

Lesson 2.6



Conflict Related Sexual Violence

Lesson at a Glance

Aim

To explain the duties of UN 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, you are expected to protect women and children who are especially vulnerable. Women and girls face increased risks of sexual violence in conflict.

This lesson explains how UN peacekeeping missions can better address conflict related sexual violence.

Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

- Explain CRSV
- Identify CRSV as a punishable crime
- List actions to take to address CRSV

Lesson Map

Recommended Lesson Duration: 45 minutes total

1-2 minutes per slide

Use short option learning activity

The Lesson	Pages 3-28
Starting the Lesson	Intro Slides
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The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

- Lesson Topic
- Relevance
- Learning Outcomes
- Lesson Overview

Lesson 2.6 Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) follows from Lesson 2.5 Protection of Civilians (POC) because only missions with POC mandates have the mandates to address CRSV. Recall that Lesson 2.6 CRSV and Lesson 2.4 Women, Peace and Security (WPS) are also connected. The WPS agenda has two pillars: (1) gender equality and (2) CRSV. Consider connected content from both lessons during delivery of this lesson.

The content of this lesson is disturbing. Some instructors may find it challenging. Some learners may find it difficult. Sex is private in many cultures. People may not have experience discussing specifics in public. Sexual and gender based violence occurs in every country. Participants may be victims or perpetrators. Some suggestions:

- Cover the content as professionally as other lessons
- Make sure you are comfortable with the subject, or consider getting a content specialist to present it
- Avoid making jokes and discourage learners from making inappropriate jokes or comments, which they may do out of nervousness or embarrassment
- Stress the *criminal* aspect and consequences for the perpetrators, over the *sexual* aspect

Introducing and explaining CRSV needs specific and technical language and references to formal language in Security Council resolutions. Watch absorption and check regularly with participants that meaning is clear.

Learning Activity

2.6.1

Film: *Democratic Republic of the Congo – The Survivors*

METHOD

Film, group discussion

PURPOSE

To understand the importance of special attention to CRSV

TIME

10 minutes

- Film: 3:03 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- What is CRSV?
- What is the impact on the victims?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GNgB50MGdw>

RESOURCES

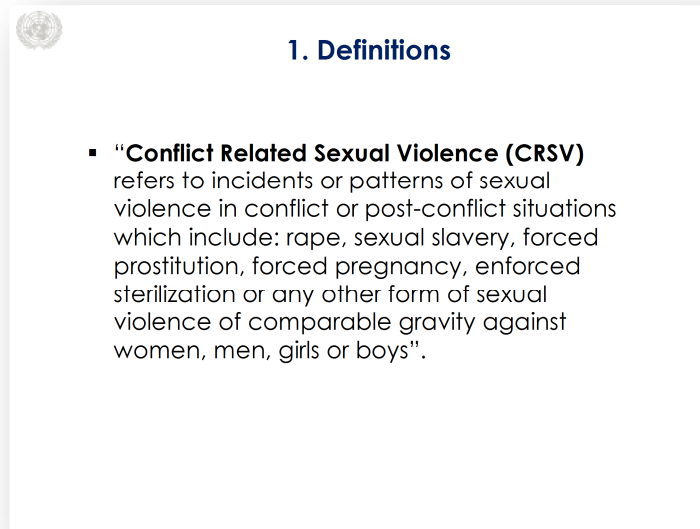
- Learning Activity instructions



The thumbnail shows a document titled "Learning Activity" with the reference number "2.6.1". The content includes the film title "Democratic Republic of the Congo – The Survivors", a list of instructions: "What is CRSV?" and "What is the impact on the victims?", and a time breakdown: "Time: 10 minutes" (Film: 3:03 minutes, Discussion: 5-7 minutes). A YouTube link is provided at the bottom: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GNgB50MGdw>.

Definitions

Slide 1



1. Definitions

- **“Conflict Related Sexual Violence (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”.

