



Module 3 – MONUSCO



Instructor Notes And Guidance



How to use this pack

1. This pack has been developed as a resource for trainers who are running the MONUSCO Scenario-based Exercises (SBEs) on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). The training pack contains 5 scenario-based exercises and 4 Snap Situations.

2. The **Scenarios are conceived for a detailed analysis of critical CRSV situations**, each of them consists of a one page hand out that participants are given to work on in groups of five to eight people. They are tasked with preparing a 10 minute presentation back to the plenary, which will be followed by a general discussion and de-brief. There is some flexibility around the timing of these exercises and snap situations (depending on whether they are delivered as part of a broader training module or in a stand-alone format, and depending on how detailed the discussions on each scenario and snap situation should be and obviously depending on the audience), but they will probably take between 1.5 and 2.5 hours to deliver. In addition, **previous knowledge of the UN Core Pre-deployment training Materials and Protection of Civilians Materials is mandatory and essential.**

This will be broken down as follows:

- Introduction 15 minutes
- Scenario planning exercise 60 – 90 minutes
- Presentations and de-brief 30 - 60 minutes

3. The scenario-based exercises can be cut or reduced if the scenarios are delivered as part of a broader training course, but more time should be allotted to an advanced course, to allow for more detailed discussion. The scenarios and snap situations can either be run in conjunction with the complete training package (Reading modules, Conceptual training modules “Ppts”), or with light training materials (five lesson plans) designed specifically to be used for induction training. The latter consists of:

- **Scenario-Based Exercises and Snap Situations;**
- **Instructor Notes and Guidance;**

4. The scenarios are intended to provide a practical setting to explore the set of issues related to combatting and addressing CRSV. Participants need to decide what actions to take at different levels, but also to understand the context of their actions for the mission as a whole (operational level). They need to plan and implement actions, understand the impact of this within the overall context of the whole UN operation and be able to coordinate with other actors to ensure a synchronized response. As pre-deployment training, most of the scenarios are mainly aimed at the military, but all involve integrated planning between all the different elements of the mission. It is particularly important for all components of the mission to have a common understanding of the circumstances under which MONUSCO troops may be used to deter Sexual Violence attacks on civilians and in what circumstances they would be permitted to use force. It is important to understand that better training results will be achieved if the audience is comprised of military, police and civilian personnel. If the participants are exclusively military, civilian or police, the trainer/facilitator should remind them to factor the role of other mission components into their planning. This does not involve role-playing, but is intended to ensure that they think about all elements of the mission, rather than just their own professional discipline. Member States are encouraged to bring civilian representatives to the training sessions (from the UN Country Team, ICRC, NGOs etc.).



5. These Instructor Guidance Notes are intended to bring out learning points from the exercise and emphasize certain issues. They are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of the issues contained in each scenario and hopefully more points will emerge during the discussion amongst the participants themselves. For some of the scenarios, there is no clearly right or wrong answer and the most important point will be for participants to have understood the dilemmas that the mission is facing and the constraints that it is operating under.

6. The trainer/facilitator should encourage interactive discussion amongst the participants and reflection on learning points that have come out of the modules rather than adopt a directive approach. Most groups of adults learn far more from discussing things amongst themselves than from sitting passively to listen to lectures. The trainer/facilitator should, therefore, use these notes to prompt questions and only interject if participants miss important issues, misunderstand things or state something that is clearly wrong. The trainer/facilitator should see his or her task as being to guide a boat with a rudder rather than to drive a car with a steering wheel.

Which Advanced Scenarios to use?

7. Despite the fact that the training is more focused on military and police audiences, all of the scenarios are aimed at the Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels and all contain CRSV issues. Since the scenarios are all based on real incidents, they contain considerable detail and the trainer/facilitator should ensure that groups have sufficient time to read them through before starting their discussions. Each scenario contains a sufficient number of issues to be run over one or two hours and the easiest way to divide them into levels of complexity is to allow more time for the more advanced scenarios to allow more points to come out in the discussions and de-briefs. The table below gives a rough division of the scenarios by target and level of complexity, but different audiences may respond to each scenario differently. The facilitator/trainer should read them all through and decide which to use.

8. The scenarios have also been designed so that two or more can be run in conjunction with one another. To avoid repetition, much of the detail provided in the Instructor Guidance Notes to the earlier scenarios is not repeated in the later ones.

The trainer/facilitator should, therefore, read the whole of these Guidance Notes as some of the information given for one scenario will be relevant to others.

