

# Lesson 2.5



## Conflict Related Sexual Violence

### Lesson at a Glance

#### Aim

To provide an understanding of the obligations of peacekeeping personnel in effectively addressing conflict related sexual violence (CRSV).

#### Relevance

As peacekeeping personnel, the UN expects you to:

- Protect civilians, including from sexual violence in conflict
- In particular, protect women and children who are especially vulnerable

**The Security Council has expressly tasked peacekeeping missions to address conflict related sexual violence.**

#### Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

- Explain CRSV
- Identify CRSV as a punishable crime
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of peacekeeping personnel in addressing CRSV
- Explain how a peacekeeping mission coordinates actions to address CRSV

## Lesson Map

### Duration: 45 minutes total

20 minutes: presentation

25 minutes: interactive exchange or activity

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## The Lesson




### Starting the Lesson

Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

- Lesson Topic
- Aim
- Relevance
- Learning Outcomes
- Lesson Overview


## Special Attention to Sexual Violence in Conflict

### Slide 1



### Special Attention to Sexual Violence in Conflict

- Prevalent in conflicts – tactic of war
- Increased risk for women and girls
- Traumatic effects
- Culture of impunity



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**Key Message:** Violence against civilians, including sexual violence, is prevalent in current conflicts. The Security Council has condemned sexual violence and called for stronger efforts to end sexual violence in conflict.

The Council recognizes that deliberate use of sexual violence as a tactic of war worsens armed conflict and undermines peace and reconciliation.

Women and girls, and often men and boys, are tortured and sexually abused with impunity. Women and girls face increased risks of physical assaults and vulnerability to sexual and other exploitation.

Violence and sexual violence have immediate and long-term effects. Both types are traumatic. Possible long-term effects include:

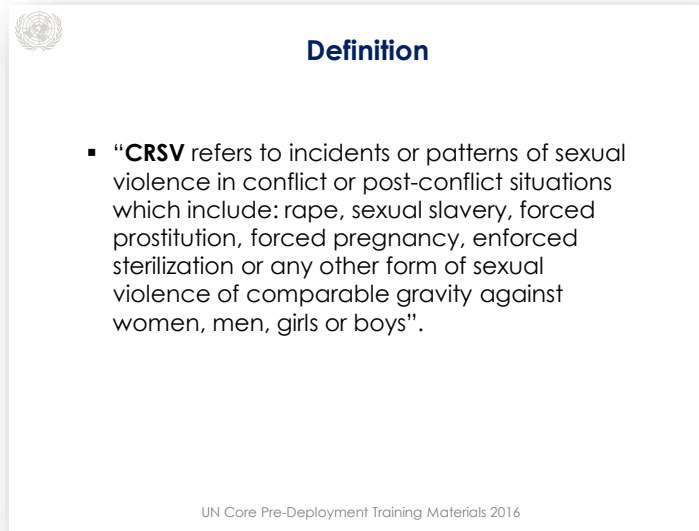
- **Psychological and physical damage:** post-traumatic stress
- **Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases** such as HIV/AIDS. Sometimes this is deliberate, e.g. 1994 genocide in Rwanda
- **Unwanted pregnancy:** Perpetrators may rape women and girls so they bear children of the enemy, e.g. 1990s conflict in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia
- **Community rejection:** Communities more willingly accept back boys who were combatants than girls, especially those returning with children born from rape. Women and girls raped in war often face rejection by families and communities when hostilities end, victimized again. Male victims of sexual violence and rape in war are reluctant to talk about the abuse because of shame, so it remains hidden.

**Conditions in conflict and post conflict environments can contribute to CRSV.** Social welfare, health, law enforcement, justice and correction systems may be weak or non-existent. People in authority may be perpetrators, creating obstacles to justice.

- **Gender inequality and discrimination lead to CRSV and its use in conflict. It disproportionately affects women and girls.**
- **CRSV may be widespread and endemic, but invisible. Its extent is hard to know, making prevention challenging.** In countries where CRSV is reported, UN peacekeeping personnel must presume it is happening.
- **Cases remain unreported and underreported** because of poor security, lack of faith in the rule of law and cultural barriers linked to shame, stigma and fear. These **contribute to a culture of impunity;**
- **State authorities and institutions do not work.** This further contributes to a culture of impunity for CRSV incidents, lawlessness, weakened moral standards and inadequate responses. Lack of consequences for CRSV can increase “sexual predation”.

## Definitions

### Slide 2

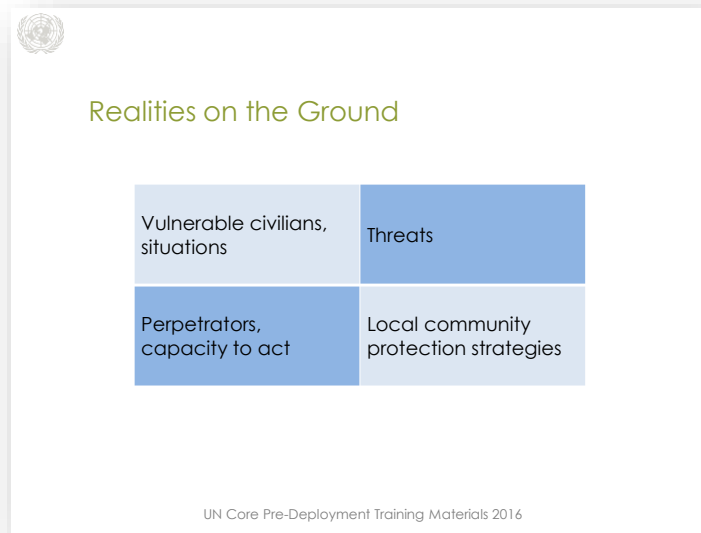


**Key Message:** *“CRSV refers to incidents or patterns of sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict situations which include: rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, against women, men, girls or boys”. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict and post-conflict settings and times of political strife.*

CRSV can be directly or indirectly connected to conflict and strife. Directly, it is a “tactic of war”. This use:

- Targets civilians
- Is part of systematic attacks against civilians
- Is part of military and political strategy

Slide 3



**Key Message:** The use of CRSV is powerful and destructive. Peacekeeping personnel must know the context and realities on the ground, especially:

- Vulnerable civilians
- Situations which increase vulnerability
- Perpetrators
- Capacity of perpetrators to act on threats
- Local community protection strategies

**Broadly, CRSV may target:**

- Rival socio-ethnic-religious individuals, groups, communities and people associated with them
- Internally Displaced People (IDP)/refugees

CRSV usually happens as part of:

- Targeted attacks against community settlements, houses, hamlets, villages and towns
- Attacks on religious or cultural institutions and monuments, affecting inmates and the surrounding population
- Attacks on IDP or refugee camps or protection sites and safe havens
- Waylaying of women and girls during routine daily tasks, e.g. farming, going to markets, getting water and firewood
- House-to-house searches
- Abduction, kidnapping, hostage taking

- Predatory attacks, e.g. after withdrawal, vacation or rotation of troops and before arrival of opposing armed group, national security or UN forces
- Times of increased vulnerabilities, e.g. political strife, displacements
- Abduction and forced recruitment of boys and girls
- Punitive strikes or retribution against rival communities and groups
- Scorched Earth Policy, also after withdrawal or vacation and before arrival of opposing armed group, national security or UN force
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes
- Detention, as torture and intimidation

**Different forms of CRSV are specific threats:**

- Rape and torture
- Sexual slavery, in camps and in the bush
- Forced prostitution or pregnancy and enforced sterilization
- Any equally serious sexual violence, e.g. sexual mutilation, emasculation and branding, forced marriage, abortion or incest

**State and non-state actors may commit CRSV.** Perpetrators who pose a threat may include:

- State actors, e.g. civil, military, police, gendarme officials
- Non-state actors, e.g. armed actors and groups, including minors, organized criminal networks
- Other civil society actors, e.g. former combatants including minors, children associated with armed forces and groups, young men brutalized by conflict

Motives, patterns and use of CRSV are different in each context. Main motives include:

- Control of a population through terrorizing and intimidation
- Control of territory - vital terrain, cities, trade routes – including through forced displacement
- Control of natural resources, e.g. mining areas
- Deliberate targeting of ethnic or religious communities. Acts could be political repression, sectarian violence, ethnic cleansing, dehumanisation. Goals are to change the ethnic or religious makeup of a group, prevent further growth, commit ethnic cleansing or spread HIV
- Humiliate men and women through rape and incest in the presence of family or community members



Slide 4



**Key Message:** The Security Council recognises CRSV as a self-standing issue of concern. The UN carefully distinguishes it from five related issues.

