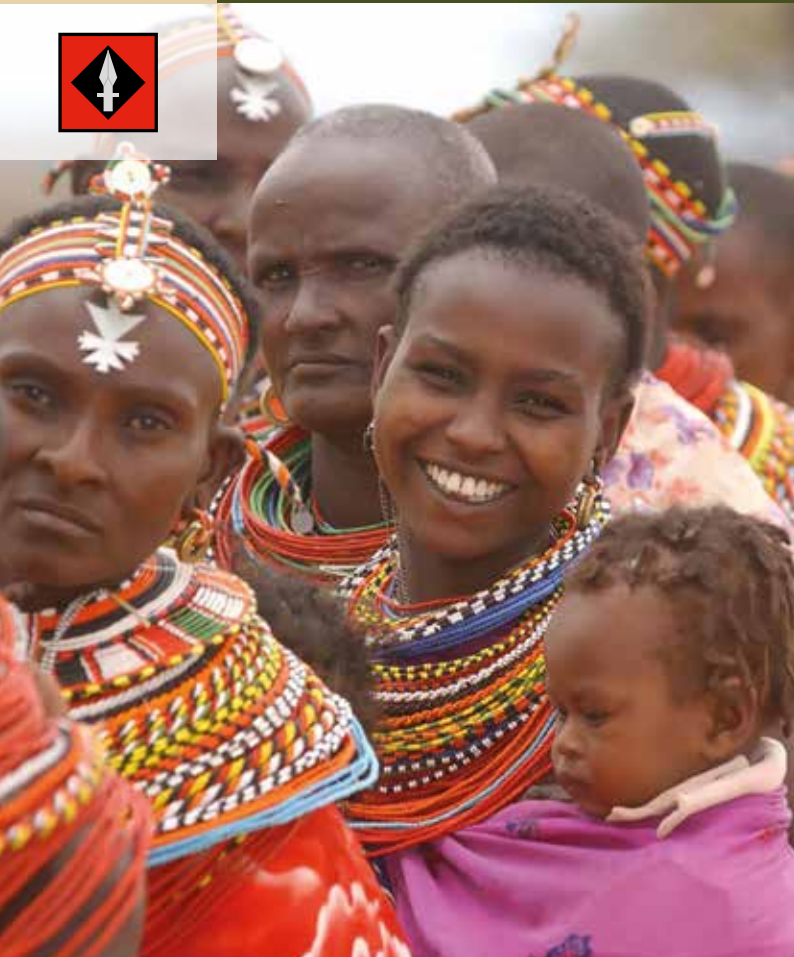




GENDER, SEXUAL VIOLENCE & EXPLOITATION ON OPERATIONS



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To have a gender perspective is to have the ability to detect if and when men, women, boys & girls are being affected differently by a situation due to their gender.

Unless we know how men, women boys & girls are differently affected and exposed to risks the protection and security we provide may be off target and hamper the fulfilment of the mission.

By analysing information gathered on men, women, boys & girls separately we will increase our situational awareness and lead to increased force protection and operational effectiveness.

UNSCR 1325



PARTICIPATION

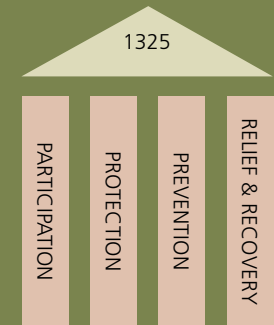
PREVENTION

PROTECTION

RELIEF & RECOVERY

SCR 1674 (2006)
SCR 1820 (2008)
SCR 1888 (2009)
SCR 1889 (2009)
SCR 1960 (2010)
SCR 2106 (2013)
SCR 2122 (2013)

UK NATIONAL ACTION PLAN



NATO Bi-SC 40-1

- Integrates 1325 into NATO structures
- Gives guidance on training.
- Defines roles of GENAD and Gender Focal Point (GFP).
- Sets standards of behaviour.

LINK TO INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW/LOAC

Overarching protection of civilians:

Common Article 3, prohibition against *“violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture... outrages on personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment”*

Article 27 of Geneva Convention IV : *“Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution or any form of indecent assault”*

Article 76(1) of Additional Protocol 1 adds: *“Women ... shall be protected in particular against rape, forced prostitution and any other form of indecent assault”*

Breaches of these principles and other conduct may amount to offences under International Criminal Law.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & ABUSE (SEA) ACTIVITIES

- All types of sexual exploitation
- Sexual relationships with a prostitute
- Use of children or adults to procure sexual services for others
- Visits to brothels or places which are declared off-limits
- Any form of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour
- Exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex
- Sexual relationships with a child

10 RULES FOR UN SOLDIERS

1 Dress, think, talk, act and behave in a manner befitting a soldier. Have pride in your position as a peace-keeper and do not abuse or misuse your authority.

