	Part 6: Research, planning, policy formulation and evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research as a basis for planning, policy formulation and evaluation

The **Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Beijing Rules)** and related recommendations shall be applicable as far as relevant to the treatment of juvenile offenders in institutions, including those in detention pending adjudication. Efforts shall be made to implement the relevant principles laid down in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to the largest possible extent so as to meet the varying needs of juveniles specific to their age, sex and personality. Specific reference to the treatment of young and juvenile offenders includes:

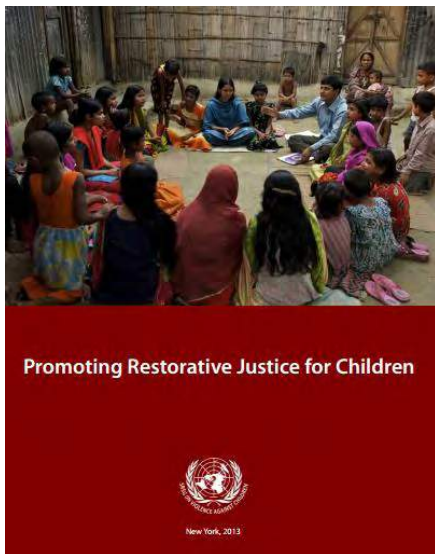
- As a rule, young persons should not be sentenced to imprisonment.
- Young prisoners, and others of suitable age and physique, shall receive physical and recreational training during the period of exercise. To this end space, installations and equipment should be provided (Rule 21(2)).
- In an institution for both men and women, the part of the institution set aside for women shall be under the authority of a responsible woman officer who shall have the custody of the keys of all that part of the institution. No male member

of the staff shall enter the part of the institution set aside for women unless accompanied by a woman officer. Women prisoners shall be attended and supervised only by women officers. (Rule 53 (1), (2), and (3).

- Young untried prisoners shall be kept separate from convicted prisoners and adults and shall in principle be detained in separate institutions. They will also sleep in separate rooms (Rule 85 (1) (2) and Rule 86).

5.6 Efforts to promote restorative justice for children

A 2006 UN study on violence against children highlighted the extent of violence against children involved with the justice system, and this topic has, in turn, become a priority for the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on Violence against Children. Children are exposed to psychological, physical and sexual violence during arrest and interrogation, or while being held in police custody; they are vulnerable to violence at the hands of staff and adult detainees in detention centres; and they also endure violence as a form of punishment or sentencing. This includes stoning, amputation, capital punishment and life sentencing.



In 2013 the SRSG issued a report on 'Promoting Restorative Justice for Children' that examines the potential of restorative justice programmes to facilitate conflict resolution and provide appropriate protection to children. This applies to the justice system, whether children are victims, offenders or witnesses, but it also applies in a range of other contexts, including at school, in residential care units, in social welfare settings and in the community. Within families, schools, communities, organisations, civil society and the State, restorative justice provides peaceful conflict resolution and contributes to cohesive and democratic societies.

With more than 1 million children deprived of their liberty worldwide, and countless children facing violent and degrading treatment throughout the criminal justice process, UN member states are asked to 'think differently' and to promote strategies that provide an alternative to detention and custodial sentences for children.

Sources:

A/HRC/21/25, Joint report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNODC and the SRSG on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system. p. 18.

<http://srsq.violenceagainstchildren.org/page/919#sthash.3zTUcWes.dpuf>
http://srsq.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2013-10-18_925#sthash.1UXvYddN.dpuf

6. Preventing and responding to SGBV

SGBV prevention emphasises the need for partners and the community to work together to prevent, reduce or limit the opportunities (for example, root causes of SGBV or factors contributing towards vulnerability to SGBV) that result in SGBV.

SGBV prevention:

- **Involves any action taken to prevent, limit or reduce opportunities for acts or crimes of SGBV.**
- **Includes actions taken to limit the effects or consequences of crimes.**

6.1 General guidelines for SGBV prevention and response

In order for security sector institutions to improve their prevention activities and response to sexual violence in armed conflict, they should:

- **Cooperate and coordinate** with other sectors that provide services to survivors and adopt a gender sensitive approach at all stages of response to sexual violence in conflict;
- **Provide gender training** for all security sector personnel and promote equal participation of women to ensure that security services are able to identify and respond to the needs of all members of the community;
- **Develop operational protocols and procedures** for assisting and supporting victims of sexual violence, including protocols for interviewing victims, investigating and documenting crimes and for referrals to health, social and legal services;
- **Ensure access to justice** for victims, including reparations;
- **Determine whether special services are needed** for particular groups of survivors of sexual violence, such as children, former combatants and male survivors of sexual violence;
- **Develop and prioritise operational strategies** to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict, and develop codes of conduct prohibiting sexual abuse and exploitation by security sector personnel; and
- **Seek and support the participation of civil society** and affected communities in responding to sexual violence.

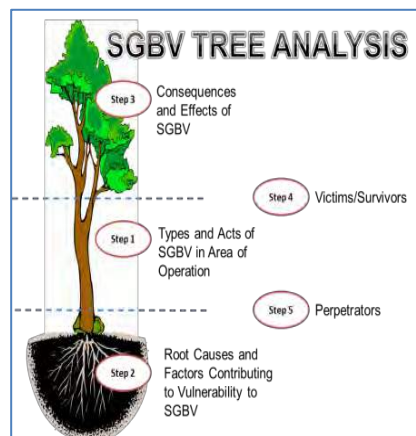
Source: Adapted from http://www.ssrnetwork.net/document_library/detail/3996/sexual-violence-in-armed-conflict-ndash-global-overview-and-implications-for-the-security-sector

6.2 Key considerations for SGBV prevention

- 1) Agencies and the community **working together** to prevent, reduce or limit the opportunities that result in SGBV.

Agencies need to look at their **SGBV Tree Analysis** and ask themselves:

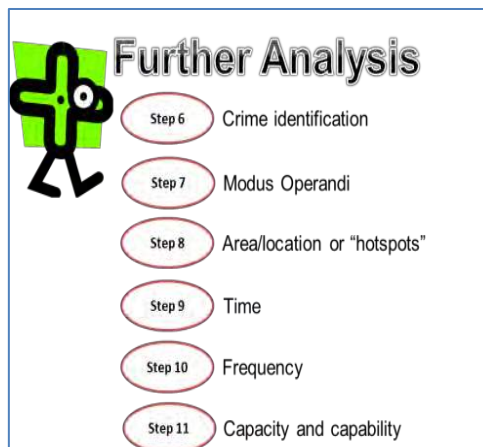
- What can we do to address the root causes of SGBV?
- What can we do to address the factors contributing towards vulnerability to SGBV?
- What can we do to limit the effects and consequences of SGBV?
- What can we do to protect and support the victims/survivors of SGBV?
- What can we do to prevent the perpetrators from committing further acts of SGBV?



- 2) Use **crime analysis** and **further analysis** to prevent and respond to crimes of SGBV.

In addition to the information collected with the *SGBV Analysis Tree*, law enforcement agencies are in a unique position to collect specific information about crimes of SGBV taking place within the community.

By conducting a Further Analysis and/or a *SGBV Crime Analysis*, law enforcement agencies will be able to compile better *SGBV Prevention and Response Plans*.

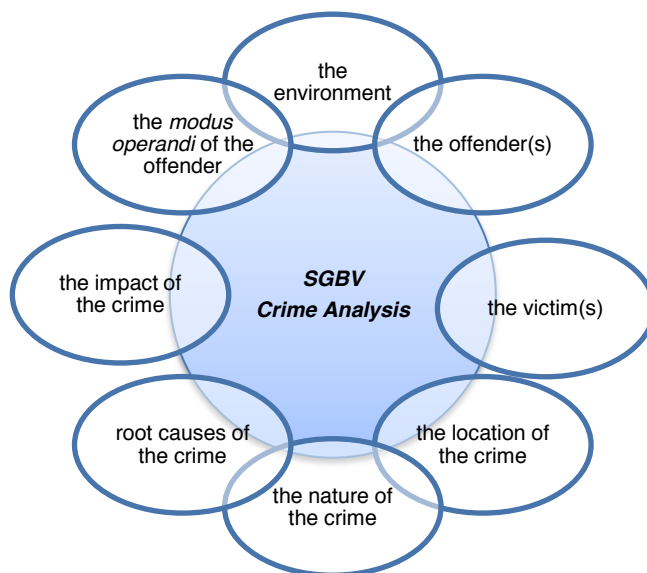


Law enforcement agencies can also use the data collected to compile weekly and monthly crime statistics that are useful for identifying priority SGBV crimes within the community.



Pin maps or electronic mapping software can also be used to map crimes of SGBV. Combined crime analysis and mapping have the ability to provide law enforcement agencies with useful information on incidents, events, patterns, series, trends, time, location, correlations, and so-called 'hotspots' for SGBV.

Consider the following elements when conducting a **SGBV crime analysis**:



3) Use a **coordinated multi-sector approach** that involves all partners and agencies in the area of operation – in other words all agencies, all sectors, and all partners from different organisations, departments, countries, and nationalities have to work together!

Agencies need to look at their partners and other agencies and ask themselves:

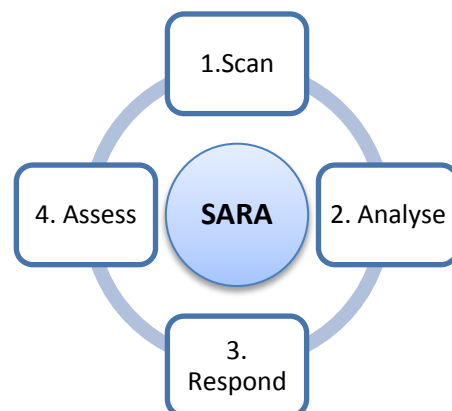
- What can **I** do to prevent SGBV?
- What can **my organisation/agency** do to prevent SGBV?
- What can **other partners** and communities do to prevent SGBV?
- What can **we** do together to prevent SGBV?
- If I cannot do it, then **who can**?



4) A **problem-solving approach** to address the problem of SGBV.

Use the **SARA Model** to help you scan, analyse, respond and assess a problem.

Applied to the problem of SGBV, the **SARA Model** involves exploring the following:



SCAN

What is the problem?

S

- Identify the nature and extent of SGBV in the community.
- List the perceptions and symptoms of SGBV.
- Identify the community/victims affected by SGBV.
- Examples of sources that can be used to conduct of a scan:
 - Victim surveys
 - Media reports
 - Crime analysis (patterns, tendencies, maps, relationships, time, hotspots, modus operandi, crime specific)
 - Police reports (UNPOL and LLEAs)
 - Minutes of CBPC meetings
 - Letters of citizen complaints
 - Reports from humanitarian agencies and human rights organisations
 - Insights of social agencies and public institutions (e.g. social welfare organisations, schools, religious leaders)
 - Insights from women's networks and groups
 - Data on case treatment (e.g. by local hospitals, clinics, ICRC)

ANALYSE

What is the nature, cause, scope, and effect/impact of the problem?

A

- Examine SGBV with the use of the questioning elements: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?
- Consider information on the actual crimes and the victim, offender, and location.
- Determine the impact, seriousness, complexity, and solvability of the crime.
- Examples of questions to be used:
 - Q Who are the victims?
 - Q Who are the offenders?
 - Q Where is crime taking place (location)?
 - Q When is the crime taking place?
 - Q What is the *modus operandi* of the offenders?
 - Q What are the risks/threats?
 - Q Why does the problem exist? Why is the crime happening?
 - Q What are the root causes of SGBV?
 - Q What factors are contributing towards the vulnerability of victims of the crime?
 - Q What social conditions are contributing to the problem?
 - Q What political conditions are contributing to the problem?

Note: The results of your SGBV Analysis and crime analysis may be useful for this phase.

RESPOND

What action, plan, activity or solution can be used to address and solve the problem?


R

- Develop and implement an appropriate response for SGBV.
- Identify strategies. This may include: partnership-building; enforcement; increased police visibility; policy, laws, and by-laws to address crimes, problems or incidents of social disorder; information/education/training; interagency/stakeholder involvement; multi-sector approach; crime prevention; negotiation and mediation; environmental design; social development.
- Select the best strategy and tactics.
- Partner with local government and private agencies.
- Share information to partners and stakeholders.
- Mobilise your community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of existing forms of social control, such as community and religious leaders, cultural traditions and values. • Use civil law to control public nuisances, offensive behaviour, and conditions contributing to crime (e.g. licensing, zoning, property confiscation, warnings, fines) • Identify the tasks to be performed in support of your strategy, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tasks and activities that can be implemented before the problem occurs, re-occurs, or prevent or limit the problem from re-occurring (e.g. foot patrols, negotiation, crime prevention training, target hardening, community sensitisation, media coverage, increased police visibility, patrolling of hotspots, mentoring and advising, problem specific-research). ▪ Tasks and activities that can be implemented in view of the existence of the problem at that specific time (e.g. emergency police response, arrest, negotiation, preliminary interviewing of victims, providing victim support, transporting victims to hospitals). ▪ Tasks and activities that can be implemented in response to the problem happening: increased police and military presence in the area, deployment of a protection force, crime scene investigation, criminal investigation, incident analysis, mediation, information gathering and assessment, victim counselling, environmental design and target hardening. • Compile and implement a <i>SGBV Prevention and Response Plan</i>. Consider using the sample <i>SGBV Prevention and Response Plan</i> (see sample plan provided in 2.3).
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ASSESS

Was the response effective? Did your plan work?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q Did we manage to implement the solution? Q Did our plan work? Q Did we achieve the results we wanted? Q Did we solve the problem/need? Q Do we need more information? Q Do we need another solution? Q How will we do this differently if given another opportunity? <p><i>Note: Assessment helps you to determine whether your plan prevented, reduced, or eliminated the problem. If the outcome is not acceptable, then the problem must be re-analysed, and a different response can be selected.</i></p>
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5) Partners and the community are required to compile and implement **practical** and **realistic SGBV Prevention and Response Plans**.

There are many different types and formats of *SGBV Prevention and Response Plans*. However, they should all contain similar information.

Typically these plans include:

- A goal;
- One or more objectives;
- A list of activities;
- Steps;
- Resources needed;
- Target dates;
- Expected outcomes;
- Estimate cost;
- A comment and signature box for approval.



Sample SGBV Prevention and Response Plan

Goal: *(How is this plan relevant for SGBV? What do you ultimately want to achieve by implementing this plan?)*

Objective(s): *(What specifically do you want to achieve with this plan?)*

- 1)
- 2)

Activities (What must be done?)	Steps (How will you do it?)	Resources needed (Who and what do you need to do it?)	Target date (When will it be done?)	Expected outcomes (What do you intend to achieve by doing this?)	Estimated cost (How much will it cost?)
1.					
2.					
3.					
Etc.					

Comments:

Approved:

6.3 Preventative tasks and tactics

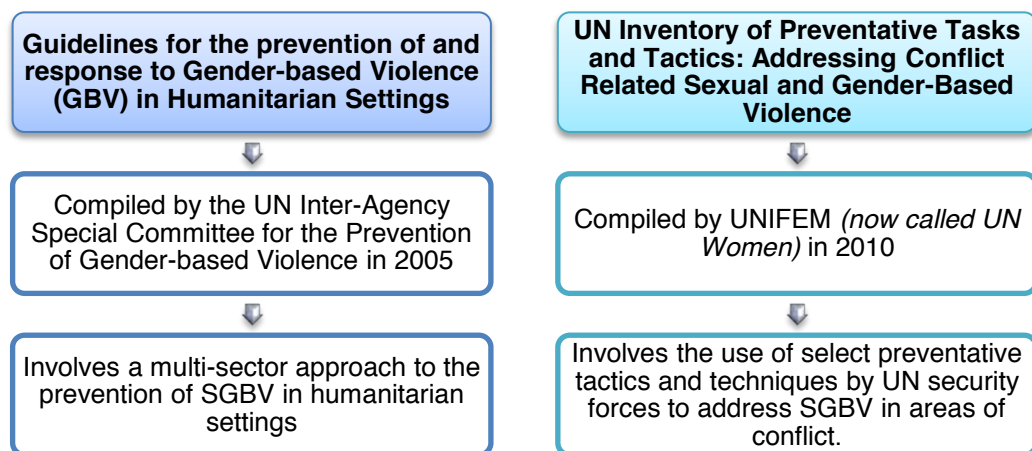
Depending on your mandate, resource capacity, and the ability of partner agencies, you have the ability to select and implement a variety of tasks and tactics to prevent and respond to SGBV in your area of operation. It is up to you, your organisation and your partners to select the preventative tasks and tactics that you feel are best suited for the environment and the act of SGBV identified.

