



**Module on Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence**

<b>Se r</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	30 Min	Module I	CRSV Video “Prevent, Deter and Protect”	20 Min Video & 10 minutes discussion
2	45 Min	Module II	An Overview to Conflict Related Sexual Violence	30 Min Presentation and 15 Min discussion
3	45 Min	Module III	Role of the UN Police Component in Prevention and Response to CRSV	
4	45 Min	Module IV	Procedural Aspects in Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence	
5	1 hr 15 Min	Module V	CRSV Scenarios	Interactive
6		Handouts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Peacekeeping Addressing CRSV</li><li>2. CRSV in Women, Peace and Security</li><li>3. Terms and Definitions</li><li>4. Legal Aspects of CRSV</li><li>5. Rules of IHL Related CRSV</li><li>6. Situational Awareness to Address CRSV</li><li>7. Early-warning Indicators</li><li>8. Roles and Responsibilities of FPU, Commanders and police peacekeepers.</li><li>9. Role and Responsibilities of CRSV Focal Points</li><li>10. Link between HIV-AIDS and CRSV</li><li>11. Best Practices in addressing CRSV</li></ol>	



**Module 5**  
**Prevention and Response to CRSV**  
**Generic Scenario for Discussion**

**Narrative**

Your FPU has recently arrived in UNMIZ in Zombiland and is deployed in the national capital. A caretaker government is struggling to govern the country and to keep the peace. State institutions, including security and law enforcement agencies are largely ineffective and concentrated in few townships. In most part of Zombiland, government authorities are non-existent or only have nominal presence. Overall situation is tense and sporadic fighting between armed groups belonging to religious/ethnic groups are raging.

UNMIZ provided the following information:

- a. The national police force (NPF) is committing serious human rights violations, including sexual violence. They are poorly led, disorganized, ineffective, corrupt, unprofessional, lack conduct and discipline and involve in predatory practices. NPF is predominantly male dominated with few female police personnel.
- b. Judiciary is defunct and most cases are dealt with under the traditional justice system. Perpetrators of serious human rights violations, roam freely with impunity and have a nexus with the military and police hierarchy.
- c. Allegedly, political prisoners and suspects are tortured in detention centres, and are subjected to sexual violence.
- d. Zombiland is divided on religious and ethnic lines, and mutual distrust and animosity prevails. Attacks and counter attacks between armed groups and civilians, leading to a cycle of violence has destabilized the country.
- e. Conflict resolution, reconciliation and rapprochement is an illusion at the moment.
- f. There is large scale displacement of people. Internally displaced persons (IDP), particularly women and girls are the main target of violence.
- g. Next to the UNMIZ HQ, an IDP camp has come up, with approximately 6000 inmates from four different ethnic groups. 65% of the IDPs are women and girls. Reports indicate food and water shortage, poor sanitation, inadequate shelters, health issues, human rights violations, including sexual violence, hoarding of arms, drug abuse, presence of criminals, etc.
- h. Women and girls are being targeted with sexual violence while moving out for food/water/firewood collection; farming; visiting markets or schools.
- i. Two places of worship to the North and South of UNMIZ HQ are reportedly under threat from rival armed groups belonging to different religions. The civilians living in the vicinity of these places of worship are preparing for the inevitable and imminent attack.
- j. Protest marches by machete/firearm wielding civilians, stone pelting, sloganeering and random firing of small arms have become a routine.
- k. UN personnel, vehicles and bases have been attacked on few occasions.
- l. Atmosphere is filled with fear, anger and uncertainty.

**Requirement**

The Police Commissioner briefed you about the situation and tasked you to carryout analysis of the situation and recommend actions to be taken in respect of:

- a. Maintenance of safe and secure environment in the national capital.
- b. Protection of IDPs deployed near UNMIZ HQ and the civilians in high-risk areas in the capital.
- c. Protection of places of worship and the civilians living adjacent to it.
- d. Measures to make the NPF professional, accountable and responsive.
- e. Bringing perpetrators of serious human rights violations to justice.
- f. Measures to promote reconciliation.



g. Public order management.

The Police Commissioner also informed you that your FPU will be working together with two additional FPUs and an infantry battalion. The Police Commissioner further assured you of the full support of all mission components and assets and asked you to submit your proposals.



## Specific Scenarios

### Scenario 1: Security of Survivors and Inhuman Act

#### Scene 1.

1. Until recently, the majority and minority communities lived peacefully in Village Karangwa. However the situation turned bad as fallout of atrocities perpetrated by the Rebel Armed Group mostly made up of foreign mercenaries and members of minority community. As a counter, the locals from the majority community organised itself as Local Armed Group to fight the Rebel Armed Group. The conflict between the two soon takes the colour of sectarian violence.

2. One evening, at dusk, 2 adult women and 6 girls chased by a mob and in danger of being lynched, rush to the gate of your operating base, pleading to save them. Sensing grave danger, and with presence of mind, the sentries at the gate immediately allow them into the operating base. Soon the mob is stamping at the entrance to the post demanding the immediate hand over of the girls and women, and warns of dire consequences if the peacekeepers do not comply with their demand. Some members of the mob start sloganeering and accusing the FPU and the PCC of taking up a partisan approach and abusing the local women and girls.

3. Additional information:

- a. The girls and women are from the minority community and one of the women is pregnant.
- b. They claim that some armed men (probably of Local Armed Group) abducted them from a nearby minority village while collecting water and raped and tortured them for the last two days. However, they managed to escape at an opportune moment, but the alerted perpetrators are close on their heels.
- c. Your operating base is located in the majority community area, but not far from the minority community area. Six Military Observers are also collocated in the operating base.
- d. Sentries at the gate and the operating base watch tower report the presence of approximately 300 people, mostly men, including a small number of women and children congregated along the front perimeter of the operating base.
- e. Many of them are carrying traditional weapons and on close observation, the watch tower also reports some men in the middle and rear of the crowd to also have firearms.

#### Points for Deliberation:

- a. As a FPU Commander in location, what is your assessment of the situation and courses of action?
- b. What would be the implication of letting in the distressed women and girls into the operating base in normal circumstances?
- c. What will be your approach in handling the mob vis-a-vis release of the survivors?
- d. What assistance will you provide to the victims?
- e. Do you require any external support or assistance from the UNPOL HQ and other FPUs, military units and Force HQ, or any other civilian components, entities/agencies in the mission area?
- f. What preventive actions would you like to take to avoid further escalation of the incident?

#### Scene 2.

4. As the darkness settles, the mob becomes more violent. While the FPU Commander tries to engage with some of the likely leaders of the mob, someone from the rear starts to pelt stones at the operating base. The sentry post at the corner reports movement of some locals to the rear of the post. All of a sudden there is a scuffle within the crowd, and you hear screams of women, probably being assaulted by some members of the crowd. In the midst one of the protesters tries to snatch the weapon from the sentry at the gate. Your medic reports that the condition of the pregnant woman (survivor) in the camp is deteriorating, requiring immediate medical attention or evacuation. A UN humanitarian partner operating in the area informs you that they saw some armed men in the minority community area preparing to come and rescue the girls and women from the mob. You hear two shots being fired by someone in the crowd.



Points for Deliberation:

- a. What is your response to the changing aggressive behaviour of the crowd?
- b. How will you handle the situation of women being assaulted in the mob?
- c. What is your response to the deteriorating condition of the pregnant women?
- d. What measures would you like to take to prevent a sectarian clash in the proximity of your operating base, in the given context?
- e. In retrospect, what actions/best practices could have averted such an incident or contained at successive levels of escalation?

**Scene 3.**

5. The FPU commander, after due deliberations and reporting to the Police Commissioner refuses to hand over the survivors to the mob. Soon, some armed members of the mob bring a man's body (probably a dead body), presumably from the minority community, to demonstrate to the peacekeepers that their sanctuary means nothing; that there is always another victim who cannot be protected. The dead body is still oozing with warm blood and is tossed in front of the operating base. Two men armed with machetes hurl abuse and start severing the dead body, starting with the genitals, in front of you. Your sentry at the OP observes an increase in the number of persons with firearms in the close proximity of the gate and they are edging forward. The sentry at the rear exit gate observes some suspicious moves close to the perimeter.

Points for Deliberation:

- a. What is your assessment of the situation?
- b. What is your response to the mutilation of the body?
- c. Do you envisage any threat to the survivors or to your base from the mob?
- d. What actions will you take as part of graduated response?

