



Module 5 – UNMISS



Instructor Notes And Guidance



How to use this pack

1. This pack has been developed as a resource for trainers who are running the UNMISS Scenario-based Exercises (SBEs) on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). The training pack contains 5 scenario-based exercises and 10 Snap Situations.

2. The **Scenarios are conceived for a detailed analysis of critical CRSV situations**, each of them consist 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, **the 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 a 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. By being 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 UNMISS 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 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 right or wrong answer. The suggestions are intended to guide and assist facilitators in their discussion and interaction with all participants in order to come out with the most important points. Therefore the suggestions provided are for some of the scenarios/ snap situations, and not necessary for all of them.

Scenario 1: White Army Raid

Scene 1.

Assessment of the Situation.

A large group of Nuer White Army is preparing to attack the Murle population in Pibor as a retribution for a cattle raid and killing of Nuer men. If not prevented in time, large scale casualties and human rights violations, including CRSV are expected.

Immediate Actions at Company Level.

- a. Initiate pre-emptive deployment of a QRT between Likuangole and Pibor.
- b. Carry out active patrolling to reassure local Murle population.
- c. Ask Battalion HQ the following:
 - i. Additional reinforcement from the battalion and Force Reserves.
 - ii. Aerial recce by helicopter to ascertain Nuer White Army Concentration.
 - iii. Show of force and will through periodic sorties of attack helicopters.
- d. Carry out advocacy and constructive engagement of all parties/communities that UN troops are present and no violence will be tolerated.

Courses of Action.

- a. Pre-emptive deployment to prevent the attack.
- b. Preventive operational activities (active patrolling, monitoring and surveillance, establishment of CPs, OPs, etc., deployment of MILOBs, JPT, additional CLAs, etc.).
- c. Providing a safe and secure environment in the area.
- d. In case the threat manifests, initiate direct military actions, including use of force as per RoE.

Protection Measures.

- a. Deploy a JPT to design comprehensive security measures.
- b. Engage with local Murle community (including women and children) to organise self-protection measures.
- c. Engage with Nuer community to prevent the attack.
- d. Bring both Nuer and Murle community chieftains/leaders for reconciliation and rapprochement (including through negotiation and mediation).
- e. Assure both communities that UN shall assist host State authorities to bring to justice the alleged offenders/perpetrators.
- f. Engage with host State law enforcement and security agencies to institute preventive measures.
- g. If required plans to be made to shift vulnerable people to safe areas.



Assistance from HQ/Neighbouring Units.

- a. Additional reinforcement, including Force Reserve.
- b. Recce Flight and attack Helicopter.
- c. Additional information and deployment of surveillance assets.
- d. Engagement of Host State authorities and community leaders.
- e. Side-stepping / re-positioning of UN military and Police assets.
- f. Deploy JPT to engage warring parties to find reconciliation.

Proactive Measures.

- a. Enduring presence in vulnerable areas, proactive military operations to deter violators/offenders/ armed groups, etc., and credible responses to potential/impending threats.
- b. Finding local solutions to inter-community conflicts (cattle raid, etc.) through advocacy and constructive engagement.
- c. Promote reconciliation and rapprochement.
- d. Assist in capacity building and extension of State authorities.

Scene 2.

Assessment of the Situation.

The attack on Pibor is imminent or has commenced. All efforts must be taken to prevent the attack and protect the people in Pibor.

Suggested Responses.

- a. UN peacekeepers must take all necessary actions to prevent the attack from taking place.
- b. Based on early-warnings of impending attack, following actions may be taken immediately:
 - i. Alert and re-position all operational detachments.
 - ii. Activate all electronic surveillance and night vision devices.
 - iii. Inform and alert the civilian population about the movement/activities of potential attackers through CLAs/other sources.
 - iv. Firing of flares/illumination rounds, movement of vehicles/APCs, helicopter (if it has night flying capability), firing in the air, yelling by the people, etc. can impose caution and deterrence.
 - v. Engage with key leaders (particularly of Nuer tribe) to stop further advance/prevent attack.
 - vi. Build up additional troops in the area.
- c. If the attack is imminent, and if there is a reasonable belief to establish hostile intent, all military/police peacekeepers must be prepared to take direct military action as per ROE.
- d. Use of force, including deadly force is authorised.
- e. Where feasible, State authorities must be co-opted to jointly address the challenge.

Measures that Could have Prevented White Army Attack.