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, or times of political strife.

CRSV can be directly or indirectly connected to conflict or political strife. It can be used as a “tactic of war. This use:

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

The definition of CRSV is found in 2014 Secretary-General's report on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2014/181).

Slide 2



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 Persons (IDP) or refugees

CRSV usually happens during:

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

- Predatory attacks, for example after withdrawal, vacation or rotation of troops, and before arrival of the opposing armed group, national security or UN forces
- Times of increased vulnerabilities, for example political strife, and displacements
- Abduction and forced recruitment of boys and girls
- Punitive strikes or retribution against rival communities and groups
- “Scorched Earth Policy”, which is a military strategy to destroy useful buildings and resources before the arrival of the opposing armed group, national security or UN force
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes
- Detention, as torture and intimidation

There are different forms of CRSV. These threats to civilians include:

- Rape
- Torture
- Sexual slavery, in camps and in the bush
- Forced prostitution, forced pregnancy and enforced sterilization
- Other forms of sexual violence, for example sexual mutilation, emasculation and branding, forced marriage, abortion or incest

Threats can come from state and non-state actors. Perpetrators who pose a threat may include:

- State actors, for example civil, military, police, gendarmerie officials
- Non-state actors, for example armed groups (including children associated with armed forces and armed groups), organized criminal networks
- Other civil society actors, for example former combatants (including children associated with armed forces and armed groups), and young men brutalized by conflict

The motives, patterns and use of CRSV are different in each context. The main motive and intent for CRSV is to further the **strategic aims** of the perpetrators. Examples 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 (for example mining areas)
- Deliberate targeting of ethnic or religious communities as part of political repression, sectarian violence, and ethnic cleansing. Goals are to change the ethnic or religious makeup of a group, prevent further growth, spread HIV, or dehumanization
- Humiliation of men and women through rape and forced incest in the presence of family or community members

Slide 3



Key Message: The Security Council recognises CRSV as a self-standing issue of concern. The UN carefully distinguishes it from 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”.* (Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and CEDAW General Recommendation 1979).

GBV includes acts that are not sexual, for example 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 traditional practices that violate human rights, but have been happening for such a long time that people may consider them part of the culture. Examples are child marriage and female genital mutilation (also known as female genital cutting or circumcision).


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

Slide 4



Links with Cross-Cutting Thematic Tasks

- Human rights
- Protection of civilians (POC)
- Women, Peace and Security (WPS)
- Child protection



Key Message: The CRSV mandate reinforces the mission mandate on human rights. 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 lesson on WPS covered gender equality. Also stress the link between POC and CRSV. Only missions with POC mandates have the CRSV mandates.

Human rights: The use of CRSV is a serious violation of international law including international human rights law. The state is obligated 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 and abuses, including sexual violence

The UN supports the state on these obligations. The UN expects all peacekeeping personnel to protect 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. **CRSV is addressed only where missions implement POC mandates.** The Security Council highlights specific protection of women and children from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

WPS: Gender inequality and discrimination against women contributes 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 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.

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

Learning Activity

2.6.2

CRSV or Not?

METHOD

Scenarios, questions

PURPOSE

To apply and deepen understanding of CRSV, and distinguish it from other related issues

TIME

Short option: 5 minutes

- Group work: 3 minutes
- Discussion: 2 minutes

Longer option: 45 minutes

- Introduction: 5 minutes
- Small groups: 15 minutes
- Reports: 20 minutes (may vary depending on number of groups)
- Summary and close: 5 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- Consider the scenarios
- Is this a case of CRSV or not?
- Give reasons

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Scenarios
- Responses to discussion questions

The thumbnail shows a document titled "Learning Activity" with the sub-heading "CRSV or Not?" and the reference "2.6.2". It contains the following text:

Instructions:


- Consider the scenarios
- Is this a case of CRSV or not?
- Give reasons

Time: 5 minutes

- Group work: 3 minutes
- Discussion: 2 minutes


Importance of Attention to CRSV

Slide 5



2. Importance of Attention to CRSV

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



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 Security Council recognizes that deliberate use of sexual violence as a tactic of war makes armed conflict worse. It also 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.