Following is a list of some **general guidelines** that you should consider when selecting tasks and tactics for SGBV prevention:

- 1) **First and foremost, we must protect civilians** and the rights of those who fall victim to SGBV. For this purpose, local and UN security forces have to be involved in providing protection to civilians, communities, and staff/organisations working on SGBV.
- 2) **Establish local ownership and accountability for SGBV prevention.** Local government agencies and the community need to take ownership of SGBV prevention and response activities.
- 3) **Place more emphasis on prevention strategies.** We have to prevent SGBV before it happens; to move from being reactive to being proactive.
- 4) **Coordinate a multi-sectoral response.** SGBV prevention is everyone's responsibility. No one actor or group can do this alone – it must be a joint effort that involves the community.
- 5) **Speak out against gender based-violence in emergencies.** We must reinforce efforts to advocate on behalf of victims/survivors, to enhance protection and to bring perpetrators to account.
- 6) **Ensure care for survivors.** Even if all these measures are implemented, the eradication of SGBV in conflict is nonetheless unlikely. Resources must therefore be devoted to treating the survivors of violence.
- 7) **Be realistic,** consider your partners, and the resources you have available.
- 8) **Be practical** and select activities that are easy, that will make a difference, and have the potential to succeed.
- 9) **Think: If I cannot do it, who can?**

Source: Adapted from OCHA: SGBV Framework: A framework for SGBV Prevention and Response
<http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/advocacy/thematic-campaigns/sgbv/sgbv-framework>

In this session, we introduce you to two guiding UN reference documents that can be used to select and implement preventative tasks and tactics as part of your *SGBV Prevention and Response Plan*. These documents include:



The UN Inter-Agency Special Committee for the Prevention of Gender-based Violence identified the following guidelines for the prevention and response to Gender-based Violence in Humanitarian Settings:

Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings

Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies

Functions & Sector	Emergency Preparedness	Minimum Prevention & Response (to be conducted even in the midst of emergency)	Comprehensive Prevention & Response (Stabilised phase)
1 Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine coordination mechanisms and responsibilities Identify and list partners and GBV focal points Promote human rights and best practices as central components to preparedness planning and project development Advocate for GBV prevention and response at all stages of humanitarian action Integrate GBV programming into preparedness and contingency plans Coordinate GBV training Include GBV activities in inter-agency strategies and appeals Identify and mobilise resources 	1.1 Establish coordination mechanisms and orient partners 1.2 Advocate and raise funds 1.3 Ensure Sphere standards are disseminated and adhered to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue fundraising Transfer coordination to local counterpart Integrate comprehensive GBV activities into national programmes Strengthen networks Enhance information sharing Build (human) capacity Include governments and non-state entities in coordination mechanisms Engage community in GBV prevention and response
2 Assessment and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing data on nature, scope, magnitude of GBV Conduct capacity and situation analysis and identify good practices Develop strategies, indicators, and tools for monitoring and evaluation 	2.1 Conduct coordinated rapid situation analysis 2.2 Monitor and evaluate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a comprehensive confidential database Conduct a comprehensive situation analysis Monitor and evaluate GBV programs, gender-balanced hiring, application of Code of Conduct Review data on prevention measures, incidence, policies and instruments, judicial response, social support structures Assess and use data to improve activities
3 Protection (legal, social, and physical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review national laws, policies, and enforcement realities on protection from GBV Identify priorities and develop strategies for security and prevention of violence Encourage ratification, full compliance, and effective implementation of international instruments Promote human rights, international humanitarian law, and good practices Develop mechanisms to monitor, report, and seek redress for GBV and other human rights violations Train all staff on international standards 	3.1 Assess security and define protection strategy 3.2 Provide security in accordance with needs 3.3 Advocate for implementation of and compliance with international instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand prevention of and response to GBV Provide technical assistance to judicial and criminal justice systems for reforms and effective implementation of laws in accordance with international standards Strengthen national capacity to monitor, and seek redress for, violations of human rights/international humanitarian law Encourage ratification of international instruments, and advocate for full compliance and effective implementation Promote human rights, IHL and good practices Ensure that GBV is addressed by accountability mechanisms Ensure that programmes for DDRR include women and children affiliated with warring factions Ensure that programmes for reintegration and rehabilitation include survivors/victims of GBV and children born of rape Provide training to relevant sectors including security forces, judges and lawyers, health practitioners, and service providers
4 Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure SG's Bulletin is distributed to all staff and partners and train accordingly Train staff on gender equality issues, GBV and guiding principles, and international legal standards Develop a complaints mechanism and investigations strategy Minimise risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) of beneficiary community by humanitarian workers and peacekeepers 	4.1 Recruit staff in a manner that will discourage SEA 4.2 Disseminate and inform all partners on codes of conduct 4.3 Implement confidential complaints mechanisms 4.4 Implement SEA focal group network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor effectiveness of complaint mechanisms and institute changes where necessary Institutionalise training on SEA for all staff, including peacekeepers
5 Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff and community WATSAN committees on design of water supply and sanitation facilities 	5.1 Implement safe water/sanitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct ongoing assessments to determine gender-based issues related to the provision of water and sanitation Ensure representation of women in WATSAN committees
6 Food Security and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff and community food management committees on design of food distribution procedures Conduct contingency planning Preposition supplies 	6.1 Implement safe food security and nutrition programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor nutrition levels to determine any gender-based issues related to food security and nutrition
7 Shelter and Site Planning, and Non-Food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff and community groups on shelter/site planning and non-food distribution procedures Ensure safety of planned sites and of sensitive locations within sites Plan provision of shelter facilities for survivors/victims of GBV 	7.1 Implement safe site planning and shelter programmes 7.2 Ensure that survivors/victims of sexual violence have safe shelter 7.3 Implement safe fuel collection strategies 7.4 Provide sanitary materials to women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct ongoing monitoring to determine any gender-based issues related to shelter and site location and design
8 Health and Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map current services and practices Adapt/develop/disseminate policies and protocols Plan and stock medical and RH supplies Train staff in GBV health care, counselling, referral mechanisms, and rights issues Include GBV programmes in health and community service contingency planning 	8.1 Ensure women's access to basic health services 8.2 Provide sexual violence-related health services 8.3 Provide community-based psychological and social support for survivors/victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand medical and psychological care for survivors/victims Establish or improve protocols for medico-legal evidence collection Integrate GBV medical management into existing health system structures, national policies, programmes, and curricula Conduct ongoing training and supportive supervision of health staff Conduct regular assessments on quality of care Support community-based initiatives to support survivors/victims and their children Actively involve men in efforts to prevent GBV Target income generation programmes to girls and women
9 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine education options for boys and girls Identify and train teachers on GBV 	9.1 Ensure girls' and boys' access to safe education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include GBV in life skills training for teachers, girls, and boys in all educational settings Establish prevention and response mechanisms to SEA in educational settings
10 Information Education Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve women, youth, and men in developing culturally appropriate messages in local languages Ensure use of appropriate means of communications for awareness campaigns 	10.1 Inform community about sexual violence and the availability of services 10.2 Disseminate information on International Humanitarian Law to arms bearers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide IEC through different channels Support women's groups and men's participation to strengthen outreach programmes Implement behaviour change communication programmes

IASC
 Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Preventative tasks and tactics suggested for UN and local security forces to address conflict-related SGBV include:

Preventative Physical Patrols: Armed Patrols and Escorts	
Tactic	Example
Firewood patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escorting women and girls when collecting firewood. Foot patrols in and around bushy areas used to collect wood.
Water route patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escorting women and girls when collecting water. Securing primary water collection points. Initiating foot and vehicle patrols in the surrounding area.
Market area/trade route patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying women to and from market areas. Setting up roadblocks and checkpoints leading to and from market areas.
Night patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot and vehicle patrols around camps, towns and village perimeters. Patrolling streets and in-between residences at night-time.
Border patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up cross-border checkpoints to monitor the movement of armed groups, weapons, women, and children. Performing identity checks on women and children to prevent cross-border human trafficking..
Foot patrols to protect harvesters accessing fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot and vehicle patrols in and around crop and harvesting areas. Cordoning off fields and crops to ensure safe harvesting by women and children. Escorting of women and crops to market areas.
School patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrolling routes used by children to go to school. Foot patrols and escorting of children en route to school. Scheduled daily visits to and patrols around community schools.

Deterrent tasks	
Tactic	Example
Increased visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased, continuous and routine vehicle and foot patrols in areas at risk.
Sporadic patrols and checkpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting-up and deployment of short-term checkpoints and patrols at random locations to create a feeling of omnipresence and increased visibility.
Air patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using airplanes and helicopters to patrol remote and dangerous areas. Low flying helicopters patrols over bushy areas to flush-out perpetrators.
Community and village defence committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using community volunteers to patrol areas during the day and night with the police and military. Setting up a village alarm and warning system.
Establishing safe havens, safe zones, and demilitarised zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting-up safe zones with entry and exit checkpoints to limit or prevent the movement of armed groups and weapons. Establishing central safety camps or homes with a police and military presence that can be used by the community as a gathering point and safety zone during attacks.
Using lights and flashlights at night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using vehicle lights, spot lights and flash lights during patrols to announce the presence of police and military in areas and ward off attacks by armed groups.
Temporary and mobile operating bases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long range mobile patrols and helicopter patrols can be used to increase geographic coverage, increase the safety perimeter, detect the movement of armed groups, and give civilians a greater sense of security.

Joint Protection Teams	
Tactic	Example
Setting up Joint Protection Team sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up joint sites with communications from where host state police, military, civilian personnel, community members, and UN peacekeepers can direct escorts, vehicle and foot patrols, and checkpoints.
Setting up a rapid reaction force on stand-by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams are equipped and trained to immediately deploy to a specific area in the event of a threat or the presence of potential perpetrators.

Quick Impact Projects	
Tactic	Example
Provision of water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing villages and communities with water-wells and water systems. Setting up shower and latrine services in villages and communities.
Provision of fuel and firewood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing alternative fuel sources to the community.
Provision of food rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up food distribution points in and near communities to limit the risk associated with travelling along dangerous routes.
Provision of basic medical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arranging with humanitarian workers, NGOs and local medical services to provide roving medical services to women and children in communities and villages.
Setting up physical security measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up physical security barriers, such as fences, at homes or schools to keep attackers out.
Construction projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building more schools in villages and communities to ensure easy accessibility for children. Building women-only prisons and detention facilities. Building safe houses and emergency medical clinics in rural areas to provide victim and family support.
Clearing roads, access routes, or bushy areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning areas and removing visual obstructions to prevent or limit perpetrators from launching surprise attacks.

Cordon-and-Search Operations	
Tactic	Example
Cordon-and-search operations to detain perpetrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams are used to systematically search homes, villages and geographic areas to detain perpetrators. Women are deployed to assist searching women and their belongings.
Cordon-and-search operations to disarm militia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams are used to systematically search homes, villages and geographic areas to seize and disarm militia.

Community Liaison	
Tactic	Example
Community profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiling a profile of the community to better understand the context, dynamics, partners, needs and problems of the community.
Community trust and confidence building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaching-out and engaging with the community on a personal level to re-establish the trust of the community in the police, military, and local authorities. Hosting sports events at schools to build the confidence of children.
Media publications and coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printing and distributing pamphlets at schools or community gatherings on SGBV prevention. Using local radio stations to broadcast information and inform the community about the acts, causes, risks, threats, prevention, and support measures associated with SGBV.
Partnership building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and reaching-out to all humanitarian agencies, local agencies, NGOs, donors, and UN agencies that can help respond and prevent SGBV.
Community-based policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with community leaders and representatives to identify and solve problems and causes of SGBV. Establishing SGBV Task Teams to investigate and respond to SGBV. Actively involving the community in activities aimed at addressing the root causes of SGBV.
Mentoring, training and advising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing training to lawyers, judiciaries, police officials and military officials on the types of SGBV crime in terms of the law. Informing peacekeepers and the public about the nature and prevention of SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Informing the community, victims and families about their fundamental human rights and where to obtain victim, medical, and legal support. Training police and military officials on how to conduct a proper investigation into reports and allegations of SGBV.
Increased involvement of women and children in community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating opportunities to engage and reach out to women to secure their input into safety and security issues on SGBV. Appointing more female police and military officials to ensure a gender-sensitive approach to dealing with SGBV. Empowering women to take the lead on issues related to SGBV and SEA by affording them the opportunity to occupy positions of leadership.

Public Information	
Tactic	Example
Awareness raising campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printing and distributing pamphlets at community gatherings on SGBV prevention and on what to do if you have been directly or indirectly affected by SGBV. Speaking at schools to inform children about sexual abuse, human trafficking, and prevention.
Media publications and coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using local radio stations to broadcast information and inform the community about the acts, causes, risks, threats, prevention, and support measures associated with SGBV. Writing and submitting articles to local newspapers.

Gender-Sensitive Camp Design and Management	
Tactic	Example
Security presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install sufficient lights along access routes. Set up external fences and access control points to limit the free movement of attackers into camps. Foot and vehicle patrols around the external camp perimeter. Joint police and community patrols during the day and night in the camp. Provide for the basic sanitation needs of women.
Distress call systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up a warning siren system to warn the community or village of an attack or the presence of perpetrators. Providing women and children with whistles that can be used to signal danger or attacks to the community, police and military.

Electoral Security for Women	
Tactic	Example
Female security presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of female police officers at election polls. Fast track voting lines for pregnant women and nursing mothers at polling booths.

Fostering Gender Justice	
Tactic	Example
Support transitional gender justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with the apprehension and handing over of sexual violence suspects (in line with mandate). Provide security at criminal and judicial proceedings to ensure a safe trial. Assist and preserve crime scenes. Secure legal counsel and access to justice for victims of SGBV.
Capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentor, train, and advise the police and judiciaries on the investigation, evidence-gathering and prosecution of sexual offences. Report human rights violations associated with SGBV (i.e. forced marriage, female genital mutilation).

Gender-Sensitive Demobilisation Demilitarisation and Reintegration (DDR)	
Tactic	Example
Reintegrate female ex-combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with the reintegration of female ex-combatants into the community by catering for their specific needs. Appoint female officers to assist with the DDR of ex-combatants.
Discipline, restructure and professionalise ex-combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate the code of conduct and professional service standards. Ensure that ex-combatants can be clearly identified with insignia to make them identifiable and accountable to the community. Provide training to ex-combatants on issues of SGBV and SEA.

Gender-Sensitive Justice and Security Reform	
Tactic	Example
Supports national and international armed and security forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish gender focal points. Provide mentoring, coaching and advice to fellow police and military officials. Screen and vet new recruits to prevent appointing sex offenders and perpetrators of armed sexual violence. Provide training on human rights and women's and children's rights.

Counter Human Trafficking Operations	
Tactic	Example
Information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and share information on human trafficking between agencies to plan an appropriate and effective response. Approach INTERPOL to assist with the investigation of cross-border human trafficking.
Raids to secure the release of sexually enslaved women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate for the release of women and children with armed groups. Investigate and raid premises where trafficked persons are thought to be held. Take the necessary action (in line with mandate) to secure the release of women and children.

Women in Detention	
Tactic	Example
Improve women's conditions of detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct separate women detention facilities. Regularly visit detention facilities where women and children are kept. Appoint female correctional officers to tend to the special needs of women.

Source: Adopted from Wallström, M. 2010. Addressing conflict-related sexual violence: An analytical inventory of peacekeeping practice. Page 31 to 38. UNIFEM: United Nations, New York.

Questions for reflection:

- 1) What other tactics do you suggest using to prevent and respond to SGBV? Think of your own experience and the tasks and tactics used by your organisation.
- 2) Which tactics do you think will work best to prevent and respond to SGBV in your community?
- 3) Which tactics do you think will work best to prevent and respond to SGBV in a peacekeeping operation?
- 4) Is it best to use one or a combination of tactics to prevent and respond to SGBV?
- 5) Do you think that this inventory is a useful tool for consideration and inclusion as part of *SGBV Prevention and Response Plans*?

6.4 Implementing SGBV prevention and response plans

From a community-oriented policing and problem-solving perspective, the following guidelines are recommended to support the successful implementation of *SGBV Crime Prevention Strategies and Plans* in your community or area of operation:

- **Understand the SGBV crime(s)** committed – focus on the **who, what, when, where, why and how** of the crimes.

- **Understand the community** that you are serving – compile and maintain a Community Profile, Partner Contact List, and crime maps of your community.
- Know whether a “crime” or “act of SGBV” communicated is an **actual crime** (according to legal definition) or whether it constitutes an act of social disorder (i.e. “crime” according to the community, which is legally not an “actual crime”).
- Know and understand the **legal definition**, elements, conditions, and requirements to criminal process and investigate **crimes of SGBV**. Study and learn the international laws and national laws on SGBV.
- **Increase the involvement of partners** in SGBV prevention and response initiatives (e.g. local municipalities, media, business-sector, traditional leaders, international organisations, donors, government agencies, humanitarian agencies, health care agencies, UN agencies, schools, churches, role models, politicians, minority groups, IDPs, vulnerable groups, local law enforcement agencies).
- Establish **working partnerships** with local authorities, local law enforcement agencies, gender focal points, local judiciaries, medical support services, along with technical and financial support from the UN, local government, and the international donor community.
- Joint **problem-identification and analysis**; remember two or more minds are better than one. Use your SGBV Tree Analysis, Further Analysis, SGBV Crime Analysis, and SARA-Model to better understand the SGBV problem.
- Implement **locally-based solutions** to SGBV problems – remember that each and every mission, country, and community is different – what works in one community will not necessarily work in all communities.
- Have **joint planning and implementation of strategies**, plans, solutions and courses of action. Local buy-in, ownership and accountability are key throughout the planning and implementation of all SGBV prevention and response strategies.
- Increase emphasis on **preventative practices**. Think about what can be done before SGBV crimes happen.
- Use of **early prevention programmes** to target young persons, families and/or known offender groups.
- Secure substantial **citizen and community participation** and **support**. Remember to involve women, children, and vulnerable groups.

- **Coordinate** efforts between all partners and stakeholders.
- Increase efforts of **victim support** (e.g. prevention of victimisation, providing victim support, counselling).
- Partner with the **media** and make it instrumental in your strategy – be transparent.
- **Publically celebrate** and advocate **successes** achieved.

Source: Adopted from Shoham, G.S., Knepper .P, Kett, M. 2010. International Handbook of Criminology. CRC Press: United States of America. Pages 514 to 515.

Questions for reflection:

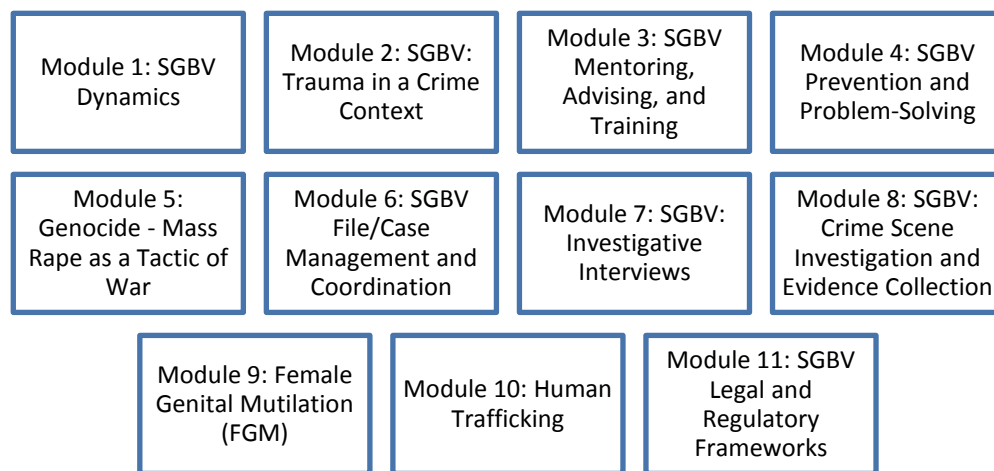
- 1) What else will you do to ensure the successful implementation of *SGBV Prevention Response Plans* in your area of operation?

