



Early-Warning Structure



Early-warning indicators on CRSV:

Some of the early-warning indicators identified in the field are listed below. Depending on the tactics, modus operandi and assessed COA of armed groups/perpetrators, military commanders must review and stipulate mission/area/group-specific early-warning indicators that can be used by the tactical detachments and the peacekeepers.

1. Disappearance.
2. Political rhetoric.
3. Fleeing/evacuating.
4. House raids and searches.
5. Proliferation of weapons/small arms.
6. Tell-tale marks of violation.
7. Silence or fearful disposition.
8. Detention at camps and check points.
9. Increased hospital reporting of rape.
10. Movement of troops after victory/defeat.
11. Proximity of armed groups to civilian centres.
12. Information received from various human and electronic sources.
13. Frequent forays to villages by individuals/group of soldiers/armed men.
14. Ambushes, waylaying, isolated attacks, firewood/water rape and looting/pillaging.
15. Reporting of threats/incidents to the local police, civilians, medical authorities, and other actors.
16. Changed mobility patterns, particularly women and children (confinement, self-imposed curfews, diminished social activities, absence of girls in the schools).