**Gender-based violence (GBV):** *"The term gender-based violence (GBV) is used to distinguish common violence from violence that is directed against individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. While women, men and boys and girls can be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls are the main victims".*

GBV includes acts that are not sexual, e.g. physical assault and denial of economic resources.

**Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV):** SGBV also covers violence against people because of their sex. It is the same as GBV, but with emphasis on sexual violence. This is for urgent response to address the criminal nature and disruptive effects of sexual violence.

GBV or SGBV is widespread in conflict and post-conflict environments, but also happens in peaceful environments. The term CRSV distinguishes sexual violence in **conflict or post-conflict settings** and as a tactic of war. The UN requires all peacekeeping personnel to address both SGBV and CRSV.


**Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA):** SEA involves physical and psychological force, threats, inducements, deception or extortion for sexual purposes. **SEA** occurs when people with power misuse it against people with less power or inability to negotiate

equally. **For the UN, SEA by peacekeeping personnel** is a failure to protect and help people affected by conflict. It breaks conduct and discipline rules. The UN has a strict “zero tolerance” policy that forbids SEA by peacekeeping personnel.

**Harmful traditional practices:** The phrase “harmful traditional practices” refers to violations of rights that have been happening for such a long time that people may consider them part of culture. Examples are child marriage and female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C).


**“Survival Sex”:** “Survival sex” refers to exchanging sex for resources needed to survive, e.g. money, accommodation, drugs or food. The UN does not define *survival sex* as CRSV unless the circumstances are coercive and without consent.

## Slide 5



**Links with Cross-Cutting Thematic Tasks**

- Human rights
- Protection of civilians (POC)
- Women peace and security (WPS)
- Child protection



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**Key Message:** The CRSV mandate directly reinforces the mission mandate on human rights – to protect and promote. It also links to three cross-cutting tasks: Protection of Civilians (POC), the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and Child Protection.



*The UN WPS agenda has two main pillars: gender equality and CRSV. This lesson covers CRSV. The next lesson covers WPS, including gender equality. Stress the point that the role of each named unit covers a key contribution to CRSV.*

**Human rights:** The use of CRSV is a serious violation of international law including human rights law. State obligations are to:

- Promote the rights of women, girls, men and boys
- Protect their rights when threatened

- Ensure justice and reparations for incidents of human rights violations, including sexual violence

The UN supports the State on these obligations. The UN expects all peacekeeping personnel to model and promote international human rights norms and standards. This includes consistent consideration of CRSV crimes.

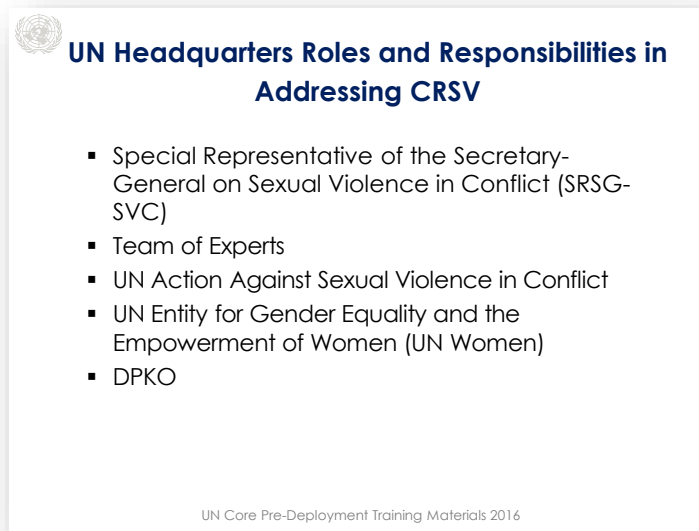
**POC:** Combating CRSV links closely to work on protecting civilians. The Security Council highlights specific protection of women and children from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

**Women, peace and security (WPS):** As noted above, gender inequality and discrimination contribute to the use of sexual violence against women and girls and to impunity. The WPS agenda promotes and protects women's rights in conflicts. It emphasises a) empowerment, b) participation and c) protection of women and d) greater gender equality. This broader work helps prevent CRSV. **The WPS agenda has two pillars: gender equality and CRSV.** Gender equality addresses discrimination, participation and empowerment. CRSV focuses on protection from all forms of sexual violence. The two pillars work together to end CRSV. All work on CRSV must be gender sensitive and promote principles of gender equality and equal participation of women.

**Child protection (CP):** Many CRSV victims are minors, mainly girls. Boys are also targets, including as children associated with armed forces or armed groups. Children can also commit crimes of CRSV.

## UN Leads in Addressing CRSV

### Slide 6



**Key Message:** Combating CRSV requires a holistic and comprehensive approach. “Holistic” means looking at the whole, not just a part. “Comprehensive” means including all parts. Everyone involved in conflict and peacekeeping has a responsibility to combat CRSV: the UN, international community, host state and parties to conflict.

#### **UN headquarters supports the CRSV mandate through four main means:**

- *Special Representative of Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC)*: appointed by the Security Council, gives political direction and strengthens coordination.
- *Team of Experts*: mandated by the Council to give legal and judicial advice on combatting CRSV in rule of law, when invited by a host state.
- *UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (“UN Action”)*: a network of 13 UN entities with a goal of ensuring UN work on CRSV is consistent. UN Action supports the UNCT and missions on strategy. It helps develop strategies to combat sexual violence jointly with the host government. The *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)* is a member.
- *Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)* implements resolutions. It addresses CRSV prevention and response from political, peace and security perspectives.

Combating CRSV is a host state responsibility. UN peacekeeping missions support the host state in preventing and responding to CRSV. They also take measures to combat CRSV when state authorities are weak, inadequate or non-existent.

## Legal Framework for Addressing CRSV



*Remind participants that the legal framework for peacekeeping applies to CRSV. Brainstorm the elements of the legal framework, expand with more on resolutions specific to CRSV as the lesson continues.*

### Slide 7

A presentation slide titled 'Legal Framework' with a UN logo in the top left corner. It contains a bulleted list of three items: 'International law', 'National law', and 'Security Council resolutions'. Below the list are five book covers: 'Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice', 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights', 'The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949', 'The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War', and 'The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court'. At the bottom of the slide, it says 'UN Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials 2016'.

**Key Message:** The legal framework for UN peacekeeping obligates operations to address CRSV.

CRSV is a gross violation of international human rights law (IHRL) and a grave breach of international humanitarian law (IHL). It also violates international criminal law, international customary law and international refugee law.

Depending on circumstances, CRSV may be a war crime, a crime against humanity, a form of torture or an act of genocide, under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

CRSV is also a crime in most national legal systems.

When sexual violence is part of a threat to international peace and security, it does not remain in the domestic jurisdiction of a state.

CRSV happens with other serious crimes. Measures to prevent and respond to the set of crimes need to be taken together.

The Security Council recognises that deliberate use of sexual violence as a tactic of war worsens armed conflict and undermines peace and reconciliation.

It has passed four main resolutions on CRSV: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013). Each resolution builds on earlier ones.



*Consider preparing a timeline as a wall graphic or visual with key dates and Security Council resolutions on CRSV. This helps show how Security Council concern has evolved and strengthened.*

**SCR 1820 (2008):**

- Recognises that widespread, systematic use of sexual violence in conflict as a tactic of war is a threat to international peace and security
- Highlights that use of sexual violence in conflict as a weapon of war is a war crime; sexual violence in conflict is in ICC jurisdiction

**SCR 1888 (2009):**

- Establishes the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC)
- Adds Women Protection Advisers to the gender and human rights units in the mission
- Puts in place the Team of Experts in addressing CRSV

**SCR 1960 (2010):**

- Establishes MARA - Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements - on CRSV
- Calls for commitments by parties to a conflict to prevent and address sexual violence
- Asks for reports of the Secretary-General to list parties to conflict credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for rape and other sexual violence

**SCR 2106 (2013):**

- Focuses on protection
- Urges participation and empowerment of women in addressing CRSV and related SSR, DDR and justice work

The UN Security Council has mandated operations to address CRSV: MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMISS and UNOCI. It also links POC to all forms of sexual violence.

