



Conflict-related Sexual Violence within the framework of Women, Peace and Security (For Police Component)

Strategic:

1. Promote empowerment of women and protection of women's rights.
2. Promote participation of women in peace and decision-making.
3. Ensure equal access, participation and representation in public, political, social, economic and cultural institutions and sectors.
4. Promote laws, policies and practices to strengthen protection from Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV).
5. Engage with men in all sectors to advocate for a shift in mind set regarding discriminatory perspectives, as well as enhancing respect and security for the community and for women and girls.
6. Prevent, protect and respond to all forms of conflict-related sexual violence.

Identification of threats and reporting:

7. Engage/consult with local women, female leaders, women-led organisations/civil society groups, youth leaders, victims/survivors and children to identify protection needs and concerns, risks, threats and vulnerabilities.
8. Involve women and children (especially girls) in identifying their own threats and vulnerabilities, suggesting/designing community response and self-protection measures to counter CRSV.
9. Identify and analyse the differential impact of the conflict or post-conflict situation on women, men, girls and boys.
10. Provide the necessary security conditions for children and women to attend school, vocational training, places of worship, as well as markets, agricultural activities, water points etc.
11. Establish rapport and confidence building methods to enhance timely reporting of incidents of sexual violence.
12. Collect, analyse and report based on sex-disaggregated data.
13. Monitor and report Gender-based propaganda.
14. Ensure all individual reports of incidents of sexual violence are shared with the SWPA/and Human Rights WPAs.

Response to incidents of sexual violence:

15. Respect (guarantee) confidentiality of the victim/survivor and their families; and respect their wishes, rights, and dignity of the victim during and after interaction and reporting.
16. As first responders, ensure safety of the victims/survivors; assist them with first aid, food, clothing and shelter until they can access medical care/first point of referral in the referral chain. PEP kits must be administered within 72 hours.
17. Increase the deployment/representation of female military officers, doctors, medics, interpreters and peacekeepers (they are less intimidating to the local women and girls).
18. Have separate enclosures for meetings and medical support in the UN bases (respect privacy), handled by female peacekeepers/medics.

Conduct of gender sensitive military functions:

19. Female peacekeepers must be part of frontline activities (patrolling, CP, cordon and search, outreach and engagement, etc.).
20. Contingents that do not recruit female military personnel must find alternate ways to deploy mixed teams (female police personnel from TCC, female UNPOL officers, national female police personnel, etc.). Non-representation must not restrict or prevent execution of mandated obligations.
21. National female police personnel must be co-opted as applicable to conduct operations.
22. Appoint Military Gender and Child Protection Focal Points. They will be additionally responsible to support all matters related to SV in Conflict. Military Gender and Child protection Focal Points must maintain liaison with counter parts in Mission HQ (SWPA, HR/G WPA, HRO, GA & CPA).
23. Recruit female CLAs to strengthen engagement with women and girls in the community.





24. Assume gender-sensitive approach to planning and execution of military operations (tactics, techniques and procedures) to address CRSV.
25. For community outreach and engagement, information collection and reassurance activities, use mixed teams, including national female police personnel.
26. Coordinate patrol routes and schedules with the mobility patterns of women and girls, especially along routes frequented by them.
27. Provide protection/escort during subsistence activities (with standing/roving/mobile patrols and manoeuvre elements).
28. Increase mixed team patrols in high-incidence areas of SV.
29. CPs must have female personnel to search local women and girls in separate booths/enclosures.
30. Search of women and girls during cordon and search and Checkpoint activities must be carried out by female military or police personnel in enclosed areas.
31. Have separate holding and detention facilities for women and hand over female detainees to female police officers only.
32. Gender-sensitive demilitarisation and ceasefire monitoring (including prevention and response to SV).

SSR/DDR/JSR Processes:

33. Institute gender-sensitive and security oriented QIPs and welfare activities.
34. Support refugee/IDP camp design and management to be gender-sensitive (separate arrangements for female personnel, lighting). Women should be consulted in choosing camp locations as well as the management of such camps.
35. Advocate with national counterparts for increased representation of women in SSR/JSR/DDR processes.
36. Ensure gender-sensitive DDR, Justice and SSR arrangements.
37. Galvanise local women to join national security forces/local police.
38. DDR processes must take into account the needs of women associated with armed groups and handling of female ex-combatants. Use female peace keepers to screen female ex-combatants.
39. Provide separate facilities (living, toilets, food distribution, etc.) for women and girls during cantonment process.

UN Code of Conduct, and Culture and Traditions:

40. Strict adherence to UN Code of Conduct, respect for local women and girls; and zero tolerance to SEA.
41. Respect (and do not violate) culture, customs and traditions (especially related to women) of the host country, protecting women and girls from discriminatory laws and harmful traditional practices (e.g. FGM).