All forms of violence, including sexual violence, have immediate and long-term effects. Both types are traumatic. The effects of CRSV on survivors are debilitating, complex and long lasting. **Possible long-term effects of sexual violence include:**

- **Physical and psychological damage** including injuries to reproductive and urinary systems, and post-traumatic stress.
- **Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases** including HIV/AIDS. Sometimes this is deliberate, for example the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
- **Unwanted pregnancy.** Perpetrators may rape women and girls so they bear children of the enemy, for example the 1990s conflict in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia.
- **Community rejection.** Social effects include marginalization, shunning and banishment. Communities are more willing to accept back boys who were combatants than girls, especially those girls returning with children born from

rape. Women and girls raped in war often face rejection by families and communities when conflict ends, and become victimized again. Male victims of sexual violence and rape during conflict 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:

- **Gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls.** CRSV disproportionately affects women and girls. Women and girls are more vulnerable because of social inequalities.
- **State authorities and institutions which do not work.** Social welfare, health, law enforcement, justice and correction systems may be weak or non-existent to address CRSV.
- **A culture of impunity.** Lawlessness, weakened moral standards and inadequate responses contributes to a culture of impunity for CRSV incidents. Lack of consequences for CRSV perpetrators can encourage “sexual predators”. People in authority may be perpetrators, creating obstacles to justice.
- **Unreported and underreported cases.** CRSV may be widespread, but invisible, making prevention challenging. It may be underreported because of poor security, lack of faith in the rule of law and cultural barriers linked to shame, stigma and fear.

Legal Framework



Remind participants that the legal framework for UN peacekeeping applies to CRSV. Brainstorm the elements of the legal framework. Expand with more on Security Council resolutions specific to CRSV as the lesson continues.

Slide 6



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

CRSV violates international law. It 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 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 the state.

CRSV happens in conjunction with other serious crimes. Measures to prevent and respond to CRSV and these crimes should be taken together.

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



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.

Security Council resolutions (SCRs) on CRSV include:

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).
- Establishes Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) in addition to the gender and human rights units in the mission.
- Puts in place the Team of Experts in addressing CRSV.

SCR 1960 (2010):

- Establishes Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) 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 forms of sexual violence.

SCR 2106 (2013):

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

Examples of UN peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs) mandated by the Security Council to address CRSV include: MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMISS and UNOCI.

Missions with a CRSV mandate are tasked to:

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

The mandates may also cover:

- Protection of women and children affected by armed conflict, including through deployment of Child Protection Advisers (CPAs) and WPAs
- Monitoring, investigation, reporting and prevention of human rights violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict
- Contribution to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators

UN Partners Leading in Addressing CRSV

Slide 7



4. UN Partners Leading in Addressing CRSV

- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC)
- Team of Experts
- UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- DPKO

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 has a responsibility to combat CRSV, including the parties to the conflict.



Refer to Lesson 2.5 on POC. Inform participants that CRSV partners are the same as those for POC, in addition to these specific UN partners. Get participants to recall POC partners from the POC lesson.