**CRSV is addressed only where missions implement POC mandates.** Most missions with POC mandates address CRSV. Such mandates authorise peacekeeping personnel to:

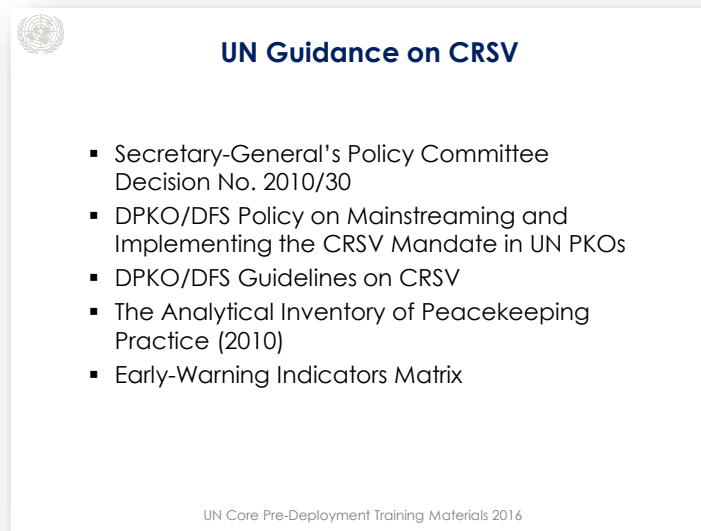
- Prevent CRSV
- Deter perpetrators
- Protect vulnerable civilians
- Neutralize threats

They may also cover:

- Protecting women and children affected by armed conflict, including through deployment of Child Protection Advisors and Women Protection Advisors (WPA)
- Monitoring, investigating, reporting and preventing violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict
- Contributing to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators

## UN Guidance on CRSV

### Slide 9



**Key Message:** UN guidance documents lay the foundation for the organizational approach to address CRSV.

- The Secretary-General's Policy Committee Decision No. 2010/30;
- The DPKO-DFS Policy (Mainstreaming and Implementing the CRSV Mandate by UNPKOs);
- The DPKO-DFS Guidelines on CRSV;
- The Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice, 2010; and,
- Early-warning Indicators Matrix.

The indicators listed here are signals of potential, impending or ongoing sexual violence. While early-warning frameworks generally focus on potential/imminent risk, indicators that sexual violence is ongoing or escalating have also been included, as such incidents often go undetected and unaddressed.

The **increasing incidents of CRSV against women and girls have called for a new approach to effectively address the challenges and combat sexual violence** jointly with the host government. The UN's approach draws on many units to:

- Address widespread impunity feeding this violence
- Promote SSR
- Strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms
- Increase services for survivors



## Addressing CRSV in UN Peacekeeping

### Slide 10



### Addressing CRSV in UN Peacekeeping

- Prevention and response measures
- Political dialogue and advocacy
- Community engagement
- UN presence for vulnerable areas/populations
- Situational awareness, early-warning, operational readiness, commitment



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**Key Message:** CRSV is a preventable and punishable crime. By helping a host state bring perpetrators to justice, UN peacekeeping operations also help end impunity.

**The UN Security Council directs peacekeeping missions to implement the CRSV mandate in specific ways:**

- **Key mission documents are to mainstream CRSV prevention and response measures:** Mission Concept, Mission POC strategy, Military and Police Component Concept of Operations, Operations Orders and other civilian substantive component work plans.
- **Political dialogue/engagements and advocacy with all parties to a conflict** are to address CRSV to a) build accountability and responsiveness and b) end impunity.
- **Peacekeeping personnel are to engage with communities, especially women to** a) address their security concerns, b) improve self-protection measures and c) promote reconciliation.
- **The UN presence in vulnerable areas needs to be visible and enduring.** Examples are a) **active patrols**, b) **escorts for vulnerable groups** and c) **pre-emptive actions to address emerging threats.** **Credible, timely, robust responses** by UN peacekeeping personnel can prevent, deter or neutralise CRSV threats.



*Take a pause in the lesson. Use the five general headings of what is “Crucial for combatting CRSV successfully” (next) as a background framework. Give participants several minutes to think back on information presented. Ask: What do you think is necessary to combat CRSV successfully? Participants may name specifics just covered, e.g. consulting with communities, women. That task is part of “situational awareness”: note as a sub-point. Participants may not name a general category, e.g. committed leadership. Sum up inputs and ask: What else is needed for a peacekeeping mission to effectively address CRSV? Building the capacity of peacekeeping personnel is part of “operational readiness”, including through this lesson. Details on “operational readiness” follow. This pause serves as a mid-point reflection and interim summary.*

**Crucial for combatting CRSV successfully are:**

- Situational awareness
- Gender-sensitive early-warning
- Operational readiness
- Committed leadership
- Knowledge, will, determination of all peacekeeping personnel

## Roles and Responsibilities in PKOs

### Slide 11



**Key Message:** Where CRSV is an issue, the UN recruits dedicated experts, following SCR 1888. Women's Protection Advisers lead and coordinate a mission's CRSV work.

Women's Protection Advisers (WPA) are in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (OSRSG), the Office of the Deputy SRSG and the Gender and Human Rights components. They coordinate, integrate and support mission implementation of the CRSV mandate.

Preventing and responding to CRSV is a mission wide responsibility of all peacekeeping personnel. The WPA leads on these tasks:

- **Advises mission leadership on integrating CRSV issues in planning**
- **Integrates or mainstreams CRSV issues** in:
  - Security and defence sector reform
  - DDR
  - Rule of law
  - Political
  - Human rights
  - Gender
  - Child protection
  - POC sectors
- **Establishes monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA)** on CRSV with UN partners
- **Does prevention through early warning**

- **Engages parties to a conflict in dialogue for 'commitments'** to a) prevent and respond to incidents of CRSV and b) monitor implementation of 'commitments'
  - Commitments to prevention and accountability address CRSV as a criminal act
  - Incidents committed by national security and armed forces are to be brought before respective courts
- **Strengthens coordination on the CRSV mandate with the UNCT and partners**
- **Delivers training and builds capacity on CRSV and root causes of violence in mission contexts**

WPAs build integrated mission capacity to address CRSV with military, police and civilian substantive units. They coordinate prevention and response measures:

- Internally with all mission components
- Externally with UNCT, parties to the conflict, host state, regional organizations, civil society and NGOs.

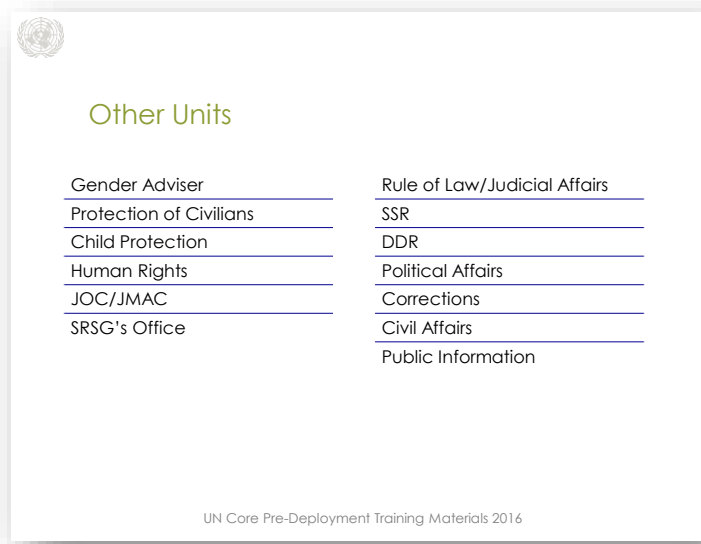
Missions address CRSV with other human rights violations, not separately.