- a. Advocacy and engagement with Nuer Tribe leaders (and with White Army Leaders if possible).
- b. Negotiation, mediation and reconciliation efforts.
- c. Reassuring both communities and assisting host State to bring to justice the offenders.
Proactive operations (enduring presence, proactive posture, credible responses).



Scenario 2: Murle Revenge Attack

Assessment of the Situation.

Information and early-warning indicators points to an impending revenge attack on Nuer population of Pierri Village by approximately 200-300 Murle youth; with an aim of killing, looting, raping and cattle rustling. Apparently the Nuer inhabitants are unaware of the impending attack. Although the time available to respond is short, immediate action by UN peacekeepers to prevent the attack and protect people is warranted.

Immediate Action.

- a. Alert all operational detachments operating outside the COB.
- b. Acquire additional information through various sources and verify obtained information.
- c. Dispatch Company QRT (on vehicles/APCs) immediately to Pierri.
- d. Sidestep other mobile detachments to interpose between Pierri and Laor.
- e. Engage with key leaders of Laor to ascertain ground realities and to prevent violence.
- f. Engage with key leaders of Pierri (without causing alarm) to prepare for a possible attack.
- g. Report on Chain of Command, as well as to SPOCA and SWPA. Discuss courses of action.
- h. Ask for additional reinforcement from the HQ.

Courses of Action.

- a. Deploy a QRT to protect Pierri.
- b. Deploy a mobile detachment between Pierri and Laor to prevent/Pre-empt the attack.
- c. Activate all sources of information acquisition and deploy radars, sensors, optical surveillance devises.
- d. Warn Nuer and Murle communities that their activities are being monitored, violations reported and perpetrators will be brought to justice.
- e. Involve key leaders to negotiate, mediate and promote reconciliation.
- f. Build additional troops to deter attackers or to respond appropriately when the attack materialises.

Protecting Women, Children and Elderly.

- a. Support community's self-protection arrangements.
- b. Establish early-warning and local alarm schemes.
- c. Shift/evacuate vulnerable sections to safe areas.
- d. Support in movement control.
- e. Have enduring UN military presence.

Support from Battalion/Higher HQ and Neighbouring Units.

- a. Additional reinforcement of troops/Force Reserves.
- b. Aviation assets – for recce, airlift of reserves, attack helicopters for show/use of force.
- c. Employment of Mission's surveillance assets (UAS, Satellite Imageries, etc.).
- d. Additional Information.
- e. Advocacy and political engagement.
- f. Deployment of JPT/JIT.
- g. Activate Human Rights, Civil Affairs and Public Information components.
- h. Neighbouring units can provide reinforcements, side step mobile detachments and information.



Preventive Measures.

- a. Effective community engagement.
- b. Political dialogue and advocacy with all parties to the conflict.
- c. Key leader engagement.
- d. Enduring presence, proactive posture and credible responses.
- e. Capacity building of the host State authorities to end impunity.
- f. Implementation of Mission's programmatic activities to address root causes of conflict.
- g. Inclusive, collaborative and participatory political process.

Scene 2.

Assessment of the Situation.

The attack has commenced (at the airport) and more Murle youth are building up. Situation is critical.

If adequate preventive measures had been instituted, the attack could have been prevented. Considering the difficulty in night operations, efforts must be taken to contain the attack on airfield and also to prevent further attacks elsewhere in Pierrri.

Suggested Response.

- a. Alert all operational detachments, partners/actors and communities.
- b. Reposition operational detachments.
- c. Firing in the air, firing of illumination rounds/night flares, movement of vehicles/APCs, use of loud halers/public announcement systems, sounding of bells, drums, yells, etc. can deter attackers.
- d. Engage with key leaders of Murle community to prevail upon attackers.
- e. Use attack helicopters (if having night flying capability) and employ indirect weapons depending of the situation.
- f. Interpose, and administer credible response through direct military actions, including deadly use of force (even pre-emptively) to protect civilians.
- g. Institute specific protection of women and girls, elderly and people with special needs/differently abled.

Scenario 3: Abduction of Women

Assessment of the Situation.

Maintaining law and order and protecting civilians is a primary responsibility of the host State. However, when State institutions are either unwilling or unable and in specific instances where they are the perpetrators themselves, UN peacekeepers are obliged to respond and protect civilians. In the given scenario, while it appears to be a law and order situation, (considering historic precedence and patterns/trends), timely intervention by UN peacekeepers can prevent HR violations, including CRSV.