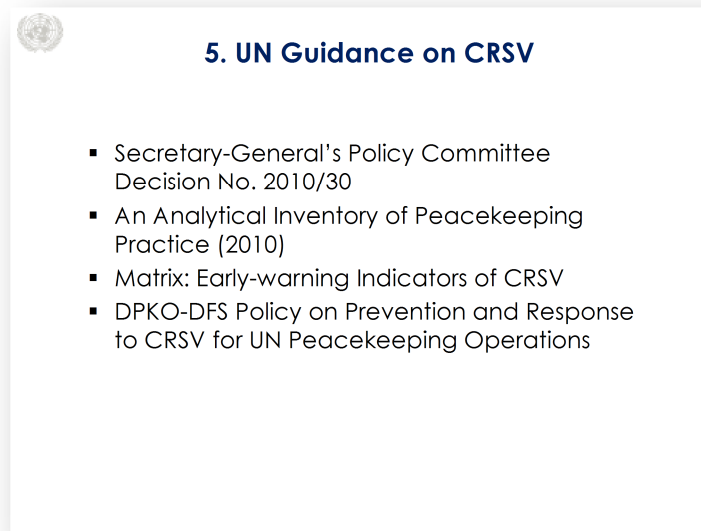
Combating CRSV requires the involvement of the UN, international community, host state and other protection partners, as well as all parties to the conflict. The host state has primary responsibility in addressing CRSV.

The UN supports the host state through:

- **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 Security Council to give legal and judicial advice on combatting CRSV when invited by a host State. They provide expertise on the rule of law (ROL).
- **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 UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women):** the lead UN entity committed to women’s rights, and a member of UN Action.
- **Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO):** deploys peacekeeping missions to implement Security Council resolutions and mandates. Missions support the host state in preventing and responding to CRSV from political, peace and security perspectives. They also take measures to combat CRSV when host state authorities are weak, inadequate or non-existent.

UN Guidance on CRSV

Slide 8



5. UN Guidance on CRSV

- Secretary-General's Policy Committee Decision No. 2010/30
- An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice (2010)
- Matrix: Early-warning Indicators of CRSV
- DPKO-DFS Policy on Prevention and Response to CRSV for UN Peacekeeping Operations

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

The increasing incidents of CRSV against women and girls have called for a new approach to effectively address the challenges and combat sexual violence.

The UN' s approach is to work jointly with the host government, and draw on the expertise of all relevant partners to:

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


UN guidance documents include:

- The Secretary-General's Policy Committee Decision No. 2010/30
- The Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice (2010)
- The UN Matrix: Early-warning Indicators of CRSV (2011)
- The DPKO-DFS Policy on Prevention and Response to CRSV for UN Peacekeeping Operations (yet to be developed)

CRSV incidents often go undetected and unaddressed. Indicators of CRSV have been included in early-warning frameworks. The indicators are signals of potential, impending or ongoing sexual violence.


Addressing CRSV in UN Peacekeeping

Slide 9



6. 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



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

Activities which implement the POC mandate apply.

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

- **Mainstreaming CRSV prevention and response measures.** This should be reflected in key mission documents. Mission Concept, Mission POC strategy, Concept of Operations for military and police components, Operations Orders and other civilian substantive component work plans are examples.
- **Political dialogue or engagements and advocacy with all parties to a conflict** are to address CRSV to a) build accountability and responsiveness, and b) end impunity.
- **Engagement with communities, especially women** to a) address their security concerns, b) improve self-protection measures, and c) promote reconciliation.

- **A visible and enduring UN presence in vulnerable areas.** Examples include: active patrols, escorts for vulnerable groups, pre-emptive actions to address emerging threats, and responses. Credible, timely, robust responses by UN peacekeeping personnel can prevent, deter or neutralise CRSV threats.



Take a pause in the lesson. This pause serves as a mid-point reflection and interim summary. Give participants several minutes to think back on information presented. Use the five general headings below of what is “Crucial for combatting CRSV successfully” as a background framework. Ask: What do you think is necessary to combat CRSV successfully? Participants may name specifics just covered, e.g. consulting with communities, women. This task is part of “situational awareness”. Participants may not name a general category, for example committed leadership. Sum up inputs and ask: What else is needed for a peacekeeping mission to effectively address CRSV? Fill in the blanks.

