



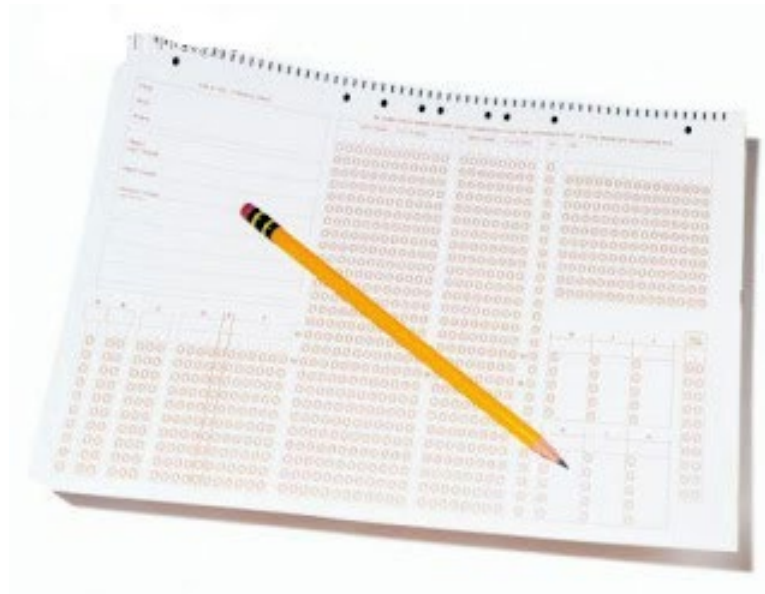
United Nations  
Peacekeeping



unitar

United Nations Institute for Training and Research





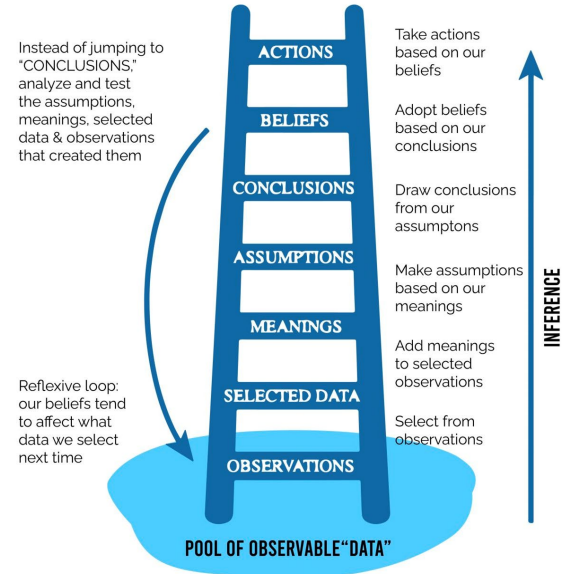
**Break**



## Rules for Good Brainstorming

- Don't censor yourself
- Work hard, again and again
- Don't give up when you run out of inspiration
- Choose an inspiring and relaxed location
- Take a step back

## LADDER OF INFERENCE



# Introductory activity: Taking action

## W3: What? So what? What now?– Your suggestions

The UN Sustainable Development Goal for water and sanitation calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030.

The first step is to provide everyone with a basic service ~~with~~ a 30-minute round trip.

### Situation

- A single trip takes over an hour in Mauritania, Somalia, Tunisia and Yemen.
- In Malawi, the UN estimates that women spend an average of 54 minutes fetching water, while men spend only 6 minutes.

### Impact

- Women need more time for family, child care, other household tasks and leisure activities.
- Water collection can take time away from their education for both boys and girls and sometimes even prevent them from going to school altogether.





<https://www.resilience.org/stories/2007-06-10/design-other-90/>

## Stronger Women, Stronger Nations Program

Through the program, women break their isolation and gain the social and economic skills to transform their own lives. They pass on their power and knowledge to create a more just world, where women can use their power together.

[Learn about how our approach supports women](#)





**Objective 1:** Visualise a tangible, gendersensitive environment during an operational planning process (OPP).

**Objective 2:** Define personal passions, strengths and core values by examining their importance for the role of MGA.

**Objective 3:** Examine the power of the changemaker model as a practical tool for reflecting on activities, projects and programmes.