**Instructor Notes - Scenario 1: Security of Survivors and Inhuman Acts**

**Scene 1.**

**Assessment of the Situation.**

- a. Eight female survivors of alleged rape and torture are in the operating base, and one amongst them needs medical attention being pregnant. All of them needed to be protected. The operating base may be under threat (some members are carrying fire arms).
- b. The mob may swell further leading to a crowd control situation. Need to disperse the mob quickly.
- c. A referral arrangement for the survivors and the mob dispersal requires assistance from the local police.
- d. It is case of sectarian violence demanding careful handling of the situation.
- e. Since mob comprise local women and children, use of force may be more difficult.
- f. Difficult to identify perpetrators.

**Courses of Action.**

- a. Report the situation to Police Commissioner. Parallel reporting to SWPA/WPA/HRO/SCPA.
- b. Keep the operating base in high alert – “Stand To”. Sentry posts, OPs and QRTs to be activated. Keep the entries and exits to the operating base sealed. Inform all detachments operating outside the operating base about the situation and ask them to take up tactical positions away from the mob.
- c. Record activities of the mob. FPU Operations Centre to remain in hotline communication with UNPOL HQ and with other relevant entities.
- d. Two track preliminary enquiry:
  - i. With the survivors to find out what, where, how, who, when details of SV.
  - ii. With mob to find out their perspective, demand, and to establish who are the leaders.
- e. Consult with survivors on invoking referral arrangements.
- f. Survivors cannot be handed over to the mob.



- g. Courses open to engage with mob are – persuasion, negotiation, pressure from the community/armed groups/government leaders, and graduated use of force.
- h. Use relevant interlocutors to influence the mob leaders.
- i. Ask for additional reinforcement.
- j. Ask for local police/security forces to disperse the crowd peacefully.
- k. Undertake key leader engagements to defuse the situation.
- l. Engage mob through public address systems to disperse peacefully.
- m. Be ready to carryout crowd control actions as per DUF.

### **Handling of Mob.**

- a. Commanders must anticipate that situation will deteriorate further, particularly when the survivors are not handed over.
- b. Some miscreants/criminals may exploit the situation to initiate hostile acts that can lead to mob violence.
- c. Responses have to be calibrated and cautious since the mob comprises women and children, in addition to many innocent and curious locals.
- d. Since it is dusk, and night settling in, handling of mob becomes more and more difficult.
- e. Following actions may be undertaken;
  - i. Identify leaders and engage them firmly and peacefully.
  - ii. Persuade them to ask the mob to disperse without violence.
  - iii. Carryout negotiations with key leaders.
  - iv. Explain UN views and legalities of the incident. Explain to them that it is a criminal incident that would be dealt under the rule of law of the country.
  - v. Display readiness to use force as the last resort.
  - vi. Activate focus lights all around the operating base, observe and monitor crowd behaviour, identify ring leaders and persons carrying arms, announce mob to disperse.
  - vii. When situation demands, initiate graduated use of force.

### **Survivor Assistance.**

- a. Keep them together in a separate protected area.
- b. Female officers/medics/interpreters, etc. to engage the women and girls.
- c. Provide first aid and pay special attention to the pregnant women.
- d. Administer PEP if held in the operating base medical facility.
- e. Provide basic necessities (food, water, clothing, shelter, etc.).
- f. Consult and initiate referral arrangements.

### **Additional Help.**

- a. Ask for additional reinforcements.
- b. UNPOL HQ to engage key community leaders at appropriate levels to defuse situation.
- c. Coordinate with UNPOL and local police for crowd control actions.
- d. Identify and utilise interlocutors to mediate, negotiate and persuade the mob to disperse.
- e. Ask for air evacuation/medical support for survivors requiring immediate attention.

### **Measures to Prevent Further Escalation.**

- a. Disperse the Mob as quickly as possible.
- b. Shift the survivors to safety away from the operating base as early as possible.
- c. Continue to engage the key leaders to defuse the situation.
- d. Maintain a deterrent posture and display readiness to handle the situation firmly.

## **Scene 2.**

### **Assessment of the Situation.**

- a. Mob has crossed the threshold and activities indicate further deterioration of situation.
- b. The mob is unstable and hostile, operating base is under threat and a sectarian clash in the proximity of operating base is possible.



- c. Stone pelting, encircling move by armed personnel, trying to snatch the weapon of the sentry and firing of two shots, are all provocations, if not dealt cautiously may lead to premature and injudicious use of force.

#### **Handling Aggressive Behaviour of Mob.**

- a. Continue firm and direct constructive engagements, persuasion and negotiation, in addition to involvement of interlocutors.
- b. Continue public announcements to communicate that the aggressive behaviour is illegal and must be stopped immediately and that the mob should disperse, failing which, peacekeepers will be forced to take protective measures.
- c. Be ready to use force. Go through the procedures prior to the use of force.

#### **Assault of Women in the Crowd.**

- a. Preferably it should be dealt with by local police.
- b. However, ask the mob leaders to attend to the issue immediately to prevent it becoming a uncontrolled mob fight.

#### **Handling of Pregnant Women.**

- a. The operating base medical facility should be able to take care of the situation.
- b. An air evacuation at night or an evacuation to a medical facility on ambulance through the violent crowd may not be possible.
- c. Outside support of qualified doctors and equipment may be sought.

#### **Prevention of Sectarian Clash.**

- a. Immediate dialogue with minority community through interlocutors to reassure and stop their movement toward to the operating base to be undertaken.
- b. If possible depute the commanders of detachments operating outside the operating base to reach the minority community area to engage them.
- c. Without causing undue alarm, explain to the mob leaders that the situation may spiral out of their control if the crowd is not dispersed at the earliest, leading to unwanted bloodshed between two communities.
- d. Bring in additional reinforcement to interposition between two groups.
- e. Involve local police in all actions.

#### **Best Practices to Contain Escalation.**

- a. Anticipation, foresight and taking advance steps; 'Reading through' the evolving situations.
- b. Key leader engagement; both direct and through interlocutor.
- c. Faster build up and tactical positioning.
- d. Involvement of local police/law enforcement agencies/influential community leaders.
- e. Situational awareness of potential/impending SV, criminal activities, community dynamics, etc.
- f. Efforts of UN and others in reconciliation.
- g. Sensitisation of the communities.
- h. Provision of safe and secure environment (proactive domination of the AOR).

### **Scene 3.**

#### **Assessment of the Situation.**

It is difficult to know whether the individual is dead or alive in the darkness. An inhuman, brutal and criminal act, including mutilation is being carried out in front of the operating base. The mob has turned hostile and is likely to attack the operating base anytime. It is a befitting case for limited use of force.

#### **Response.**

An inhuman and disrespectful criminal act even on a dead body in the presence of peacekeepers warrants action. The operating base commander may undertake the following actions:



- a. Ask the two individuals to stop criminal act/mutilating.
- b. Fire in the air and ask them to surrender.
- c. If they continue to perpetrate act of violence, use of force may be invoked on one of the individuals (target the area below the knee).
- d. Ask the mob leaders to surrender the two murderers and other associated with the murder at once to the FPU.
- e. Take support of local police where required.
- f. Apprehend perpetrators and leaders.



## Scenario 2: Control and Safety in IDP/Temporary Camps

### Scene 1.

1. In December 2013, tens of thousands of majority community relocated to a muddy area of Bangui's M'Poko International Airport after being driven out of their homes in the Third Arrondissement by Rebel Armed Group fighters. M'Poko is still a functioning airport, though about half of it is now covered by tents. Their security and living conditions are somewhat better than some of the other camps occupied by the minority community. Although there are reports of domestic violence and petty crimes in the camp area, they are bound together to fight back and avenge the atrocities perpetrated against them by Rebel Armed Group fighters which were in power.

2. Most camp residents seethe about the minority community. They accuse that the minority community (those who spoke Sango and lived peacefully until recently) became crazy when Rebel Armed Group fighters arrived in Bangui, killing, raping and looting indiscriminately. Some residents were noticed carrying knife, machetes and scathes on their body. There are unconfirmed reports that some firearms (including hunting rifles and artisanal weapons) are hidden in the camp area, ready for use at an appropriate time. Information from sources also indicates that the Local Armed Group is using the camp premises as a staging ground for attacks. Informal interaction indicates that the Local Armed Group guards have been the saviours for the majority community from the threat posed by Rebel Armed Group fighters (primarily from minority community) and therefore begets their trust and tacit support.

3. The Local Armed Group is preparing and awaiting an opportunity to take revenge against Rebel Armed Group fighters and the members/pockets of minority communities, primarily women and girls. Many of the victims of the atrocities perpetrated by Rebel Armed Group fighters, work for the Local Armed Group discretely. Some of the previous government soldiers have grouped themselves in support of the Local Armed Group, providing them with additional weapons to fight against and eliminate Rebel Armed Group fighters, which are more professional in nature supported by mercenaries from neighbouring countries.