Crucial for combatting CRSV successfully are:

- Situational awareness
- Gender-sensitive early-warning
- Operational readiness
- Committed leadership
- Committed peacekeeping personnel

Slide 10



Coordination with UNCT

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



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

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT):

- Includes the UNCT
- Manages humanitarian initiatives at the country level
- Establishes humanitarian protection clusters and working groups
- Develops survivor assistance

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

- Health care
- Psychosocial support
- Legal aid
- Socio-economic reintegration services or livelihood support

Together, the UN helps the host state to strengthen:

- Prevention and protection mechanisms
- National ownership
- Responsiveness

Victim assistance is one measure carried out by the UNCT. Other measures are carried out by the UN as a whole 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 assistance and support for legal reforms (for example in prosecutions and provision of reparations)
- Training host security forces (military, police, gendarmeries) to
 - Prevent CRSV
 - Follow strict codes of conduct to prevent CRSV
 - Avoid violation of IHRL
 - 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)

Learning Activity

2.6.3

Responding to CRSV

METHOD

Case study, group work

PURPOSE

To consider the impact of CRSV on victims and understand the importance of prevention and response planning

TIME

10 minutes


- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 3 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- Consider the case study
- Identify the perpetrators and their motives
- What would you have done to protect the victims?
- What support do the survivors need?

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Learning Activity steps for participants (same as Learning Activities 2.5.3 and 2.5.4)
- Case study
- Information sheets (same as Learning Activities 2.5.3 and 2.5.4)
- Activity materials (same as Learning Activities 2.5.3 and 2.5.4)


Learning Activity
2.6.3

Responding to CRSV

Instructions:

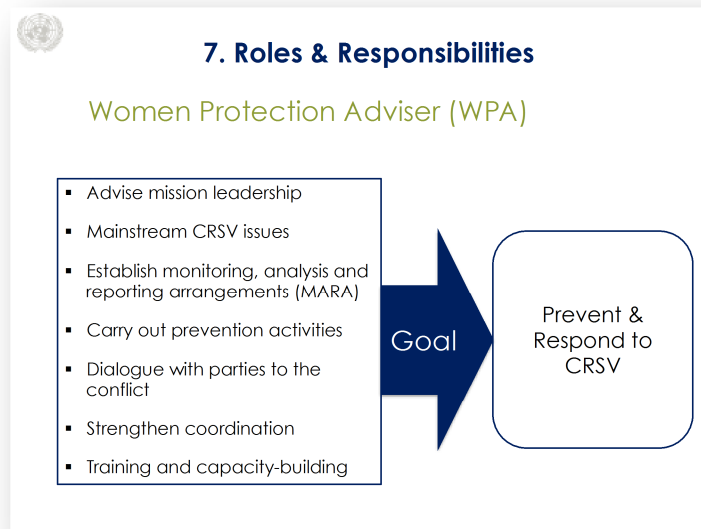
- Consider the case study
- Identify the perpetrators and their motives
- What would you have done to protect the victims?
- What support do the survivors need?

Time: 10 minutes

- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 3 minutes

Roles and Responsibilities

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 located in the Office of the SRSG/HOM, the Office of the Deputy SRSG and the Gender and Human Rights units. They coordinate, mainstream and support mission implementation of the CRSV mandate.

The WPA:

- Advises mission leadership on integrating CRSV issues in planning
- Integrates or mainstreams CRSV issues in:
 - Security and defence sector reform
 - DDR
 - Rule of law (ROL)/Justice
 - Political
 - Human rights
 - Gender
 - Child protection
 - POC
- Establishes monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) on CRSV with UN partners
- Carries out prevention activities through early warning
- Engages parties to a conflict in dialogue for commitments to prevent and respond to incidents of CRSV