**The UN deploys WPAs only to missions with a CRSV mandate**, where CRSV is taking place.

An integrated and coordinated approach to CRSV prevention and response is a UN goal. Close collaboration is crucial between:

- Protection Adviser
- Child Protection Adviser
- Gender Adviser
- Human Adviser
- Women's Protection Adviser

Slide 12



**Key Message:** All components and units in a mission contribute to addressing CRSV in daily tasks.

**Some work closely with WPAs.**

**Gender Advisory Unit or Team (Gender Unit)**

- Supports establishment of laws, policies, institutions and practices to safeguard equal rights of women and girls
- Works with WPAs to **guarantee equal participation and protection of women and girls as part of the Security Council's Women Peace and Security agenda**
- Addresses SGBV; where Senior Women's Protection Advisor (SWPA) deploy, they address CRSV

**Protection Advisor**

- Advises, coordinates, monitors and reports
- Ensures mission tasks integrate POC

**Child Protection Advisor**

- Identifies children's needs for protection, focuses on human rights challenges, e.g. children affected by armed conflict, sexual abuse, abductions, trafficking and child labour.

**Human Rights**

- Helps monitor and investigate human rights violations and abuses
- Advocates on human rights issues

### **Joint Operations Centre (JOC) and Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC)**

- Monitors emerging security threats
- Identifies security gaps
- Uses “hot-spot” assessments
- Also uses “integrated” or security and stabilization assessments.
  - JOC and JMAC are central to successful CRSV. Missions design CRSV activities according to data on:
    - Where armed forces and groups are
    - Demographics of their members, grouped by sex and age
    - Their weapons stocks
    - Political and conflict dynamics, nationally and locally

### **The SRSG’s Office**

- In combating CRSV, support for HOM leadership is from:
  - WPAs
  - Senior Management Group on POC
  - Mission's POC and CRSV Working Groups
  - Protection cluster and sub-clusters
  - JOC and JMAC
- Collective effort is strengthened and monitored by substantive civilian units, e.g. Human Rights, Gender, Child Protection

### **Substantive unit contributions to addressing CRSV**

Some mission components support CRSV as an integrated theme in their work.

### **Rule of Law/Judicial**

- Provide technical guidance on legal matters such as prosecution and reparation
- Address need for reform in rules of procedure and evidence, as well as GBV laws to overcome inbuilt biases
- Help strengthen capacity of prosecutors and police to follow international law

### **Security Sector Reform (SSR)**

- Support SSR to reflect human rights norms and principles
- Include human rights in core training of new military forces and police services
- Build capacity to vet new forces and follow accountability mechanisms in security institutions

### **Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)**

- Address ex-combatants, women associated with armed forces and groups as well as their families with debriefing and referral services for reintegration with receiving communities
- Address CRSV perpetrators through the judicial process, before reintegration

### **Political Affairs**

- Conduct political negotiations to ensure they take protection concerns into account

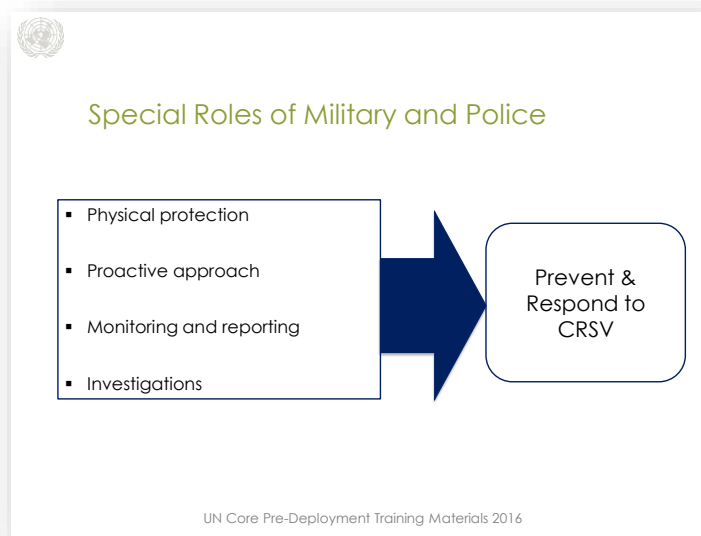
### **Other units have key roles:**

- Corrections
- Civil Affairs
- Public Information

### **All Mission Components – Working Together**

The Security Council mandates some peacekeeping missions to intervene to combat CRSV. The HOM is responsible to implement the CRSV mandate. Unity of effort and coherence across mission components is an aim. Addressing CRSV is a mission-wide responsibility. It needs integrated planning, preparations and action by military, police and civilian components with other partners.

**Slide 13**



**Key Message:** Military and police play a critical role in implementing CRSV mandates.

They:

- Proactively prevent CRSV
- Deter perpetrators
- Protect civilians, especially women and children
- Neutralise CRSV threats - potential, impending, continuing

Those critical roles of UN military and police apply to both CRSV and POC mandates:

- Physical protection, including use of force
- Proactive approach
- Monitoring and reporting
- Investigating

UNPOL plays a key role in preventing and supporting host authorities in investigating crimes of CRSV.



Slide 14



**Coordination with Partners**

- UNCT coordinates services for survivors:
  - Health care
  - Psychosocial support
  - Legal aid
  - Socio-economic reintegration services or livelihood support



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**Key Message:** The UNCT coordinates provision of multi-sectoral services for survivors.

It:

- Manages humanitarian initiatives in country
- Establishes humanitarian protection working groups (clusters)
- Develops survivor assistance.

As part of victim assistance, the UNCT helps a host state support victims of sexual violence, through:

- Increased access to health care
- Psychosocial support
- Legal aid
- Socio-economic reintegration and livelihoods services

Together, UN entities help a host state in two important ways:

- Strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms
- Build national ownership and responsiveness

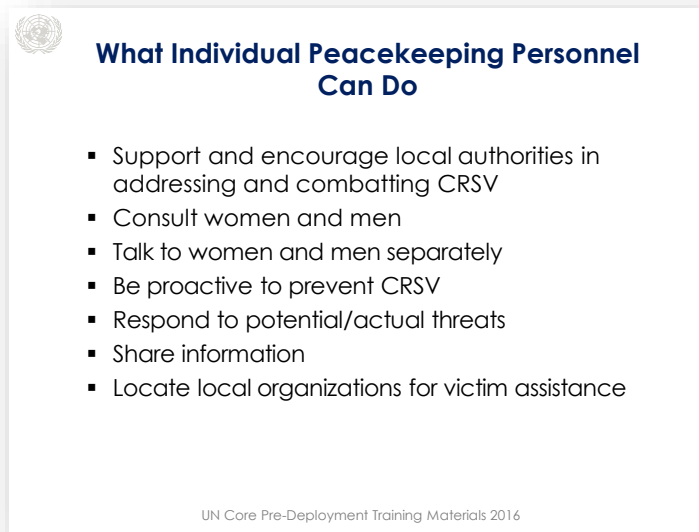
Measures include:

- Developing comprehensive national strategies to combat CRSV
- Building capacity in health, social welfare, justice and security sectors to respond effectively to CRSV
- Providing legislative help, technical guidance and support for legal reforms, e.g. for prosecution, provision of reparation
- Training host security forces (military, police, gendarmes) to

- Prevent CRSV
- Follow strict codes of conduct to prevent CRSV
- Avoid violation of international human rights law
- Address predatory practices
- Promote and protect human rights of all citizens
- Strengthening coordination: working group networks, clusters and sub-clusters exist for protection and SGBV

## What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do

### Slide 15



**Key Message:** All UN peacekeeping personnel have a duty to act to protect civilians, including from sexual violence. Facing situations where sexual violence occurs, peacekeeping personnel need to act.

- Support and encourage local authorities in addressing and combatting CRSV
- Consult women and men in security and political assessments of local communities. Each group brings an important perspective to a full picture of a) community status, b) needs, c) threats and c) impact of conflict. Talk to women and men separately. Have female peacekeeping personnel interview and meet with local women.
- Proactively prevent CRSV, deter perpetrators and protect civilians, especially women and children.
- Be ready to act when threats are observed. Be mindful of potential and actual threats.
- Provide information to mission leadership about where and when sexual violence takes place and alleged perpetrators.
- Find out about local organizations providing medical and psychological help to victims through the UNCT, and be ready to advise victims where they can get help as part of supported, coordinated response.