4. Not far away from the camp at M'Poko, in the area of Third Arrondissement, a motely crowd of approximately 400 (including 140 male and 260 female and children) displaced people from the minority community, lying on mats, looking idle and abandoned in the large courtyard of their place of worship. They want to leave to seek safety but security conditions do not permit. They are waiting for an eventual attack by the Local Armed Group and a possible mayhem. The women and girls are particularly terrified (taking past incidents into consideration) that the Local Armed Group will kill all the men and boys, while carrying out mass rape and abducting them to torture as sex slaves; and eventually kill them too. Their hope is pinned on the operating base deployed at about equidistance from the Airport and the Third Arrondissement. Inputs indicate that some people have contacted the minority rebel armed group, and that help is on the way. Helpless and distressed, the people are preparing to meet the threat with machetes.

5. The atmosphere is filled with a sense of distrust, fear and anguish, which may erupt into targeted sectarian violence from both sides, if not acted upon immediately.

### Points for Deliberation:

- a. As a FPU Commander, what is your assessment of the situation and courses of action? What advice would you like to give to the Police Commissioner and mission leadership?
- b. What are the early-warning indicators that you would look for to prevent such an incident or respond to manifestations of the threat?
- c. In the given context, what actions do you feel would be appropriate in handling community/sectarian dynamics?
- d. What measures would you like to take on the following?
  - i. Protection of the minority community personnel at the place of worship?
  - ii. Engagement of majority community at M'Poko?



- iii. Engagement of rebel armed group and local armed group?
- iv. Safety of women and children in both camps, with particular emphasis on measures to prevent mass rape?
- v. Domestic violence in M'Poko?
- e. What actions will you propose to sanitise M'Poko of firearms and prevent it being used as a staging area for attacks on minority community?
- f. How do you intend to prevent a clash between the rebel armed group and the local armed group?
- g. What actions do you propose to mitigate the threat, prevent further deterioration and stabilise the situation at successive levels?

### **Scene 2.**

1. An informer from the IDP camp located at M'Poko reports that some of the influential persons connected to Local Armed Group have forcefully taken control of six to seven young girls (aged between 16 to 18) from the camp and are using them as sex slaves. All efforts by family members and the girls have been quashed with threat and force.

2. This is also probably connected to illegal liquor and contraband drugs smuggling into the IDP camp. There are approximately 15 to 20 perpetrators, and slowly it is turning into forced prostitution. Many outsiders are also spotted visiting the camp during night hours.

#### **Points for Deliberation:**

- a. What is your assessment of the situation and likely courses of action?
- b. What is your plan of action to save the girls from sex slavery?
- c. What is the nature/status of an IDP camp?
- d. What and with whom would you like to coordinate in execution of your plan?
- e. What actions would you suggest to prevent such incidents in future?

### **Instructor Notes - Scenario 2: Control and Safety in IDP/Temporary Camps**

#### **Scene 1.**

##### **Assessment of the Situation.**

The IDP camp is being used for staging attacks on minority community and hoarding weapons. The minority community camp is gearing up to face an attack and plans to pre-empt with the support of the Ex-Séléka fighters. Both sides have a history of brutal SV in the past. The situation is volatile and can deteriorate further if appropriate steps are not taken by the host government and the UN peacekeepers.

FPU may be tasked to provide security in an IDP camp or PoC site, either independently or together with host State police and or UN Military. When the situation is beyond the control or capability of humanitarian agencies, local police or UNPOL, military units may be tasked to carry out specific operations.

##### **Courses of Action.**

- a. Political dialogue at Mission HQ level with parties concerned to end sectarian violence.
- b. Constructive engagements for reconciliation and rapprochement, including through women leaders from both communities.
- c. Reorganising the administration and security of the camps to control movement and activities.
- d. Controlled entry and exit in the IDP camp.
- e. Community policing in the IDP camps with the support of the UNPOL.
- f. Sensitisation of the camp inmates to shun violence.
- g. Organise selective searches to confiscate weapons.
- h. Organise joint patrolling (police and community representatives).
- i. Use UNPOL, FPU, UN Military and host State police to assist humanitarian agencies and the police forces in joint operations; such as patrolling, specific searches, apprehension, etc.
- j. Deploy an FPU element/military sub-unit in the proximity of the minority camp.



- k. Improve security conditions (lighting, fencing, separate enclosures, etc.) in the camps to protect women and girls.
- l. Increased patrolling by mixed teams to sensitise and reassure vulnerable population.
- m. Utilise CPs to check inflow of weapons and movement of armed groups.

**Advise to the Police Commissioner/MLT.**

- a. Declare the camps as weapons free zone.
- b. Ask for Mission HQ approval for searches in the camps for confiscating weapons and apprehending suspects.
- c. Deploy JPT to engage and sensitise communities.
- d. Key leader engagement/political dialogue with communities and armed groups.
- e. Provide safe areas to vulnerable sections.
- f. Engage host Nation in PoC.

**Early-warning Indicators.**

- a. Decrease in activities inside the camp.
- b. Inmates that usually go out for subsistence and other activities are not moving out.
- c. Unusual silence and confinement in huts/rooms.
- d. Moving out of suspected men.
- e. Movement of groups of men in the proximity of minority camps.
- f. Hate speeches.
- g. Movement of armed men.

**Handling of Community and Sectarian Dynamics.**

- a. Bring together the religious and ethnic leaders, including women leaders for reconciliation.
- b. Mediate between communities and reassure vulnerable population.
- c. Interposition troops physically to separate.
- d. Increase operational activities to deter armed groups or to prevent attacks.
- e. Robust and proactive force projection.
- f. Preventive arrests by local police.
- g. Active advocacy to convey that violations will not be tolerated and perpetrators would face criminal justice system.
- h. Demonstrate that their activities and conduct are being closely monitored and responsibility and accountability for any violations would be apportioned.
- i. Promote community defence/protection measures and early-warning systems.

**Important Measures to be Instituted.**

- a. Minority Community at Place of Worship.
  - i. Deploy a standing patrol in the vicinity of the camp.
  - ii. Provide perimeter security.
  - iii. Coordinate early-warning arrangements.
  - iv. Coordinate local alarm schemes and local protection measures.
  - v. Reassure and build confidence.
  - vi. Sensitise them to desist from taking support from Ex-Séléka fighters to strike pre-emptively.
  - vii. Engage Ex-Séléka fighters to prevent initiation of violence.
- b. Engagement of Majority Community.
  - i. Sensitise on futility of continued violence and nudge for reconciliation.
  - ii. Wean them away from weapon culture through vocational and recreational activities.
  - iii. Confiscate arms and apprehend suspects.
  - iv. Sensitise them to desist supporting local armed group.
- c. Engagement of Armed Groups.
  - i. Advocacy to bring them in to the DDR processes.



- ii. Sensitise that violations will be dealt with by force and perpetrators would face criminal trial.
  - iii. Dominate the area through proactive operations to deter violence and display resolve to protect civilians, including through use of force.
- d. **Safety of Women and Children.**
  - i. Provide escorts for subsistence activities.
  - ii. Patrolling inside the camps by police or jointly with the military.
  - iii. Separate facility for women and girls within the camps.
  - iv. Involve/consult with the women and girls in designing protection measures.
- e. **Domestic Violence.**
  - i. Usually it will be dealt by the community/traditional justice system
  - ii. Local police have the primary responsibility to respond to domestic violence.
  - iii. If committed in the presence of police component, interfere, stop and detain the violator for further handing over to the local police. Involve community leaders/elders in decision making.

#### **Actions to Confiscate Weapons/Apprehend Suspects.**

- a. Confiscate weapons and apprehend suspects if mandated as per DUF, together with host State police. Military should be involved only if it is beyond the capacity of the local police/UNPOL.
- b. Procedures as described in cordon and search operations will be carried out.
- c. Search should be carried out only on specific information, in the presence of community representative.
- d. It should not inconvenience inmates or women and girls.
- e. Utilise metal detectors, dogs, etc. to locate hidden weapons.
- f. Detain suspects for further questioning by the police and imposing caution in their mind.
- g. If threatened with a hostile act, respond as per DUF.

#### **Measures to Prevent Further Deterioration.**

- a. Political dialogue.
- b. Reconciliation.
- c. Proactive posture.
- d. Ending impunity through prosecution.
- e. Advocacy.

### **Scene 2.**

#### **Assessment of the Situation.**

Sexual slavery and forced prostitution is perpetrated by some members of the IDP camp. It is imperative for the UN to save the girls as soon as possible and ask the host police to prosecute the perpetrators.