7. UNPOL pre-deployment training to prevent and respond to SGBV

In 2010, the Federal Government of Germany donated funding to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), Police Division and the United Nations Integrated Training Services (UNITs), to bring together subject-matter experts and representatives from Police Contributing Countries (PCCs), field missions, and other agencies, to develop the first UNPOL Pre-Deployment Training Curriculum for SGBV Prevention and Response (hereafter called the UNPOL SGBV Curriculum). This initiative supported UN DPKO's goal to develop and deliver standardised UN SGBV Pre-Deployment Training Modules to enhance UNPOL and international police capacity needed to prevent and respond to crimes of SGBV in peace operations.

To support the implementation and continued delivery of the newly developed UNPOL SGBV Curriculum, three Training of Trainers (ToT) courses were delivered in the Philippines, Rwanda, and Germany in 2011. The 2nd SGBV Curriculum Development Workgroup (CDW) conducted a final review of the course material in Vienna in December 2011.

The UNPOL SGBV Curriculum comprises of eleven (11) modules that are delivered over 10 days. Based on an analysis of the UNPOL Pre-Deployment Training Curriculum for SGBV Prevention and Response, training and capacity-building efforts should provide participants with the foundational knowledge, understanding and skills to effectively respond to and prevent SGBV as part of their daily tasks in compliance with the Rule of Law, and international standards and best practices regarding SGBV prevention and response.



Note: For a detailed outline of the UNPOL SGBV Curriculum, refer to your USB Key.

Specifically, participants need to be able to demonstrate professional proficiency with regard to SGBV analysis, the regulatory framework on SGBV, community and partner profiling, dealing with victims of SGBV, note-taking and report writing, problem-solving, prevention, and building local capacity to address SGBV. Those involved in SGBV law enforcement should also be able to demonstrate basic proficiency in case management and coordination, interviewing, statement writing, and handling SGBV crime scenes in accordance with the UN and international policing standards for dealing with cases of SGBV.

Pre-deployment training for SGBV prevention and response need to capacitate UNPOL to:

- Demonstrate increased understanding for the nature and extent of SGBV and SEA in peace operations, their community, and overall area of operation;
- Apply the use of SGBV analysis to help identify the types/acts of SGBV, root causes, effects, consequences, victims and perpetrators of SGBV;
- Perform their duties and responsibilities as partners in SGBV prevention and response, in compliance with the rule of law and the regulatory framework for SGBV prevention and response;
- Compile a basic community profile and SGBV partner list to assist with community-oriented policing and problem-solving (COPPS) in support of SGBV prevention and response;
- Apply their understanding of the SGBV Timeline to guide them in actions related to SGBV prevention and response;

- Act as first responders to reports of SGBV and give victim support in a manner that limits possibilities of further trauma;
- Apply the use of questioning techniques for purposes of note-taking during investigative interviewing and evidence collection;
- Plan and conduct a basic investigative interview with a victim, witness, and suspect;
- Compile a basic victim, witness, and suspect statement following investigative interviewing;
- Report on SGBV reports and actions taken in a given area of operation;
- Perform their duties and responsibilities at a crime scene in such a way that it supports crime scene management and evidence collection;
- Collect evidence at a SGBV crime scene using available or improvised crime scene kits;
- Compile a basic sketch of a SGBV crime scene;
- Compile a basic *SGBV Training Plan* for their area of operation using the template plan provided;
- Deliver basic SGBV training to identified audiences using the guidelines and tools provided for the delivery of training;
- Compile a basic SGBV Mentoring Plan to address the personal development needs of local partners and UN staff identified; and
- Compile a multi-sector SGBV prevention and response plan that involves the community and other SGBV partners.

Module 6: Protection of civilians (POC)

Module introduction

The protection of civilians (POC) is a cross-cutting theme that is part of an evolving mandate for UN peacekeeping operations. The POC encompasses the need for UN personnel to protect the needs and the rights of civilians, paying particular attention to the needs of women, children and vulnerable groups within conflict and post-conflict environments.

In this module, we explore the meaning of POC and look at the roles and responsibilities of the UN and other protection actors. The module also takes a closer look at the international legal basis for POC and places emphasis on the need to understand the POC mandate before looking at some general guidelines for planning for POC. Finally the module takes a brief look at the UN training packages available for pre-deployment and in-mission training on POC.

Content

- 1) The responsibility and need for protection
- 2) The United Nations and the protection of civilians
- 3) What is protection of civilians (POC)?
- 4) Protecting vulnerable persons and groups
- 5) International legal basis for POC
- 6) Authorities, obligations and prohibitions
- 7) Understanding the POC mandate
- 8) Planning for POC
- 9) UN training on POC

1) The responsibility and need for protection

The responsibility to protect ...

Individual states carry the primary responsibility to **protect** their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility also entails the **prevention** of such crimes, including their **incitement**, through appropriate and necessary means.

IMPORTANT:

The inclusion of ‘war crimes’ and ‘crimes against humanity’ grants civilians and vulnerable persons (especially women, young girls, children, IDPs and refugees) the right to be protected against sexual violence during conflict, as well as acts and crimes of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and not to be subjected to acts of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

Through the Outcomes of the World Summit in 2005, individual states and the international community not only accepted this responsibility, but they also made a commitment to:

- Encourage and assist other states to exercise this responsibility.
- Support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.
- Use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other means to protect populations from these crimes.
- Take collective action to protect populations where a sovereign state is manifestly failing to protect its populations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Source: Outcome Document of the 2005 United Nations World Summit ([A/RES/60/1, para. 138-140](#))

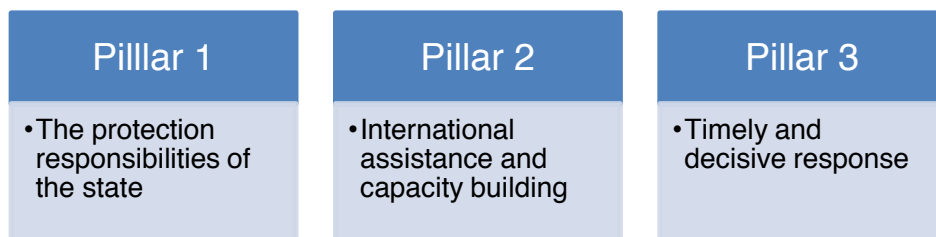
“Sovereignty no longer exclusively protects States from foreign interference; it is a charge of responsibility that holds States accountable for the welfare of their people.”

United Nations,
Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide on ‘the responsibility to protect’.
<http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/responsibility.shtml>



Note: For more information on the responsibility to protect, view the explanation provided by Mr. Edward Luck, former Special Advisor on the Responsibility to Protect at http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/videos/video_5.shtml

According to the *Secretary-General's 2009 Report (A/63/677) on Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*, implementing the responsibility to protect requires a three-pillar strategy:



Source: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/63/677

The report examines the range of tools available under the third (response) pillar of the responsibility to protect, partners available for implementation, and the close connection between prevention and response.

The UN has a responsibility to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities.

“The plight of civilians is no longer something which can be neglected, or made secondary because it complicates political negotiations or interests. It is fundamental to the central mandate of the Organisation. The responsibility for the protection of civilians cannot be transferred to others. The United Nations is the only international organisation with the reach and authority to end these practices.”

Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 1999.

The need for protection...

Civilians not only account for the vast majority of casualties in armed conflicts, but they are also increasingly targeted by combatants and armed groups.

Perpetrators of violence can include bandits, members of armed groups (militia, rebels, etc.) or the security forces of the host state or of other states.

“The consequences (of violence) for civilians have been devastating, as armed groups have often sought to overcome their military inferiority by employing strategies that flagrantly violate international law. These range from deliberate attacks against civilians, including sexual violence, to attacks on civilian objects (targets) such as schools, to abduction and forced recruitment and using civilians to shield military objectives. The risks for civilians are further increased as militarily superior parties, in fighting an enemy that is often difficult to identify, respond with means and methods of warfare that may violate the principles of distinction and proportionality, giving rise to further civilian casualties.”

Source: Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict S/2010/579, 11 November 2010.

Key threats identified for civilian populations in armed conflict include:

Threats to life

(e.g. arbitrary, summary or extrajudicial executions, murder, genocide)

Threats to physical integrity

(e.g. torture, cruel inhuman or degrading treatment, conflict-related sexual violence, abduction, assault and battery, deliberate deprivation)

Threats to freedom

(e.g. forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention, threats, intimidation, forced displacement, forced labour)

Threats to property

(e.g. theft, extortion, looting)

Source: UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st Edition 2011. Module 1: Overview of the Protection of Civilians, Page 16.

Acts of violence, especially directed against women, children and vulnerable groups, refugees and internally displaced persons, have a significant impact on durable peace, reconciliation and development. There are two broad types of reasoning behind violence:

- **Violence committed on the basis of opportunity (indiscriminate violence).** This results from a lack of law and order, which is prevalent in conflict and early post-conflict situations. Examples include (but are not limited to), indiscriminate looting and illegal taxation, rape, sexual violence, forced recruitment and forced labour.
- **Violence targeted at specific individuals or communities to further the strategic aims of the perpetrators.** Examples include (but are not limited to), the targeting of ethnic, racial, sexual, religious or political groups, specific communities, or people from particular geographic regions. It is designed to further political, economic, religious or military ends.

This can include ethnic cleansing and genocide, forced displacement for the purpose of controlling lands or populations, and violence for the purpose of humiliating or de-legitimising rival political or military authorities.

Conflict related sexual violence has also been used deliberately and systematically as a means of punishment and territorial control, humiliating opposition forces or populations, and impregnating the women of particular ethnic or racial groups with the children of their enemies as a form of genocide.

Source: UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st Edition 2011. Module 1: Overview of the Protection of Civilians, Page 10.

“The protection of civilians is at the center of the UN’s peace and security agenda. Our peacekeepers and other personnel are increasingly being asked not only to keep armies at bay, but to protect people that are prey to militia and other combatants. We are saying no to impunity, and saying yes to accountability for those who commit crimes against humanity and other grave violations of human rights.

The protection of civilians is crucial to the credibility of the UN. The men, women and children who look to us for help must be able to have confidence in our ability to respond quickly and effectively. Today we are determined to use every available tool to protect vulnerable populations. That requires resources, training and new thinking ... and it demands greater support from the Security Council that formulates protection mandates.

Making a difference is our collective responsibility.”

Ban Ki-Moon

Secretary General to the United Nations

Source: UNITAR Documentary: Mandated to Protect/

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43819#.UsMpbFtDvts>

2) The United Nations and the protection of civilians

Protection of civilians was first presented for UN Security Council (SC) consideration in 1998, following increased international awareness and the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the "Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa" (S/1998/318) as well as 22 September 1998 on the "Protection for Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees and Others in Conflict Situations" (S/1998/883), and in particular their analysis of the protection of civilians.

The SC first addressed the protection of civilians as a thematic issue in 1999, following a period in which the international community had witnessed a series of violent events against civilian populations in Bosnia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The Council's first decision on the protection of civilians, which condemned attacks against civilians, called for respect for international humanitarian law, and expressed the Council's willingness to respond to situations in which civilians had been targeted by combatants (S/PRST/1999/6). The Council also requested a report from the Secretary-General that resulted in 40 recommendations (S/1999/957 – 8 September 1999).

On 17 September 1999, the SC adopted its first resolution on the protection of civilians – United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1265 - stressing the need to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law, address impunity and improve access for and safety of humanitarian personnel. It also emphasised the importance of conflict prevention and cooperation with regional and other organisations.

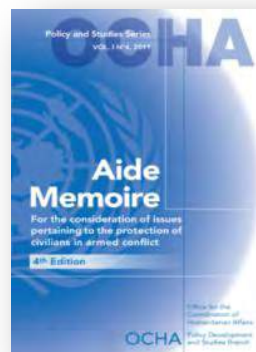
The SC now holds biannual debates on the protection of civilians and has since adopted three additional resolutions – UNSCR 1296 (2000), UNSCR 1674 (2006), and UNSCR 1894 (2010) – that reaffirm its initial commitment to the protection of civilians and strengthen its provisions in certain areas.

The adoption of UNSCR 1502 (2003) reinforced decisions on the protection of UN and humanitarian personnel, and UNSCR 1738 (2006) provided for the protection of journalists and other media professionals.

Since 1999 the SC has adopted 10 presidential statements on the protection of civilians. The second presidential statement (S/PRST/2002/6) endorsed an aide-mémoire to guide SC consideration of the protection of civilians issue in country-specific situations, in particular relating to peacekeeping mandates. The aide-mémoire was last revised in November 2010 (S/PRST/2010/25).

Note: The Aide Memoire is a practical guide to be consulted when considering protection issues and priorities, written with a view to the humanitarian, “rights based” approach to protection. It includes practical steps to be taken in case of protection crises and references the UN resolutions and statements relevant to the consideration of various protection objectives.

For easy reference a copy of the Aide Memoire is included on your USB Key.



The SC also created an informal expert working level group in 2009 that meets on a regular basis to discuss key protection issues with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and to look at the renewal of relevant UN mandates, for example: 1) AU Mission in Somalia (February 2013); 2) UN Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (June 2012 to March 2013); and the 3) UN Mission in South Sudan (June 2012 and 2013).

The SC and the different political positions of the SC member states can have a significant impact on the nature of the mission mandate, as well as the response to and support of SC members for actions taken by peacekeepers in the field. At the conceptual level, SC members tend to show strong support for the inclusion of POC clauses in UN peacekeeping mandates. However, it is critical that Senior Mission Leaders develop a clear operational plan to execute the POC mandate, and that this course of action is articulated clearly to SC members in order to ensure both understanding and continued support for protection activities undertaken by the various missions.

UN Security Council Resolution *Summary*

1. **Resolution 2122**
(18 October 2013) Focussed on women, peace and security and addressed persistent gaps in the implementation of this issue.
2. **Resolution 2106**
(24 June 2013) Focussed on women, peace and security and focussed on accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict.
3. **Resolution 2068**
(19 September 2012) Focussed on children and armed conflict and expressed the Council's commitment to deal with persistent perpetrators of violations against children.
4. **Resolution 1894**
(11 November 2009) Focussed on compliance, humanitarian access and implementation of protection mandates in UN peacekeeping.
5. **Resolution 1738**
(23 December 2006) Condemned intentional attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel and requested the Secretary-General to include the issue of the safety and security of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel as a sub-item in his next report on the protection of civilians.
6. **Resolution 1674**
(28 April 2006) Inter alia reaffirmed the responsibility to protect as formulated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document and expressed the Council's intention to ensure that protection is clearly outlined and given priority in peacekeeping mandates.
7. **Resolution 1502**
(26 August 2003) Condemned all violence against humanitarian and UN and associated personnel, recalled obligations to protect such personnel under international humanitarian, refugee and human rights law and called for unimpeded humanitarian access.
8. **Resolution 1296**
(19 April 2000) Reaffirmed the Council's commitment to protection of civilians and requested another report on the issue from the Secretary-General.
9. **Resolution 1265**
(17 September 1999) The Council's first thematic resolution on protection of civilians, condemned targeting of civilians, called for respect for international humanitarian, refugee and human rights law and expressed willingness to take measures to ensure compliance and to consider how peacekeeping mandates might better address the negative impact of conflict on civilians.



Source: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/cross_cutting_report_3_protection_of_civilians_2013.pdf

For more information on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, read reports online at <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/protection-of-civilians/>

For daily insights by SCR on evolving Security Council actions please subscribe to the "What's In Blue" series at whatsinblue.org or follow @SCRtweets on Twitter.

In summary:

- The UN Security Council has now given explicit direction to heads of missions to "prioritise the protection activities in its decisions about the use of capacities and resources" (Draft Strategic Framework, S/RES/1674, and S/RES/1894) and ensure a coordinated response; this requires a common understanding of what "protection" means and what the UN Security Council and Secretariat expect peacekeepers to deliver.
- The UN Security Council has also articulated the link between sexual violence and the restoration of peace and security, which requires protection actors, including peacekeepers, to respond to sexual violence with as much determination as they would to any other atrocity, and with specifically designed tasks and tactics to deal with the specific nature and consequences of this type of violence.
- All peacekeepers – whether civilian, military or police – are expected to promote protection throughout their operational functions. However, civilian, military and police components have tended to work in a compartmentalised fashion. There is a need for all components of a mission to work and plan together in order to deliver effective protection.

Source: UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st Edition 2011. Module 1: Overview of the Protection of Civilians, Pages 20-21.

3) What is protection of civilians (POC)?

Humanitarians and UN peacekeepers have different meanings and definitions for protection of civilians.

The humanitarian organisation Oxfam defines protection of civilians as **the protection of civilians from widespread threats of violence, coercion, and the deliberate deprivation of aid.**

The Operational Concept on the Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations refers to three broad approaches to POC:

- 1) **Rights-based approach**, that encompasses all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.
- 2) **Stabilisation and peace building as durable forms of protection**, arguing that the best way to protect civilians is by creating a secure, peaceful environment for them to live in.
- 3) **Physical protection from harm** that includes protection from physical violence (both attack and the threat of attack). This represents the most visible and most immediately tangible type of protection that is unique to peacekeeping.

The three approaches are often difficult to reconcile, but they are also interrelated. For example, physical protection from harm is predominantly a responsibility of the military peacekeepers and police (specifically Formed Police Units), but effective physical protection involves the anticipation and mitigation of harm where vulnerable persons can be part of the solution. This, in turn, requires effective human rights monitoring and proactive political engagement. Physical protection also strengthens the “rights-based” approach and “end state” protection efforts by reinforcing the legitimacy of the mission in the eyes of the population, and therefore strengthens the ability of the mission to achieve long-term stabilisation objectives.