The involvement of SPLA and militia men, house to house search, beating/torture and central fall-in indicate that situation is likely to lead to more violations.



Immediate Actions.

- a. Report the matter on Command Channel and to the SPOCA and SWPA.
- b. Involve UNPOL to engage with local law enforcement agencies.
- c. Deploy a mobile QRT immediately to monitor and report situation on ground and if required to take actions to protect civilians.
- d. Activate all sources to acquire additional information.
- e. Engage with SPLA authorities at the local level to understand their intentions and design and also to warn them to desist from HR violations.
- f. The QRT (together with UNPOL if available), can engage with the SPLA and militia leaders at the scene of incident to prevent further HZR violations.
- g. Provide medical support to the injured civilians, if host authorities are not providing assistance.
- h. UN presence and engagement will impose caution and restraint on the SPLA/militia men.
- i. Maintain proactive and tactical posture.

Course of action.

- a. Engage key leaders of SPLA/militia group and the host State authorities to prevent further violations.
- b. Deploy UNPOL (IPOs and FPU) and QRT immediately at the incident site.
- c. Engage at the local level (law enforcement and security actors) to prevent further violations and deterioration of the situation.
- d. Reassure community members, facilitate mediation and reconciliation.
- e. Maintain credible presence to act if required.

Additional support/assistance.

- a. Political engagement of host State authorities and SPLA commanders to prevent HR violations.
- b. Deploy UNPOL (IPOs and FPU) and JPT/JIT.
- c. Engage with local community leaders.
- d. Release of Mission resources (Force reserves, etc.).
- e. Information acquisition and sharing.

Scene 2.

Assessment of the situation.

Gross HR violations, including CRSV has been committed (Killing, torture and parading naked). UN peacekeepers must respond credibly to protect civilians irrespective of the source of the threat.

Suggested Responses.

- a. If UN peacekeepers are already present at the site of incident, they should have taken all necessary action to prevent killing, torture and ill treatment of the women and girls, including force in accordance with the ROE.
- b. If not already present, QRT/reserves must be immediately rushed to the site to intervene and save the vulnerable civilians.
- c. Engage SPLA commanders and political leadership to defuse/deescalate the situation.
- d. Monitor, record and report violations.
- e. Identified offenders/violators/perpetrators must be disarmed, detained and handed over to the designated authorities.



- f. Use of force should be graduated.
- g. Provide medical assistance to the injured men and women. Provide safety and security to the women, including clothes.
- h. Ensure security of Nuer population pockets from further violations by SPLA/militia men.

Scene 3.

Assessment of the Situation.

Killing, torture and ill-treatment is followed by abduction of 32 local women, who will be raped/used as sexual slaves or even killed sooner or later. Immediate action is required to save/obtain release of the abducted women.

Suggested Actions.

- a. Dispatch a credible and robust QRT/reserve to the SPLA camp to obtain release of the abducted women.
- b. Provide medical assistance to the injured/tortured civilians.
- c. Deploy JIT, carry out investigation, including evidence collection.
- d. Engage with local law enforcement agencies for bringing perpetrators to justice.
- e. Carry out political engagement with the highest level and with SPLA leadership to release the abducted women and to prevent any further violations.
- f. Involve local civil administration officials and police to obtain release of the women.
- g. If SPLA unwilling to release the abducted women, take direct military action to extricate the women as per ROE.

Scenario 4: Targeted CRSV by Opposition Forces

Assessment of the situation.

Fearing impending attack of opposition forces, civilians from Rubkona are fleeing to Bentiu and beyond. The civilians (primarily from the Dinka, Shilluk and Darfurian communities) expect UN peacekeepers to save them from the onslaught.

Immediate actions.

- a. Report chain of command on the evolving situation.
- b. Alert all operational detachments and warn communities.
- c. Verify/corroborate information received and activate information acquisition means to obtain accurate and timely information on the impending attack.
- d. Deploy QRT ahead of Rubkona to interpose between the opposition forces and civilian population to pre-empt the attack.
- e. Side-step other mobile detachments operating outside the COB to provide security cover to Rubkona.
- f. Ask local police/UNPOL (FPU) if deployed in the area to maintain law and order and coordinate movement of the civilians.



- g. Involve local civil administration officials and the key leaders (community, women, youth, political, etc.) to protect the civilian population, maintain control and manage crisis/panic.
- h. Ask HQ for immediate reinforcement.