#### **Actions to be Taken.**

- a. Obtain more information.
- b. Coordinate with the camp authorities, local police, UNPOL and informers from the community.
- c. Carry out cordon and search to rescue the girls.
- d. Involve female police peacekeepers.
- e. Use IPOs and or local police to obtain necessary evidence.
- f. Use force if deemed necessary.
- g. Detain perpetrators and hand them over to the local police as per Interim SOP on Detention.
- h. Maintain confidentiality in dealing with victims.
- i. Engage relevant community elders/leaders/parents to prevent ostracising the girls.
- j. Invoke referral arrangements.



### **Scenario 3: Impending Attack (threat of mass killing and mass rape) on a Village**

1. With the exile of the coalition President, the Séléka group was dissolved, though they continued to operate in small groups in their respective areas. Consequently, forces from a foreign country have conducted active operations to disarm the rebels. The peacekeepers from a regional mission are also playing a vital role in maintaining peace. However sectarian violence leads to further polarisation of communities. As tension and animosity mounts between communities, the ongoing threat to women and girls is imminent and omnipresent.

2. On being deployed in the Northern part of the country, information obtained from multiple sources indicates that approximately 100 to 150 armed men,(probably located approximately 10 to 15 Km to the North of the village) including mercenaries (some of them speaking Arabic), with small arms are regrouping in the border area to carry out a retribution/vengeance (for atrocities done by the local people in other parts of the country) on an isolated village at Markounda, occupied by the majority community, in the coming few days.

3. The village has approximately 60 hutments with 180 people (including 120 women and children), spread over an area of 300 x 800 meters. Evidently, the intention of Rebel Armed Group fighters is to take revenge for the atrocities committed by the Local Armed Group guards on the minority community, by targeting the women and girls of the village. The attack is impending and the probable intent is to rape all the women and girls and torture the men folk. The men in the village do not have fire arms, though they are organised to defend themselves with traditional weapons (machetes, scythes, etc.). The area has poor road/track network. State machinery is non-existent and law and order is defunct.

4. Additional information indicates that many such rebel camps have proliferated along the Northern border, with the possible aim of marching into Bangui to unleash a reign of terror once again. The nearest operating base is approximately 25 Km South of the village. The UNPOL HQ is approximately 200 Km away.

#### **Points for Deliberation:**

- a. As a FPU Commander in location, what is your assessment of the situation and courses of action?
- b. What preventive actions will you take to deter the armed group?
- c. What assistance would you require from the UNPOL HQ and Mission HQ?
- d. What actions will you take/institute in addressing the following:
  - i. Advocacy/engagement.
  - ii. Surveillance & monitoring.
  - iii. Early-warning (including early-warning indicators).
  - iv. Community protection.
- e. What preventive action will you institute within the FPU resources and capabilities?

### **Instructor Notes - Scenario 3: Impending Attack (threat of mass killing and mass rape) on a Village**

#### **Assessment of the Situation.**

- a. Ex-Séléka fighters are planning for a reprisal to target a border village in a remote and inaccessible area.
- b. The safety and security of the villagers particularly that of women and children are threatened.
- c. Information indicates to impending mass rapes, torture and killings.
- d. Considering the strength of the Ex-Séléka fighters, you may need additional reinforcements from the UNPOL/Force HQ.
- e. Since the village is only 50 km away, a quick reaction (vehicle or APC mounted) team can be effective in 2 to 3 hours.

#### **Courses of Action.**



The villagers need to be protected by physical deployment of troops. Following actions may be taken:

- a. Deploy a an FPU element immediately in the proximity to the village (to be reinforced/replaced by the UN military as soon as possible).
- b. Subsequently build up with additional strength to interpose between the Ex-Séléka fighters and the village.
- c. Utilise the monitoring and surveillance assets to get early-warning.
- d. Carry out active day and night patrolling activities.
- e. Seek contact with the Ex-Séléka fighters to demonstrate presence of UN forces and to restrain them from reprisals.
- f. Coordinate with National border management entities/local police to maintain close watch on cross border activities.
- g. If and when a threat is imminent or has manifested, use force as per DUF.
- h. Strengthen local protection measures in the village.
- i. Involve host security forces in enhancing local security.

#### **Early- warning signs.**

In this context, some of the early-warning indicators would be:

- a. Crossing of border.
- b. Movement of large groups of armed men, particularly at night.
- c. Sighting of unknown persons in the vicinity of the village.
- d. Villagers not moving out on routine chores, especially women and girls.
- e. Villagers evacuating to safety.
- f. Electronic signatures (radars, mini-UAS, area surveillance devices, etc.).
- g. Empty market places, empty fields, schools, medical services, etc.

#### **Protection of Villagers.**

- a. Deploy FPU elements in the proximity of village.
- b. Interposition LRP/standing patrol between the armed group and village.
- c. Initiate village defence scheme/protection measures.
- d. Activate local alarm scheme.
- e. Coordinate early-warning with locals.
- f. Provide them with radios, cell phones, (hotline) whistles, torches, etc. for passage of information (coordinate with CAS).
- g. Deploy GSR, NVDs, and sensors. Use mini-UAVs to monitor routes of ingress.
- h. Increase patrolling activities to show presence.
- i. Institute day and night watch arrangements.
- j. Use of illumination rounds, trip flares, etc.

#### **Assistance from the HQ.**

- a. Additional troops if situation demands (QRF/Force Reserve, etc).
- b. UAV/satellite imagery and air photo support to locate the armed group.
- c. Obtain additional information.
- d. Provision of utility helicopters for aerial reconnaissance.
- e. Provision of Attack Helicopters to neutralise assaulting Ex-Séléka fighters/rebel groups.
- f. Political engagement of armed groups' leadership.
- g. Ask host government for deployment of police personnel and border controls.

#### **Assistance to the Community.**

- a. Provide safety and security.
- b. Communication facilities (INMARSAT, Cell Phones, radios, field phones, etc).
- c. Help to initiate self-protection measures, including training.
- d. Help to re organise the village (re-siting, re-grouping, deployment of protective fencing, etc.).
- e. Lighting arrangements.
- f. Assist community to identify threats & provide early-warning (ensure gender-sensitivity).



**Preventive actions at the tactical level.**

- a. Ensure good situational awareness – Acquire timely, accurate and actionable information.
- b. Periodic analysis and appreciation.
- c. Planning (including contingency planning) and coordination.
- d. Maintain high operational readiness.
- e. Observation, monitoring and surveillance to identify threats.
- f. Establishment of early-warning network in the AOR (ensure gender-sensitivity).
- g. Engagement of armed group leaders to defuse tension and prevent CRSV including respect for IHRL, IHL, etc.
- h. Engagement of government authorities at provincial levels.

**Actions at Provincial/Sector/Regional and Mission HQ.**

- a. Political engagement of parties to the conflict.
- b. Active advocacy.
- c. Engagement of National and local government officials at respective levels.
- d. Engaging armed groups and actors directly or through interlocutors to influence attitudes and behaviour.
- e. Targeted DDR/DDRRR programmes.
- f. Periodic assessments and appreciations.
- g. Provision of force reserves and force multipliers.



### Scenario 4: Violence in PoC Site

The government and opposition forces are battling for control of Malakal and heavy firing as well as attacks and counter attacks are raging. Dead bodies are strewn across the streets and fields. Approximately 30,000 IDPs have taken refuge in the PoC site at Malakal adjacent to your base. The majority of the IDPs in the PoC site comprise Dinka and Nuer ethnic groups, together with other ethnic groups in small numbers. However, ethnic tension has been brewing in the PoC site for some time now with sporadic incidents of clashes between groups/communities. UN efforts for maintaining peace and tranquillity through reconciliation are in progress.

One early morning, a mixed delegation approach the operating base with a complaint of the rape of two girls (including one minor) the previous night by five men from a particular ethnic group.

Additionally, the delegation informs you the following:

- a. The girls need urgent medical attention.
- b. They know the perpetrators and their whereabouts.
- c. The perpetrators ethnic group elders have denied the charges.
- d. The situation is volatile and violence can erupt any moment.

While discussing the issue with the delegation, you hear two to three bursts of rifle fire and shouting and screaming of people from the North Eastern direction of the operating base. OP of the base and an informer from the PoC site confirms that two groups of civilians clashed in which three people have been injured (one woman and two men) and fist fight is going on. The informer further states that the perpetrators are leveling counter allegations that there is a sex racket in the camp.

Hearing the firing and commotion, the delegation rush out shouting that they will kill the perpetrators and rape the women and girls from the particular ethnic group.

At this moment you see a large group of people, primarily women and children banging the front gate requesting entry in to the base to save themselves.

#### Points for Deliberation.

- a. What is your assessment of the situation?
- b. What immediate actions would you like to take at the FPU level?
- c. What assistance will you provide to the survivors?
- d. What options will you consider in responding to inter-tribal clash?
- e. How will you respond to civilians needing protection at the doorstep of the operating base?
- f. What measures could have prevented the escalation of the rising tension?