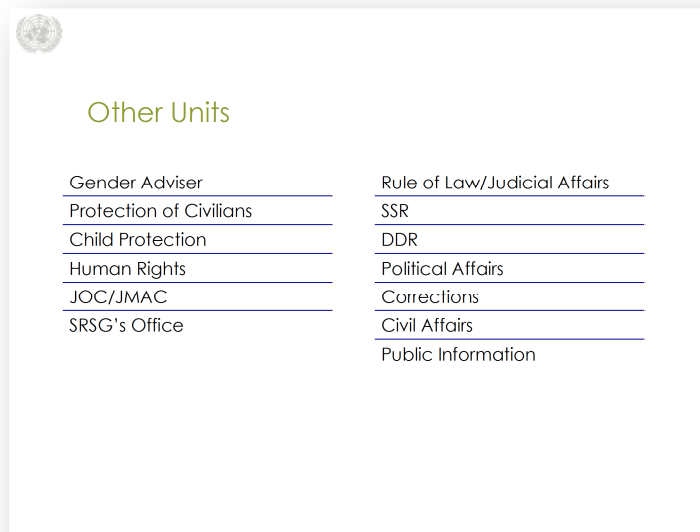
- Strengthens coordination on the CRSV mandate with the UNCT and other partners
- Delivers training and builds capacity on CRSV and root causes of violence in mission context
- Builds integrated mission capacity to address CRSV with military, police and civilian substantive units. They coordinate prevention and response measures:
 - Internally with all mission components
 - Externally with UNCT, parties to the conflict, host state, regional organizations, civil society and NGOs

An integrated and coordinated approach to CRSV is important for prevention and response. Close collaboration is crucial within the mission between the WPA and other protection related advisers:

- Protection of Civilians (POC) Adviser
- Child Protection Adviser (CPA)
- Gender Adviser
- Human Rights Adviser

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

Slide 12



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

Some units **work closely with WPAs.**

Gender Adviser:

- 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, whilst WPAs address CRSV.

Protection of Civilians (POC) Adviser:

- Advises, coordinates, monitors and reports to ensure mission activities integrate POC.

Child Protection Adviser (CPA):

- Identifies protection needs of children. Focuses on human rights challenges such as: 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):

- Use “hot-spot” assessments to monitor emerging security threats and identify security gaps.
- Central to successful CRSV. Missions design CRSV activities according to information 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/HOM:

- Responsible for implementing the CRSV mandate.
- In combating CRSV, SRSG/HOM leadership is supported by:
 - WPAs
 - The 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. Examples include Human Rights, Gender, and Child Protection.

Other units **contribute to addressing CRSV** by integrating it as a theme in their work.

Rule of Law (ROL)/Justice:

- 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 standards.
- Include human rights in core training of new military forces and police services.
- Build capacity of national security sector (including security institutions) to vet new forces and follow accountability mechanisms.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR):

- Address the needs of ex-combatants, women associated with armed groups, as well as their families. This includes rehabilitation, debriefing, and referral services for reintegration with receiving communities.
- Address CRSV perpetrators. CRSV perpetrators go through the judicial process before reintegration.

Political Affairs:

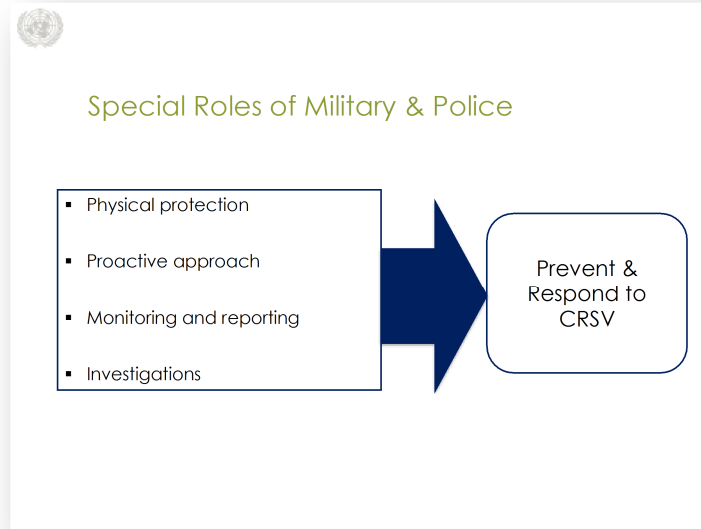
- Conduct political negotiations which take protection concerns into account.