## Summary

### CRSV

- “CRSV refers to incidents or patterns of sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict situations, which include: rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity against women, men, girls or boys”. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict and post-conflict settings and times of political strife.
- CRSV can be directly or indirectly connected to conflict and strife. Directly, it is a “tactic of war”. This use:
  - Targets civilians
  - Is part of systematic attacks against civilians
  - Is part of military and political strategy

### Identify CRSV as a punishable crime

- CRSV is a gross violation of IHRL, a grave breach of IHL. It also violates international criminal law, international customary law and international refugee law.
- Depending on circumstances, CRSV may be a war crime, a crime against humanity, a form of torture or an act of genocide under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
- CRSV is also a crime in most national legal systems

### Roles and responsibilities of peacekeeping personnel in addressing CRSV

- The Security Council mandates some peacekeeping missions to intervene to combat CRSV. The HOM is responsible to implement the CRSV mandate. Unity of effort and coherence across mission components is an aim. Addressing CRSV **is a mission-wide responsibility**. It needs integrated planning, preparations and action by military, police and civilian components with other partners.
- Individual peacekeeping personnel must:
  - Consult women and men
  - Talk to women and men separately
  - Be proactive to prevent CRSV
  - Respond to potential and actual threats
  - Share information
  - Locate local organizations for victim assistance

### How a peacekeeping mission coordinates actions to address CRSV

- Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) lead and coordinate a mission's CRSV work.
- WPAs build integrated mission capacity to address CRSV with military, police and civilian substantive units. They coordinate prevention and response measures:
  - Internally with all mission components

- Externally with UNCT, parties to the conflict, host state, regional organizations, civil society and NGOs
- Missions address CRSV with other human rights violations, not separately

## Evaluation

**Notes on Use:** Types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) Narrative
- 2) Fill in the blank/sentence completion
- 3) True-False

Combine in different ways for pre-assessment and post-assessment. Each evaluation type covers different content. No sub-set covers all learning outcomes. Make sure you include learning evaluation questions for each learning outcome when you combine them.

Three main uses of evaluation questions are: a) informally ask the whole group, b) semi-formally assign to small groups or c) formally give to individuals for written responses.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.5	
Questions	Answers
<b>Narrative</b> <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. What is the Security Council's position on sexual violence in conflict?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SC condemns it. IHL and IHRL prohibit it.</li> <li>• SC recognizes that sexual violence in conflict is               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- complex</li> <li>- prevalent</li> <li>- may be deliberate tactic of war</li> <li>- women and girls are targets.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It also recognizes use of CRSV as tactic of war               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- worsens armed conflict</li> <li>- undermines peace and reconciliation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SC calls for stronger efforts by all to end CRSV.</li> <li>• Mandates require multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions to address it.</li> </ul> <p><i>People may give details of SC Resolutions, detailed in the lesson.</i></p>
2. Describe possible long-term effects of sexual violence in conflict.	<p><b>Psychological and physical damage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- post-traumatic stress;</li> </ul> <p><b>Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- including HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sometimes deliberately, e.g. 1994 genocide in Rwanda</li> </ul> <p><b>Unwanted pregnancy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- perpetrators may rape women and girls so they bear children of the enemy</li> <li>- e.g. 1990s conflict in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia</li> </ul> <p><b>Community rejection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communities more willingly accept back boys who were combatants than girls, especially those returning with children born from rape</li> <li>- women and girls raped in war often face rejection by families and communities when hostilities end, victimized again</li> <li>- male victims of sexual violence and rape in war are reluctant to talk the abuse because of shame, so it remains hidden</li> </ul>
3. Define CRSV, with examples.	<p>CRSV is sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict settings, perpetrated by state or non-state actors in a host country.</p> <p>The UN definition has a number of parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incidents or patterns of sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rape</li> <li>- sexual slavery</li> <li>- forced prostitution</li> <li>- forced pregnancy</li> <li>- enforced sterilization</li> <li>- other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• against women, men, girls or boys</li> </ul>
<p>4. The Security Council recognizes CRSV as a separate issue of concern, linked to what other related issues? Name and explain five.</p> <p><i>Option for learning evaluation: ask participants to compare and</i></p>	<p><b>Gender-based Violence (GBV)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GBV is defined in two international agreements that are part of peacekeeping's legal basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><i>contrast pairs of terms among the five. Recombine in different ways.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</li> <li>• distinguishes common violence from violence directed against individuals or groups because of their sex or gender</li> <li>• includes acts that influence harm or suffering – physical, sexual, mental             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- threats of such acts</li> <li>- coercion</li> <li>- deprivations of liberty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• women, men, boys, girls may be victims</li> <li>• women and girls are main victims</li> </ul> <p><b>Sexual and gender based violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGBV is violence against people because of their sex             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- any act that inflicts mental, sexual, sexual harm or suffering</li> <li>- threats of such acts</li> <li>- coercion or pressure</li> <li>- deprivation of liberty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• happens in peaceful or conflict environments</li> <li>• CRSV distinguishes sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict settings</li> <li>• peacekeepers required to address CRSV and SGBV</li> </ul> <p><b>Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical and psychological force, threats, inducements, deception or extortion for sexual purposes</li> <li>• occurs when people with power misuse it, against people with less power or inability to negotiate equally</li> <li>• for peacekeepers, SEA is a failure to protect and help people affected by conflict – it is a peacekeeping failure</li> <li>• SEA breaks conduct and discipline rules</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN has strict zero tolerance policy on SEA – forbids peacekeepers from committing it</li> </ul> <p><b>Harmful traditional practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refers to violations of rights that have been happening for so long people consider them part of culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- child marriage</li> <li>- female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• peacekeepers should not report harmful traditional practices as CRSV unless they can provide specific justification</li> </ul> <p><b>Survival sex</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exchanging sex for resources needed to survive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- money</li> <li>- accommodation</li> <li>- drugs</li> <li>- food</li> </ul> </li> <li>• not defined by UN as CRSV, unless circumstances are coercive, without consent</li> </ul>
5. The UN requires peacekeepers to know about CRSV. What specific information do they need about reality on the ground?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• context</li> <li>• vulnerable citizens and reasons</li> <li>• what specific threats increase vulnerability</li> <li>• who threatens civilians and reasons</li> <li>• threats</li> <li>• capacity to act on threats</li> <li>• group and community protection measures</li> </ul> <p><i>Note the repeated themes from the Protection of Civilians lesson, on threats, vulnerability, capacity.</i></p>
6. CRSV usually happens as part of other conflict-related events. The lesson lists thirteen: name at least six.	<p>CRSV usually happens as part of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted attacks against community settlements, houses, hamlets, villages and towns</li> <li>• Attacks on religious or cultural institutions and monuments,</li> </ul>

	<p>affecting inmates and the surrounding population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attacks on IDP or refugee camps or protection sites and safe havens</li> <li>• Waylaying of women and girls during routine daily tasks e.g. farming, going to markets, getting water and firewood</li> <li>• House-to-house house searches</li> <li>• Abduction, kidnapping, hostage taking</li> <li>• Predatory attacks, e.g. after withdrawal, vacation or rotation of troops and before arrival of opposing armed group, National security or UN forces</li> <li>• Times of increased vulnerabilities, e.g. political strife, displacements</li> <li>• Abduction and forced recruitment of boys and girls</li> <li>• Punitive strikes or retribution against rival communities and groups</li> <li>• Scorched Earth Policy, also after withdrawal or vacation and before arrival of opposing armed group, National security or UN force</li> <li>• DDR processes</li> <li>• Detention, as torture and intimidation</li> </ul>
7. Some forms of CRSV are specific and serious threats. Name at least four.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rape and torture</li> <li>• Sexual slavery, in camps and in the bush</li> <li>• Forced prostitution or pregnancy</li> <li>• Enforced sterilization</li> <li>• Sexual mutilation</li> <li>• Emasculation and branding</li> <li>• Forced marriage</li> <li>• Abortion</li> <li>• Incest</li> </ul>

