Prevention & Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

Role of UN Military Units & Sub-Units
"Our military, police and civilian personnel in the field are playing critical roles in addressing conflict-related sexual violence. But, we can and we must do more-one incident of sexual violence is one incident too many."

Ms Ameerah Haq
Former Under-Secretary-General for Field Support
Aim

To train & sensitise commanders & units/sub-units in executing UN-oriented and effective tactical responses to CRSV threats.
Learning Outcomes

Understand:

- The role of Units and Sub-Units in prevention and response to CRSV;
- The tactics, techniques and procedures in application of the Mission Essential Tasks (MET) in the context of CRSV.
- The modalities of supporting mission efforts and assistance to UN agencies;
- The methodology and focus areas for Unit/Sub-Unit training
SCOPE

• Military’s Approaches to address CRSV.
• Application of Mission Essential Tasks
• Preventive Measures.
• Response Measures.
• Do’s and Don’ts in addressing CRSV.
Comprehensive approach to addressing CRSV includes:

- Prevention of incidents of SV
- Constructive engagement with all parties
- Assistance to survivors
- Prosecution of perpetrators

Whole of mission effort but Military is often the 1st responder
UN Military’s Approaches to Address CRSV

- Mainstreaming
- Accountability
- Analysis
- Coordination
- Prevention
- Response
- Female Military Peacekeepers
- Focal Points
Mission Essential Tasks (MET)

Core MET
- Patrolling
- OP
- Cordon & Search
- Situational Awareness
- Outreach & Engagement

Other MET
- Disarmament & Demobilisation
- Assets Protection
- Evacuation
- Joint Operations
- Detention
- Extraction
- Buffer Zone

Prevention & Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
Patrolling

- Gather information/monitor violations/escort women & girls.
- Static, mobile & roving patrols.
- Joint patrols.
- Enduring presence.
- Pre-empt, deter, prevent & respond.
- Unconventional space, time & mode.
- Capabilities – Rapid response, night vision, etc.
- Mixed teams.
- Reporting & survivor assistance.
- Outreach & engagement.
- IDP/refugee camps.
Observation Post

- Vigilant & visible presence.
- Monitoring & surveillance of vulnerable areas, threats to civilians & perpetrator activities.
- Recognise early-warning indicators of potential, impending or ongoing SV.
- Observe, record & report.
- Identify trends, patterns & manifestations.
- Assist in prevention & response to CRSV.
- Temporary OPs.
- Coordination.
- Survivor assistance.
Control movement.

Monitor mobility patterns.

Observe/obtain information/provide early-warning.

Authorised to search, detain & confiscate.

Assist prevention & response actions.

Databanks, billboards, search & detention areas.

Modus Operandi.
Outreach & Engagement

- Targeted at parties to the conflict, host State authorities (civil, military & police), local communities & SV perpetrators.
- Address remote & inaccessible areas.
- Shape attitudes & behaviour.
- Key leader engagement.
- Generate trust & confidence.
- Develop joint strategies and design preventive & response measures.
- Coordination.
Situational Awareness

- Information on threats, perpetrators & vulnerabilities.
- Monitor mobility patterns.
- Early-warning to prevent, pre-empt or respond.
- Support MARA.
- Set PIR, Information collection plans & indicators.
- Tasking of human, electronic & operational resources.
- Coordination & sharing.
- Databank.
Cordon & Search

- Save victims, apprehend offenders, confiscate weapons or obtain evidence.
- Information driven operations.
- Respect local culture & traditions.
- Community management.
- Female participation.
- Interpreters.
- Coordinate.
- Maintain record.
- Detain & hand-over.

07/02/2017

Prevention & Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

DPKO & DFS/ ITS

UN-CRSV STM/ 1st Edition – 2017
Extraction of SV Victims

- Save from illegal detention & torture.
- Information driven operations.
- Commanders direct involvement.
- Additional Resources.
- Coordination.
- Cordon, negotiate & use force if necessary.
- Detain & hand-over perpetrators.
- Preserve evidence.
- Provide survivor assistance.
Detention of SV Offenders

- Authorised to search & detain.
- Handle in accordance with legal provisions.
- Report through command channel & DFO immediately.
  - Written report within 36 hours.
- Handover to law enforcement agencies at the earliest.
  - Within 48 hours, further extendable to 72 hours.
- Follow procedures.
  - Notify, record, inform, medical, safety, transfer, detention cells & hand-over.
Preventive Measures

- Protective-Grid
- Constructive Engagement and Advocacy
- Conflict Mitigation
- Engagement of Local Women
- Community Support
- QIPs
Preventive Measures (cont’d)

- Monitoring & Reporting
- Presence and Proactive Posturing
- Preemptive Interventions
- Escorts
- Safe Areas
- DSR/DDR
- Physical Security
### Response Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Patrolling</th>
<th>Disarming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Military Action</td>
<td>Detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordon and Search</td>
<td>Survivor Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraction</td>
<td>Consolidation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do’s and Don’ts in Addressing CRSV

Do's:

• Be a ‘Role Model’;
• Respect the dignity and confidentiality of the survivor;
• Document/record the incident and preserve evidence;
• Obtain necessary information for reporting of the incident (if possible). Actionable information that can prevent further HR violations/CRSV must be responded to immediately;
Do's (continued):

- Report on chain of command **AND** to the designated WPA/CPA;
- Assist and protect the survivor(s) and witnesses as required;
- Obtain **informed consent** from the survivor (on whom to inform, which service provider to be approached, etc.);
- Follow ‘**Referral Arrangements**’ for transfer and handover of the survivor to the designated service provider;
Do's (continued):

• Follow detention procedures in handling perpetrators;

• In case of doubt, assume SV has taken place;

• Follow ROE and principles of Use of Force. Ensure command and control, restraint, maturity and discretion; and,

• Do No Harm/Avoid collateral damages.
Do's and Don’ts in Addressing CRSV

Don'ts:

• Do NOT interview the survivor(s) or investigate the incident (it will be done by the authorised officials);

• Do NOT follow up (it is the responsibility of HR officers and the WPAs);

• No action, such as informing local authorities, should be taken without confirming with WPAs/CPAs; and

• Do NOT reveal the particulars of the survivor (maintain confidentiality and anonymity - name, details of the family, village, personal identification, photos, not to be reflected in reports, etc.).
UN military peacekeepers addressing CRSV are:

a. Authorised to:
   i. Prevent and respond to all forms of SV, remembering that women and girls are particularly at risk of CRSV;
   ii. Search, disarm and detain CRSV perpetrators; and
   iii. Use force, including deadly force in combating CRSV.

b. To be conversant with:
   i. The guidelines on advocacy with the parties to the conflict to end/prevent CRSV;
   ii. Gender-specific CRSV early-warning indicators; and,
   iii. Referral pathways to assist survivors.
UN military peacekeepers addressing CRSV are to:

c. **Carry out proactive** and targeted community engagement with the local populace, including with local women and girls, women leaders and women’s organisations.

d. **Support WPAs** in MARA.

e. **Maintain a parallel reporting channel** with designated WPA.

f. Support other Mission components in addressing CRSV.
Conclusion

• Military peacekeepers play a vital role in the protection of women and children as part of its mandated task of protecting civilians.
• They must be sensitive to CRSV threats and respond with the seriousness it deserves.
• Since combating SV is a unique obligation of the military peacekeepers, it is imperative that the tactics, techniques and procedures be oriented and systematized to also address CRSV threats and challenges optimally.
• Military peacekeepers must always be approachable, accessible and responsive to the vulnerable population and help women to protect their lives and livelihoods.
Thank You