Source: UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st Edition 2011. Module 1: Overview of the Protection of Civilians, Page 13 to 16

The concept of ‘Protection of Civilians’ includes activities undertaken to improve the security of the population and people at risk and to ensure full respect for the rights of groups and the individual recognised under regional instruments including the African Charter of Human and Peoples’ Rights, the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, and the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and international law, including humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

Source: Proposed Guidelines for the Protection of Civilians in African Union Peace Support Operations for Considerations by the African Union. <http://www.operationspaix.net/DATA/DOCUMENTTEXTE/8763.pdf>

4) Protecting vulnerable persons and groups

In many conflicts one or more groups of civilians may be more vulnerable and have greater protection needs than other groups. Vulnerable persons and vulnerable groups have special security needs and problems – especially in conflict and post-conflict zones. They are often weak, easy to attack, or can be physically or mentally hurt. Peacekeepers and security agencies have a responsibility to reach out to these groups and to ensure that they are protected as part of the civilian community.

In determining vulnerable groups, we should ask: Who is vulnerable to what particular risk? Determining who is at risk comes down to determining who is most susceptible to a particular danger so as to be able to anticipate that danger and take preventive action.

The ICRC identifies vulnerable people so that, after assessing a given situation and the problems involved, it can focus on giving help to those who need it the most. The vulnerability of various groups will vary according to the nature of the problem and its consequences, the extent to which these groups are exposed to it, its impact on these groups, and their ability to overcome it.

Vulnerable groups typically include those groups who are weak, easy to attack or who can be physically or mentally hurt. They have additional safety and security needs because of their vulnerability and could include:

- children
- the elderly
- disabled
- displaced persons
- women and young girls
- men
- victims of crime
- minority groups
- children in care
- abandoned children
- child soldiers
- children with learning difficulties & disabilities
- persons with emotional or behavioural difficulties
- persons who are mentally disabled or challenged
- persons from minority ethnic groups
- pregnant teenagers
- teenage parents
- young offenders
- young carers
- refugees and asylum seekers
- travellers and tourists
- humanitarian workers
- NGOs
- lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) people
- persons in substance misusing families
- persons experiencing domestic violence
- homeless persons
- persons falling victim to crime
- the sick
- communities in areas of conflict
- persons belonging to inferior castes
- persons belonging to specific religious groups
- persons living in refugee camp

IMPORTANT:

- Persons can be vulnerable based on defining characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity, religion, location, disabilities, or stigmatised illnesses.
- Vulnerable groups will differ from one context to another. For example, women and girls are often more exposed to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings. However, men and boys are vulnerable to the violence of armed conflicts. Men and boys are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence in detention, whereas boys are also vulnerable in refugee and IDP settings.
- Different groups of women are considered to be particularly vulnerable and in need of special assistance. For example, pregnant women, nursing mothers, mothers of small children, female heads of households, survivors of violence, HIV positive women, displaced women and trafficked women.

5) International legal basis for POC

The legal obligation for the protection of civilians is founded on the universally accepted rules of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law that are set out in a range of international legal instruments:

- The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, in particular the Fourth Convention, and their Additional Protocol I (1977) relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts and Additional Protocol II (1977) relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966);
- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Optional Protocol (1967);
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (1984);
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
- The Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel (1994) and its Optional Protocols (2005);
- The Rome Statute of the ICC (1998); and
- Customary International Humanitarian Law.

The core legal framework for UN peacekeeping operations encompasses the Security Council mandate, Rules of Engagement (ROE) & Directive for the Use of Force (DUF), the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and host state law.

6) Authorities, obligations and prohibitions

UN Peacekeepers require a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities in the protection of civilians. UN Peacekeepers under POC mandates are authorised by the UN Security Council to support or supplement the protection efforts of host-state institutions in cases where international peace and security is deemed to be at risk. It is important for peacekeepers to understand their authority, obligations and that which they are prohibited from doing:

Authority of UN Peacekeepers:	Obligations of UN Peacekeepers:	UN Peacekeepers are prohibited:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALL UN Peacekeepers (including UN civilian staff) have an INHERENT RIGHT to defend themselves, if necessary, by using force - up to and including deadly force. Although UN civilian staff, UN police and UN military observers are usually unarmed, they are nevertheless allowed to use force in self-defence if they are facing an imminent threat of physical violence. Peacekeepers who are authorised under a Chapter VII mandate to use force to implement the mandate, including to protect civilians under imminent threat of violence are AUTHORISED to use all means - up to and including the use of force – to prevent, pre-empt, and respond effectively to acts of or imminent threat of violence against civilians from any source, including host state bodies or authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect civilians under imminent threat of violence (within capabilities and within the area of responsibility); Provide protection impartially and according to need; without reference to ethnicity, race, religion, social or economic status, sex, or political affiliation; Act without prejudice to the responsibility of the host state to protect civilians within its borders; Conduct themselves in a professional and disciplined manner at all times; Understand the mandate and mission and comply with their provisions; Respect the law of the host country; Treat the inhabitants of the host country with respect, courtesy and consideration; Act with impartiality, integrity, tact and discretion; Obey UN superiors and respect the chain of command. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From employing torture or inhuman and degrading treatment under any circumstances; Acting in revenge or with malice, in particular when dealing with prisoners, detainees or people in the mission's custody; Committing attacks against civilians or civilian objects; From attacking or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the population; Using the position as peacekeeper for personal advantage; Engaging in acts of sexual, physical or psychological abuse; Employing children for labour or other services, including sexual exploitation and abuse; Soliciting or accepting any material reward, gift or honours.

Source: UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 2: International Legal Dimensions of the Protection of Civilians Pages 19 to 23.

Other **protection actors** include:

- **The host state government and host state security institutions** who have the primary responsibility to protect civilians within their borders.
- **UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** staff work in urban areas, host communities and refugee or IDP sites. They attempt to promote or provide legal and physical protection, and minimise the threat of violence to displaced people. They also seek to provide at least a minimum of shelter, food, water and medical care in the immediate aftermath of any refugee exodus.
- The **UN Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** is engaged in monitoring human rights situations on the ground and implementing projects, such as technical trainings and support in the areas of administration of justice, legislative reform, human rights treaty ratification, and human rights education.
- The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** is the guardian of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The mission of the ICRC is to "...protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavors to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles ..." (ICRC Protection Policy, p. 1)
- The **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** mobilises and coordinates humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies, advocate for the rights of people in need, promote preparedness and prevention, and facilitate sustainable solutions.
- **UNICEF (UN Children's Fund)** engages in Child Protection activities, preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse. They monitor and report on IHL and human rights violations perpetrated against children in conflict.
- **NGOs, INGOs, and civil society organisations** are also involved in the provision of protection-related services (humanitarian assistance), the monitoring and reporting of human rights abuses (human rights monitors and advocacy organisations), and the rehabilitation and reform of judicial institutions.
- **Local communities and community leaders (includes vulnerable and minority groups within that community).**

Source: Adopted from UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 1: Overview of the Protection of Civilians. Pages 17 to 19.

Everyone needs to be part of developing the mission's comprehensive protection of civilian strategy.

Linking, coordination and understanding each other's roles is key. The cluster system is used for these purposes to coordinate effort and share information.

Talking to and building understanding of the local community will enhance POC efforts. In order to manage expectations, it is important that the UN have open dialogue and communication with the community.

Ensuring that all stakeholders, particularly the local community, are aware of the mission's POC mandate and its capacity to implement that mandate is critical. **Local population must know what peacekeepers can do to protect them.** The mission must also clearly communicate its mandate, capabilities and achievements to host authorities and other key stakeholders.

Source: Adopted from UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 4: Ensuring the Protection of Civilians. Page 14

"If you are not present you can't protect. So it is very important that UN peace missions and in particular peacekeeping be present, and above all to intervene when needed to help protect those that cannot protect themselves."

Allan Doss, Former Special Representative of the Secretary-General,
Democratic Republic of Congo

Source: UNITAR Documentary: Mandated to Protect

What is protection of civilians by UN police?

- 1) UN Police can play an important role in POC. In most cases, UN Police are not there to enforce the law themselves, but to support host-state police colleagues; protecting civilians is always the primary responsibility of the host state and its police. Beyond the protection of civilians against imminent threats, the UN Police act in preventive, advisory and support roles to host-state police and focus on working with the police and communities to build capacity as well as trust.
- 2) The role of the police component in POC will vary by mission, in accordance with: the Security Council mandate; the pre-deployment assessment and the CONOPS; Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); and the comprehensive POC strategy. Based on the general functions of police components, the basic principles of POC mandates and the three tiers, the roles of the police component are described below.
- 3) Recognising that POC is a collaborative effort, UN Police offer certain comparative advantages in their contribution to the comprehensive effort. UN Police are usually co-located with the host-state police and therefore have both a presence and a network among host-state police officers and local

communities. They also bring specialised expertise in a variety of policing areas, such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) or investigations.

- 4) The role of UN Police will be guided by the United Nations criminal justice norms and standards and by the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, which sets out steps UN entities must take to ensure that any support they provide to non-UN security forces is consistent with the UN's obligations under international law. The aims of the policy, which is based on existing legal standards, are to avoid situations in which the UN would inadvertently aid and abet, or otherwise be complicit in, the commission of grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights or refugee law by recipients of its support and to ensure that this support helps recipients progress to a stage where compliance with these bodies of law becomes the norm.
- 5) The following describes possible police protection activities in accordance with the three tiers of the UN Operational Concept: (1) Protection through the political process (*Tier 1*); (2) prevention, early warning and pre-emption (*Tier 2 physical protection, phases I & II*); (3) operational support, deterrence and physical protection (*Tier 2 physical protection, phases III & IV*); and (4) support to host-state capacity development (*Tier 3 protective environment*).

Source: (Draft) Guidelines: The role of United Nations Police in implementing protection of civilians mandates. 2013. DPKJO/ DFS. New York.

7) Understanding the POC mandate

Standard Mandate Language

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Decides that XXXXX is authorised to take the **necessary action** (sometimes "all necessary action"), in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems **within its capabilities**, (...) and **without prejudice** to the responsibility of the Government of XXXXX, to protect **civilians under imminent threat of physical violence**.*

Different interpretations of the mandate language (for example, "without prejudice", "within capabilities", and "imminent threat"), as well as political contradictions and challenges, have led to inconsistent planning and protection responses at the field level. Peacekeepers must understand the meaning of "Necessary action", "Imminent threat" and the use of force "Within Capabilities..." and "Without Prejudice to the Responsibility of the Government..."

"Necessary action", "Imminent threat" and the use of force

Mandate language that authorises the mission to take “necessary action” (or, as with some mandates, to “use all necessary means” or “all necessary measures”) gives the mission authority to take all steps, **up to and including the use of deadly force (as a last resort)**, to protect civilians under “imminent threat”.

- “Necessary actions” are not only military actions. They include a full range of civilian, police and military actions.
- As such, the range of “necessary actions” may include any preventive, preemptive, or responsive actions taken to avert, mitigate or respond to an identified threat.
- Effective prevention and pre-emption activities do not necessarily require the use of force. However, credible deterrence – including visible patrolling, preventive tactical redeployments, conduct of visible military exercises, regular monitoring of hotspot areas, etc. – is based on the readiness to use force.
- A threat of violence against a civilian is considered imminent from the time it is identified as a threat until such a time that mission analysis (a combination of military intelligence, human rights and humanitarian findings, and political analysis) can determine that the threat no longer exists. Peacekeepers with a POC mandate are authorised to use force in any circumstance in which they believe that a threat of violence against civilians exists.
- This explanation of “imminence” should be understood to be an assertion of the range of mission authorities and NOT prescriptive on the decisions of peacekeepers.
- The determination of “imminence” is NOT bound by time or geographic proximity.

“Within capabilities”

- “Within capabilities” acknowledges that resource constraints and operational challenges associated with the area of operations mean that no peacekeeping force will be able to address all protection threats at all times.
- Many tasks related to the protection of civilians, which may at first seem beyond the capability of the force, can be accomplished by sound military practice, such as a rapid concentration of force, deployment of reserves, and the effective use of force multipliers.
- Peacekeepers need to employ accurate threat and vulnerability analyses, and coherent operational planning, to identify and prioritise protection threats and to determine exactly what protection activities are possible and which will be the most effective use of scarce mission resources.

- The “capability” of peacekeepers to respond should be determined on the basis of an assessment of the motivation, affiliation, capabilities and resources of the attackers, the likelihood of a retaliatory attack (on peacekeepers and on civilians) and the impact of action and inaction on the credibility of the mission and the consent of host state authorities.
- Where protection efforts are deemed to be beyond the capabilities of the peacekeeping mission, the capabilities gap should be brought to the attention of senior mission leadership. Where the gap cannot be addressed within existing mission resources, senior leadership should notify DPKO/DFS headquarters.

“Without prejudice to the responsibility of the government”

- In conflict and post-conflict situations, the capacity of governments to live up to this responsibility may be limited and, in some cases, elements of government forces may themselves pose a threat to civilians.
- The military component should allow state authorities to take appropriate action whenever they demonstrate the intent and are capable of doing so.
- UN peacekeepers are responsible for undertaking protection activities in support of or in parallel with government actors. In the absence of an effective host government effort, peacekeepers may act independently to protect civilians within the mission’s area of operations.
- Bearing in mind that missions operate within the principles of peacekeeping, missions are authorised to use force against elements of government forces where such forces are themselves engaging in physical violence against civilians.

IMPORTANT:

It is important to distinguish between empty government claims that they are taking effective action to protect civilians, and genuine efforts to provide protection. In some situations, a host government may have the intention to protect civilians but lacks the means to do so. In other situations the government may lack the intention altogether. It is also possible that the intentions and/or capabilities of the national authorities differ from regional or local authorities.

Source: Adopted from UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 2: International Legal Dimensions of the Protection of Civilians Pages 24 to 30.

8) Planning for POC

A coherent protection response requires a sound plan, which involves consultation and coordination with all protection actors (UN and non-UN) in order to organise all available protection resources to address protection threats in a proactive, coordinated and efficient way.

This is the point at which strategic level POC objectives are translated at the Mission Headquarters (operational level) into plans that prioritise and maximise the use of available mission resources. Planning at this level requires:

- An understanding of protection partners (i.e. mandate, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities);
- An understanding of the dangers that the local population are facing and the capabilities of partners;
- An analysis of available resources and existing threats;
- Consultation with the mission and mission partners is an essential element of planning; and
- Steps to prevent and pre-empt violence, as well as planning for crisis response - that is, a plan to predict and deal with escalations of violence.

In 2010, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations report recommended that the UN Secretariat develop a strategic framework to guide senior mission leadership in the development of comprehensive protection strategies.



What is the difference between the Comprehensive Protection of Civilians Strategy and the (Draft) Framework for Drafting Mission-wide Protection of Civilian Strategies in UN Peacekeeping Operations?

The Comprehensive Protection of Civilians Strategy Framework:

- Establishes protection priorities and operational POC objectives;
- Explains how protection considerations will be mainstreamed into the wider mission activities and tasks;
- Clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the protection actors within the mission, within the wider UN “family” (UN agencies, organisations and funds), and the wider protection community to maximise impact and avoid duplication.

The (Draft) Framework for Drafting Mission-wide Protection of Civilian Strategies in UN Peacekeeping Operations is a tool designed to guide the development of the Mission Wide Strategy on POC.

Source: Adopted from UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 4: Ensuring the Protection of Civilians. Pages 13 to 14.

Planning for POC should consider the simultaneous deployment of the three “tiers” of protection activities. These tiers encompass the full range of protection tasks outlined in SC mandates.

Tier I - Protection through political process	Tier II - Protection from physical violence	Tier III – Establishing a protective environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to political processes (including peace negotiations and agreements, support to the development of governance institutions and the extension of state authority) that seek to establish a safe, secure environment where human rights are respected. • Conflict management and support to reconciliation (can include local-level conflict resolution, as well as national or regional processes that seek to address past conflict and restore confidence and community stability). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a deterrent presence through forward field military and civilian deployments and day and night patrols in vulnerable communities and targeted locations (such as markets or schools). • Taking pro-active actions to reduce the vulnerability of civilians through heightened human rights monitoring, political dialogue, conflict mediation and pressure, and engagement with potential aggressors, as well as the establishment of physical defensive positions or cordons (e.g. around a community or refugee site) and joint protection teams. • Responding to violent attacks with all necessary means including, if necessary, the use of force, to protect civilians and stabilise the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. • Promotion and protection of human rights. • Reduction of forcible displacement and creating of conditions suitable for return. • Reform to the police, judicial and defence sectors of the host country, as well as DDR. • Mine action activities.

Source: Adopted from UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 3: Protection of Civilians Concept in the Context of UN Peacekeeping operations. Pages 8 to 9.

“Best practices from the field have indicated that the best way to protect civilians is to make sure that all actions in a mission are done under a political strategy. And that is very important when you have to maintain the strategic consent of the host state government. Without a strategic framework and without a mission wide comprehensive protection strategy there is no way that the peacekeeping operation will be able to leverage all different strengths.”

Peacekeeping operations have to understand:

- Which civilians are vulnerable and why?
- Who is threatening civilians and why?
- How are they threatening civilians?
- What are their capabilities to carry out that threat?

“The most important part of POC is that part of providing physical protection in situations where the host state governments are not able to.”