Courses of Action.

- a. Deploy available force pre-emptively to protect Rubkona.
- b. Organise/coordinate evacuation of vulnerable population from Rubkona to Bentui.
- c. Hold the El Salaam Bridge tactically to control movement.
- d. Coordinate with State authorities to ensure protection of people in Rubkona.
- e. Organise/coordinate/support/protect the fleeing civilians.
- f. Engage with Opposition Forces to stop/prevent the attack/house to house search.
- g. Build additional troops to display UN will and capabilities.

Protection Measures.

- a. Preventing the opposition forces from attacking the population can provide immediate protection of women and girls.
- b. It is always better for vulnerable sections of the population to congregate to central places and remain together. Civilians who are hiding in the bush also must be asked to return and be together with other people.
- c. Presence in the areas of congregation by UN peacekeepers (even in small numbers until reinforcements arrive) can reassure communities and help in organising community self-protection measures.
- d. It is important to coordinate all efforts with the local State authorities and the local communities.
- e. Depending on the gravity of the situation and emerging dangers, vulnerable sections of the population could also be systematically evacuated to safer places.

Assistance from Mission/Force HQ.

- a. Immediate reinforcement – neighbouring units, QRTs, Force Reserves, etc. Since time is at premium, helicopter lift would be required.
- b. Aviation support (aerial recce, heli-lift, attack helicopters).
- c. UAS support if available.
- d. Additional information.
- e. Political engagement with key leaders/parties to the conflict.
- f. Deployment of JPT.

Dealing with fleeing civilians fleeing.

- a. Fleeing civilians/IDPs and refugees are most vulnerable to sexual violence.
- b. Usually they settle down in temporary camps, OHCHR refugee camps/IDP camps or around UN bases.
- c. UN peacekeepers can provide the following support:
- d. Safe corridor and safe haven.
- e. Security of temporary/permanent camping sites.
- f. Support to humanitarian community in providing basic necessities.
- g. Coordination with humanitarian actors and host State authorities is paramount.



- h. Notwithstanding, UN peacekeepers should not hesitate in providing emergency support after due consultation with mission leadership.

Scene 2.

Assessment of the Situation.

Large scale HR violation and CRSV are being committed by the opposition forces, which need to be responded to immediately and effectively. More civilians are likely to be targeted and the violence may spread to Bentiu.

Actions that could have Prevented the Incident.

- a. Timely political engagement and advocacy.
- b. Pre-emptive deployment and actions.
- c. Evacuation of vulnerable sections of the population.
- d. Timely reinforcement and build-up of forces.
- e. Proactive deterrent actions.
- f. Deployment of host State security and law enforcement agencies.
- g. Effective mediation, reconciliation and conflict resolution.
- h. Ending impunity by bringing perpetrators to justice.

Suggested Response to the atrocities.

- a. Gang rape, torture and pillage are a fitting case for use of force in accordance with the ROE.
- b. The UN troops present in Rubkona must respond effectively through graduated use of force, including deadly force in accordance with the ROE.
- c. Tortured civilians must be provided medical assistance, rape survivors must be provided assistance as per referral arrangements and offenders/perpetrators must be disarmed and detained for bringing them to justice through national/international legal systems.
- d. Commanders in chain and the Mission leadership must be fully involved in coordinating response and preventing further deterioration.
- e. Direct military action must be taken to prevent further HR violation and CRSV.

Additional Assistance.

- a. Use of Attack helicopters and observation flights can be effective deterrence as well as help coordinating responses effectively.
- b. Mechanised columns, Force Reserves and Special Forces can make a difference in the tactical situation on ground.
- c. Continuous flow of information as well as employment of monitoring and surveillance assets, etc. could be helpful in reading the situation effectively.
- d. Political engagement and advocacy must continue to deescalate and stabilise the situation.

Survivor Assistance.

- a. Provide immediate assistance (security, safety, food, water, clothing, PEP, etc.).
- b. Obtain informed consent with regard to service provider, whom to report and who to accompany the survivor.
- c. Ensure confidentiality and anonymity.
- d. Report on chain of command and to SWPA in parallel.
- e. Safeguard evidence.



- f. Protect witnesses and family members as required.
- g. Follow referral arrangements; provide transport and escort; and hand over the survivor to the designated service provider.

Scenario 5: Violence in PoC Site

Assessment of the Situation.

