



DPKO-DFS Specialised Training Materials

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 III : Best Practices in Community Engagement.

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
- Call Centre
- Integrated Teams (JPT, JIT, OPT)
- Weapons Reduction Programmes
- Protection Sites
- QIPs
- Safe Haven/Safe Corridors
- Early Warning
- Community Liaison Assistants



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