9. Although the scenarios are set in a fictional country, all of the information contained within them is based on real incidents and challenges which have confronted the UN mission in combatting and addressing CRSV within its POC and CRSV mandate. Since there will probably not be time to run more than two or three scenarios in any course, the trainer/facilitator could consider giving out the one-page descriptions as hand-outs to participants. Some of the scenarios contain inter-related information and so after participants have completed an exercise based on one, the trainer/facilitator could give them another as a hand-out to reflect upon this as well.



Guidance Notes for Scenarios

The trainer/facilitator should always keep in mind that the following is just a suggestion, as, for some scenarios and snap situations; there is no clearly right or wrong answer. The suggestions are intended to guide and assist facilitators in their discussion and interaction with all participants in order to bring out the most important points. Therefore suggestion provided are for some of the scenarios/ snap situations and not necessary for all of them.

Scenario 1: Rape of a Minor at a Checkpoint

Assessment of the Situation.

One of the six grave violations against children has been committed by unidentified armed personnel deployed at a nearby checkpoint (illegal) and the girl requires immediate medical help. The patrol has the capacity to immediately respond to the incident.

Response by the Patrol Commander.

- a. Secure the area and provide immediate assistance to the survivor (safety, first aid, food, water, and clothing).
- b. Carry out preliminary enquiry to fulfil reporting requirements.
- c. Report up chain of command and to SWPA and CPA in parallel.
- d. Ask for immediate medical evacuation (ambulance or by helicopter) to provide additional medical support.
- e. Patrol may immediately act to apprehend and detain the alleged/suspected perpetrators of rape. Patrol is authorised to search, disarm, detain and hand over the perpetrators as per RoE.
- f. Leave a detachment for the safety and security of the survivor and tactically advance to the checkpoint.
- g. Isolate and secure the area of checkpoint.
- h. Call out/engage with the leader of the armed men in the checkpoint to:
 - a. Establish their identity;
 - b. Voluntarily disarm/surrender weapons;
 - c. Ask the persons to own-up who had committed the heinous crime of raping the child
- i. Irrespective of the identity of the perpetrators (whether part of the FARDC or rebel groups), the patrol is required to respond.
- j. If the alleged perpetrators do not surrender/disarm voluntarily, direct military action to detain them can be taken. Permission should be sought from the Company Commander if possible
- k. As far as possible, key leaders of the FARDC/rebel group concerned can be engaged concurrently for taking the perpetrators into custody.
- l. If alleged perpetrators use force or display intentions to use force, force may be used, including deadly force, as per RoE.
- m. Maintain confidentiality and anonymity of the survivor; obtain informed consent for??, ensure escort by a family member or social worker, provide transport up to the service provider.

Response by Company Commander.

- a. Arrange for medical evacuation.
- b. Coordinate with SWPA for survivor assistance as per Missions referral arrangement.
- c. Dispatch reinforcement if required.



- d. Engage with FARDC/Rebel Group Commanders at the local level to take the alleged perpetrators into custody.
- e. Ensure/guide the patrol to respond to the situation as per RoE. Provide permission for use of force, if need be.
- f. Recommend to the Battalion HQ for engaging the FARDC/rebel group leadership as applicable to ensure that the alleged perpetrators are brought to justice (through civil or military justice).
- g. Request for UNPOL experts to assist in the process.

Response at the Higher HQ.

- a. Engage key leaders to bring the perpetrators to justice.
- b. Carry out advocacy and engagement to cease violations and stop deploying illegal checkpoints.
- c. Coordinate immediate dispatch of a Joint Investigation Team (JIT), under the human rights component lead.
- d. Process with host law enforcement agencies to fast track the judicial process.
- e. Ensure the survivor is provided necessary support as per SOP, including in coordination with State authorities.
- f. Institute preventive measures at the Mission level and engage other actors in taking proactive steps to prevent such incidents in future.

Scenario 2: Sexual Violence in and Around Market Place

Assessment of the Situation.

There is ongoing sexual violence in and around Village Muta. Two girls and four women have been raped and of which two girls are under the custody of an unidentified armed group (probably FDLR).

Company Commander's Reaction.

- a. Report the matter up chain of command and to the SWPA and CPA.
- b. Provide immediate assistance to the four survivors.
- c. Obtain more information from the woman who escaped the rape attempt to identify the armed group and their probable location.
- d. Ask for additional reinforcements and aerial recce to locate the perpetrators.
- e. Plan and launch an operation to extricate/rescue the abducted girls and to detain the perpetrators.
- f. Dispatch a QRT to the camp/known area of the armed group that abducted the girls to prevent them from escaping.
- g. Sidestep other patrols/mobile elements to prevent the armed persons escaping and tactically deploy the QRT/other additional forces.
- h. Negotiate with the leader of the armed group for obtaining the release of the abducted girls and to detain the alleged perpetrators.
- i. Inform the local police and the Commander of FARDC to facilitate the release of the girls and to take into custody the alleged perpetrators.
- j. Ask higher HQ (Battalion/Sector/Force HQ) to engage with FDLR/armed group leadership either directly or through interlocutors.