Alison Giffen, Deputy Director, Future Operations, Stimson Center

The “Protection Response” should also include the use of the **four ‘phases’ of protection**. These phases are **not sequential** – they are four organising concepts, which might operate simultaneously depending on the range and nature of the threats:

<p>Phase 1: Assurance/ Prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves ongoing activities throughout the mission to demonstrate to the population that the mission is present, aware of the prevailing treats and circumstances, and prepared to take action to protect them. • Activities could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence, patrols, and if necessary use of force to protect during the course of routine patrols. ▪ Human rights monitoring. ▪ Conflict prevention and mediation. ▪ Advocacy with armed actors, government forces and other potential parties to the conflict in order to affirm their responsibilities under international human rights and humanitarian law, and show them that the mission is going to witness and report violations.
<p>Phase 2: Pre-emption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used when the level of threat escalates or where preventive activities are no longer enough. • Could Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensified political pressure and advocacy with parties to the conflict in order to diffuse tension and prevent violence. ▪ Increased strength and visibility of military or police presence. ▪ Establishment of protective cordons, roadblocks and other mobile preventive deployments. ▪ Targeted DDR. ▪ In some instances, limited punitive strikes/offensive operations (against negative forces with a known history of attacks against civilians, and that have given the mission reasonable belief that they are preparing to strike again).
<p>Phase 3: Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a threat of physical violence becomes apparent and efforts to pre-empt that threat have failed or can be reasonably assumed to be insufficient, more active measures are needed. At this stage, the violent behaviour is already underway and steps must be taken to compel the aggressor to comply. This may require both physical protection efforts and heightened political engagement at the local, national and – possibly – the international level. <p>Source: H.L. Stimson, Military Planning To Protect Civilians, p. 12</p>
<p>Phase 4: Consolidation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the stabilisation of a post-crisis situation when peacekeepers need to assist the local population and the host authorities to return to a state of normalcy. • Could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liaison activities. ▪ Documenting and investigating human rights abuses, etc. ▪ Facilitating humanitarian access and/or creating conditions conducive to the return of refugees and IDPs. ▪ Re-establishment of ties between the community and

	governance institutions (including security institutions) where necessary (and possible).
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Source: Adopted from UN Protection of Civilians PDT Standards, 1st ed. (2011). Module 3: Protection of Civilians Concept in the Context of UN Peacekeeping operations. Page 10 to 13

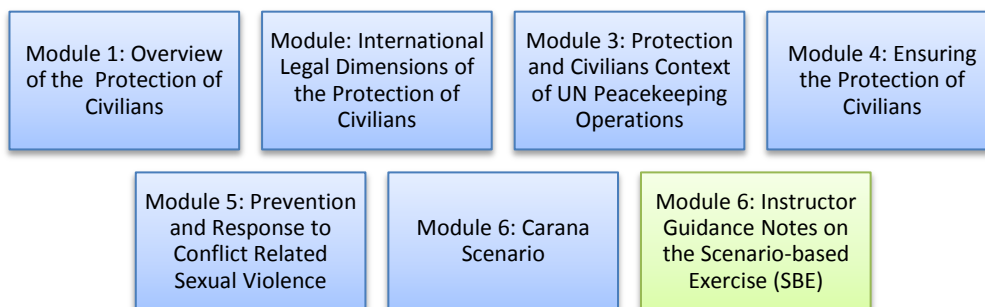
Combined, the three tiers and four 'phases' provide a comprehensive framework for the development of POC strategies:

	Phase 1: Assurance/ Prevention	Phase 2: Pre-emption	Phase 3: Response	Phase 4: Consolidation
Tier I - Protection through political process				
Tier II - Protection from physical violence				
Tier III – Establishing a protective environment				

9) UN training on POC

The development of training on POC resulted from UNSCR 1894 (2009) and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations report (2010) calling for the development of a training package to better prepare peacekeepers to carry out effective POC activities.

In November 2011, ITS/DPKO concluded the development of a comprehensive training package on POC. The **Operational Level Protection of Civilians Specialised Training Materials** launched in 2011 is a training package of generic training materials that was developed to address operational level audiences in order to improve the overall coherence and effectiveness of POC activities. The training was designed primarily for **in-mission training** of mission and components leadership and staff. The training package comprises of five (5) training modules and a scenario:



The Specialised Training Modules (STMs) on POC are intended to provide all peacekeeping personnel (military, police and civilian) with a shared understanding of the basic principles, guidelines and policies of UN peacekeeping concerning protection of civilians to ensure that UN peacekeeping operations can tackle their protection functions accordingly. The training:

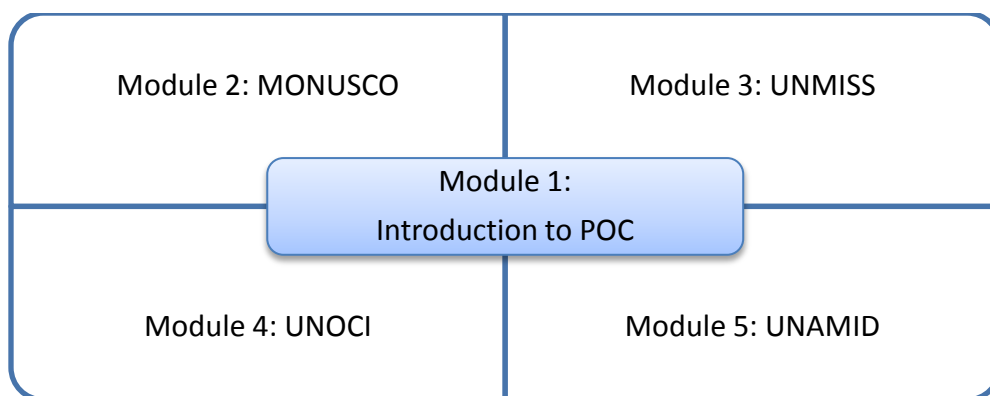
- Establishes a common understanding of what “protection” means in the context of UN peacekeeping, as distinct from other, non-peacekeeping protection functions and actors.
- Clarifies UN institutional standards and expectations with regards to protection planning and the execution of protection activities.
- Clarifies the different roles and responsibilities of all protection actors – civilian, police and military – within a UN peacekeeping operation, and how the work of each actor relates and contributes to the overarching POC objectives.
- Supports more effective protection planning by improving awareness of protection threats and civilian vulnerabilities, and by giving peacekeepers explanations of what has worked, and what has not.
- Provides an understanding of the challenges and dilemmas facing military and civilian decision-makers in the field, as well as best practices aimed at preventing or responding to sexual violence.

For a detailed outline of the STM's on Protection of Civilians and Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence, see annex 5.1. For your easy reference the STM's on Protection of Civilians and Prevention and Response are included on your USB Key.

Member states also indicated the need for tactical level training modules on POC, this time to address **pre-deployment audiences**. This need resulted in the UN Integrated Training Service (ITS) developing mission-specific, tactical-level pre-deployment training modules with scenario-based exercises adapted to missions with a mandate to protect civilians.

The training package aims to provide practical training to police, military and civilian components on implementing civilian protection activities, using mission specific tactical situations from the United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO); the African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID); the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS); and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

The training package comprises of five (5) modules:



- Module 1, Introduction to POC
 - 3 x 50 minute 'Introduction to POC' presentations
 - 2 x 50 minute learning activities to set the theoretical basis for scenarios in Modules 2 to 5.
- Four training modules (one per field mission; each module comprises of 8 x 3 hour scenario):
 - Module 2, MONUSCO
 - Module 3, UNMISS
 - Module 4, UNOCI
 - Module 5, UNAMID

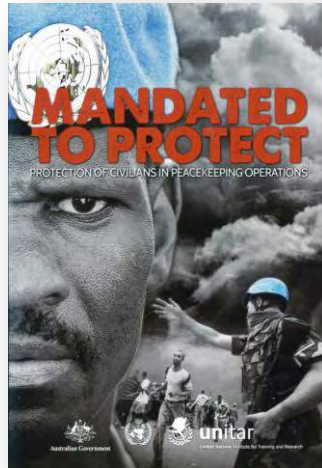


Instructor guidance notes are provided for each of the modules.



For a detailed outline of the Tactical-level Pre-deployment Training Modules on POC, see Annex 5.2. For easy reference, the training modules are included as a .pdf portfolio on your USB Key.

All UN training modules on POC can be downloaded from the Peacekeeping Resource Hub web page:
<http://www.peacekeepingbestpractices.unlb.org/PBPS/Pages/Public/Home.aspx>.



Note: The film “**Mandated to Protect**” was launched in December 2011 by [UNITAR](http://www.unitar.org) and offers an overview of key concepts, ideas, and statements from senior UN and field experts on POC for DPKO-led field missions. The documentary is a valuable resource to introduce the subject and can be viewed online at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bRmasLsbkpU> or http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y8y8_GaxC3I.

Key topics include:

- Chapter 1: What is PoC
- Chapter 2: International Legal Basis
- Chapter 3: Challenges
- Chapter 4: Planning for Protection in the Field
- Chapter 5: Women and Children
- Chapter 6: Looking forward

Module 7: Ethics, code of conduct (CoC), and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

Module introduction

This module is intended to provide an overview of ethics and various codes of conduct as key to dealing with gender issues in an ethical and professional manner. Finally, the module will look at dealing with and responding to the phenomena of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Content

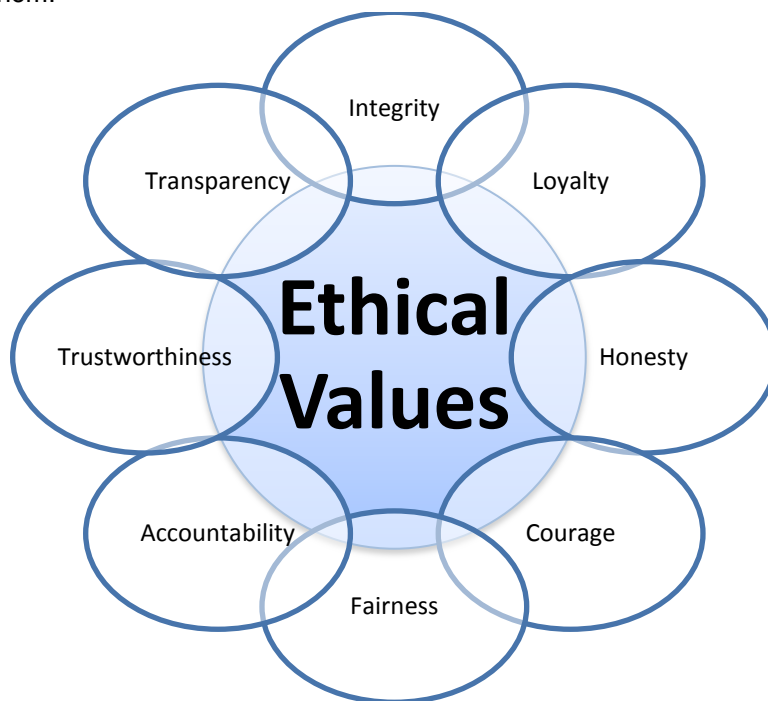
- 1) Understanding ethics
- 2) Various codes of conduct
- 3) Dealing with sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

1. Understanding ethics

Ethics is the study of the proper course of action for people to take. Ethics answers the question: “**What do I do?**” or “**What should he/she do?**”

Ethics is about making the right choices.

Ethical values shape the conduct of all people. Persons involved in the prevention and response of SGBV have a special obligation to adhere to and be committed to defend them.



Everyone has to obey the laws and rules that apply to our work. Ethics are more than just laws. You do not necessarily go to jail if you make the wrong ethical choice, but you are still asked to make a choice between right and wrong. That is why ethical choices are so important.

Ethical values **ask of you** to:

- Respect the dignity of all persons (victims and perpetrators) – regardless of race, culture, gender, ethnicity, beliefs or practices;
- Give equal treatment to all victims and all communities;
- Serve the UN/AU before self;
- Serve the community before self;
- Obey and support lawful authority (referring to the *Rule of Law* (RoL); and
- ALWAYS do the right thing right!

It is important for all UN personnel and partners in SGBV prevention and response to be sure they take ethical decisions.

The United Nations/African Union expects that whatever you do on its behalf will be ethical.

Not everything can be covered by laws and rules; that is why you will be expected to follow ethical guidelines to make sure that you **do the right thing**.



Seven EASY steps to guide you in making ethical decisions:



2. Various codes of conduct (COC)

Code of Conduct (COC) refers to a set of guiding principles and expectations that are considered binding on any person who is a member of a group, organisation, or agency.

There are several **policy documents** that, combined, form the UN Standards of Conduct. Some apply to all UN personnel, and others have been developed for specific categories of personnel, for example, civilian, military and police personnel. Partners such as humanitarian agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and local partners also have their own COCs.

a) United Nations (UN) COC for UN peacekeepers

The UN has created a COC for all UN personnel serving in or as part of a peace operation. All UN personnel are to fulfil their duties according to this COC.

UN Standards of Conduct are based on **three key principles**:

- 1) **Highest standards** of efficiency, competence and integrity.
- 2) **Zero-tolerance** policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.
- 3) **Accountability** from those in command who fail to enforce the Standards of Conduct.



b) United Nations (UN) COC for law enforcement officials

The UN has created a COC for all UN and host country personnel involved in law enforcement.

Law enforcement officials are to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by law, serve the community, and protect all persons against illegal acts, including crimes of SGBV.

It also applies to people who would not normally be part of the police, but are officially asked to do law enforcement work. For example, if military personnel assist or act as law enforcement officials during the investigation of SGBV cases, they will follow this COC.

c) United Nations (UN) COC for blue helmets



All UN security personnel (the so-called *Blue Helmets*, comprising of military and police advisors) are to fulfil their duties in a peace operation, including the duties related to SGBV prevention and response, according to this COC.

The UN has created a COC for all personnel serving in peace operations.

d) The Humanitarian Charter

Humanitarian agencies created a CoC for all humanitarian agencies and workers serving in peace operations, areas of conflict, or disaster areas. This is called the *Humanitarian Charter* and forms part of the Sphere Project Handbook. The Charter is an internationally recognised set of common principles and universal minimum standards for the delivery of quality humanitarian response.



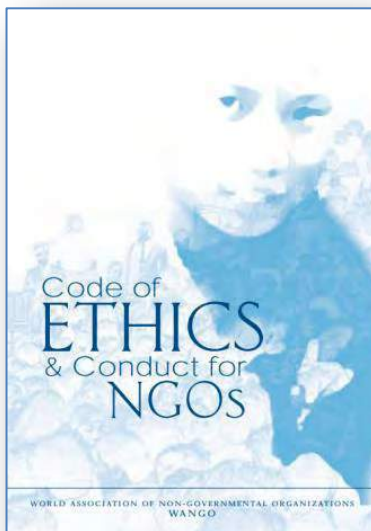
The Humanitarian Charter and the Minimum Standards:

- Enjoys broad acceptance by the humanitarian sector as a whole because it does not belong to just one organisation.
- Supports the basic right to assistance for persons affected by calamity and conflict based on existing treaties and conventions.
- Helps us understand international law as it applies to disasters. Each of the principles represents a body of international law and is drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law, refugee law and the principles of the Red Cross and NGO COC.

All humanitarian workers are to fulfil their duties, including the duties related to prevention and response to SGBV, according to this COC.

Note: For more information on the Sphere Project and the Humanitarian Charter, visit <http://www.sphereproject.org>

e) Code of ethics and conduct for non-governmental organisations (NGO's)



Globally, the number of NGOs has increased in their importance, influence and number. In some parts of the world these NGOs have proven more responsive to the needs of people and communities in areas of disaster and conflict than the government themselves. Along with their increased importance comes increased responsibility to be accountable, honest, and ethical.

Realising the need and importance of having a code of ethics and conduct, the NGO community developed, under the auspices of the World Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (WANGO), the *Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs*.

All NGOs and their employees are to fulfil their duties, including the duties related to prevention and response to SGBV, according to this COC.

Note: For more information about the Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs, visit:
<http://www.austincc.edu/npo/library/documents/Code%20Of%20Ethics%20and%20Conduct%20for%20NGOs.pdf>

For easy reference, electronic copies of all codes of conduct are included on your USB Key.

3. Dealing with sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

SEA should not be confused with sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). While SEA is a form of gender-based violence, it refers to acts of misconduct involving UN personnel and partners in SGBV prevention and response (e.g., between UN personnel and mission beneficiaries, or between UN personnel and the local population).

What is SEA?

The term “sexual exploitation” means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Similarly, the term “sexual abuse” means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

The United Nations/African Union expects that whatever personnel do on its behalf will be ethical, and that they will not engage in SEA.

Partners participating in peace operations are increasingly being mandated to protect civilians from sexual violence. In order to do so, it is important for all peace operations personnel to be seen as *protectors* against SGBV and not the *perpetrators* of SGBV.

UN personnel specifically have an obligation to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and to uphold the UN standards of conduct.

a) Consequences of SEA

“The UN says this to end suffering and restore human dignity: Sexual exploitation and abuse by our own people harms those we are there to assist; it is unacceptable. Together let us serve with pride and let us live to the trust and hope of those who depend on the UN and us.”

- Kofi Annan

The consequences of SEA are not to be underestimated as they can severely impact a mission's efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV. For example, it can cause a breakdown of trust between the host population and the mission, it can negatively impact the legitimacy and credibility of the mission and your work, as well as damage the reputation of the country involved in SEA and of the mission as a whole.

Media publicity on SEA tarnishes the image of the United Nations:



Source: ONUCI: Military, Civilian & CIVPOL Training Program.ppt

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is one of the **most widespread forms of misconduct** within peacekeeping operations. It represents the failure of the UN

mission to fulfil its mandate and severely jeopardises the work and reputation of UN and partner efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV. Also, SEA constitutes a violation of universally recognised norms and standards on human rights – especially the rights of women and children, which include the right to freedom from violence, abuse and harassment.

The United Nations established the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

b) SEA is serious misconduct

SEA violates universally recognised norms and standards of behaviour and is prohibited conduct for United Nations staff (re United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules).

SEA, or mere allegations of SEA, is considered serious misconduct. The UN established the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) in 2007 to maintain global oversight of the state of discipline (*including SEA*) in all peacekeeping operations and special political missions. It provides overall direction for conduct and discipline issues in field missions, including formulating policies, training and outreach activities and handling allegations of misconduct, including allegations of SEA.

“If we fail... to approve decisive and visible steps to limit sexual abuse in the UN, then it will have serious implications for the future of peacekeeping. I do not say this lightly.”

Jean-Marie Guéhenno ,
Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations
Address to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations , April 4, 2005

In order to further protect the most vulnerable populations, especially women and children, from sexual exploitation by United Nations staff, the following specific standards, which reiterate existing general obligations under the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules, were promulgated:

- (a) Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse constitute acts of serious misconduct and are therefore grounds for disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal;
- (b) Sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. Mistaken belief in the age of a child is not a defence;
- (c) Exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex, including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour, is prohibited. This includes any exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries of assistance;
- (d) Sexual relationships between United Nations staff and beneficiaries of assistance, since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics, undermine the credibility and integrity of the work of the United Nations and are strongly discouraged;


- (e) Where a United Nations staff member develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual exploitation or sexual abuse by a fellow worker, whether in the same agency or not and whether or not within the United Nations system, he or she must report such concerns via established reporting mechanisms;
- (f) United Nations staff is obliged to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Managers at all levels have a particular responsibility to support and develop systems that maintain this environment.