### Instructor Notes - Scenario 4: Violence in PoC Site

#### Assessment of the situation.

Situation is volatile with potential for further escalation. Two girls have been raped, two groups are clashing, many are injured, a sex racket probably exists, a group of men wants to rape women and girls of the other community, and several women and girls are at the doorstep of the operating base. All six issues need to be responded simultaneously in a calibrated manner.

#### Immediate action.

- a. Stop the visiting delegation from joining the clash in the camp.
- b. Involve key leaders in the camp to stop clashes inside the camp and restore order.
- c. Local Police/UNPOL and Military peacekeepers to move in and stop the fighting.
- d. Pacify the civilians at the operating base gate to remain calm until situation is stabilised.



- e. Attend to the rape survivors and injured men and provide medical aid.
- f. Call for additional local police/UNPOL personnel to maintain law and order inside the camp.

**Subsequent actions.**

- a. Call for an inter-community meeting for negotiation, mediation and reconciliation.
- b. Identify and detain the perpetrators of rape as well as those committed HRV (can even conduct an identification parade) and hand over to the law enforcement agencies.
- c. Separate the communities establish barriers and deploy joint local police and UNPOL patrols.
- d. Carry out search operations to locate illegal weapons and other warlike stores.
- e. Investigate and verify the information on sex racket. Assist local law enforcement agencies in prosecution of offenders.
- f. Assist survivors.
- g. Establish community level protection measures and a joint committee to oversee the security and administration of the camp.

**Assistance to the survivors.**

- a. Provide first aid and other necessities (clothing, food, water, etc.) to the rape survivors.
- b. Report through chain of command and to SPOCA, SWPA and SCPA.
- c. Obtain informed consent from the survivors on choosing companion to accompany and identifying a service provider.
- d. Keep confidentiality of the survivors.
- e. Provide transportation and escort to survivors up to the designated health centre.
- f. Ensure PEP kit is administered as early as possible (and certainly before 72 hours).
- g. If required arrange protection for the family and witnesses.

**Response to inter-tribal clash.**

Stopping an ongoing clash is the most difficult action required of a peacekeeper. Virtually, interposing in-between two warring factions is very dangerous. Some of the ways to tackle such situations are:

- a. Make your presence felt through moving closer with protected mobility, mobile columns, helicopters, etc.
- b. Catch attention by firing in the air or through public address systems.
- c. Depending of the gravity of the situation, employ local police/FPU/UNPOL and if beyond their control, employ UN Military unit/sub-unit.
- d. Community/religious/youth leaders can play a significant role in reducing tension and animosity. These leaders must be engaged carefully to de-escalate the situation.
- e. If all the peaceful means to de-escalate fails, use force as per DUF.



### Scenario 5: Mass Rape in a Village

The Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) is the primary remnant Rwandan rebel group in eastern DRC. It has been involved in fighting in DRC since its formation in 2000, and is composed almost entirely of ethnic Hutus opposed to Tutsi rule and influence in the region. Since December 2008, when DRC and Rwanda agreed to disband the FDLR, the FARDC has been pursuing FDLR fighters in eastern DRC, with assistance at various times from the Rwandan Patriotic Army (Rwandan Defence Forces). FDLR continues to be responsible for atrocities committed against the civilian population, including larger-scale attacks against villages in the Kivus.

*A group of approximately 50 FDLR fighters enter a village in the evening. While most of the men manage to flee, 47 women and girls are held and brutally raped. Following the mass rape, the FDLR fighters lock the women/girls inside their huts and burn them alive. The rebels leave and disappear into the bush. When the men return to the burned-down village, they alert the local police and the closest MONUSCO company/FPU location. They claim to know where the FDLR camp is located. FARDC units in the area are not unified, still in the process of reorganizing, and poorly equipped.*

#### Points to deliberate.

- a. What should the MONUSCO FPU commander decide and what are the subsequent actions the mission should undertake?
- b. Why must MONUSCO take decisive action in cases such as this one?
- c. What should be done with perpetrators if captured?
- d. Which mission components might be involved in this situation?
- e. What can be done to prevent similar atrocities from occurring in the future?
- f. How can remote villages alert the UN Mission in case of attacks?

### Instructor Notes - Scenario 5: Mass Rape in a Village

#### Assessment of Situation.

This is a grave case of human rights abuse that would seem to reach the threshold of war crime, as described in the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, among others. Considering the FDLR's record of committing atrocities in eastern DRC, there is reason to believe that they will attack other villages in the future. It is important to deter groups like the FDLR and establish UN's credibility with the local population and the international community.

#### Actions by the FPU Commander:

- a. Report through chain of command and in parallel to the SWPA.
- b. Engage with local FARDC commander.
- c. Secure the area and preserve evidence.
- d. Assist survivors/injured if any.
- e. Mobilise additional troops.
- f. Ask for additional reinforcement.
- g. Obtain information to track the offenders.

#### Actions at tactical level.

- a. Reinforce the area with reserves, QRTs etc.
- b. Plan and prepare for direct action against the offenders.
- c. Engage with FDLR leadership if feasible to identify and obtain surrender of the offenders.
- d. Ensure hot pursuit of the offenders.
- e. Locate, identify and disarm.
- f. Assist bringing perpetrators to justice once captured, including handing over to local judiciary authorities or temporary detention until a hand-over is possible.
- g. In case the situation escalates, support the UN military component to neutralise the offenders as per DUF.



### **Actions at the Mission HQ.**

- a. Reinforce the location with additional troops (SF/QRF/Force Reserves etc.) and Force multipliers (Attack Helicopters, UAS, etc.).
- b. Inform DPKO/DFS and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG).
- c. SRSG and FC to decide immediate response measures (including disarming and detaining the perpetrators especially if it is clear that FARDC is in no position to undertake action, and that joint action is not a viable option.).

**Mission Components to be involved.** Discuss proposed actions with relevant Mission components, including human rights and rule of law, and possibly humanitarian agencies in view of possible repercussions against the population after operations are completed.

**Measures to prevent such incidents.** Consider various deterrent tasks, including through visible presence, night patrols, Mobile Operating Bases (MOBs), and helicopter operations. Establish a presence of peacekeepers to prevent retaliation against local population and UN/NGO personnel.

**Early-warning systems for remote villages.** Consider what alarm systems may be available to remote communities in volatile areas to alert the Mission of a possible attack, including the sounding of church bells, use of mobile phones or High Frequency (HF) radios, alternative distress call systems, or the setting up of village vigilance committees. The UN Force must link those systems to the use of quick reaction forces (QRF).

## **Snap Situations**

### **Snap Situation 1: Gang Rape**

#### **Scene 1.**

During routine community engagements in a village in the Western part of CI, the village chieftain and a group of people inform the Community Liaison Assistant/focal point the following:

- a. A group of ten to fifteen armed militia men are operating clandestinely in the area and have been occasionally harassing the women and girls while on water/firewood collection as well as while farming.
- b. In few instances, some men of the village were also brutally beaten up.
- c. The villagers are worried that when most of men go out for farming and other subsistence activities, these armed militia men may attack the village and rape their women and girls.

Your information also confirms presence of the armed militia men in the vicinity. Their activities are assuming notorious proportions and if unchecked would lead to a major inter-tribal incident.

#### **Points for Deliberation:**

- a. What is your assessment of the situation as a FPU Commander?
- b. What are your options and what course of action would you take to address the problem?
- c. What measures do you suggest to improve security of the women and girls in the village?
- d. What proactive measures would you consider to engage/reign in the militia group in the area?

#### **Scene 2.**

At about 11 AM in the morning, a roving patrol deployed to protect the village was alerted by a villager through a cell phone and informs that approximately 10 to 15 armed men have moved into the village from the Western Side (opposite to where the patrol is located) and in buddy pairs have entered some houses.

At the same time, you could hear wailing of some women from the general direction of West.

#### **Points for Deliberation:**



- a. What is your assessment of the situation as a patrol leader/ FPU Commander?
- b. As a patrol leader, what actions do you intend to take?
- c. As a FPU Commander, what actions will you take to support the patrol and additionally what actions will you take with regard to the perpetrators?
- d. What additional support would you require from outside resources?

### **Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 1: Gang Rape**

#### **Assessment of the Situation.**

Confirmed presence of armed militia group perpetrating HRV that can lead to SV and inter-tribal conflict. Community is alerted and information as well as indicators point to motives and capabilities of the militia group to commit CRSV. The group is likely to commit violence sooner than later. Interaction between the community and the FPU base is sound.