**Objective 4:** Engage creatively by sharing ideas and visions to support the building of a team for OPP.

**Objective 5:** Identify similar interests, engagement tactics and shared visions for mobilisation.

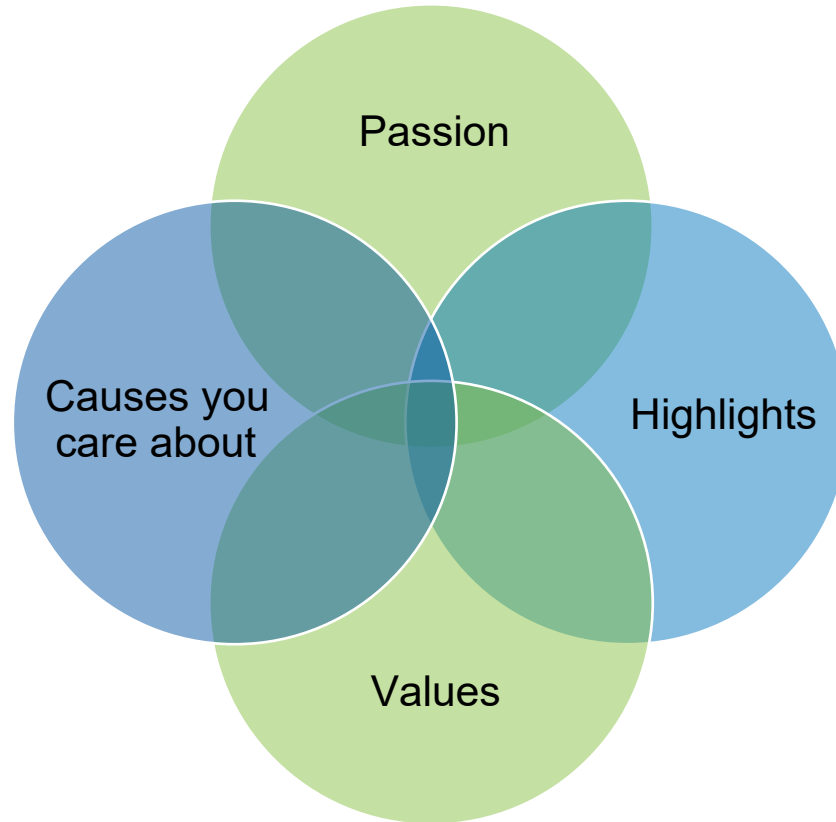
**Objective 6:** Develop an argument adapted to their target audience to win them over to their ideas.

**Objective 7:** Identify tangible options for a successful OPP, considering the four pillars of UNSCR 1325.

**Objective 8:** Build creative and gendersensitive solutions for the OPP.

**Objective 9:** Explain the content of a gender annexe draft with a gender estimate for the OPP.

**Break**





## Scenario 1 Protection of civilians - South Sudan

In South Sudan, people threatened by armed groups arrive in large numbers at the base gate to receive protection from peacekeepers



## Scenario 2 Protection of civilians - CAR

In CAR, women and girls are often sexually assaulted by criminal groups in the streets of Bangui.



## Scenario 3 Protection of civilians - DRC

In the DRC, thousands of girls cannot make the dangerous journey to school because of the enormous risk of physical or sexual assault



## Scenario 4 Political participation - DRC

In the DRC, Congolese women can have enormous influence in their communities but are almost entirely excluded from political life.



## Scenario 5 Protection of civilians - Mali

In northern Mali, villagers are forced to move regularly because of violence from armed groups. They move en masse to towns where their arrival causes tensions. This violence mainly targets young people.



## Scenario 6 Tension between communities - Lebanon

Gender, class, age and nationality continue to be points of division and tension between communities in Lebanon, often triggered by memories of the civil war.



## Scenario 7

### Tension near IDP camps- Lebanon

Xenophobia towards refugees, mainly Syrians, has intensified as the Lebanese population increasingly protects the country's limited resources.



## Scenario 8

### Violence by government troops -CAR

Following clashes in Bambari, national forces and their allies targeted a mosque killing 14 people, including a woman and a child. A health facility was also targeted.

**Break**



- We need to select the 3 best ideas.
- You have 90 seconds to express why working on your case study is important.
- What do you want to achieve? What is your vision and desired end state?