<p>8. Motives, patterns and use of CRSV vary. What are five main motives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Control a population</b>, through terrorising and intimidation</li> <li>• <b>Control territory</b> - vital terrain, cities, trade routes – including through forced displacement</li> <li>• <b>Control natural resources</b>, e.g. mining areas</li> <li>• <b>Deliberately target ethnic or religious communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- political repression</li> <li>- sectarian violence</li> <li>- ethnic cleansing</li> <li>- dehumanisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- change the ethnic or religious makeup of a group</li> <li>- prevent further growth</li> <li>- commit ethnic cleansing</li> <li>- spread HIV</li> </ul> <li>• <b>Humiliate men and women</b> through rape and incest in the presence of family or community members.</li>
<p>9. How may conditions in conflict and post-conflict environments contribute to CRSV? Be specific.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social support systems may be weak or non-existent – social welfare, health, law enforcement, justice and corrections</li> <li>• people in authority may be perpetrators, creating obstacles to justice</li> <li>• gender inequality and discrimination may be widespread, and lead to CRSV</li> <li>• cases may not be reported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of faith in rule of law</li> <li>- cultural barriers</li> <li>- contributing to culture of impunity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• increased lawlessness and weakened moral standards</li> <li>• lack of consequences and accountability</li> </ul>
<p>10. What other mandates for multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions does CRSV link with and reinforce?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• human rights</li> <li>• cross-cutting thematic tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protection of civilians</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- women, peace and security</li> <li>- child protection</li> </ul>
11. Explain the connections between CRSV and the UN's Women, Peace and Security agenda.	<p>The UN's Women, Peace and Security agenda has two pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gender equality</li> <li>• CRSV. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WPS is broader.</li> <li>- CRSV focuses on protection from all forms of sexual violence.</li> <li>- Gender equality addresses discrimination, participation and empowerment.</li> <li>- The two pillars work together to end CRSV.</li> <li>- All CRSV work must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) gender sensitive</li> <li>b) promote principles of gender equality</li> <li>c) promote equal participation of women</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
12. How does UN HQ support the CRSV mandate? Name four functions or structures.	<p><b>'Special Representative of Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict' (SRSG-SVC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appointed by the Security Council</li> <li>• gives political direction and strengthens coordination</li> </ul> <p><b>Team of Experts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mandated by the Council to give legal and judicial advice on combatting CRSV in Rule of Law, when invited by a Host state,</li> </ul> <p><b>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict ("UN Action")</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• network of 13 UN entities</li> <li>• goal to ensure consistent UN work on CRSV</li> <li>• supports UNCT and Missions on strategy</li> <li>• helps develop strategies to combat sexual violence, jointly with the host Government</li> <li>• UN Women is a member</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>implements resolutions</li> <li>addresses CRSV prevention and response from political, peace and security perspectives</li> </ul>
13. What is the legal framework for addressing CRSV?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>international law – IHL and IHRL, customary law, refugee law</li> <li>national law</li> <li>Security Council resolutions</li> <li>Security Council mandates</li> </ul>
14. When is sexual violence Security Council business?	When it is a threat to international peace and security. Otherwise, it remains in the domestic jurisdiction of a State.
15. The Security Council passed four key resolutions on CRSV, in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2013. What key contributions does each make?	<p><b>2008 (SCR 1820)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognizes widespread, systematic use of sexual violence in conflict as a tactic of war and threat to international peace and security</li> <li>highlights that sexual violence in conflict is a war crime – in ICC jurisdiction</li> </ul> <p><b>2009 (SCR 1888)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establishes Office of the Special Representative of the SG on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC)</li> <li>adds Women Protection Advisers to the gender and human rights units in mission</li> <li>puts in place the Team of Experts in addressing CRSV</li> </ul> <p><b>2010 (SCR 1960)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establishes MARA on CRSV – Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements</li> <li>calls for commitments by parties to a conflict to prevent and address sexual violence</li> <li>asks for S-G reports to list parties to conflict credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for rape and other</li> </ul>

	<p>sexual violence (name and shame)</p> <p><b>2013 (SCR 2160)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focuses on protection</li> <li>• urges participation and empowerment of women in addressing CRSV and related SSR, DDR, Justice work</li> </ul>
16. What events led to the Security Council passing SCR 1820 on sexual violence in conflicts, in 2008?	<p>Widespread use of sexual violence in conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rwanda</li> <li>• Former Republic of Yugoslavia</li> <li>• Sierra Leone</li> </ul>
17. Name at least three of five peacekeeping operations mandated to address CRSV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINUSCA – Central African Republic</li> <li>• MINUSMA – Afghanistan</li> <li>• MONUSCO – DRC</li> <li>• UNAMID – Darfur</li> <li>• UNMISS – Republic of South Sudan</li> <li>• UNOCI – Cote d'Ivoire</li> </ul>
18. Where missions have mandates to address POC and CRSV, what are they authorized to do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent CRSV</li> <li>• deter perpetrators</li> <li>• protect vulnerable citizens</li> <li>• neutralise threats</li> </ul> <p>They may also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect women and children affected by armed conflict, through deployment of Child Protect and Women Protection Advisers</li> <li>• monitor, investigate, report and prevent violations and abuses including all forms of sexual violence</li> <li>• contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators</li> </ul>
19. What five UN policies lay the foundation for addressing CRSV?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Secretary-General's Policy Committee Decision No. 2010/30</li> <li>• The DPKO-DFS Policy (Mainstreaming and Implementing the CRSV Mandate by UNPKOs)</li> <li>• The DPKO-DFS Guidelines on CRSV</li> <li>• The Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice, 2010</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early-warning Indicators Matrix.</li> </ul>
20. UN policies and approach to CRSV draw on many mission units to work together and focus on four priorities. What are these four priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address widespread impunity feeding CRSV</li> <li>• promote SSR</li> <li>• strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms</li> <li>• increase services for survivors</li> </ul>
21. The UN Security Council directs missions to implement a CRSV mandate in what four ways?	<p><b>Mainstream CRSV prevention and response in key mission documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission Concept</li> <li>• Mission PoC strategy</li> <li>• Military and Police Component Concept of Operations</li> <li>• Operations Orders</li> <li>• Civilian substantive component work plans</li> </ul> <p><b>Address CRSV in political dialogue, engagements and advocacy</b> with all parties to a conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build accountability and responsiveness</li> <li>• end impunity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Engage with communities, especially women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address their security concerns</li> <li>• improve self-protection measures</li> <li>• promote reconciliation</li> </ul> <p><b>Have a visible and enduring presence in vulnerable areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active patrols</li> <li>• escorts for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• pre-emptive actions to address emerging threats</li> <li>• credible, timely, robust responses by UN peacekeepers to prevent, deter or neutralise CRSV threats</li> </ul>
22. What is crucial for missions to successfully combat CRSV? The lesson gives five; name at least three.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• situational awareness, knowledge of the reality on the ground</li> <li>• gender-sensitive early-warning</li> <li>• operational readiness</li> <li>• committed leadership, distributed through a mission</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knowledge, will, determination of all peacekeepers</li> </ul>
23. Explain the role of Women's Protection Advisers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leads and coordinates a mission's CRSV work</li> <li>• integrates and supports mission implementation of CRSV mandate</li> <li>• advises mission leadership on integrating CRSV into planning</li> <li>• integrates or mainstreams CRSV issues, especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SSR</li> <li>- DDR</li> <li>- RoL</li> <li>- Political</li> <li>- Human Rights</li> <li>- Gender</li> <li>- Child Protection</li> <li>- POC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• builds integrated mission capacity to address CRSV with military, police and civilian substantive units</li> <li>• establishes MARA on CRSV with partners</li> <li>• does prevention through early warning</li> <li>• engages parties to a conflict in dialogue for commitments</li> <li>• strengthens coordination on the CRSV mandate with UNCT and partners</li> <li>• trains, builds capacity on CRSV and root causes of violence in mission contexts</li> </ul>
24. Name units that work closely with Women's Protection Advisers and give an example of contributions to CRSV.	<p><b>Gender Advisory Unit or Team (Gender Unit)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• works with WPAs to guarantee equal participation and protection of women and girls, as part of the Security Council's Women Peace and Security agenda</li> <li>• address Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV); work with WPA on CRSV</li> </ul>



