Prevention & Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

Best Practices in Addressing CRSV
Introduction

Adoption of SC Resolution 1820 (2008)

6 peacekeeping missions addressing CRSV:

- MINUSCA
- MINUSMA
- MONUSCO
- UNAMID
- UNMISS
- UNOCI
Aim & Scope

Aim
To provide an overview of the best practices in prevention and response to CRSV.

Scope
Part I : Best Practices at the Strategic Level.
Part II : Best Practices at Mission Level.
Part IV : Best Practices at Military Component Level.
Learning Outcomes

• Provide an understanding of the best practices;
• Be able to design and use these tools and best practices;
• Be able to integrate, coordinate and work in unison; and,
• Be able to design specific SOPs to use these best practices in operational activities.
## Best Practices at Strategic Level

### Political Engagements and Eliciting Commitments

**Examples:**

- Joint communiqués with DRC and South Sudan;
- Development of a POA for Côte d’Ivoire;
- Establishment of framework of cooperation with ICGLR and AU (engagement of Arab League is in progress);
- Unilateral communiqué by the SPLA-IO in South Sudan.

### Host Nation Responsibility
Best Practices at Mission Level

- Advocacy
- Integrated Teams (JPT, JIT, OPT)
- Protection Sites
- Safe Haven/Safe Corridors
- Community Liaison Assistants

- Call Centre
- Weapons Reduction Programmes
- QIPs
- Early Warning
Best Practices in Community Engagement

- Engagement of Key Leaders
- Involvement of Women in Designing Protection Measures
- Self-Protection Measures
- Community Alert Networks
- Local Alarm Schemes
- Encourage Reporting of CRSV
- Social Standards
- Religion/Faith-Based Networks
- Conflict-mitigation
Best Practices at UN Military Component Level

- Hotspot Mapping
- Presence and Posture
- Pre-emptive Operations
- Proactive Operations

- TOB/MOB and detachments
- Operating in Unconventional Manner
- Mixed Teams
Best Practices at UN Military Component Level (cont’d)

• Escorts/Protection Support
• Deployment of Force Reserves/QRF/QRTs
• Modern Technology
• Proficiency in Language

• Movement Control/Modifying Mobility Patterns
• Role Modeling
• Women's Help Desks
Takeaways

• Advocacy and Political Engagement;
• Community Engagement;
• Key Leader Engagement including women in the society;
• Security oriented QIPs;
• Gendered Early Warning Indicators;
Takeaways (cont’d)

- Enduring presence in vulnerable areas;
- Escorting vulnerable groups for routine activities;
- Deploying mixed teams and est. of women's help desks;
- Protections tools such as JPT, JIT, CLA, and CAN.
Conclusion

• UN peacekeepers must be able to discern CRSV threats and incidents and be able to preempt, prevent, deter or neutralise them in a timely and effective manner.
• Acquiring early warning indicators on threats, establishing an effective preventive framework, maintaining high operational readiness to respond to operational challenges and provision of assistance/services to survivors are the bedrock of prevention and response to CRSV.
• Liaison and coordination with all relevant Mission components and partners are crucial.
Thank You