Other units have **key roles:**

- Corrections
- Civil Affairs
- Public Information

All Mission Components: Addressing CRSV is a mission-wide responsibility. It needs integrated planning, preparations and action by military, police and civilian components along 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, and continuing


These critical roles of UN military and police apply to CRSV, Child Protection and POC mandates. They are responsible for:

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

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

What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do

Slide 14



8. What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do

- Support and encourage local authorities in addressing and combatting CRSV
- Consult women and men
- Talk to women and men separately
- Be proactive to prevent CRSV
- Respond to potential/actual threats
- Share information
- Locate local organizations for victim assistance

Key Message: All UN peacekeeping personnel have a duty to act to protect civilians, including from sexual violence. When facing situations of sexual violence, 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:
 - The community's status
 - Needs
 - Threats
 - 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 respond when threats are observed. Be mindful of potential and actual threats.
- Share information with mission leadership and relevant units about where and when sexual violence takes place and alleged perpetrators.
- Find out about the location of local organizations providing medical and psychological help to victims through the UNCT. Be ready to advise victims where they can get help. A coordinated response in support of survivors is important.

Summary

CRSV is sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, used as a “tactic of war”

- *“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

CRSV is 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

You must take action – consult women, be proactive, coordinate, intervene

- 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

Evaluation

Notes on Use: An example of learning evaluation questions for this lesson may be found below.

There are different types of learning evaluation questions for the instructor to choose from (See Options). 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 2.6	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. 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"> ▪ incidents or patterns of sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rape - sexual slavery - forced prostitution - forced pregnancy - enforced sterilization - other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity ▪ against women, men, girls or boys
2. Prepare a peacekeeper’s checklist of actions on CRSV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult men and women separately in security and political assessments of

	<p>local communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - talk to women and men separately - have female peacekeepers meet with and interview local women - make sure translators are fully professional and briefed on CRSV, need for sensitivity and confidentiality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proactively prevent CRSV. ▪ Deter perpetrators. ▪ Protect civilians, especially women and children. ▪ Be mindful of potential and actual threats. ▪ Be ready to act when threats are observed. ▪ Provide information to mission leadership about where and when sexual violence takes place and alleged perpetrators. ▪ Report all, observed violations and threats. ▪ Find out about local organizations 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.
Fill in the Blanks	
<p>3. Use of CRSV is a serious violation of _____.</p>	<p>International law, including human rights law</p>
<p>4. The CRSV agenda is within the broader UN agenda of _____.</p>	<p>Women, Peace and Security (WPS), which promotes and protects women's rights in conflicts.</p> <p>Combatting CRSV within WPS links to other mandated tasks, all parts of the UN peace agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ POC ▪ SSR and DDR ▪ DDR ▪ ROL and Justice Sector Reforms ▪ Peace processes

True False	
5. The UN expects peacekeepers to protect civilians, including from sexual violence in conflict.	True
6. The UN definition of conflict-related sexual violence covers women and girls only.	<p>False</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>

Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this lesson:

Key Word or Phrase	Definition
<p>Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)</p>	<p><i>“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.</i></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"> a) targets civilians b) is part of systematic attacks against civilians, or c) is part of military and political strategy
<p>Gender Based Violence (GBV)</p>	<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”. (Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and CEDAW General Recommendation 19.).</i></p>
<p>Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)</p>	<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>

Commonly asked questions from participants:

Possible Questions	Possible Responses
<p>How has the Security Council response to CRSV evolved?</p>	<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 a political, peace, security, criminal and human rights issue that demands a security response.</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"> • Protection of Civilians (POC), • Security Sector and Defence Sector Reform (SSR/DSR), • Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR), • Rule of Law (ROL) including • Justice Sector Reforms, and • peace processes. <p>Different Security Council Resolutions guide peacekeepers on issues relating to women and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, Peace and Security (WPS): 1325 (2000), 1889 (2009), 2122 (2013) • Children and Armed Conflict: 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) • Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict: 1674 (2006), 1894 (2009)

Reference Materials

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

- [Charter of the United Nations, 1945](#)
- [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, also known as the Capstone Doctrine, 2008](#)
- Review peacekeeping mission mandates (See 'Additional Resources')
- [The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, 1949](#)
- [International Bill of Human Rights](#)
- [Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948](#)
- [Secretary General's Bulletin Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law \(ST/SGB/1999/13\)](#)
- [Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951](#)
- [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998](#)
- [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court \(ICC\), 1998](#) (came into force in 2002)
- [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](#)
- [Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence \(S/2017/249\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence \(S/2016/361\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence \(S/2014/181\)](#)
- [Special Report of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence on Conflict\(OSRSG-SVC\) \(S/2016/1090\)](#)
- [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 2331 \(2016\) on the maintenance of international peace and security \(condemning acts of human trafficking\)](#)
- [Security Council resolution 1674 \(2006\) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict \(S/RES/1674\)](#)
- [Security Council resolution 1738 \(2006\) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict \(S/RES/1738\)](#)
- [Security Council resolution 1820 \(2008\) on Women Peace and Security \(S/RES/1820\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 1894 \(2009\) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict \(S/RES/1894\)](#)
- [Security Council resolution 1998 \(2011\) on children and armed conflict \(S/RES/1998\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 2150 \(2014\) on prevention and fight against genocide and other serious crimes under international law\(S/RES/2150\)](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Policy on the Protection of Civilians \(POC\) in UN Peacekeeping, 2015](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Guidelines on Use of Force by Military Components in UN Peacekeeping Operations, 2017](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Protection of Civilians: Implementing Guidelines for Military Components of UN Peacekeeping Missions, 2015](#)
- [UN Women, Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice, 2010](#)
- [OSRSG-SVC, Provisional Guidance Note: Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1960 \(2010\) on Women, Peace and Security \(Conflict-Related Sexual Violence\), June 2011](#)
- [UN Matrix: Early-warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, 2011](#)

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>)

The website for Stop Rape Now – UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict:
www.stoprabenow.org/

The DPKO website for Women, Peace and Security:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/wps.shtml>

UN Documents for Women, Peace and Security:
<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/women-peace-and-security/>

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: <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>

["I'll be their voice" - UN Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict \(3:15 minutes\)](#)
[Democratic Republic of Congo – The Survivors \(3:03 minutes\)](#)

[Side by Side – Women, Peace and Security \(32:44 minutes\)](#)

[Mandated to Protect: Protection of Civilians in Peacekeeping Operations \(43:12 minutes\)](#)

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/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CoreInstruments.aspx>

OHCHR, New Core International Human Rights Treaties:

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

Trainers should let participants know that in addition to the Mission-specific information received during this training, participants should also familiarize themselves with the Pre-deployment Information Package (PIP). The PIP provides information on the mission and the local context.

Additional Training Resources

UN peacekeeping training materials can be found on the Peacekeeping Resource Hub: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community/Training>

UN peacekeeping Specialised Training Materials (STMs) include:

Protection of Civilians Operational Level (POC OL)

Protection of Civilians Operational Level (POC TL)

Integrated Protection of Civilians Training (IPOC) – for UN Military

Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

Gender Toolkit – for UNPOL

Investigating and Preventing Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) – for UNPOL

UN mandatory training 'United Nations Human Rights Responsibilities' and 'I Know Gender' can be accessed on Inspira:

<http://inspira.un.org>

UN mandatory training 'I Know Gender' can also be accessed on the UN Women website:

<https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/course/description.php?id=2>

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