Other types of sexually exploitive or sexually abusive behaviour may be grounds for administrative action or disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal, pursuant to the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules.

Source: ST/SGB/2003/13, Secretary-General's Bulletin, Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, Section 3 (see annex 6.6).


Conduct and Discipline Teams (CDTs) in field missions act as principal advisers to heads of mission on conduct and discipline. In a peace operation, the Conduct and Discipline Teams (CDTs) will investigate and follow-up on all reports of SEA.

Conduct and Discipline Unit



"Let me be clear: the United Nations, and I personally, are profoundly committed to a zero-tolerance policy against sexual exploitation or abuse by our own personnel. This means zero complacency. When we receive credible allegations, we ensure that they are looked into fully. It means zero impunity."

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon



Consequences of SEA for the military of national contingents

- SEA regarded as an act of serious misconduct
- Summary dismissal
- Repatriation
- Judgement under military / criminal law of country of origin.

Consequences of SEA for UNPOL & UN Military Expert Members (UNMEM)

- Removal from position of command
- Repatriation
- Written censure or reprimand
- Non-eligibility for future UN assignment
- SG may waive immunity, thereafter judgement in host country

Consequences of SEA for civilian personnel

- Summary dismissal
- Suspension without pay
- Fine and separation from service
- SG may waive immunity, thereafter judgement in host country

For more information about the UN CDU, visit
<http://cdu.unlb.org/UNStandardsOfConduct/CodeOfConduct.aspx>

c) UN strategy to prevent SEA

The United Nations has a three-pronged strategy to eliminate SEA. This involves:

1. Prevention of misconduct

(i.e. policies, guidelines, awareness-raising, focal groups, and training to prevent SEA)

2. Enforcement of UN standards

(i.e. zero tolerance, investigation, follow-up, repatriation of perpetrators)

3. Remedial action

(i.e. providing support to the victim, protecting whistle-blowers, being transparent and accountable)

Duties of Heads of Departments, Offices and Missions

- (a) Create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and take appropriate measures for this purpose.
- (b) Inform his/her staff of the contents of, and ascertain that each staff member receives a copy of, ST/SGB/2003/13, Secretary-General's Bulletin, Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.
- (c) Take appropriate action in cases where there is reason to believe that SEA was committed, according to established rules and procedures for dealing with cases of staff misconduct.

- (d) Appoint an official, at a sufficiently high level, to serve as a focal point for receiving reports on cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.
- (e) Properly inform the local population of the existence and role of the focal point and of how to contact him/her.
- (f) Handle all reports of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in a confidential manner in order to protect the rights of all involved.
- (g) Inform the Department of Management of its investigations into cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and the actions it has taken as a result of such investigations.
- (h) Refer, after proper investigation and consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs, cases of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, to national authorities for criminal prosecution.

Source: ST/SGB/2003/13, Secretary-General's Bulletin, Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, Sections 4 and 5 (see appendix C6).

The UN obliges all staff to report concerns of SEA through established reporting mechanisms. Reporting mechanisms available for UN staff include:

- Conduct and Discipline Team
- Office of Internal Investigation & Oversight Services (OIOS)
- SEA focal points
- Supervisors or chain of command
- Human resources office

Your role and responsibility to prevent SEA:

- Immediately report suspected misconduct;
- Submit faith reports supported by evidence;
- Cooperate with UN investigations;
- Make reports to UN officials; and
- May report directly to OIOS, without supervisory approval.

Question for reflection:

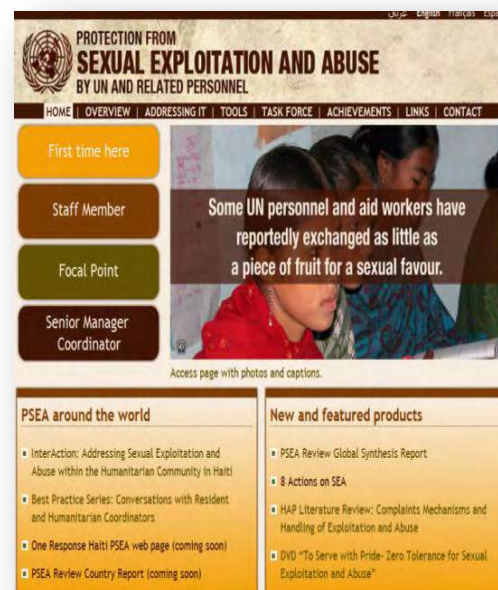
- 1) What can your manager/supervisor do to prevent SEA?
- 2) What can your organisation do to prevent SEA?
- 3) What can the community that you work in do to prevent SEA?

Secretary-General's Bulletin (ST/SGB/2005/21) guarantees protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorised audits or investigations.

Note: For more information on SEA, visit <http://www.un.org/en/pseataskforce/>.

Your USB key also contains the following useful tools for the prevention of SEA:

- Eight steps for the prevention of SEA at country level (UN Special Task Force for Prevention of SEA)
- United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel (A/RES/62/214 – 7 March 2008)
- Model Complaints and Investigation Procedures and Guidance Related to Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation (March 2004)
- Model SEA Complaints Referral Form
- SEA Victim Assistance Guide: Establishing Country-Based Mechanisms for Assisting Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN/NGO/IGO Staff and Related Personnel (April 2009)
- Senior Managers Training Package on the Prevention of SEA
- Focal Point Training on the Prevention of SEA
- Facilitation Guide: facilitated presentation of the film “To Serve with Pride” on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations and related personnel



Don't be scared; report acts of SEA.

Module 8: Gender mainstreaming

Module introduction

This module provides an overview of gender mainstreaming as a strategy for achieving gender equality. You will recall that modules 1 through 6 provided you with a comprehensive overview of gender equality and gender perspective in peace and security operations, examined the implementation of the women, peace and security framework in practice, and provided key information and knowledge on sexual and gender-based violence, protection of civilians and ethics, codes of conduct and sexual exploitation and abuse.

The knowledge you have acquired will help you to better integrate gender perspectives as part of your work. This module will take you a step further. It will provide information and tools for defining gender equality objectives as part of a gender mainstreaming strategy, and for monitoring and evaluation. Finally, the module will look at the engagement of men and boys as a critical part of achieving gender equality.

Content

- 1) Revisiting gender equality and mainstreaming
- 2) Defining gender equality objectives
- 3) Monitoring and evaluation
- 4) Engaging men and boys
- 5) Encountering resistance

1. Revisiting gender equality and mainstreaming

As described in Module 1, **gender equality** seeks to ensure that men, women, boys and girls enjoy equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities, regardless of whether they are born male or female. It also seeks to ensure equal visibility, empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of public and private life. And it wants to ensure that women and men are not discriminated against based on whether they are male or female.

From Module 2, we saw that **gender mainstreaming** is a strategy to achieve gender equality. It is concerned with incorporating attention to gender perspectives and the goal of promoting gender equality in the substantive work of an organisation.

Gender mainstreaming requires:

- 1) **Incorporation of both gender perspectives; and**
- 2) **Attention to the goal of promoting gender equality.**

In Module 3, we looked at gender perspectives in peace and security and explored the implementation of the women, peace and security resolutions in peace operations. Modules 4 to 6 further explored the gender issues with a specific look at sexual and gender-based violence, protection of civilians including women and girls, and ethics, code of conduct and sexual exploitation and abuse.

The above information will be crucial when designing and implementing a mainstreaming strategy.

In order to be successful, gender mainstreaming must have:

- 1) A **clear goal to mainstream gender perspectives** and attention to gender equality. Mainstreaming does not happen automatically.
- 2) A **consistent approach to mainstreaming**. Gender equality must be systematically mainstreamed throughout processes and interventions. Gender perspectives should be integrated 'whenever time permits' or 'now and then', but in all aspects, areas, interventions, etc.
- 3) **Attention to gender equality should be explicit and visible**. Mainstreaming gender does not mean that gender is 'diluted'. On the contrary, mainstreaming implies that gender perspectives and the goal of promoting gender equality are front and centre.

Source: From concept to action: gender mainstreaming in operational activities, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, 2000.
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/undppaper.PDF>

Gender mainstreaming **principles**:

- Forging and strengthening the political will to achieve gender equality and equity, at the local, national, regional and global levels;
- Incorporating a gender perspective into the planning processes of all ministries and departments of government, particularly those concerned with macroeconomic and development planning, personnel policies and management, and legal affairs;
- Integrating a gender perspective into all phases of sectoral planning cycles, including the analysis development, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation policies, programmes and projects;
- Using sex-disaggregated data in statistical analysis to reveal how policies impact differently on women and men;
- Increasing the numbers of women in decision-making positions in government and the private and public sectors;
- Providing tools and training in gender awareness, gender analysis and gender planning to decision-makers, senior managers and other key personnel;
- Forging linkages between governments, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders to ensure a better use of resources.

Questions:

Do some projects, programmes or policies have nothing to do with gender?

Every decision taken, every project funded, and every policy implemented will have a gendered impact. The impact may be to reinforce the status quo, or to change it, but no matter whether policy-makers and programme officers consciously analyse the gendered effects of their programme or not, they are de facto decisions about gender. Failing to consider the gendered effects of a project, programme or policy can often reinforce gender inequalities (intentionally or unintentionally). These are often referred to as gender negative or gender neutral. No policy or programme is gender-neutral.

Should we ensure that our programmes and policies provide specific resources to women and women's organisations or focus attention on women's particular needs?

Given that many initiatives have overlooked women's interests, work and priorities, it may be necessary to provide specific resources to women and women's organisations or focus attention on women's particular needs. The lesson from past initiatives is, however, that even initiatives that highlight women as the primary target group must be based on an understanding of gender roles and relationships.

2. Defining gender equality objectives

The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) states that gender mainstreaming “must be institutionalised through concrete steps, mechanisms and processes in all parts of the United Nations system.”

This means that putting gender mainstreaming into practice requires system-wide change at the highest levels. Beyond broadening women’s participation at all levels of decision-making, gender mainstreaming also requires that issues across all areas of activity should be defined in such a manner that the objective for gender mainstreaming will be reached:

- To design and implement projects, programmes, and policies that do not reinforce existing gender inequalities (are not gender negative or gender neutral);
- To attempt to redress existing gender inequalities between men and women (are gender sensitive); and
- To attempt to redefine women’s and men’s gender roles and relations (are gender positive or gender transformative).

The degree of integration of gender perspectives in any given project can be conceptualised as a continuum, as shown in the following table.

Gender Negative →	Gender Neutral →	Gender Sensitive →	Gender Positive →	Gender Transformative
Involves the intentional use of gender norms, roles, and stereotypes to reinforce gender inequalities in order to achieve desired outcomes in terms of peace, security, and order.	Does not consider gender roles and norms relevant to desired outcomes; thus, often unintentionally reinforces gender inequalities in rebuilding a society.	Recognises that gender roles and relations affect all aspects of society and, therefore, have implications for achieving desired goals. Addresses gender inequalities in so far as raising awareness about how such issues affect mission goals.	Sees addressing gender relations and inequalities as central to achieving desired outcomes. Project outcomes specifically address changing gender roles and expectations, from a practical and largely immediate or short-term perspective.	Sees addressing gender relations and inequalities as central to achieving desired outcomes. Approach tends to be more strategic and long-term in terms of transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women’s and girls’ empowerment.

Gender mainstreaming implies that the development of objectives, identification of activities to be undertaken, and definition of anticipated outcomes (including the indicators for measuring progress) should be influenced by the need to promote greater equality between women and men.

Six clear steps can be outlined for operationalising the mainstreaming strategy:

- Identify the **gender perspectives of the sector area/issue**, through, for example, use of gender analysis, focusing on both issues of representation and content.
- Identify what is required for more **actively promoting gender equality** in the sector area/issue.
- Identify the **opportunities existing** in different work-tasks, and **additional actions** that might also need to be taken.
- Develop a clear **plan of action**, with objectives, activities and expected outcomes, including indicators for measuring progress.
- Include this plan of action in **overall planning documents** – medium-term plans, programme budgets, and performance evaluations.
- Implement a system for **regular and systematic follow-up and recording** of results and lessons learned, which feeds back into regular planning, programming and follow-up systems.

Source: From concept to action: gender mainstreaming in operational activities, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, 2000.
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/undppaper.PDF>

When defining objectives more specifically, it is important to understand what it is you want to achieve. While the ultimate goal is for projects to have a transformative effect on gender equality, some projects or activities may be more limited in scope.

From a gender perspective, the objective(s) can be divided into four categories depending on the type of activity and needs of the organisation and/or participants. These are:



1. **Awareness** (understanding gender concepts, legal framework, etc.)
2. **Knowledge** (gender roles, types of gender discrimination, barriers to women's participation, UN Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security, etc.)
3. **Skills** (analysing projects from a gender perspective, integrating a gender perspective in the security sector, etc.)
4. **Behaviour** (changes in the way people think, behave, and act)

Once objectives have been set, decide on how you will integrate gender as part of strategic and operational plans and projects.

3. Monitoring and evaluation

Key aspects to consider when monitoring and evaluating plans and projects:

1. Did we achieve the objectives and desired outputs (including gender equality objectives)?
2. Did you identify any levels of resistance and areas that need to be improved upon?
3. Was this a well-coordinated effort that involved all partners and all levels of operations?
4. What best practices and lessons learned can be identified and shared? Given another opportunity, what would you do differently?



When implementing a specific activity, be sure to monitor the approach to integrating gender, as well as participants' reactions, and possible changes in attitudes. For example:

- What are participants' opinions about the approach and issues discussed?
- Have you observed any changes in participants' opinions, perceptions or attitude toward gender?

The evaluation of the activity should demonstrate whether the objectives have been achieved and how the integration of a gender perspective was realised.

In addition to reporting on the objectives, the project team should report on the following:

- Did the activity take the different needs of women and men into consideration?
- What kind of attitude did the delivery team encounter?
- How did the activity reach women and men?
- How have women and men benefited from the activity?
- How receptive were local partners to gender considerations?

One approach to evaluating training includes the use of **Kirkpatrick's Four Levels of Training Evaluation**:

Reaction	• How do participants feel about the training or learning experience?
Learning	• Measuring the increase of knowledge before and after.
Behaviour	• Extent of applied learning back on the job.
Results	• Extent of impact on the organisation/environment by trainee.

Source: Based on Kirkpatrick's Four Levels of Training Evaluation.
<http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/kirkpatrick.htm>

The evaluation of participants and learning can also be done using the following methods:

- Anonymous tests
- Learning diaries
- Individual action plans
- Mentoring
- Long-term comparative analysis (surveys/interviews)

4. Engaging men and boys

Research shows that male leaders can become valuable allies in addressing inequality and violence against women. While some project or activity may primarily target women, it is important not to overlook power dynamics between men and women. If power imbalances between women and men go unaddressed, we run the risk of reinforcing inequities as well as male dominance over women's decision-making.

If gender equality is to be achieved, men need to be involved.

Ideas about 'manhood' and what it means to be a man shapes the attitudes and behaviour of men and boys and are often deeply ingrained and rooted in a society's culture and traditions. Boys may be socialised from an early age into gender roles that are designed to keep men in power and in control. As a result, many grow up to believe that a dominant behaviour towards women and girls is part of 'being a man'.

These societal ideals have a deep influence on the relationship between men and women and how they relate to one another.

However, as we have learned, gender roles and gender relations are not static and can be changed.



Men play a key role in bringing about gender equality since, in most societies, men exercise preponderant power in nearly every sphere of life, ranging from personal decisions regarding the size of families to the policy and programme decisions taken at all levels of government. It is essential to improve communication between men and women on issues of sexuality and reproductive health, and the understanding of their joint responsibilities, so that men and women are equal partners in public and private life.

Source: International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (1994).

One key approach emphasises **men as agents of positive change**. The approach seeks to involve men in promoting gender equality and social change by providing men with the opportunity to reflect on their own experiences, question gender harmful attitudes and stereotypes, and recognise the benefit of gender equality for both women and men.

Reaching out to boys and young men is also an important approach.

Reaching boys and young men early offers the greatest opportunity to instill gender equitable values. Boys who grow up around positive male role models are more likely to question gender inequities and harmful stereotypes.

Source: The Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality (UN, 2004)

5. Encountering resistance

Changing perspectives on gender and implementing actions to mainstream gender within organisations and as part of projects requires a change management approach. Change management involves the need to change the perspectives, habits and attitudes of those we work with.

Even though there exists a comprehensive set of international, regional and often national commitments to gender equality and mainstreaming, not everyone has taken up these commitments. Many reasons are often given to justify inaction on gender, including lack of expertise, limited funds, lack of time, etc.

Much more work remains to be done to raise awareness on the strategic and operational importance of promoting gender equality. Implementing gender should be a strategic priority, which requires a holistic approach that carries the full support of the entire organisation.

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Annex A: UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (Women, Peace and Security)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000.

The Security Council

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls, Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

The Security Council

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
 - (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
 - (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
 - (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;
13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820 (Sexual violence against civilians in conflict)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5916th meeting, on 19 June 2008.

The Security Council

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40);

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century” (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women’s participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women’s capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law, Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict,” to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it.

The Security Council

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;
2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;
3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;
4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;
5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;
6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;
8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;
10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;
11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;
12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;
13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;
14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;
15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;
16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2122 (Women, Peace and Security)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7044th meeting, on 18 October 2013.