#### **Options.**

- a. Option 1 - Provide enhanced area protection and/or escort support to women and girls.
- b. Option 2 – Support UN military to locate armed militia group and neutralize them through direct military action.
- c. Option 3 - In addition to Option 1, locate and engage with the militia group to accept Mission's DDR programme.

Option 3 would be a preferred course of action. If and when a serious HRV/CRSV is committed, FPU can support the local military commander who in consultation with the chain of command may undertake direct military action.

#### **Measures to improve security of women and girls.**

- a. Deploy mixed teams (male-female peacekeepers) to interact with the local communities (including women and children).
- b. Deploy JPTs to ascertain security concerns and to design protection responses.
- c. Provide area protection through active patrolling (static, mobile and roving), deployment of Checkpoints and observation posts, as well as manoeuvre elements to dominate vulnerable areas.
- d. Provide escorts to women and girls (also for men when required) while on subsistence activities (water/firewood/food collection, farming, visiting markets/places of worship/civil institutions, etc.).
- e. Employ CLAs (including female CLAs).
- f. Institute CAN, community protection measures, early-warning arrangements, local alarm schemes, etc.
- g. Sensitise and build capacities of communities (particularly of women and girls) to develop self-protection measures (community defence schemes, day and night watch, training of women and girls on self-protection, etc.).
- h. Declare weapon free zones (e.g. market areas).
- i. Reorganise mobility patterns.
- j. Ensure enduring and credible presence in vulnerable areas.

#### **Measures to engage with Militia Group.**

- a. Obtain relevant information (Location, strength, profile, leadership, etc.).
- b. Locate and prevent escape.
- c. Engage the leaders. Negotiate and carry out advocacy.
- d. In certain conditions, involvement of the militia group leadership, display of force multipliers and the will to use force may yield results.
- e. Persuade them to join the DDR programme.
- f. Failing which, ask the group to lay down weapons and warn that force will be used to protect the Mandate.



- g. Search, disarm, detain and hand over suspected/alleged perpetrators to the law enforcement agencies.
- h. If the militia group is defiant, support UN military to carry out direct military action to apprehend/detain the perpetrators.
- i. Use force, including deadly force as a last resort.

## **Scene 2**

### **Assessment of the situation.**

The armed militia men have entered the village with an intention to commit violence, including SV. Situation is beyond the control of the patrol.

### **Actions by the patrol leader.**

- a. Inform the FPU Commander and discuss immediate response.
- b. Tactically close in to the Western side of the village and take positions.
- c. Ask militia men to stop the activity and vacate the village immediately without harming any civilians.
- d. Ask civilians to come out of the houses under the control of the militia men.
- e. Other civilians in the rest of the village to remain indoors.
- f. Call the leader of the militia group to enquire and engage.
- g. Ensure that the militia men know that their activities are being monitored, violations recorded and UN peacekeepers are prepared to use force.
- h. Ask for additional reinforcement.

### **Actions by FPU Commander.**

- a. Provide guidance to the patrol leader.
- b. Launch QRT, sidestep other operational elements operating in the vicinity to secure the area.
- c. Report through command channel and to SWPA/SPOCA.
- d. Move to the incident site and assume command.
- e. Employ mechanised/mobile elements and force multipliers to display the will and capability to use force.
- f. Coordinate with other protection actors in the area.
- g. Ask HQ for additional support/reinforcement required to address the situation effectively.
- h. Engage with armed militia group leadership. Use interlocutors if required.
- i. Demand militia group to cease house to house search and release any civilians taken into custody.
- j. Ask the group's leadership to join the DDR process and pursue surrender of weapons.
- k. After obtaining clearance from the HQ search, disarm, detain and hand over perpetrators to the law enforcement agencies.
- l. Use direct action including use of force if the militia group continue with violence and violations.
- m. Identify victims and organize survivor assistance.

### **Outside assistance.**

- a. Force multipliers (light/utility helicopters, attack helicopters, UAS, etc.).
- b. Reinforcements (Force reserve, SF, etc.).
- c. Political engagement with leadership of militia group.
- d. Evacuation of survivors and provision of logistics support.
- e. Engagement of host State authorities to activate law enforcement agencies for arrest and prosecution of perpetrators.
- f. Coordinate information gathering/sharing and mission-wide operational response.

## **Snap Situation 2: Rape of Minors During Attack on Commercial Vehicles**

On a rainy day, a civilian contact who was passing by a road to ZamZam gives you a call at about 3 PM and informs you of the following:



- a. A white commercial pickup van moving from Dobo to ZamZam IDP camp is probably ambushed at about 2 PM in area xxx, approximately 10 km from your operating base.
- b. Presumably the ambush is sprung by a group of five unknown armed men in military/police uniform with masked faces.
- c. There are seven passengers (three men, two women and two girls) in the vehicle, all belonging to the Fur tribe.
- d. The armed men forced all the passengers to dismount; men, women and girls were segregated, and beaten and robbed of all their belongings.
- e. The two girls were sexually harassed, inappropriately touched, and one of the armed men told the other passengers that soon the girls will have babies.
- f. The girls were accosted and pushed into the vehicle and the armed men drive off towards Dobo.
- g. The stranded passengers were rescued by a vehicle coming from ZamZam and were dropped in the nearest village for medical aid.

The informer requested if you could rescue the abducted girls, or else they would be gang raped and subsequently killed. He also informs you that the stranded group is reporting the matter to the Government Police.

Points for Deliberation:

- a. What is your analysis of the situation?
- b. What are your options and course of action?
- c. What measures will you institute to save the abducted girls?
- d. What actions would you suggest to engage the armed group/forces?
- e. What recommendations would you like to make to the Headquarters?
- f. What proactive measures could have prevented the incident from taking place?

**Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 2: Rape of Minors During Attack on Commercial Vehicles**

**Assessment of the Situation.**

Two girls have been abducted, presumably for sexual purposes and three men and two women have sustained serious injuries. Immediate action required to save the girls and medical support to be provided to the injured. Perpetrators are armed, mobile and small in numbers. The incident took place approximately an hour back and in the given timeframe, the perpetrators vehicle may have travelled between 20 to 30 KM from the incident site.

**Options and Courses of Action.**

- a. Option 1 - Pursue the abductors to save the girls.
- b. Option 2 - Ask neighbouring unit/sub-unit to intercept.
- c. Option 3 - Pursue the abductors and launch a Mission-wide joint operation to locate the fleeing vehicle and save the girls.

Option 3 is the best course of action.

**Response Measures to save the abducted girls and assist the injured.**

- a. Report through chain of command and to SWPA/SCPA. Discuss and coordinate responses.
- b. Reach the site of incident/send a commander to verify and obtain additional information (vehicle make, colour, number of personnel, language spoken, weapons, uniforms worn, etc. that can help identification).
- c. Alert all actors and partners to look for the fleeing vehicle and provide real-time information. If possible, the actors and partners can trail and intercept.
- d. Divert/sidestep mobile detachments in the near vicinity to the incident site and to intercept the fleeing vehicle.
- e. Launch a mobile QRT to follow on, on the road to Dobo.



- f. Request for aerial surveillance, attack helicopters and additional reinforcements from the HQ.
- g. Establish road blocks, intercept with mobile detachments and/or interpose detachments to stop the fleeing vehicle.
- h. Ensure lookout for the vehicle in the villages' enroute and in Dobo Township.
- i. Engage with host State authorities (security and law enforcement agencies), as well as leadership of armed groups.

#### **Engagement of Armed Groups.**

- a. Engage armed groups to identify their involvement in the incident.
- b. Ask armed groups to ensure release the abducted girls by their cadre and hand over the perpetrators.
- c. Monitor the activities and communication of the armed groups.
- d. Use CLAs, interlocutors and local sources to locate/identify and negotiate the release.
- e. If required use force to obtain release of the abductees.
- f. Search, disarm, detain and hand over the perpetrators to the designated law enforcement agency.
- g. Follow up with armed groups to prevent such incident in future and end impunity through advocacy and judicial process.

#### **Mission/UNPOL/Force HQ Role.**

- a. Advocacy and Political engagement including with key leaders.
- b. Coordination of information gathering and operational responses.
- c. Provision of Force Reserves, SF, aerial assets (surveillance, utility and attack helicopters), UAS, etc.
- d. Issue of instructions to other Mission components and the units and sub-units deployed on the road to Dobo/in Dobo.
- e. Activate multiple sources to locate the fleeing vehicle (including through UNCT and other partners).