	<p><b>Protection Unit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advises, coordinates, monitors and reports</li> <li>• to ensure mission tasks integrate protection of civilians</li> <li>• CRSV links directly to POC</li> </ul> <p><b>Child Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies children's needs for protection; focuses on human rights challenges, including children affected by sexual abuse and CRSV</li> </ul> <p><b>Human Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• helps monitor and investigate human rights violations and abuses</li> <li>• advocates on human rights issues</li> <li>• CRSV is a human rights abuse, violation</li> </ul> <p><b>Joint Operations Centre (JOC) and Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitors emerging security threats</li> <li>• identifies security gaps</li> <li>• uses "hot-spot" assessments</li> <li>• also uses "integrated" or security and stabilization assessments.</li> </ul> <p>JOC and JMAC are central to successful CRSV. Missions design CRSV activities according to data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- where armed forces and groups are;</li> <li>- demographics of their members, grouped by sex and age,</li> <li>- their weapons stocks,</li> <li>- political and conflict dynamics, nationally and locally.</li> </ul> <p><b>The SRSG's Office</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides leadership on CRSV</li> <li>• ensures CRSV is integrated into missions plans</li> <li>• support for HoM leadership is from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WPAs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Senior Management Group on PoC</li> <li>- Mission's PoC and CRSV Working Groups</li> <li>- protection cluster and sub-clusters</li> <li>- JOC and JMAC</li> <li>• Substantive civilian units strengthen and monitor collective effort: Human Rights, Gender, Child Protection</li> </ul>
25. What four civilian substantive units integrate contributions to CRSV in their work? Give examples.	<p><b>Rule of Law/Judicial</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical guidance on legal matters – prosecution, reparations</li> <li>• Address need for reform in rules of procedure, evidence, and GBV laws, to overcome inbuilt biases</li> <li>• Help strengthen capacity of prosecutors and police to follow international law</li> </ul> <p><b>Security Sector Reform (SSR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support SSR to reflect human rights norms and principles</li> <li>• Include human rights in core training of new military forces and police services</li> <li>• Build capacity to vet new forces and follow accountability mechanisms in security institutions</li> </ul> <p><b>Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address ex-combatants, women associated with armed groups as well as their families with debriefing and referral services for integration with receiving communities</li> <li>• Address CRSV perpetrators through the judicial process, before reintegration</li> </ul> <p><b>Political Affairs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct political negotiations to ensure they take protection concerns into account, including CRSV</li> </ul>

<p>26. Explain the critical role that military and police play in implementing CRSV mandates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proactively prevent CRSV</li> <li>• deter perpetrators</li> <li>• protect civilians especially women, children</li> <li>• neutralise CRSV threats – potential, impending, continuing</li> <li>• advocacy – may have influence with uniformed contacts</li> <li>• serve as role models</li> <li>• UNPOL plays a key role in preventing and investigating crimes of SGBV</li> </ul>
<p>27. A) A UNCT supports a host state in two important, general ways on CRSV. What are they? B) Name at least three measures the UNCT may take in this work.</p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms</li> <li>• Build national ownership and responsiveness</li> </ul> <p><b>Specific</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing comprehensive national strategies to address CRSV</li> <li>• building capacity to respond effectively – health, social welfare, justice, security sectors</li> <li>• providing legislative help, technical guidance, support for legal reforms – prosecution, reparations</li> <li>• training host security forces on CRSV – military, police, gendarmes</li> <li>• strengthening coordination – working group networks, clusters, sub-clusters for protection and SGBV</li> </ul>
<p>28. In what three ways does the UNCT coordinate provision of multi-sectoral services for CRSV survivors?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manages humanitarian initiatives in country</li> <li>• establishes humanitarian protection working groups – clusters</li> <li>• develops survive assistance</li> </ul>
<p>29. As a direct part of victim assistance, how does the UNCT helps a host state support victims of sexual violence? Name at least two.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased access to health care</li> <li>• psychosocial support</li> <li>• legal aid</li> <li>• socio-economic reintegration and livelihoods services</li> </ul>
<p>30. Prepare a peacekeeper's checklist of actions on CRSV.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult men and women separately in security and political assessments of local communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- talk to women and men separately</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have female peacekeepers meet with and interview local women</li> <li>- make sure translators are fully professional and briefed on CRSV, need for sensitivity and confidentiality</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactively prevent CRSV.</li> <li>• Deter perpetrators</li> <li>• Protect civilians, especially women and children.</li> <li>• Be mindful of potential and actual threats.</li> <li>• Be ready to act when threats are observed.</li> <li>• Provide information to mission leadership about where and when sexual violence takes place and alleged perpetrators.</li> <li>• Report all, observed violations and threats.</li> <li>• Find out about local organisations giving medical and psychological help to victims, from the UNCT. Be ready to advise victims where they can get help as part of supported, coordinated response.</li> </ul>
<b>Fill in the Blanks</b>	
1. The Security Council has directed peacekeeping personnel to _____at protecting women and children from sexual violence in conflict.	Do a better job
2. _____ are targets of sexual violence.	Women and girls
3. The Security Council recognizes that deliberate use of sexual violence as a tactic of war _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• worsens armed conflict</li> <li>• undermines peace and reconciliation</li> </ul> <p><i>People may also answer:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• targets civilians</li> <li>• may be part of systematic attacks against civilians</li> <li>• may be part of military and political strategy</li> </ul>
4. Use of CRSV is _____ and _____.	<p><i>Answers will vary. Prompt for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• powerful</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• destructive</li> <li>• prevalent</li> <li>• widespread in modern conflict</li> <li>• increasing</li> <li>• forbidden, prohibited</li> <li>• a human rights abuse or violation</li> </ul>
5. Broadly, CRSV may target ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rival socio-ethnic-religious individuals, groups, communities and people associated with them</li> <li>• IDPs, refugees – including in and around UN managed camps</li> </ul> <p>People may also respond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• women and girls</li> <li>• men and boys</li> </ul> <p>Prompt for the broader categories.</p>
6. Perpetrators who pose a threat of CRSV may include ____, ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State actors: civil, military, police, gendarme officials</li> <li>• Non-State actors: armed groups including minors, organised criminal networks</li> <li>• Other civil society actors: former combatants including minors, child soldiers, young men brutalized by conflict</li> </ul>
7. In countries where CRSV is reported, UN peacekeepers must _____.	<p>Presume it is happening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGBV and CRSV tend to be under-reported, or unreported</li> </ul>
8. Lack of consequences for CRSV can increase _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sexual predation</li> <li>• incidences of CRSV and related lawlessness</li> <li>• culture of impunity</li> <li>• victims' lack of faith and confidence in the state to protect them and their rights</li> </ul>
9. CRSV cases remain unreported or under-reported because of ____, ____, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor security</li> <li>• lack of faith in the rule of law and officials</li> <li>• cultural barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- shame</li> <li>- stigma</li> <li>- fear</li> </ul> </li> <li>• possible previous prevalence and failure to address GBV and SGBV – victims expect no action</li> <li>• culture of impunity</li> </ul>
10. Use of CRSV is serious violation of _____.	International law, including human rights law

11. State obligations include ensuring justice and reparations for incidents of _____ including sexual violence.	Human rights violations
12. Everyone involved in conflict and peacekeeping is responsible for ____ CRSV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combatting</li> <li>• Addressing</li> <li>• Bringing an end to</li> </ul>
13. CRSV may be a crime of: _____, _____ or _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• war crime</li> <li>• crime against humanity</li> <li>• form of torture</li> <li>• act of genocide</li> </ul> <p>Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court applies.</p>
14. The Security Council has passed _____ resolutions on CRSV. In what time frame?	Four resolutions 2008 to 2013 (2008, 2009, 2010, 2013)
15. Before 2008 (when Security Council passed SCR 1820), use of sexual violence in conflict was a _____ issue. Today, CRSV is a _____ issue that demands a _____ response.	<p>Before 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gender, humanitarian, development issue</li> </ul> <p>Now:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• political, peace, security, criminal and human rights issue</li> </ul> <p>Demands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• security response</li> </ul>
16. The CRSV agenda is within the broader UN agenda of _____.	<p>Women, Peace and Security (WPS), which promote and protects women's rights in conflicts.</p> <p>Combatting CRSV within WPS links to other mandated tasks, all part of the UN peace agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POC</li> <li>• SSR and DDR</li> <li>• DDR</li> <li>• ROL and Justice Sector Reforms</li> <li>• Peace processes</li> </ul>
17. By helping a host state bring CRSV perpetrators to justice, UN peacekeeping can also help end _____.	Impunity
18. Where CRSV is an issue, the UN recruits _____.	Dedicated experts Women's Protection Advisers
19. Addressing CRSV where mandated is a _____ responsibility.	Mission-wide