The Security Council

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) and all relevant statements of its President,

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and reaffirming the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, and *urging* States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, and *noting* the focus of this resolution is, in this regard, the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda,

Reaffirming that women's and girls' empowerment and gender equality are critical to efforts to maintain international peace and security, and *emphasizing* that persisting barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation, and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women's engagement in all levels of decision-making,

Taking note with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 4 September 2013 and the progress and emergence of good practice across several areas, including in prevention and protection, and the significant heightening of policy and operational focus on the monitoring, prevention and prosecution of violence against women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, but

remaining deeply concerned about persistent implementation deficits in the women, peace and security agenda, including in: protection from human rights abuses and violations; opportunities for women to exercise leadership; resources provided to address their needs and which will help them exercise their rights; and the capacities and commitment of all actors involved in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions to advance women's participation and protection,

Expressing concern at women's exacerbated vulnerability in armed conflict and post-conflict situations particularly in relation to forced displacement, as a result of unequal citizenship rights, gender-biased application of asylum laws, and obstacles to registering and accessing identity documents which occur in many situations,

Expressing deep concern at the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, *recognizing* that those women and girls who are particularly vulnerable or disadvantaged may be specifically targeted or at increased risk of violence, and

recognizing in this regard that more must be done to ensure that transitional justice measures address the full range of violations and abuses of women's human rights, and the differentiated impacts on women and girls of these violations and abuses as well as forced displacement, enforced disappearances, and destruction of civilian infrastructure,

Recognizing the importance of Member States and United Nations entities seeking to ensure humanitarian aid and funding includes provision for the full range of medical, legal, psychosocial and livelihood services to women affected by armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and *noting* the need for access to the full range of sexual and reproductive health services, including regarding pregnancies resulting from rape, without discrimination,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of all violations of international law committed against and/or directly affecting civilians, including women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, including those involving rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, killing and maiming, obstructions to humanitarian aid, and mass forced displacement,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law, and *reaffirming* that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to ensure the protection of civilians,

Reaffirming that sustainable peace requires an integrated approach based on coherence between political, security, development, human rights, including gender equality, and rule of law and justice activities, and in this regard *emphasizing* the importance of the rule of law as one of the key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding,

Recognizing the need for more systematic attention to the implementation of women, peace and security commitments in its own work, particularly to ensure the enhancement of women's engagement in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding, and *noting* in this regard the need for timely and systematic reporting on women, peace and security,

Taking note of the critical contributions of civil society, including women's organizations to conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding and in this regard the importance of sustained consultation and dialogue between women and national and international decision makers,

Recognizing the need to address the gaps and strengthen links between the United Nations peace and security in the field, human rights and development work as a means to address root causes of armed conflict and threats to the security of women and girls in the pursuit of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the economic empowerment of women greatly contributes to the stabilization of societies emerging from armed conflict, and *welcoming* the Peacebuilding Commission's declaration on women's economic empowerment for peacebuilding of 26 September 2013 (PBC/7/OC/L.1),

Acknowledging the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty and noting the provisions in Article 7(4) of the Treaty that exporting States Parties shall take into account the risk of covered conventional arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children,

Looking forward to the important contribution that implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty can make to reducing violence perpetrated against women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States, and recognizing the efforts of regional and subregional organizations, in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent women, peace and security resolutions at the regional, national and local levels, including the development of action plans and implementation frameworks, and *encouraging* Member States to continue to pursue such implementation, including through strengthened monitoring, evaluation and coordination,

The Security Council

1. *Recognizes* the need for consistent implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in its own work and *intends* to focus more attention on women's leadership and participation in conflict

resolution and peacebuilding, including by monitoring progress in implementation, and addressing challenges linked to the lack and quality of information and analysis on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution;

2. *Recognizes* the need for timely information and analysis on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution for situations on the Council's agenda, and therefore:
 - (a) *Welcomes* more regular briefings by the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UN-Women and the Under-Secretary-General/Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict on issues of relevance to women, peace and security;
 - (b) *Requests* DPKO, DPA and relevant senior officials, as part of their regular briefings, to update the Security Council on issues relevant to women, peace and security, including implementation;
 - (c) *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys and Special Representatives to United Nations missions, as part of their regular briefings, to update the Council on progress in inviting women to participate, including through consultations with civil society, including women's organizations, in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding;
 - (d) *Requests* DPKO and DPA to systematically include information and related recommendations on issues of relevance to women, peace and security, in their reports to the Council;
 - (e) *Invites* all United Nations-established Commissions of Inquiry investigating situations on the Council's agenda to include in their briefings information on the differentiated impacts of armed conflict on women and girls, especially emphasizing recommendations to advance accountability, justice and protection for victims, during armed conflict and in post-conflict and transitional contexts;
3. *Expresses its intention* to increase its attention to women, peace and security issues in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including in particular Protection of civilians in armed conflict, Post-conflict peacebuilding, The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, Peace and Security in Africa, Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and Maintenance of international peace and security;
4. *Reiterates its intention* when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the appointment of gender advisers as appropriate, and *further expresses its intention* to include provisions to facilitate women's full participation and protection in: election preparation and political processes, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs, security sector and judicial reforms, and wider post-conflict reconstruction processes where these are mandated tasks within the mission;
5. *Requests* United Nations peacekeeping mission leadership to assess the human rights violations and abuses of women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and *requests* peacekeeping missions, in keeping with their mandates, to address the security threats and protection challenges faced by women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict settings;
6. *Recognizes* the importance of interactions of civil society, including women's organizations, with members of the Council at headquarters and during Council field missions and commits to ensuring that its periodic field visits to conflict areas include interactive meetings with local women and women's organizations in the field;
7. *Recognizes* the continuing need to increase women's participation and the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of armed

conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and in this regard, the Council:

- (a) *Requests* the Secretary-General's Special Envoys and Special Representatives to United Nations missions, from early on in their deployment, to regularly consult with women's organizations and women leaders, including socially and/or economically excluded groups of women;
 - (b) *Encourages* concerned Member States to develop dedicated funding mechanisms to support the work and enhance capacities of organizations that support women's leadership development and full participation in all levels of decision-making, regarding the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), inter alia through increasing contributions to local civil society;
 - (c) *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the knowledge of negotiating delegations to peace talks, and members of mediation support teams, on the gender dimensions of peacebuilding, by making gender expertise and gender experts available to all United Nations mediation teams; *further requests* the Secretary-General to support the appointments of women at senior levels as United Nations mediators and within the composition of United Nations mediation teams;
 - (d) *and calls on* all parties to such peace talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;
8. *Stresses* the importance of those Member States conducting post-conflict electoral processes and constitutional reform continuing their efforts, with support from United Nations entities, to ensure women's full and equal participation in all phases of electoral processes, noting that specific attention must be paid to women's safety prior to, and during, elections;
 9. *Encourages* troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the percentage of women military and police in deployments to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and *further encourages* troop- and police-contributing countries to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities, and relevant United Nations entities to make available appropriate guidance or training modules, including in particular the United Nations pre-deployment scenario-based training on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence;
 10. *Stresses* the need for continued efforts to address obstacles in women's access to justice in conflict and post-conflict settings, including through gender responsive legal, judicial and security sector reform and other mechanisms;
 11. *Urges* all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to women and girls affected by armed conflict and post-conflict situations;
 12. *Calls upon* Member States to comply with their relevant obligations to end to impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law; and *further notes* that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern against women and girls has been strengthened through the work of the International Criminal Court, ad hoc and mixed tribunals, as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals;
 13. *Recalls* in this regard applicable provisions of international law on the right to reparations for violations of individual rights;
 14. *Urges* Member States and United Nations entities, to ensure women's full and meaningful participation in efforts to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons;

15. *Reiterates its intention* to convene a High-level Review in 2015 to assess progress at the global, regional and national levels in implementing resolution 1325 (2000), renew commitments, and address obstacles and constraints that have emerged in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000); *further recognizes with concern* that without a significant implementation shift, women and women's perspectives will continue to be underrepresented in conflict prevention, resolution, protection and peacebuilding for the foreseeable future, and as such *encourages* those Member States, regional organizations as appropriate, and United Nations entities who have developed frameworks and plans to support the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) to start reviewing existing implementation plans and targets, and for Member States to assess and accelerate progress and prepare to formulate new targets, in time for the 2015 High-level Review;
16. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in preparation for the High-level Review to commission a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), highlighting good practice examples, implementation gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action, and *further invites* the Secretary-General to submit, within his annual report to the Security Council in 2015, on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. *Expresses its intention* to make the implementation of the Council's women, peace and security mandate a focus of one of its periodic field visits in advance of the 2015 High-level Review;
18. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council providing a progress update on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and to submit his next report by October 2014 and to include in that report an update of progress across all areas of the women, peace and security agenda, highlighting gaps and challenges;
19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex B: UN Resolutions on Children in Armed Conflict (CAC)

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1261

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4037th meeting, on 25 August 1999.

The Security Council

Recalling the statements of its President of 29 June 1998 (S/PRST/1998/18), 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6) and 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21),

Noting recent efforts to bring to an end the use of children as soldiers in violation of international law, in International Labour Organisation Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour which prohibits forced or compulsory labour, including the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, and in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in which conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen into national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities is characterised as a war crime,

The Security Council

1. Expresses its grave concern at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children and the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development;
2. Strongly condemns the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, and attacks on objects protected under international law, including places that usually have a significant presence of children such as schools and hospitals, and calls on all parties concerned to put an end to such practices;
3. Calls upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, and stresses the responsibility of all States to bring an end to impunity and their obligation to prosecute those responsible for grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;
4. Expresses its support for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organisations dealing with children affected by armed conflict, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop coordination and coherence among them;
5. Welcomes and encourages efforts by all relevant actors at the national and international level to develop more coherent and effective approaches to the issue of children and armed conflict;
6. Supports the work of the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and expresses the hope that it will make further progress with a view to finalising its work;

7. Urges all parties to armed conflicts to ensure that the protection, welfare and rights of children are taken into account during peace negotiations and throughout the process of consolidating peace in the aftermath of conflict;
8. Calls upon parties to armed conflicts to undertake feasible measures during armed conflicts to minimise the harm suffered by children, such as "days of tranquility" to allow the delivery of basic necessary services, and further calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to promote, implement and respect such measures;
9. Urges all parties to armed conflicts to abide by concrete commitments made to ensure the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;
10. Urges all parties to armed conflicts to take special measures to protect children, in particular girls, from rape and other forms of sexual abuse and gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict and to take into account the special needs of the girl child throughout armed conflicts and their aftermath, including in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;
11. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict;
12. Underscores the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel to the alleviation of the impact of armed conflict on children, and urges all parties to armed conflicts to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;
13. Urges States and all relevant parts of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to ensure an end to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law through political and other efforts, including promotion of the availability of alternatives for children to their participation in armed conflict;
14. Recognises the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians, including refugees and other vulnerable populations, particularly children, and, in this regard, recalls resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998 which, inter alia, stresses the importance of all Member States, and in particular States involved in manufacturing and marketing of weapons, restricting arms transfers which could provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or armed conflicts, and which urges international collaboration in combating illegal arms flows;
15. Urges States and the United Nations system to facilitate the disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration of children used as soldiers in violation of international law, and calls upon, in particular, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, the UNHCR and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in this regard;
16. Undertakes, when taking action aimed at promoting peace and security, to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports recommendations in this regard;
17. Reaffirms its readiness when dealing with situations of armed conflict:
 - (a) to continue to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in distress, taking into account the particular needs of children including, inter alia, the provision and rehabilitation of medical and educational services to respond to the needs of children, the rehabilitation of children who have been maimed or psychologically traumatized, and child-focused mine clearance and mine-awareness programmes;
 - (b) to continue to support the protection of displaced children including their resettlement by UNHCR and others as appropriate; and

- (c) whenever adopting measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their impact on children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
- 18. Reaffirms also its readiness to consider appropriate responses whenever buildings or sites which usually have a significant presence of children are specifically targeted in situations of armed conflict, in violation of international law;
- 19. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that personnel involved in United Nations peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training on the protection, rights and welfare of children, and urges States and relevant international and regional organisations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;
- 20. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 July 2000 a report on the implementation of this resolution, consulting all relevant parts of the United Nations system and taking into account other relevant work;
- 21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1882

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6176th meeting, on 4 August 2009.

The Security Council

Reaffirming its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, and 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, and the Statements of its President on 24 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/33), 28 November 2006 (S/PRST/2006/48), 12 February 2008 (S/PRST/2008/6), 17 July 2008 (S/PRST/2008/28) and 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9), which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Acknowledging that the implementation of its resolution 1612 (2005) has generated progress, resulting in the release and reintegration of children into their families and communities and in a more systematic dialogue between the United Nations country-level task forces and parties to the armed conflict on the implementation of time-bound action plans, *while remaining deeply concerned* over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of concern, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict,

Stressing the primary role of national Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflicts,

Reiterating that all actions undertaken by United Nations entities within the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism must be designed to support and supplement, as appropriate, the protection and rehabilitation roles of national Governments,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children,

Welcoming the fact that several individuals who are alleged to have committed crimes against children in situations of armed conflict have been brought to justice by national justice systems and international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals,

Convinced that the protection of children in armed conflict should be an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict,

Calling on all parties to armed conflicts to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children,

Stressing its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions and other international obligations and applicable norms on the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 2009 (S/2009/158) and *stressing* that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations which are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudice the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Deeply concerned that children continue to account for a considerable number of casualties resulting from killing and maiming in armed conflicts including as a result of deliberate targeting, indiscriminate and excessive use of force, indiscriminate use of landmines, cluster munitions and other weapons and use of children as human shields and *equally deeply concerned* about the high incidence and appalling levels of brutality of rape and other forms of sexual violence committed against children, in the context of and associated with armed conflict including the use or commissioning of rape and other forms of sexual violence in some situations as a tactic of war,

The Security Council

1. *Strongly condemns* all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and all other violations of international law committed against children in situations of armed conflict;
2. *Reaffirms* that the monitoring and reporting mechanism will continue to be implemented in situations listed in the annexes to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in line with the principles set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1612 (2005) and that its establishment and implementation shall not prejudice or imply a decision by the Security Council as to whether or not to include a situation on its agenda;
3. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001) and *requests* the Secretary-General also to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses against children, and notes that the present paragraph will apply to situations in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001);
4. *Invites* the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to exchange appropriate information and maintain interaction from the earliest opportunity with the governments concerned regarding violations and abuses committed against children by parties which may be included in the annexes to his periodic report;
5. *While noting* that some parties to armed conflict have responded to its call upon them to prepare and implement concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law;

- (a) *Reiterates* its call on parties to armed conflict listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that have not already done so to prepare and implement, without further delay, action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law;
 - (b) *Calls upon* those parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that commit, in contravention of applicable international law, killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict, to prepare concrete timebound action plans to halt those violations and abuses;
 - (c) *Further calls* upon all parties listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict to address all other violations and abuses committed against children and undertake specific commitments and measures in this regard;
 - (d) *Urges* those parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict to implement the provisions contained in this paragraph in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting;
6. In this context, *encourages* Member States to devise ways, in close consultations with the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound action plans, and the review and monitoring by the United Nations country-level task force of obligations and commitments relating to the protection of children in armed conflict;
7. *Reiterates* its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions on children and armed conflict, and in this regard:
 - (a) *Welcomes* the sustained activity and recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict as called for in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1612 (2005), and invites it to continue reporting regularly to the Security Council;
 - (b) *Requests* enhanced communication between the Working Group and relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, including through the exchange of pertinent information on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict;
 - (c) *Reaffirms* its intention to take action against persistent perpetrators in line with paragraph 9 of its resolution 1612 (2005);
8. *Stresses* the responsibility of the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, to monitor and report progress to the Secretary-General in close cooperation with his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and ensure a coordinated response to issues related to children and armed conflict;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include more systematically in his reports on children and armed conflict specific information regarding the implementation of the Working Group recommendations;
10. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that, in all his reports on country-specific situations, the matter of children and armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein, including the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and of the recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, when dealing with those situations on its agenda;
11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in mainstreaming child protection into peacekeeping missions, in line with that Department's recently adopted Child Protection Policy directive, and encourages the deployment of Child Protection Advisers to peacekeeping operations, as well as into relevant peacebuilding and political missions, and

- decides to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in such mandates;
12. *Requests* Member States, United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions and United Nations country teams, within their respective mandates and in close cooperation with governments of the concerned countries, to establish appropriate strategies and coordination mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation on child protection concerns, in particular cross-border issues, bearing in mind relevant conclusions by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and paragraph 2 (d) of its resolution 1612 (2005);
 13. *Stresses* that effective disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes for children, building on best practices identified by UNICEF and other relevant child protection actors, are crucial for the well-being of all children who, in contravention of applicable international law, have been recruited or used by armed forces and groups, and are a critical factor for durable peace and security, and urges national Governments and donors to ensure that these community-based programmes receive timely, sustained and adequate resources and funding;
 14. *Also stresses* the importance of timely, sustained and adequate resources and funding for effective welfare programmes for all children affected by armed conflict;
 15. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations entities, including the Peacebuilding Commission and other parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights, well-being and empowerment of children affected by armed conflict are integrated into all peace processes and that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies prioritize issues concerning children affected by armed conflict;
 16. *Calls upon* concerned Member States to take decisive and immediate action against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, and further calls upon them to bring to justice those responsible for such violations that are prohibited under applicable international law, including with regard to recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming and rape and other sexual violence, through national justice systems, and where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals, with a view to ending impunity for those committing crimes against children;
 17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures including, where applicable, to bring the monitoring and reporting mechanism to its full capacity, to allow for prompt advocacy and effective response to all violations and abuses committed against children and to ensure that information collected and communicated by the mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable;
 18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide administrative and substantive support for the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict taking into consideration its current workload and the need to strengthen its capacities and institutional memory;
 19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by May 2010 on the implementation of its resolutions and presidential statements on children and armed conflict, including the present resolution, which would include, inter alia:
 - (a) Annexed lists of parties in situations of armed conflict on the agenda of the Security Council or in other situations of concern, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution;
 - (b) Information on measures undertaken by parties listed in the annexes to end all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict;
 - (c) Information of progress made in the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in its resolution 1612 (2005);
 - (d) Information on the criteria and procedures used for listing and de-listing parties to armed conflict in the annexes to his periodic reports, bearing in mind the views expressed by all

the members of the Working Group during informal briefings to be held before the end of 2009;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Annex C: UN Resolutions on Protection of Civilians (POC)

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1265

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4046th meeting, on 17 September 1999.