Inter-tribal tension between Dinka and Nuer tribes are raging and a clash has erupted in the Malakkal PoC base. Two girls have been raped. Some civilians are injured/killed. Allegedly a sex racket is operative in the PoC site. An immediate and appropriate intervention is warranted.

Immediate Actions.

- a. Stop the delegation from rushing to the incident site.
- b. Send a QRT to the incident site.
- c. Inform all operational detachments, UNPOL personnel and sources/contacts in the PoC site.
- d. Obtain more information to verify and organise appropriate responses.
- e. Use public announcement systems, loud halers airing in the air to stop the violence.
- f. Engage with various community leaders to contain, control and deescalate the situation.
- g. If the violence does not stop, interpose and stop violence; including through graduated use of force in accordance with the ROE.

Assistance to Survivors.

- a. Two girls must be provided survivor assistance as per referral arrangements.
- b. Provide immediate assistance (security, safety, food, water, clothing, PEP, etc.).
- c. Report on chain of command and to SWPA in parallel.
- d. Medical support to other injured civilians and evacuation if necessary.

Handling of Inter-Tribal Clash?

- a. Prior key leader engagement, segregation of different ethnic groups, internal security arrangements, maintenance of law and order, situational awareness, ensuring specific security of women and girls, etc. could have prevented tribal tensions.
- b. Mediation, negotiation and promoting reconciliation is essential.
- c. The PoC sites must be well managed, criminals and trouble creators identified and dealt with appropriately.
- d. It is always very challenging to intervene once the fighting has erupted. Fine judgment, restraint and calibrated response is essential.

Protection of Civilians Around the CoB.

- a. Protection of civilians is a mandatory obligation.
- b. People seeking protection must be engaged and reassured that actions are being taken to address their immediate concerns.
- c. On the face of grave danger, entry into COB may be considered taking into account all security aspects.



- d. Civilians seeking protection would also require support for basic necessities and necessary coordination/provision will have to be made with in the mission arrangements.

Preventive Measures.

- e. Maintenance of internal law and order.
- f. Provision of separate areas for different tribal groups.
- g. Key leader engagement and inter-tribal/inter-community meetings.
- h. Mediation, negotiation and reconciliation.
- i. Provision of internal security (piquet's, day and night patrolling and situational awareness).
Promote community self-protection arrangements.

Guidance Notes for Snap Situations:

As a reminder, suggestions are intended to guide and assist facilitators in their discussion and interaction with all participants is recommended in order to bring out with the most important points. These proposition are provided as an example and may not be provided for all Snap situations.

Snap Situation 1

Assessment of the Situation.

Killing (five men), raping (11 women/girls), abduction (15 men and 12 women/girls) by government forces/allied militia has reportedly taken place. The abducted persons must be rescued, survivors need to be assisted and offenders must be brought to justice. Since government forces are involved, the mission must engage the political and military/police leadership at the highest level. As per mandate, UN peacekeepers are required to protect civilians irrespective of the source of the threat/. Cooperation from the host State authorities to locate the abductees, investigate the violent incident and bringing perpetrators to justice may not be forthcoming. Political pressure and advocacy is essential.

Suggested Response.

- a. Report up the chain of command and to SWPA in parallel.
- b. Deploy a QRT immediately in the incident site. Presence of commanders is crucial.
- c. Preserve evidence of killings and other serious crimes; provide medical support to injured civilians.
- d. Through the community engage with the rape survivors and provide immediate assistance.
- e. Obtain more information on abducted girls, women and men (identity, who has been abducted and possible areas where they could be taken).
- f. Activate all sources and acquire actionable information on the whereabouts of the abductees.
- g. Deploy a JPT and JIT to understand security concerns and investigate further.
- h. Engage host State law enforcement and security agencies at all levels to obtain release of abductees and to warn not to harm the civilians.
- i. Deploy additional troops to locate the civilians. Have presence in all suspected areas.
- j. Once confirmed, negotiate release. Provide survivor assistance once released.



- k. In case of a stand-off between government forces and UN peacekeepers, use all peaceful means to obtain the release. What about reporting to UNHQ and action at headquarters level?
- l. Use direct military action, including use of force as a last resort if the civilians are under grave threat of HR violation.
- m. UNCT and other Mission Components can help in obtaining additional information.
 - n. Political engagement, advocacy, obtaining commitments, proactive UN operations (patrolling?), effective situational awareness, etc could have prevented the incident from happening.