20. UNPOL plays a key role in _____ and _____ SGBV crimes.	Preventing Investigating
21. _____ coordinates provision of multi-sectoral services for survivors.	The UNCT
22. Facing situations where sexual violence occurs, peacekeepers need to _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be ready to act</li> <li>• Act</li> <li>• Take responsibility for responding</li> <li>• Report to appropriate authorities immediately</li> </ul>
<b>True False</b>	
1. The UN expects peacekeepers to protect civilians including from sexual violence in conflict.	<b>True</b>
2. The UN definition of conflict-related sexual violence covers women and girls.	<p><b>False</b></p> <p>Conflict-related sexual violence is perpetrated against men, women, boys and girls.</p> <p>Women, girls, children are more vulnerable, may be targeted.</p> <p>Men and boys may not admit or talk about experiences, but they happen.</p>
3. The UN requires all peacekeepers to address both SGBV and CRSV.	<b>True.</b>
4. Sexual and gender-based violence is a human rights issue.	<p><b>True</b></p> <p>Rights of victims are abused or violated when sexual and gender-based violence occurs. (Violated if perpetrators are state actors, breaking their responsibility as duty-bearers: abused if perpetrators are non-state actors).</p>
5. The CRSV mandate directly reinforces mission mandate on human rights.	<b>True</b>
6. Combatting CRSV is primarily a UN peacekeeping mission responsibility.	<p><b>False</b></p> <p>Combatting CRSV is a host State responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN peacekeeping operations support the host state in preventing and responding to CRSV</li> <li>- they also take measures to combat CRSV when state authorities are weak, inadequate or non-existent</li> </ul>

	<p>All share responsibility to combat CRSV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host state</li> <li>• parties to conflict</li> <li>• UN</li> <li>• international community</li> <li>• communities</li> </ul>
7. CRSV is an international crime but not a crime in most national legal systems.	<p><b>False</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRSV is an international crime <u>and</u> a crime in most national legal systems.</li> </ul>
8. Measures to prevent and respond to CRSV need to be taken independently of measures that address other crimes.	<p><b>False</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRSV happens with other serious crimes – see the list in response to question 6, Narrative Responses, above.</li> <li>• Measures need to address the full set of crimes, together.</li> </ul>
9. The four SC resolutions on CRSV build on each other.	<p><b>True</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they are part of the wider Women, Peace and Security agenda, and similarly build on WPS resolutions.</li> </ul>
10. CRSV is addressed only where missions implement POC mandates.	<p><b>True</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• most missions with POC mandates address CRSV</li> </ul>
11. Where CRSV is an issue, either the POC unit or the human rights unit lead in a mission.	<p><b>False</b></p> <p>Where CRSV is an issue, the Security Council follows SCR 1888 and recruits dedicated experts, Women's Protection Advisers. They lead and coordinate a mission's CRSV work.</p>
12. Missions address CRSV with other human rights violations, not separately.	<p><b>True</b></p>
13. Mission units all have a role in addressing CRSV – including Justice, Corrections, Civil Affairs and Public Information.	<p><b>True</b></p> <p>All components and units have a role. An integrated comprehensive strategy requires it.</p> <p>The lesson and responses above detail specific contributions of units that work closely with WPAs on CRSV, some civilian substantive units, military and police.</p>
14. The Security Council mandates some peacekeeping missions to intervene to combat CRSV.	<p><b>True</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOM is responsible to implement CRSV mandate</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unity of effort, coherence are an aim</li><li>• Needs integrated planning, preparation and action by all components with other partners</li></ul>
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## Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this lesson:

Key Word or Phrase	Definition
<b>Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)</b>	<p><b>“CRSV</b> refers to incidents or patterns of sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict situations which include: rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, against women, men, girls or boys”. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict and post-conflict settings and times of political strife.</p> <p>CRSV can be directly or indirectly connected to conflict and strife. Directly, it is a ‘tactic of war’. This use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) targets civilians</li> <li>b) is part of systematic attacks against civilians, or</li> <li>c) is part of military and political strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Gender Based Violence (GBV)</b>	<p><i>“The term gender-based violence (GBV) is used to distinguish common violence from violence that is directed against individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. While women, men and boys and girls can be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls are the main victims”.</i><sup>1</sup></p>
<b>Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)</b>	<p>SGBV also covers violence against people because of their sex. It is the same as GBV, but with emphasis on sexual violence. This is for urgent response to address the criminal nature and disruptive effects of sexual violence.</p>

<sup>1</sup> (Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and CEDAW General Recommendation 19)

Commonly asked questions from participants:

Possible Questions	Possible Responses
How has the Security Council response to CRSV evolved?	<p>The widespread use of sexual violence in conflicts such as in Rwanda, the Former Yugoslavia, and Sierra Leone led to the Security Council adopting Resolution 1820 in 2008.</p> <p>Before resolution 1820, the use of sexual violence in conflict was a gender, humanitarian and development issue. Today, CRSV is <b>a political, peace, security, criminal and human rights issue that demands a security response.</b></p> <p>The next three resolutions (1888, 1960 and 2106) put in place the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) framework. Its purpose is to combat the use of CRSV through: a) prevention, b) coordinated response, c) accountability. The CRSV framework is within the broader UN agenda of Women, Peace and Security (WPS). The WPS agenda promotes and protects women's rights in conflicts.</p> <p>Combating CRSV within WPS links to other mandated tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of Civilians (PoC),</li> <li>• Security Sector and Defence Sector Reform (SSR/DSR),</li> <li>• Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR),</li> <li>• Rule of Law (ROL) including</li> <li>• Justice Sector Reforms, and</li> <li>• peace processes.</li> </ul> <p>Different Security Council Resolutions guide peacekeepers on issues relating to women and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Women, Peace and Security (WPS):</b> 1325 (2000), 1889 (2009), 2122 (2013)</li> <li>• <b>Children and Armed Conflict:</b> 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009)</li> <li>• <b>Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict:</b> 1674 (2006), 1894 (2009)</li> </ul>

## Reference Materials

Below materials which are a) referenced in this lesson, and b) required reading for instructor preparations:

- Charter of the United Nations
- United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines (also known as the Capstone Doctrine)
- Review peacekeeping mission mandates
- 1949 The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols  
<https://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions/overview-geneva-conventions.htm>
- International Bill of Human Rights  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/InternationalLaw.aspx>
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
<http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>
- International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966.
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979.
- Agreed Conclusions of ECOSOC Coordination Segment on Gender Mainstreaming 1997.
- Beijing Platform for Action 1995
- Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action 2000
- Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/1325)
- Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/1820)
- Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/1888)
- Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/1889)
- Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/1960)
- Security Council resolution 2106 (2013) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/2106)
- Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/2122)

- Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) on Women Peace and Security (S/RES/2242)
- Security Council resolution 1674 (2006) on Protection of Civilians (S/RES/1674)

## Additional Resources

### UN Information

The website for UN peacekeeping: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

Original Security Council Resolutions on peacekeeping mission mandates:

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/>

(You must know the start year, country and resolution reference details for the mission you wish to search for. For this information, identify the name of the mission using the following links: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml>; <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/past.shtml> )

### UN Documents

UN documents can be found on: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/index.html>  
(Search by document symbol, e.g. A/63/100)

### DPKO and DFS Guidance

The repository for all official DPKO and DFS guidance is the Policy and Practice Database: [ppdb.un.org](http://ppdb.un.org) (only accessible from the UN network). Official peacekeeping guidance documents are also accessible through the Peacekeeping Resource Hub: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>

Instructors are encouraged to check for the latest guidance.

### UN Films

UN films can be found on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/unitednations>

### Additional Information

Human rights information on the situation in a country from the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/Pages/HumanRightsintheWorld.aspx>

Latest human rights reports issued by the UN Secretary-General, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and to identify key human rights violations:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/Pages/PeaceMissionsIndex.aspx>

(Click on the appropriate link for countries with peace operations).

Country-specific information on the international humanitarian response:

<http://www.reliefweb.int>

OHCHR, The Core International Human Rights Treaties:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/ReferenceMaterial.asp>

OHCHR, New Core International Human Rights Treaties:

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/newCoreTreatiesen.pdf>

The PIP provides information on the mission and the local context:

<http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org>

### **Additional Training Resources**

For additional information or support on human rights aspects of this lesson, instructors can contact the Methodology, Education and Training Unit of the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva at [Metu@ohchr.org](mailto:Metu@ohchr.org)