Actions at the Higher HQ Level.

- a. Engage with host State authorities (in particular FARDC commanders) and the FDLR leadership to obtain release and to bring to justice the perpetrators of CRSV.
- b. Provide additional reinforcements, information and aerial recce support.
- c. Coordinate information and responses with other actors in the field.
- d. Ask host State to replace the local FARDC commander and to ensure accountability and responsiveness of State law enforcement agencies and security institutions to address protection challenges.

Preventive Measures.

- a. Carry out hotspot mapping to identify vulnerable areas.
- b. Ensure enduring presence in identified vulnerable areas through active patrolling, mobile detachments, TOBs, etc.
- c. Escort women and girls to market/for subsistence activities in vulnerable areas.
- d. Declare markets and adjoining areas as weapons-free zone.
- e. Assist the communities to modify mobility patterns.
- f. Provide protection on the routes frequented by civilians.
- g. Dominate the area through physical presence, proactive posture and, where required, through direct military actions against armed groups.
- h. Carry out advocacy and constructive engagement with the local Police Commanders, FARDC Commanders, FDLR Commanders and key leaders of the community to prevent incidents and enhance security.

Scenario 3: Mass Rape in a Village

Assessment of Situation.

This is a grave case of human rights abuse that would seem to reach the threshold of a war crime, as described in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Considering the FDLR's record of committing atrocities in eastern DRC, there is reason to believe that they will attack other villages in the future. It is important to deter groups like the FDLR and establish the UN's credibility with the local population and the international community.

Actions by the Company Commander:

- a. Report through chain of command and in parallel to the SWPA.
- b. Engage with local FARDC commander.
- c. Secure the area and preserve evidence.
- d. Assist survivors/injured, if any.
- e. Mobilise additional troops.
- f. Ask for additional reinforcements.
- g. Obtain information to track the offenders.

Actions at Battalion Level.

- a. Reinforce the area with Battalion reserves, QRTs etc.



- b. Plan and prepare for direct military action against the offenders.
- c. Engage with FDLR leadership if feasible to identify and obtain surrender of the offenders.
- d. Ensure hot pursuit of the offenders.
- e. Locate, contain, identify and disarm.
- f. Assist bringing perpetrators to justice once captured, including handing over to local judiciary authorities or temporary detention until a hand-over is possible.
- g. In case the situation escalates, neutralise the offenders as per RoE.

Actions at the Mission HQ.

- a. Reinforce the location with additional troops (SF/QRF/Force Reserves etc.) and Force multipliers (Attack Helicopters, UAS, etc.).
- b. Inform DPKO/DFS and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG).
- c. SRSG and FC to decide immediate response measures (including disarming and detaining the perpetrators especially if it is clear that FARDC is in no position to undertake action, and that joint action is not a viable option.).
- d. Organise assistance (provision of basic amenities) to the affected/traumatised civilians,
- e. Inform the DRC authorities in advance of the operation.

Mission Components to be involved. Discuss military action with relevant Mission components, including human rights and rule of law, and possibly humanitarian agencies in view of possible repercussions against the population after military actions are completed.

Measures to prevent such incidents. Consider various deterrent tasks, including through visible presence, night patrols, Mobile Operating Bases (MOBs), and helicopter operations. Establish a presence of peacekeepers to prevent retaliation against local population and UN/NGO personnel.

Early-warning systems for remote villages. Consider what alarm systems may be available to remote communities in volatile areas to alert the Mission of a possible attack, including the sounding of church bells, use of mobile phones or High Frequency (HF) radios, alternative distress call systems, or the setting up of village vigilance committees. The UN Force must link those systems to the use of quick reaction forces (QRF).

Scenario 4: Alleged Mass Rape

Assessment of the Situation.

A mass rape is alleged to have taken place in Village Hisha. The incident was not reported by the local communities. The incident must be verified, investigated and perpetrators must be prosecuted.

Actions at COB Level.

- a. Report about the incident through chain of command and to the SWPA (in parallel).
- b. Deploy a QRT to reassure the local communities.
- c. Coordinate and provide survivor assistance as per referral arrangements (by maintaining confidentiality and anonymity). Ensure administration of PEP within 72 hours.
- d. Activate the information network/sources/CLAs/CAN, etc. to acquire actionable intelligence.
- e. Engage with local communities (key leaders, women and children, youth, etc.) to verify the incident.