The Security Council

Recalling the statement of its President of 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/957) submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the abovementioned statement,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the "Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa" (S/1998/318) and 22 September 1998 on the "Protection for Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees and Others in Conflict Situations" (S/1998/883), in particular their analysis related to the protection of civilians,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in armed conflicts and are increasingly targeted by combatants and armed elements, gravely concerned by the hardships borne by civilians during armed conflict, in particular as a result of acts of violence directed against them, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and recognising the consequent impact this will have on durable peace, reconciliation and development,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

Stressing the need to address the causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to enhance the protection of civilians on a longterm basis, including by promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights,

Expressing its deep concern at the erosion in respect for international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and principles during armed conflict, in particular deliberate acts of violence against all those protected under such law, and expressing also its concern at the denial of safe and unimpeded access to people in need,

Underlining the importance of the widest possible dissemination of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and of relevant training for, inter alia, civilian police, armed forces, members of the judicial and legal professions, civil society and personnel of international and regional organisations,

Recalling the statement of its President of 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21), and emphasising its call for the inclusion, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements and, on a case-by-case basis, within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, of clear terms for the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely disposal of arms and ammunition, Mindful of the particular vulnerability of refugees and internally displaced persons, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to ensure their protection, in particular by maintaining the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps,

Underlining the special rights and needs of children in situations of armed conflict, including those of the girl-child,

Recognising the direct and particular impact of armed conflict on women as referred to in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General and, in this regard, welcoming the ongoing work within the United Nations system on the implementation of a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance and on violence against women,

The Security Council

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999, and takes note of the comprehensive recommendations contained therein;
2. Strongly condemns the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict as well as attacks on objects protected under international law, and calls on all parties to put an end to such practices;
3. Emphasises the importance of preventing conflicts which could endanger international peace and security and, in this context, highlights the importance of implementing appropriate preventive measures to resolve conflicts, including the use of United Nations and other dispute settlement mechanisms and of preventive military and civilian deployments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments;
4. Urges all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as with the decisions of the Security Council;
5. Calls on States which have not already done so to consider ratifying the major instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement these instruments domestically, drawing on technical assistance, as appropriate, from relevant international organisations including the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations bodies;
6. Emphasises the responsibility of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law, affirms the possibility, to this end, of using the International Fact-Finding Commission established by Article 90 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, reaffirms the importance of the work being done by the ad hoc Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, stresses the obligation of all States to cooperate fully with the Tribunals, and acknowledges the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which is open for signature and ratification by States;
7. Underlines the importance of safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of humanitarian assistance to them, and recalls in this regard the statements of its President of 19 June 1997 (S/PRST/1997/34) and 29 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/30);
8. Emphasises the need for combatants to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organisations, and recalls in this regard the statements of its President of 12 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/13) and 29 September 1998;
9. Takes note of the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994, recalls the relevant principles contained therein, urges all parties to armed conflicts to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel and, in this regard, condemns attacks and the use of force against United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organisations, and affirms the need to hold accountable those who commit such acts;

10. Expresses its willingness to respond to situations of armed conflict where civilians are being targeted or humanitarian assistance to civilians is being deliberately obstructed, including through the consideration of appropriate measures at the Council's disposal in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and notes, in that regard, the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;
11. Expresses its willingness to consider how peacekeeping mandates might better address the negative impact of armed conflict on civilians;
12. Expresses its support for the inclusion, where appropriate, in peace agreements and mandates of United Nations peacekeeping missions, of specific and adequate measures for the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants, with special attention given to the demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers, as well as clear and detailed arrangements for the destruction of surplus arms and ammunition and, in this regard, recalls the statement of its President of 8 July 1999;
13. Notes the importance of including in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations special protection and assistance provisions for groups requiring particular attention, including women and children;
14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination, and urges States and relevant international and regional organisations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;
15. Underlines the importance of civilian police as a component of peacekeeping operations, recognises the role of police in assuring the safety and well-being of civilians and, in this regard, acknowledges the need to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for the rapid deployment of qualified and well-trained civilian police;
16. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the needs of children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
17. Notes that the excessive accumulation and destabilising effect of small arms and light weapons pose a considerable impediment to the provision of humanitarian assistance and have a potential to exacerbate and prolong conflicts, endanger the lives of civilians and undermine security and the confidence required for a return to peace and stability;
18. Takes note of the entry into force of the Convention on the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and their Destruction of 1997 and the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 1980, recalls the relevant provisions contained therein, and notes the beneficial effect that their implementation will have on the safety of civilians;
19. Reiterates its grave concern at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children, recalls its resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, and reaffirms the recommendations contained therein;

20. Stresses the importance of consultation and cooperation between the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant organisations, including regional organisations, on follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General and encourages the Secretary-General to continue consultations on this subject and to take concrete actions aimed at enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict;
21. Expresses its willingness also to work in cooperation with regional organisations to examine how these bodies might better enhance the protection of civilians in armed conflict;
22. Decides to establish immediately an appropriate mechanism to review further the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;
23. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1674

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5430th meeting, on 28 April 2006.

The Security Council

Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999) and 1296 (2000) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its various resolutions on children and armed conflict and on women, peace and security, as well as its resolution 1631 (2005) on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organisations in maintaining international peace and security, and further reaffirming its determination to ensure respect for, and follow-up to, these resolutions,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as set out in Article 1 (1-4) of the Charter, and to the Principles of the Charter as set out in Article 2 (1-7) of the Charter, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, and respect for the sovereignty of all States,

Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and *recognising* in this regard that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Expressing its deep regret that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in situations of armed conflict,

Gravely concerned with the effects of the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, as well as the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons on civilians affected by armed conflict,

Recognising the important contribution to the protection of civilians in armed conflict by regional organisations, and *acknowledging in this regard*, the steps taken by the African Union,

Recognising the important role that education can play in supporting efforts to halt and prevent abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict, in particular efforts to prevent sexual exploitation, trafficking in humans, and violations of applicable international law regarding the recruitment and re-recruitment of child soldiers,

Recalling the particular impact which armed conflict has on women and children, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as on other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, and stressing the protection and assistance needs of all affected civilian populations,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and *underlining* the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

The Security Council

1. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 2005 to its understanding of the issues surrounding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and *takes note of* its conclusions;
2. *Emphasises* the importance of preventing armed conflict and its recurrence, and *stresses in this context* the need for a comprehensive approach through promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for, and protection of, human rights, and in this regard, *urges* the cooperation of Member States and *underlines* the importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach by the principal organs of the United Nations, cooperating with one another and within their respective mandates;
3. *Recalls* that deliberately targeting civilians and other protected persons as such in situations of armed conflict is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, *reiterates* its condemnation in the strongest terms of such practices, and *demand*s that all parties immediately put an end to such practices;
4. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;
5. *Reaffirms also* its condemnation in the strongest terms of all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international obligations with respect in particular to (i) torture and other prohibited treatment, (ii) gender-based and sexual violence, (iii) violence against children, (iv) the recruitment and use of child soldiers, (v) trafficking in humans, (vi) forced displacement, and (vii) the intentional denial of humanitarian assistance, and *demand*s that all parties put an end to such practices;
6. *Demand*s that all parties concerned comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as with the decisions of the Security Council;
7. *Reaffirms* that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, *draws attention* to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and “mixed” criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and *notes* that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims;
8. *Emphasises* in this context the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against

humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law, while recognising, for States in or recovering from armed conflict, the need to restore or build independent national judicial systems and institutions;

9. *Calls on* States that have not already done so to consider ratifying the instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement their obligations under these instruments;
10. *Demands* that all States fully implement all relevant decisions of the Security Council, and in this regard cooperate fully with United Nations peacekeeping missions and country teams in the follow-up and implementation of these resolutions;
11. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning have regard for the special needs of women and children and include specific measures for the protection of civilians including (i) the cessation of attacks on civilians, (ii) the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance, (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, (iv) the facilitation of early access to education and training, (v) the re-establishment of the rule of law, and (vi) the ending of impunity;
12. *Recalls* the prohibition of the forcible displacement of civilians in situations of armed conflict under circumstances that are in violation of parties' obligations under international humanitarian law;
13. *Urges* the international community to provide support and assistance to enable States to fulfill their responsibilities regarding the protection of refugees and other persons protected under international humanitarian law;
14. *Reaffirms* the need to maintain the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps, *stresses* the primary responsibility of States in this regard, and *encourages* the Secretary-General where necessary and in the context of existing peacekeeping operations and their respective mandates, to take all feasible measures to ensure security in and around such camps and of their inhabitants;
15. *Expresses its intention* of continuing its collaboration with the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, and *invites* the Secretary-General to fully associate him from the earliest stages of the planning of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions;
16. *Reaffirms* its practice of ensuring that the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping, political and peacebuilding missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding (i) the protection of civilians, particularly those under imminent threat of physical danger within their zones of operation, (ii) the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance, and (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and *expresses its intention* of ensuring that (i) such mandates include clear guidelines as to what missions can and should do to achieve those goals, (ii) the protection of civilians is given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of the mandates, and (iii) that protection mandates are implemented;
17. *Reaffirms* that, where appropriate, United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions should provide for the dissemination of information about international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and the application of relevant Security Council resolutions;
18. *Underscores* the importance of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR) in the protection of civilians affected by armed conflict, and, in this regard, *emphasises* (i) its support for the inclusion in mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, of specific and effective measures for DDR, (ii) the importance of incorporating such activities into specific peace

- agreements, where appropriate and in consultation with the parties, and (iii) the importance of adequate resources being made available for the full completion of DDR programmes and activities;
19. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children, and *undertakes* to ensure that all peace support operations employ all feasible measures to prevent such violence and to address its impact where it takes place;
 20. *Condemns in equally strong terms* all acts of sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking of women and children by military, police and civilian personnel involved in United Nations operations, *welcomes* the efforts undertaken by United Nations agencies and peacekeeping operations to implement a zero-tolerance policy in this regard, and *requests* the Secretary-General and personnel-contributing countries to continue to take all appropriate action necessary to combat these abuses by such personnel, including through the full implementation without delay of those measures adopted in the relevant General Assembly resolutions based upon the recommendations of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping,
 21. *Stresses* the importance for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence;
 22. *Urges* all those concerned as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to civilians in need of assistance in situations of armed conflict, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets;
 23. *Condemns* all attacks deliberately targeting United Nations and associated personnel involved in humanitarian missions, as well as other humanitarian personnel, *urges* States on whose territory such attacks occur to prosecute or extradite those responsible, and *welcomes* in this regard the adoption on 8 December 2005 by the General Assembly of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;
 24. *Recognises* the increasingly valuable role that regional organisations and other intergovernmental institutions play in the protection of civilians, and *encourages* the Secretary-General and the heads of regional and other intergovernmental organisations to continue their efforts to strengthen their partnership in this regard;
 25. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to refer to the Council relevant information and analysis regarding the protection of civilians where he believes that such information or analysis could contribute to the resolution of issues before it, requests him to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it is seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and encourages him to continue consultations and take concrete steps to enhance the capacity of the United Nations in this regard;
 26. *Notes* that the deliberate targeting of civilians and other protected persons, and the commission of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict, may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, *reaffirms in this regard* its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;
 27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his next report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict within 18 months of the date of this resolution;
 28. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex D: Trauma in victims/survivors of SGBV

Sources:

- Summary compiled using Module 2, SGBV Crime Trauma: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Trauma in a Crime Context, UN Course for Training in the Prevention and Response to SGBV.
- <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/trauma>

Trauma refers to:

- A serious injury or shock to the body, as a result of violence or an accident.
- An emotional wound or shock that creates substantial, lasting damage to the psychological development of a person, often leading to neurosis.
- An event or situation that causes great distress and disruption.

Trauma is often the result of physical and verbal sexual violence or abuse.

Common symptoms include:

- Physical injuries
- Fatigue
- Weight loss/ Weight gain
- In-ability to sleep
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Outbursts
- Fear
- Insecurity
- Hostility
- Unable to participate in investigation
- Memory loss / blocking
- Post-traumatic stress (may include recurring memories of terrifying events, trouble sleeping, and the inability to feel emotions)

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a term that describes a mental health disorder caused, in part, by exposure to one or more traumatic events. This disorder manifests in a number of severe psychological symptoms experienced by those who have been exposed to a life-threatening experience that has had a traumatic effect on them – such as acts of SGBV.

Trauma, experienced:

- Affects each victim differently;
- Provokes different behaviour from different victims;
- May have victims react in a hostile or aggressive way;
- Requires a sensitive and personal approach to the victim;
- Overwhelms the victim's ability to cope with reality and what has happened to her/him;
- Incapacitates the victim's psychological and biological coping mechanisms; and
- Requires professional help and assistance.

Trauma requires of you to:

- Provide a secure and comfortable environment for victims of SGBV – especially during interviewing;
- Take your time before interviewing the victim;
- Involve others in a support capacity (e.g., friend, mother, father);
- Treat the victim with dignity and respect - not as a suspect;
- Don't show signs of disbelief when the victim tells her/his story;
- Immediately stop interviewing the victim if she or he shows signs of trauma; and
- Seek immediate professional help for a victim showing signs of trauma.

Challenging and direct questioning of victims at too early a stage may alienate and re-traumatise the victim.

Annex E: International crimes of SGBV

Source:

- *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Text of the Rome Statute circulated as document A/CONF.183/9 of 17 July 1998 and corrected by the verbal process of 10 November 1998, 12 July 1999, 30 November 1999, 8 May 2000, 17 January 2001 and 16 January 2002. The Statute entered into force on 1 July 2002. http://www.icc-cpi.int/nr/rdonlyres/ea9aeff7-5752-4f84-be94-0a655eb30e16/0/rome_statute_english.pdf*

Crime	Description
Enforced prostitution	The perpetrator caused one or more persons to engage in one or more acts of a sexual nature by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or persons or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment or such person or persons' incapacity to give genuine consent. The perpetrator or another person obtained or expected to obtain pecuniary or other advantage in exchange for or in connection with the acts of a sexual nature.
Enforced sterilisation	The perpetrator deprived one or more persons of biological reproductive capacity. The conduct was neither justified by the medical or hospital treatment of the person or persons concerned nor carried out with their genuine consent.
Forced pregnancy	The perpetrator confined one or more women whom he forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law.
Inhuman treatment	The perpetrator inflicted severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon one or more persons.
Mutilation	The perpetrator subjected one or more persons to mutilation, in particular by permanently disfiguring the person or persons, or by permanently disabling or removing an organ or appendage. The conduct caused death or seriously endangered the physical or mental health of such person or persons. The conduct was neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person or persons concerned nor carried out in such person or persons' interest.
Other forms of sexual violence	The perpetrator committed an act of a sexual nature against one or more persons or caused such person or persons to engage in an act of a sexual nature by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention,

Crime	Description
	psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or persons or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment or such person or persons' incapacity to give genuine consent.
Other inhumane acts	The perpetrator inflicted great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health, by means of an inhumane act.
Outrages on personal dignity	The perpetrator humiliated, degraded or otherwise violated the dignity of one or more persons. The severity of the humiliation, degradation or other violation was of such degree as to be generally recognised as an outrage upon personal dignity.
Persecution	The perpetrator severely deprived, contrary to international law, one or more persons of fundamental rights. The perpetrator targeted such person or persons by reason of the identity of a group or collectively or targeted the group or collectively as such. Such targeting was based on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender... or other grounds that are universally recognised as impermissible under international law.
Rape	The perpetrator invaded the body of a person by conduct resulting in penetration, however slight, of any part of the body of the victim or of the perpetrator with a sexual organ, or of the anal or genital opening of the victim with any object or any other part of the body. The invasion was committed by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment, or the invasion was committed against a person incapable of giving genuine consent.
Sexual slavery	The perpetrator exercised any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over one or more persons, such as by purchasing, selling, lending or bartering such a person or persons, or by imposing on them a similar deprivation of liberty. The perpetrator caused such person or persons to engage in one or more acts of a sexual nature.
Torture	The perpetrator inflicted severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon one or more persons. Such person or persons were in the custody or under the control of the perpetrator. The perpetrator inflicted the pain or suffering for such purposes as: obtaining information or a confession, punishment, intimidation or coercion or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind.

Annex F: The rights of victims/survivors of SGBV

Sources:

- UNODC: *United Nations Criminal Justice Standards for United Nations Police*. 2009. United Nations: New York, Pages 56 to 58.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power* (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex), para. 1.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 4.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 4.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 5; and *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women* (General Assembly resolution 48/104), article 4 (d).
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 6 (a); *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2237, No. 39574), article 6, para. 2 (a); and *Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, para. 4.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 6 (b); *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime* (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2225, No. 39574), article 25, para. 3; *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2349, No. 42146), article 32, para. 5; and *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, article 6, para. 2 (b).
- *Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, para. 4.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, paras. 14 and 15; and *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, article 6, para. 3.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, paras. 3 and 17; *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, article 25, para. 1; *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, article 6, para. 4; and *United Nations Convention against Corruption*, article 32.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 6 (d).
- *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, article 6, para. 1; *United Nations Convention against Corruption*, article 32, para. 2; and *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, article 24, para. 2.
- *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, para. 6 (d).
- *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*, article 4 (g); *Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, para. 4; and *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, article 6, para. 5.

- 1) Victims must be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity.

- 2) Victims are entitled to access to mechanisms for justice and to prompt redress for the harm they have suffered.
- 3) Victims must be informed of their rights to seek redress through such mechanisms.
- 4) Victims must be informed of their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases.
- 5) Victims must be allowed to present and have considered their views and concerns at appropriate stages of the proceedings. In particular, victims of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment must have access to any hearing and must be entitled to present evidence.
- 6) Victims must receive the necessary material, medical, psychological and social assistance and must be informed of the availability of health and social services and other relevant assistance.
- 7) In providing assistance to victims, attention should be given to victims who have special needs because of the nature of the harm inflicted on them, such as trafficked persons, or because of factors such as gender, age, disability, ethnic or social origin, or cultural beliefs or practices.
- 8) Measures must be taken to minimise inconvenience to victims and to protect their privacy.
- 9) In particular, in appropriate cases, the privacy and identity of particular categories of victims, such as child victims and victims of trafficking in persons, should be protected through the adoption of special measures.
- 10) Measures must be taken to ensure the safety of victims as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf from intimidation and retaliation.
- 11) In particular, all appropriate measures must be taken to promote the physical safety of victims of violence against women, torture or ill-treatment, corruption, organised crime and trafficking in persons.

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