#### **Measures that could have prevented the incident.**

- a. Visible presence, proactive and deterrent posture, display of will and capabilities and maintaining moral ascendancy in the designated area of deployment.
- b. Domination of road axis to prevent unauthorized deployment of checkpoints/tax collection, waylaying, ambushes, etc.
- c. Accurate information of the intentions/motives of commanders, movement and build up for forces, identification of early-warning indicators, etc.
- d. Constructive engagement and advocacy with armed groups to prevent incidents and end impunity.
- e. Continuous all weather/day and night surveillance of the vulnerable mobility corridors.
- f. Movement control (CPs) and operational grid deployment of static and mobile elements to respond/intercept in time and space.

### **Snap Situation 3: Government Forces Attack and Rape**

A delegation of tribal people calls on you and reports the following:

- a. There was indiscriminate and widespread shelling as well as tank assaults on their village two days back.
- b. Followed by that SPLA, SSSNP and some other armed men assaulted the village.
- c. Civilians were rounded up and interrogated separately.
- d. Allegedly 5 men were summarily executed after interrogation and 15 men were taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to unknown location.
- e. The prisoners have not returned since and presumably will be exterminated.
- f. Allegedly 6 women and 5 girls were raped, abused and tortured.



- g. 7 women and 5 girls were forcibly taken to unknown place (presumably to be assigned to soldiers who will repeatedly rape/gang-rape them).
- h. The captured men's and women's relatives and neighbours were specifically tortured.

The delegation claimed that the attacks were planned, deliberate, coordinated and guided by political directives; and requested for the following help:

- a. Obtain release of the captured men and women.
- b. Assist the rape victims.
- c. Punish the perpetrators.
- d. Protect and support them with basic necessities (in their temporary camp).
- e. Prevent any such future incidents.

#### Points for Deliberation.

- a. What is your assessment of the situation?
- b. How will you verify the reports?
- c. What actions will you take as a FPU Commander to address their specific requests?
- d. What roles do you envisage for other Mission components and elements of UNCT?
- e. What proactive measures could have prevented such an incident?

### **Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 3: Government Forces Attack and Rape**

#### **Assessment of the Situation**

Homicide (5 men) and abduction (15 men & 12 females) and rape (11 females) have been committed by government forces. Immediate action required to obtain release of 27 civilians, and survivor assistance to 12 females. Irrespective of the source of the violence/violations, UN peacekeepers are required to take all necessary actions to protect civilians abducted.

#### **Verification**

A Joint Investigation Team under the lead of Human Rights component, duly assisted by the UNPOL/FPU/Military Component can carry out verification and investigation. Identification of tell-tale marks (tank track marks, damaged houses, ERWs, other related evidence) and interviewing local civilians/witnesses can be helpful.

#### **Actions by the FPU Commander**

- a. Report through chain of command and to SWPA and SCPA. Discuss and coordinate responses.
- b. Reach incident site, secure the area and take control of the situation.
- c. Assist/coordinate provision of medical aid and other basic necessities.
- d. Provide survivor assistance to the rape victims as per referral arrangements.
- e. Coordinate with local administration, law enforcement authorities and designated NGOs for the burial of the deceased.
- f. Obtain additional information through multiple sources about the whereabouts of the abducted civilians.
- g. Deploy surveillance assets and mobile detachments to locate abducted civilians (usually, the location of Government forces camps will be known).
- h. Engage with local government officials (civil, military and police authorities) to ascertain the facts, cease violations, release abductees and to identify and prosecute perpetrators.
- i. Request UNPOL/Force HQ for additional reinforcement, deployment/employment of surveillance systems, actionable information, coordination with humanitarian communities and additional logistics support.

#### **Assistance from other components**

- a. Responses to threats to civilians, including on CRSV is through a mission wide approach addressed simultaneously by all levels of leadership and well as various Mission components.



- b. SPOCA can support through coordination of information gathering and generation of operational responses (as advised by the SMG on Protection and PAG).
- c. Human Rights Component can support through monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting of the incident.
- d. Child Protection team can support through guidance in handling child survivors and coordinate with UNICEF for service delivery as per referral arrangements.
- e. Civil Affairs Component can engage with local communities, including through CLAs to provide grassroots support and provide additional information.
- f. Public Information Component can support through targeted messaging to warn alleged perpetrators and appeal to the Government authorities to release the abductees, identify and prosecute perpetrators and provide necessary support to the ravaged village.
- g. Political Affairs Component can support through dialogue, constructive engagement and negotiations with the counterparts in the Government.
- h. The Police Component can support through provision of IPOs for assisting investigation and verification as well as coordination with local host State police to respond to violence/violations as per law. FPU can support through joint operations with UN military in PoC, handling of perpetrators, maintaining law and order, etc.
- i. The JOC, JMAC and SOC can support through provision of real-time, accurate and actionable information.
- j. UNCT (primarily UNFPA and UNICEF) is responsible for service delivery to the CRSV survivors; which include medical, psycho-social, legal and economic support.

**Measures that could have prevented such an incident.**

- a. Accurate information of the intentions/motives of commanders, movement and build up for forces, identification of early-warning indicators, etc.
- b. Identification of vulnerable areas through hot-spot mapping and domination of the area through enduring and credible presence 24x7.
- c. Constructive engagement and advocacy with host State authorities to prevent incidents and end impunity.
- d. Constructive engagement with local communities to understand security concerns and design appropriate responses, including community protection measures, early-warning, etc.
- e. Employment of protection tools such as JPT, CLA, CAN, etc.
- f. Visible presence, proactive posture, display of will and capabilities and maintaining moral ascendancy in the designated area of deployment.

**Snap Situation 4: Sexual Violence in and Around Market Place**

Twice a week, there is market in the village of Muta in North Kivu. The market is regularly threatened by armed groups who are looting, killing, abducting women and girls, and raping women on their way from their homes in the hills to the market. Police are scared and incapable of taking action. The local FARDC commander is openly doing business with FDLR. In the past he has refused to take action when called upon by MONUSCO.

*Two young girls were raped in the village, abducted and taken to the forest. On the same day, a group of four women were raped on their way to the market, while another managed to escape. She knows where the perpetrators live and reports the incident to the village elder, who passes the information on to UN forces deployed in the area and asks the FPU commander to help rescue the two girls from their kidnappers.*

**Points to deliberate.**

- a. How should the FPU commander react to the request to rescue the girls from their kidnappers and what action should he take?
- b. How can the victims be assisted?
- c. What action should be taken by the UN at the provincial/sector/regional and mission level to prevent similar situations in the future?



### **Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 4: Sexual Violence in and Around Market Place**

#### **Assessment of the Situation**

The local population has high expectations on the protection that the deployed UN unit might provide. The UN's credibility is at stake. Consideration must be given on the hostile intent and the historical precedent within the Mission's area of responsibility. The perpetrators are harassing the women and girls regularly and the FPU commander should have a reasonable belief that they will do it again.

#### **Actions by the FPU Commander**

- a. Discuss with the FARDC Commander as to what action he intends to take.
- b. Discuss the situation with Police Commissioner and explain actions being taken.
- c. In case the local security forces are unable or unwilling to take action, try to locate the abducted girls with the help of the village elders.
- d. Disarm, detain and handover perpetrators to the Congolese National Police (CNP).
- e. Provide survivor assistance to the girls.
- f. Dismantling roadblocks or adding a peacekeeping presence and oversight role at checkpoints enroute to the market can reduce the risk of harassment and extortion.
- g. UN Military and police detachments/patrols appearing at market places unannounced and at irregular hours, (including at night), and secure the area can prevent such incidents.
- h. Institute measures to enhance safety around market places, seal Market entrances before sunrise, carryout patrolling during trade hours, making it a "weapons-free zone", accompanying women to and from the market, rehabilitating transportation, etc.

#### **Actions at the level of UNPOL/Force/Mission HQ**

- a. Discuss possible measures with the Mission's Human Rights Section, Child Protection, NGOs such as OXFAM, IRC, CARE, Save the Children, etc., and national civil society, including women's organisations, in the province capital.
- b. Discuss the situation about the FARDC commander openly about business with FDLR and the FARDC regional commander.
- c. Mission HQ to discuss the matter with the Government.

### **Snap Situation 5: Rape During House to House Search**

1. On deployment in the Northern Area of CAR, your operating base had established an effective Community Liaison Network. Your AOR has been witnessing sporadic clashes between Rebel Armed Group and Local Armed Group forces. Militarily, Rebel Armed Group maintained an edge over Local Armed Group. Since Local Armed Group personnel are difficult to identify and are immersed within the local population, Rebel Armed Group has been carrying out selective village searches to target them.

2. On a rainy day, at about 10 AM, a CLA informs you over the radio that approximately 15 Rebel Armed Group fighters have entered the village from the Northern side and are carrying out house to house searches. He also informs that he heard screaming coming from the third house, and stated that the girl is probably being raped by the Rebel Armed Group fighters. From past experience, you know that the Rebel Armed Group generally rape the young women and girls to settle scores.