- f. Ask the Battalion/Sector/Force/Mission HQ to deploy a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) to carry out investigation into the alleged mass rape.
- g. In addition, deploy a Joint Protection Team to further understand security concerns and to design protection measures.
- h. Carry out proactive operations to locate, identify, disarm, detain and hand over the alleged perpetrators.
- i. Engage with local FDLR Commanders to establish facts and to take into custody the alleged perpetrators.
- j. Engage and assist host State local law enforcement and security agencies to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Response at the Higher HQ Level.

- a. Obtain additional information through multiple sources. The information received from the health centre needs to be further verified and corroborated.
- b. Coordinate responses with other stakeholders and partners.
- c. Engage with host State authorities to take action against FDLR for the alleged crimes (investigation and prosecution).
- d. Institute political and operational measures to reign in FDLR.
- e. Deploy a Joint Investigation Team to further investigate the incident and to bring the perpetrators to justice.
- f. Coordinate/organise large scale survivor assistance (depending on the numbers involved).

Reporting by the Local Communities.

Evidently, the incident of Mass rape was not reported to the UN peacekeepers. The incident came to light only through the local health clinic, where (possibly) the survivors have reported with associated health issues. It indicates the following:

- a. The local communities/people are scared of reporting (probably due to continued presence of FDLR in the area).
- b. Improve cross cultural communication.
- c. The communities fear stigma and shame and fear further retribution by the perpetrators.
- d. The communities do not have trust and confidence in the local governmental authorities, including police (or state institutions are defunct or ineffective).
- e. Possibly, the locals are not comfortable to report the matter to the UN peacekeepers (lack of trust or fear of perpetrators).

Measures to Instil Confident and Trust.

- a. Community engagement and interaction in understanding security concerns and to design specific protection measures.
- b. Enduring presence in vulnerable areas, proactive presence (through static and mobile operational activities), deterrent posture and credible response to protection challenges.
- c. Advocacy and political engagement with host State authorities and potential perpetrators.
- d. Deployment of JIT and JPT.
- e. Establishment of CAN, local alarm schemes, village defence committees, day and night watch schemes, etc.



- f. Providing a safe and secure environment in which the local communities can carry out their daily chores without fear.

Scenario 5: Attempted Rape

Assessment of the Situation.

Four armed men are attempting to rape a woman and a girl in front of the UN peacekeepers. Immediate response to save the woman and girls need to be taken. There are frequent incidents of violence including CRSV.

Response by the Engineer Section Commander.

- a. The Section Commander must immediately organise the section to rush to the incident site tactically, while yelling at the armed men to stop the attempted rape.
- b. Report on radio to the Platoon Commander.
- c. The aim would be twofold:
 - i. Obtain release of the woman and girl from the clutches of armed men.
 - ii. Apprehend, disarm and detain the armed men for the sexual violence.
- d. Whether the armed men are from FARDC or other rebel armed groups, action must be taken.
- e. Where possible and necessary, engagement with FARDC and rebel armed group leadership at appropriate level may be carried out.

Response by the Platoon Commander.

- a. Inform the Company Commander and the SPWA/CPA.
- b. Ask for additional reinforcement.
- c. Guide the Section Commander.
- d. Reorganise security of the platoon in the interim.

Response at Company and Higher HQ Level.

- a. Deploy a QRT as reinforcement to support the Engineer Patrol.
- b. Ask Higher HQ to deploy a Temporary Operation Base (TOB).
- c. Carry out mobile operations in the area to improve security situation, deter perpetrators and assist host State to bring to justice all offenders.
- d. Carry out advocacy and constructive engagement with the FARDC and various armed groups operating in the area to cease violation and to foster accountability.
- e. Engage with local communities (Local teachers, village elders, female groups, and priests, etc.) to understand security concerns and design specific protection measures (CAN, local alarm, early-warning, defence committees, day/night watch, etc.).
- f. Engage with State law enforcement and security agencies to enhance State presence and authority and where required assist in capacity building.

Guidance Notes for Snap Situations:

As a reminder, suggestions are intended to guide and assist facilitators in their discussion and interaction with all participants in order to bring out the most important points.



Snap Situation 1: Sexual Violence by Armed Group Elements

Assessment of the Situation.

FFFI (which has many local sympathisers), split in small groups are committing HR violations, including CRSV.

Mission/Force HQ Responses.