2 Respect the law of the land of the host country, their local culture, traditions, customs and practices.

3 Treat the inhabitants of the host country with respect, courtesy and consideration. Neither solicits nor accepts any material reward, honour or gift.

4 Do not indulge in immoral acts of sexual, physical or psychological abuse or exploitation of the local population or United Nations staff especially women and children.

5 Respect and regard the human rights of all. Support and aid the infirm, sick and weak.

6 Properly care for and account for all United Nations money, vehicles, equipment and property assigned to you and do not trade or barter with them to seek personal benefits.

7 Show military courtesy and pay appropriate compliments to all members of the mission, including other United Nations contingents regardless of their creed, gender, rank or origin.

8 Show respect for and promote the environment, including the flora and fauna, of the host country.

9 Do not engage in excessive consumption of alcohol or traffic in drugs.

10 Exercise the utmost discretion in handling confidential information and matters of official business which can put lives into danger or soil the image of the United Nations.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

(Annex B to TDN 16/02)

- How does the security situation affect women, men, girls & boys?
- What risks, similar and/or different affect women, men, girls & boys?
- What are the differences in vulnerabilities?
- Are women's and men's security issues known and are their concerns being met?
- What role do women play in the military, armed groups, police or any other security institutions?
- What role do women play in the different social groups in society?
- Does the selection and interaction between local power holders and the operation affect women's ability to participate in society - such as legal, political or economic spheres?
- Report on who in the operational theatre is responsible for gender issues/WPS & UNSCR1325 agendas. Who are the UN Humanitarian officers and Women Protection Advisors (WPAs)?

WE INTEGRATE GENDER PERSPECTIVE BY ASKING:

NOT ONLY	BUT ALSO
What needs/interests?	Whose needs/interest?
What people do?	Who does what?
What resources?	Who resources?
How many women?	Which women?
How many men?	Which men?
Who is included?	Who participates?
Who talks?	Who is listened to?
What interventions?	Impact of intervention?
What has changed	Impact of change?

THE 5 Rs

REFRAIN

- Follow the rules on Sexual Exploitation & Abuse and **DO NO HARM**.

REACT

- React by intervening and deterring if safe to do so.
- Deter through active patrolling.
- Include female peacekeepers to enhance effective interaction and provide positive role-models for females in local communities.
- Bring survivor of sexual violence to safety and inform them of assistance and support network.

REPORT

- Report all incidents immediately to your chain of command.

- Information about threats and GSVE incidents should be recorded and reported swiftly to the CoC, whilst maintaining confidentiality.
- Know your Mission's established reporting procedures.
- Document the event and if possible take photographs/videos, but not of the victim(s).
- Report all suspected of Sexual Exploitation Abuse.

REFER

- Develop a referral network of trusted organisations.
- Ensure support is victim centred.

RESPOND

- Mount operational response - offensive or defensive reaction as required or directed by higher.
- Will require coordination and assistance of key actors.

DOs

- Treat the victim(s) with respect and dignity.
- Ensure children are with adults they know or accompany them to civilian agencies who can look after them.
- Use female soldiers to respond to and accompany women and children to medical facilities.
- In many remote mission locations, military units are the first point of contact for a GSVE victim. The commander needs to act in accordance with mission specific referral arrangements.
- Military units/commanders must provide immediate support to GSVE victims (e.g. first aid, food, water, clothing, as well as safety and security).
- Respect their privacy.
- Obtain informed consent of the victim with regard to whom to inform.

REMEMBER TREAT VICTIMS AS YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE TREATED

DON'Ts

- Victims of sexual violence should not be interviewed/investigated by the unit.
- No immediate follow up, less reporting by the unit, should be carried out. It is the responsibility of human rights officers and Women Protection Advisors (WPA).
- No action, such as informing authorities, should be taken without informing WPAs.
- Do not reveal the particulars of any survivor and do not violate confidentiality.

ENSURE YOUR ACTIONS DO NO HARM