3. The village is approximately 5 Km from your operating base and has approximately 22 hutments with 70 people.

*What is your response?*

### **Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 5: Rape During House to House Search**



### **Assessment of the Situation.**

Rape and torture during house to house search is going on. The Ex-Séléka fighters must be stopped from committing SV and detained for ending impunity. It is within the capability of the operating base and PoC is a mandated obligation.

### **Suggested Response.**

- a. Move the QRT, to be effective in 15 to 20 minutes.
- b. Ask the village chief/leaders to engage the Ex-Séléka fighters to prevent further searches and SV. Let them inform the Ex-Séléka fighters that the UN forces are on the way.
- c. Ask the villagers to yell collectively and beat drums, etc. to infuse caution and divert attention of the Ex-Séléka fighters.
- d. Engage the rebel group leaders (by commanders/leadership at all levels).
- e. Ask local police to reach the spot quickly and take actions to detain the Ex-Séléka fighters for further prosecution.
- f. Tactically move into the village, ensuring that it does not lead to a fire fight straight away.
- g. Establish contact with the Ex-Séléka fighters and ask them to stop the searches and collect themselves.
- h. Build up additional forces to cordon the area to prevent escape of the perpetrators.
- i. If situation demands, use force as per DUF.
- j. Take stock of the situation, assess number of SV committed and provide survivor assistance as per SOP. Preserve evidence. Maintain confidentiality.
- k. Report through chain of command and parallel to SWPA/SCPA.
- l. Detain perpetrators and hand them over to the local police.
- m. Video record all proceedings.

### **Measures that could have prevented the incident.**

- a. Active advocacy with the Ex-Séléka group to abstain from illegal activities and SV.
- b. Activation of early-warning network.
- c. Area domination by day and night patrolling and pre-positioning of troops in vulnerable areas.
- d. Use of technology for night surveillance.
- e. Organising village defence/self-protection schemes.
- f. Real-time situational awareness.
- g. Precedence of proactive deterrent posture.

### **Snap Situation 6: Sexual Slavery**

Two men, bleeding profusely approach your operating base (Upper Nile State) and demand an immediate meeting with the FPU Commander. They inform the FPU Commander that opposition fighters captured two women and two girls four days back and took them along to another isolated village, where the fighters are camping. When the men went to enquire and obtain the release of the women and girls, they were detained and brutally tortured for two days; subjected to witness the rape of their wives and the girls; before being released with a warning never to return. The injured men alleged that the fighters have either killed the women and girls or they are being used as “wives” or sex slaves in the houses of the isolated village.

*What is your response?*



### **Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 6: Sexual Slavery**

#### **Assessment of the Situation.**

Four females (including two children) are held captive in an Opposition Camp and being used as sex slaves. It is confirmed case of CRSV. The FPU Commander must take immediate action to get the release of the victims, provide survivor assistance and assist law enforcement authorities in identification and prosecution of alleged perpetrators.

#### **Options.**

Following options are available:

- a. Negotiate for the release of the victims and handover of the alleged perpetrators.
- b. Take direct action to extricate the victims and apprehend/detain perpetrators.

#### **Actions to assist Survivors.**

Following actions can help saving the victims:

- a. Provide first aid and other required assistance for the injured men.
- b. Confirm camp location (injured men can assist in guiding to the exact location) and build up sufficient force level around the camp and village.
- c. Keep the area isolated and maintain close monitoring and surveillance.
- d. Discuss and coordinate with senior commanders as well as the SWPA/SCPA on further actions.
- e. Assess the strength, capabilities and intentions of the Opposition fighters in location.
- f. Engage and negotiate with the Opposition leadership at the strategic and local levels to cease SV, release victims and handover the perpetrators.
- g. If required ask for additional reinforcement (QRT/QRF/SF/Attack Helicopter/Surveillance helicopter, etc.).
- h. Display proactive posture and firm resolve of the UN to get the victims released without further harm.
- i. If peaceful actions do not yield any results, warn the fighters that direct action will be taken for the release of victims and apprehension of the perpetrators.
- j. Use force as per DUF as a last resort.
- k. Involve local law enforcement agencies to secure release, collect evidence, arrest alleged perpetrators and bring them to justice.
- l. Coordinate with UNCT (UNFPA/UNICEF) and designated service provider as per referral arrangements for survivor assistance. Transfer the survivor to the health centre and administer PEP.
- m. Institute measures to prevent occurrence of IHL/IHRL/CRSV violations in the area of responsibility.

### **Snap Situation 7: Sexual Mutilation**

1. Your operating base is located in a town in the western part of the country. The previous night witnessed a fierce encounter between the Rebel Armed Group and Local Armed Group forces in the outskirts of the town, in which five Rebel Armed Group fighters were killed. In the morning, their dead bodies were brought to the area of town hall, and were publically mutilated.
2. Soon you find a mob of 300 persons from the local community (including some Local Armed Group personnel) parading in the town with the mutilated genitals on a long skewer and yelling for more blood and violence. The procession is currently approaching your operating base.

*What is your response?*

### **Instructor Notes - Snap Situation 5: Sexual Mutilation**



### **Assessment of the Situation.**

Sexual mutilation, including mutilation of dead bodies is a criminal act. Primarily it is a law and order problem. It should be best handled by the local police. Congregation of unruly mob of 300 odd personnel may lead to a crowd control situation. FPU may be required to support the local police or protect itself against mob frenzy.

### **Suggested Response.**

- a. Report through chain of command and parallel to SWPA/SCPA.
- b. Inform the local police/local administration/NGOs for quick disposal (burial) of the dead bodies.
- c. Ask local police to handle the crowd and peacefully disperse them.
- d. Let the police arrest the leaders and personnel carrying mutilated genitals.
- e. Be ready to assist local police for any emergencies.
- f. Alert all military and police detachments operating outside the operating base about the incident.
- g. Be prepared for a crowd control situation at the operating base.
- h. Engage/negotiate/persuade the local leaders/armed group leaders to stop mutilation and disperse the crowd.
- i. Video record all proceedings. Identify leaders and active trouble creators for subsequent engagement/advocacy.

### **Measures that could have prevented the incident.**

- a. Although the fight between the two groups happened a night prior, in retrospect, there were two options available to the FPU in location.
  - i. To interpose prior to the fire fight, so as to prevent the incident from taking place; or
  - ii. To interpose during the fire fight to control the situation (may not be tactically viable/sound).
- b. Early-warning from the communities and own appreciation would have facilitated a pre-emptive deployment.
- c. Active advocacy and sensitisation of communities and armed groups to prevent employment of inhuman and brutal measures.
- d. Effective reconciliation and mediation efforts.

### **Snap Situation 8: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

1. Your operating base is deployed in the North Eastern area of the country. A CLA informs you that an FGM ceremony will take place in a village approximately 50 Km from your operating base in 3 days. Special invites have been sent to nearby villages to take part in the ceremony. An estimated 30 to 40 girls are expected to be put through the process. The event is being held at the behest of the Rebel Armed Group fighters.
2. It appears that pressure on some tribal communities which do not traditionally practice FGM is mounting to ensure their participation in the process. FGM is legally prohibited in CAR.

*What is your response?*

### **Instructor notes - Snap Situation 6: Female Genital Mutilation**

#### **Assessment of the Situation.**

It falls under the category of harmful traditional practices. In some communities it is a cultural practice and in some cases it is forced upon some communities by another. Notwithstanding the sensitive nature and cultural background to it, FGM is a HR violation and a crime that are legally prohibited in most countries. Being a sensitive issue, the Military and Police Components need to make the local law enforcement agencies to respond proactively to prevent violation of the legal provision.



**Suggested Response.**

- a. Obtain more information on the political and cultural dynamics of the event.
- b. Inform and discuss with SWPA, WPAs, CPAs and HROs.
- c. Diplomatically engage various community and ethnic leaders and sensitise on the legality of the issue.
- d. Inform the local police to take necessary steps to prevent such mass violation.
- e. Preventive arrests, declaring curfew and engagement of local population through government political, administrative and security machinery would be beneficial.
- f. Deploy QRT/mobile teams to dominate the area to prevent the Ex-Séléka fighters operating with impunity and to deter them from forcing the tribal communities that are against the practice.
- g. Facilitate the police to confront the organisers to prevent the event.
- h. Use force to protect vulnerable people or in self-defence.

**Measures that could have prevented the incident.**

- a. Sensitisation of the legal provisions with the local communities and the armed groups.
  - b. Active advocacy with armed groups to abstain from promoting harmful traditional practices.
- Help local law and order machinery to establish rule of law and in improving governance.