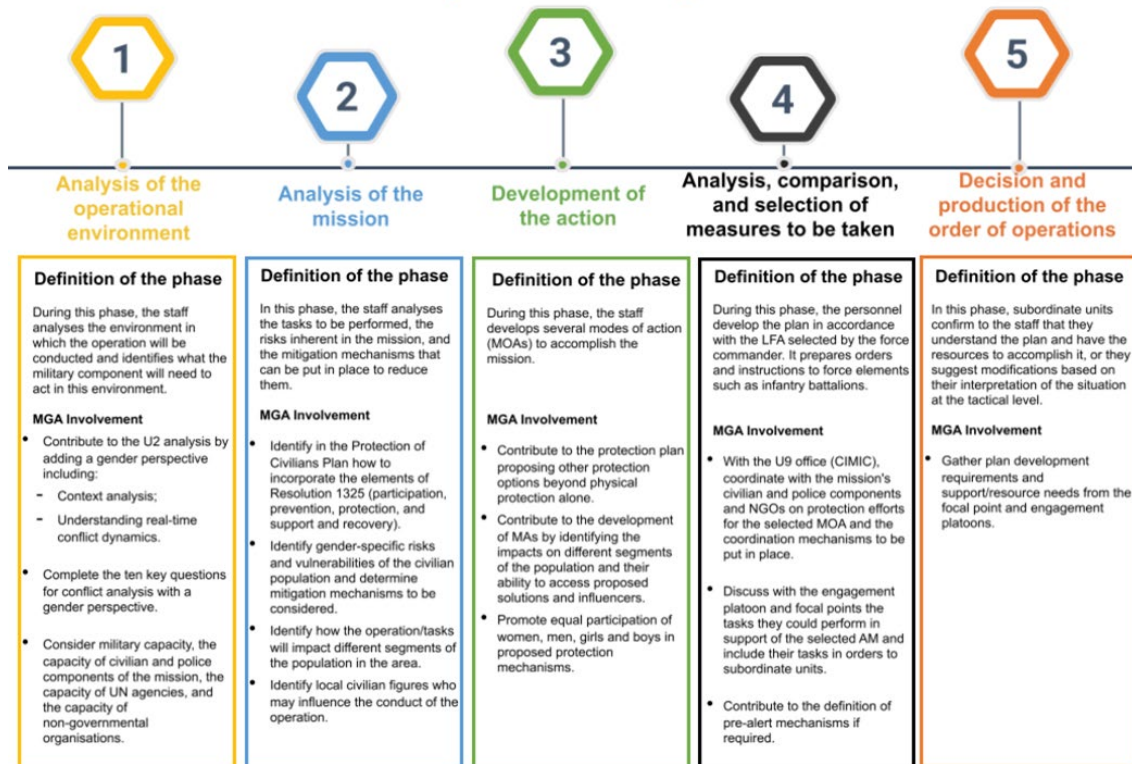


Be mobilising and creative; get the other teams on board.



**Break**

## Military Gender Advisor Contributions to the Operational Planning Process





**Participation**



**Protection**

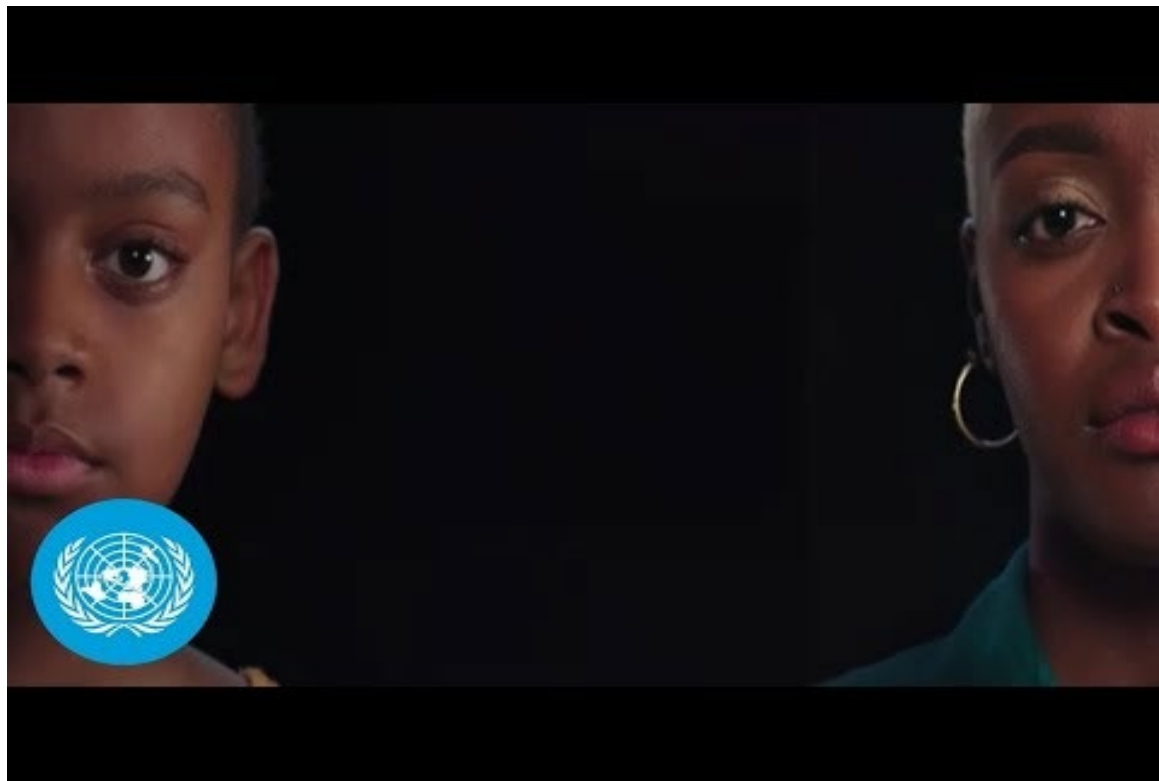


**Prevention**



**Relief and Recovery**

**What does each pillar mean in concrete terms for the Military Gender Advisor during the planning process?**



- Seeks to empower survivors by prioritising their rights, safety, wellbeing, needs and wishes.
- Organisations must ensure that survivors can access appropriate, accessible and good quality services.
- Following an incident (a traumatic experience, such as sexual assault), a survivor-centred approach will give the survivor control over the decision-making process.
- The organisation allows survivors to express their needs and to have space and time to get the necessary support.
- This approach also recognises that coping mechanisms and healing processes are various and unique to each individual.

Develop options to address or mitigate the situation:

- Take into account the 4 pillars of the survivor-centred approach concept.
- The course of actions (CoAs) that has never been implemented before by a military component.
- 30-minutes to explain why your CoAs is the most impactful and has the greatest chance of success.
- Funds are available for quick-impact projects and the community violence reduction programme.
- The Force Commander is prepared to task engineers and other military troops to support your solution.





**Break**

- Team 2 present its CoA (3 min)
- Team 3 shares what might not work during the implementation of the CoA (2 min)
- Team 2 responds to concerns expressed (2 min)
- Team 3 shared additional concerns about the CoA (2 min)
- Team 2 provides the final response (2 min)
- Team 1 provides comments on what they observed as active listening from both teams (2 min)



- Team 1 present its CoA (3 min)
- Team 2 shares what might not work during the implementation of the CoA (2 min)
- Team 1 responds to concerns expressed (2 min)
- Team 2 share additional concerns about the CoA (2 min)
- Team 1 provides the final response (2 min)
- Team 3 provides comments on what they observed as active listening from both teams (2 min)



- Team 3 present its course of action (3 min)
- Team 1 shares what might not work during the implementation of the CoA (2 min)
- Team 3 responds to concerns expressed (2 min)
- Team 1 shared additional concerns about the CoA (2 min)
- Team 3 provides the final response (2 min)
- Team 2 provides comments on what they observed as active listening from both teams (2 min)



- Means of testing strategies, eliminating unseen threats and identifying missed opportunities.
- It helps challenge assumptions, strengthen plans and overcome group thinking.



- Once the units know the operation orders, the units report to the commander as a Rock Drill
- Each staff member or commander discusses their particular role and mission during the operation and indicates whether they need more resources.
- The U2 explains the potential intentions and actions of armed groups.
- The U9 and MGA explain the probable intentions and actions of the local population, taking into consideration intersectionality.



**Break**

1. Provide advice to Sector Headquarters (SHQ) Military Gender Advisors (MGAs), Military Gender Focal Points (MGFPs) and Female Engagement Platoons (FEPs)
2. Provide the result of the gender-sensitive conflict analysis and the gender analysis conducted to support the planning of the operation.



- Tasks of SHQ MGAs, MGFPs and FEPs
- Tasks of the military components to ensure the use of gender-sensitive approaches
- Request for information to SHQ MGAs, MGFPs and FEPs
- Resources needed for the military component to take gender into account.

On a poster, indicate the content of your gender annexe to support the implementation of your course of action:

- Gender-sensitive conflict analysis
- Advice to MGAs and MGFPs

Explain what will go directly into the operational order:

- Tasks of the military elements
- Coordination needs with partners
- Information needs
- Logistical support requirements

# Conclusion: Gender perspective in conflict analysis to understand the problem



## Step 1 – Ten key questions for conflict analysis from a gender perspective

### Understanding Gender Norms and Behaviours

- 1) What roles do people of different gender play in a given community?
- 2) What are the predominant gender norms for different social groups?
- 3) How do people's actual behaviours compare to gender norms?

### Gender Analysis of Conflict

- 4) How do conflicts shape and/or change norms of masculinity and femininity?
- 5) How do conflicts affect men, women and sexual and gender minorities (SGMs) and their gender roles?
- 6) What roles do men, women and SGMs play in the conflict?
- 7) What roles do men, women and SGMs play in bringing about a peaceful resolution to the conflict?
- 8) How do gender norms and behaviours determine how violence is used? by who ? and against whom?
- 9) Do norms of masculinity and femininity fuel conflict and insecurity?
- 10) Are there norms around masculinity and femininity that (could) help build or facilitate peace?

4 teams for the engagement with NGOs activity on Lesson 3.6: Start preparing your engagement plan

Same 4 teams for the Force Commander morning briefing

- Lesson 3.6: UNMISS– Livestock theft in South Sudan
- Lesson 3.7: MONUSCO– Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of Mai-Mai combattants
- Lesson 3.8: MINUSCA– Arrest or disarmament of criminal groups in Bangui
- Lesson 3.9: MINUSMA– Community violence reduction

3 teams for military gender strategies exercise to be presented in Lesson 3.9

- MONUSCO
- MINUSMA