- a. Deploy a TOB/MOB immediately to the area (may establish a COB in due course, if security situation so demands, under UN Military lead).
- b. Establish contact with the armed group leadership either directly or through interlocutors and carry out advocacy/political engagement.
- c. Ask the armed group to cease violations and join the DDR programmes.
- d. Deploy a JPT to identify security concerns and design protection measures (SPOCA/SWPA/CPA/HRO/GA, etc.).
- e. Deploy a JIT to carry out investigations into HR and CRSV violations (Human Rights lead).
- f. Assist host State law enforcement authorities to verify and investigate the incidents, assist the survivors, identify and arrest alleged perpetrators, and prosecute to end impunity.
- g. Assist/coordinate community protection measures.
- h. Since there are many sympathisers in the communities/local population, engagement of civil society is vital (lead by Civil Affairs).
- i. Local NGOs and RO/IOs as well as UNCT presence can be useful in engaging with the civil society and other rebel groups operating in the area.
- j. In addition to JPT and JIT, CLAs and CAN will also be useful.
- k. UNPOL can assist in mentoring and capacity building of the local police.

Snap Situation 2: Prevailing Insecurity

Assessment of the Situation.

Reportedly a rape has been committed, civilians are feeling insecure, militia men are operating with impunity and people want UN to take action.

Suggested Response.

- a. The COB Commander, in the presence of female peacekeepers, must hear-out the local woman and understand the situation clearly.
- b. A patrol (mobile or foot-based depending on security situation and distance) can be detailed to escort the local woman to her house.
- c. Verify the information on rape of the neighbour of the local woman and take appropriate action to provide survivor assistance as per referral arrangements. Escort the survivor to the nearest health centre/service provider (including designated NGO).
- d. Maintain confidentiality and anonymity.
- e. Ensure that enduring presence is maintained on the route/routes to the village to protect women and girls and to prevent waylaying.
- f. Carry out proactive military operations to dominate/sanitise the area, disarm and detain militia men; and assist in prosecution of alleged perpetrators.
- g. Engage with local community (key leaders, women and children) through CLAs and directly at the platoon and company commanders' level to improve local security measures.



- h. NGOs can provide information, early-warning, social workers and may provide survivor assistance (if designated).

Snap Situation 3: Report of Sexual Violence

Assessment of the Situation.

An armed group (strength unknown) whose members are alleged to have committed CRSV will be visiting the area at night. National army is reluctant to bring them to justice. No concrete evidence exists other than NGO's report.

Suggested Responses.

- a. Usually COB commanders can and must interact with all actors in a conflict zone. However, while engaging with humanitarian actors, UN peacekeepers must respect humanitarian principles.
- b. Information sharing at the national/country level, provincial/regional level and local levels will be based on established "information sharing protocols".
- c. The information provided by the NGO should be welcome, and if required, further interaction may be coordinated.
- d. If mandated, and based on CONOPS, OPORD and ROE, the COB Commander can initiate actions to disarm, detain and hand over the alleged perpetrators (if there is a reasonable belief that the visiting armed group has committed CRSV).
- e. CLAs, CAN, other civilian sources, as well as monitoring and surveillance assets must be activated to acquire accurate information on the strength, intention and activities of the visiting armed group.
- f. Small patrols can be deployed to keep the area under observation clandestinely without alerting the armed group.
- g. Once the armed group has entered a house/building/settled in an area, the COB Commander can launch QRT to prevent their escape and negotiate their disarming/surrender. In specific instances, the QRT/troops can carry out cordon and search operations – to identify, disarm/confiscate the weapons, detain and handover the perpetrators to designated authorities/State law enforcement agencies.
- h. If the information is scanty and un-verified, the village can be kept under discrete surveillance (including through the CLAs) and respond rapidly to any attempt to commit HR violations/CRSV.
- i. The personnel of the armed group can be motivated to join the DDR programmes (identified perpetrators will face judicial process, since on CRSV violations, there is no amnesty).
- j. Once cordoned, the local security and law enforcement agencies can be involved in invoking due process of law (arrest and prosecution of perpetrators). Remember, in most cases (unless otherwise specified or operationally necessitated) host State law enforcement and security agencies (as appropriate) must be involved in the process (respecting the primary responsibility of the host State in protection and prosecution).
- k. Use of force will be a last resort.



Snap Situation 4: Assistance to an NGO

Assessment of the Situation.

NGO providing medical support in a village (including to aid rape survivors) is requesting unobtrusive security cover. Reportedly incidents of rape have taken place, which are unreported/under reported and under responded.

Suggested Responses.

- a. COB Commander can provide security cover to the NGO effort to provide medical support to the local population.
- b. However, the request must be processed through chain of command.
- c. The security cover can be unobtrusive (provide area security cover).
- d. Humanitarian principles (OCHA) must be respected (humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence).