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## Module 5:

# MONITORING AND REPORTING

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### OVERVIEW

The response to violations of children's rights is informed by the monitoring and reporting of these violations. The UN has established a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism under Security Council Resolution 1612 that reports on grave violations against children by parties to armed conflict to the UN Security Council.

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Know what are the six grave violations and how to contribute to the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM)
- Know how to report other violations of children's rights and child protection concerns for follow-up

### ACTIVITIES

- PowerPoint presentation
- Group Work around case studies
- Debriefing
- Quiz

### LEARNING HANDOUTS

- Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children in Situations of Armed Conflict – Guidelines and Field Manual
- Secretary General Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict 2016
- Case Study 1
- Case Study 2
- Case Study 3

### FACILITATION TIME

90 minutes

## TRAINER'S NOTES

### SLIDE 1: Learning Outcomes

 As we have seen in module 1, numerous violations are committed against children in times of armed conflict. To address these violations, the UN and other actors need accurate and timely information. In this module, we will explore the activities of monitoring and reporting and their links to child protection.

 Slide 2 to 4 will introduce the content of this module through a case study presented in a short video. Slide 5 presents the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM). Slides 6 to 8 present the types of violations that should be monitored. Slide 9 presents the objectives of reporting and slide 10 and 11 explain the steps and main principles to consider in monitoring and reporting.

### SLIDE 2: Case study: violation of children's rights

 Play the video clip

### SLIDE 3: Case study: violation of children's rights

 In plenary ask the group to answer the following questions:

-  What violations did you see in this video?  
What should you do as UN Police in this situation?

 Discuss with participants which actions or measures UNPOL can/should take. Use flipcharts to cover the results of the discussion.

### SLIDE 4: Case study: violation of children's rights

 Use the possible answers below to complete the discussion on the appropriate actions to be undertaken by UN Police. The important aspect is that the correct answers go in the same direction as the ones provided below.

#### POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- a) Mentor and advise Host State police on national or international law and standards in relation to the incidents.
- b) Document the case and your actions.
- c) Report the case and your actions to:
  - The UN Police child protection focal point (if this position exists in the mission) or alternatively inform the UN Police gender team;
  - The CPA;

- Your supervisor.
- d) Follow up the case with the CPA.

## SLIDE 5: The UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

 The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), established in 2005 by SCR 1612, is a UN-led process involving a broad circle of actors, such as the UN Security Council, UN departments and agencies, international and local NGOs, and local communities. The UN Police have an important role to play in the MRM, as do other components of UN peacekeeping missions.

 The purpose of the MRM is:

“To provide for the systematic gathering of accurate, timely, objective and reliable information on grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict, as well as in other situations of concern as determined by the Secretary General.

Such information should be used as a basis to foster the accountability and compliance of parties to conflict with international child protection standards and norms, and should lead to well-informed, concerted and effective advocacy and responses to protect and care for children.”<sup>1</sup>

 The armed conflict can be internal, within the borders of a country, or external, between two or more States. “Other situations of concern” means other forms of violence often observed in conflict or post-conflict situation such as urban violence, organized crime, terrorism, etc.

## SLIDE 6: What are we monitoring and reporting?

 Since 1999 the UN has adopted several Security Council Resolutions on children and armed conflict. In 2005, in Resolution 1612, the Security Council requested, the UN Secretary General to establish a monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) to provide timely and reliable information on the six grave violations against children to the Security Council.

 The MRM is led at the country level by the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR), co-chaired by the UNICEF Country Representative and by the highest UN representative in the country (SRSR or Resident Coordinator). The MRM and its Task Forces monitor and report on the six grave violations against children as we have seen in module 1:

- Recruitment and use of children
- Killing and maiming of children

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<sup>1</sup> “Guidelines: Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children in Situations of Armed Conflict”, DPKO, UNSRSGCAC, UNICEF, June 2014, [http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&ved=0ahUKEwjC\\_4rt1-DJAhVPpYMKHS61AGQQFggtMAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mrmtools.org%2Fmrm%2Ffiles%2FMRM\\_Guidelines\\_-\\_5\\_June\\_2014\(1\).pdf&usq=AFQjCNFvY\\_QEOiilG00aidxWgWrYq4rDA](http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&ved=0ahUKEwjC_4rt1-DJAhVPpYMKHS61AGQQFggtMAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mrmtools.org%2Fmrm%2Ffiles%2FMRM_Guidelines_-_5_June_2014(1).pdf&usq=AFQjCNFvY_QEOiilG00aidxWgWrYq4rDA)

- Sexual violence against children
- Attacks against schools and hospitals
- Abduction of children
- Denial of humanitarian access

 All these violations must be monitored and reported and all parties to the conflict should be monitored (international forces, national armed forces, non-state armed groups, as well as UN political and military components).

 There are detailed MRM field manuals as well as guidelines available for additional information, which would be resourceful documents once deployed in your respective mission.

### **SLIDE 7: What are we monitoring and reporting?**

 The six grave violations are the primary focus of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism. However, child protection monitoring extends beyond the MRM to include the monitoring of child rights violations such as:

- Child trafficking
- Detention of children
- Military use of schools
- Child labor
- Sexual violation and abuse

### **SLIDE 8: Other Child Protection Issues**

 In addition to the grave violations listed in the relevant Security Council resolutions, there are other child protection issues that are worth monitoring and reporting in conflict and post-conflict contexts. These include:

- Judicial proceedings for cases involving children (as victims, witnesses and offenders)
- Conditions of juvenile detention facilities
- Situation of children living on the street
- Specific situations arising from laws and culture of Host State, for example harmful traditional practices like child marriage
- Denial of social and cultural rights like education, health care, etc.
- Violence against children in the family, at school, etc.

 While these issues are also present in times of peace, they often become exacerbated in conflict and post-conflict contexts, as normal societal structures and law and order break down.

 Ask the following question to learners in plenary:

 Why are we reporting?

 Take a few answers from learners and write them on a flipchart or on the board if available.

 Then, use the possible answers below and slide 9 to complete the discussion.

### **SLIDE 9: Why should the UN Police report?**

#### *POSSIBLE ANSWERS:*

 While monitoring and reporting grave violations against children are part of most UN peacekeeping missions' mandates today, the tasks of monitoring and reporting should not be seen only as imperatives to fulfil a mandate. The quality, effective and timely monitoring and reporting you will do during your deployment will have a concrete positive impact on the situation of children in the Host State and globally.

 While the MRM collects information to ensure compliance by the parties to the conflict with the relevant legal standards to end and prevent grave violations, monitoring and reporting can serve additional purposes, such as:

- ❖ To document and corroborate information on grave violations against children with a view to end and prevent conflict-related violations against children:  
When multiple actors report what they witness on the ground, trends emerge and perpetrators can be identified and prosecuted.
- ❖ To support the implementation of the UN mission's child protection mandate:  
Monitoring and reporting allow for proper follow up with national authorities and inform appropriate mission support or intervention on a range of issues included in the mission's child protection mandate.
- ❖ To provide an analysis of the evolution of child protection responses:  
Based on the mission mandate, peacekeeping operations can provide advice on improving the Host State's social structures to assist children, as well as the capacity of the police and judicial system in following up on violations against children and fighting impunity.

- ❖ To inform planning of child protection activities and interventions:  
The information collected serves to inform and sensitise other components of the peacekeeping mission, UN agencies, the Host State's government and civil society organizations to better integrate child protection in their own programs and to better plan and implement child protection interventions. Accurate and timely information leads to appropriate interventions.
  
- ❖ To create the foundations for prosecution and provide a historical record of violations and the situation of children:  
Justice must be pursued at all levels, from the global level at the UN Security Council all the way to the local level to inform prevention and protection strategies. Information collected over time will form a historical record against which the progress of the Host State can be measured. Historical records can also be used to compare situations between countries, regions and globally. Historical records can provide background information for criminal justice cases, both under domestic criminal justice systems and internationally, for example in cases brought before the International Criminal Court.
  
- ❖ To support the advocacy efforts of the mission at the national and international levels:  
Monitoring and reporting can serve an advocacy role within the mission and with the Host State government. In this way, monitoring and reporting contribute to improving the general situation of children in the Host State as well as at the international level.

 UN Police can make a valuable contribution to observe, monitor and report violations against children's rights. As UN Police, you will constantly have an ear to the ground and will be most likely to encounter grave violations against children. Therefore, you have the obligation to report such violations. You contribute to the monitoring and reporting system, whether you monitor and report yourself or you support the Host State police to do so.

#### **SLIDE 10: Elements of Reporting**

 Though only Child Protection Advisors and other trained child protection actors are the ones proceeding with the verification of cases to be reported within the MRM framework, UN Police Officers must understand how the verification process works as it will also serve within their particular mandates with the Host State police. In your role as UN Police Officers, you will work closely with the Host State police and you will be expected to mentor and provide guidance, aligned with international standards of reporting, when confronted with situations involving grave violations of children's rights. Moreover, the information collected by Host State police during the process will also be extremely relevant when reporting the case to CPAs for further verification.

Hence, the three steps of reporting to follow are:

1. Attend to the child:

If the situation involves an immediate risk to one or several children, the priority should be to attend to the children's needs. For example, in a case of a child being injured in an attack, the provision of medical care to the child should be the first priority. This does not mean that UN Police must attend to the child's needs directly; it means that UN Police must call for immediate action from those with the proper responsibility, for example medical personnel, or provide for a safe transfer to specialized child protection actors in the mission area. Child Protection Advisors must be informed immediately.

2. Collect the information:

The collection of information related to the possible violations should be done as soon as possible in order to obtain accurate testimonies from witnesses and victims. For the purpose of the MRM this should be shared with or done by trained Child Protection Advisors or other child protection actors on the ground as appropriate. However, interventions from Host State police shall be aligned with the same reporting standards. Testimonies from child witnesses and victims must be done in a confidential yet child-sensitive way, in accordance with the principle of "Do no harm" and in the best interests of the child. A clear consent from the child is required before proceeding to any interview for the information gathered to be valid or used for reporting purposes. As UN Police Officers, it is important to alert the UN Police Focal Point on child protection in your respective mission or the Child Protection Advisor as soon as possible and provide a general overview of the case for them to take appropriate actions in parallel and in a timely manner.

While the MRM verification process on grave child rights violations is completed by Child Protection Advisors (CPAs) or by child protection actors working with the United Nations locally, information gathered by Host State police should, as much as possible and when relevant, also meet the following criteria: come first-hand from individuals, groups or organisations that are widely perceived as credible; be confirmed or corroborated by at least one additional external source of evidence, individual or material, which must be independent and not aligned with or presented by a party to the conflict; and be corroborated with other mission internal components from the same area.

3. Report the information:

Once the CPAs, or in your specific cases, the Host State police, are convinced that the information is accurate, a written report should be as complete as possible and shared in a timely manner to allow for prompt action to be taken. As UN Police Officers, you also need to write a detailed report and share it in a timely manner through your chain of command and the UN Police Focal Point on child protection to trigger further verification mechanisms from CPAs in your mission area. The information must be documented in a child-sensitive manner, and include information about the age and sex of the child, location of the incident, number of children involved and the type/s of violation(s). You should not take photographs of the child unless it is absolutely necessary to collect evidence for the case. If you must take photographs, you should take all necessary means to ensure that the child's identity is kept confidential, use only an official camera and request the child's permission, and ensure the child understands what the photograph will be used for.

 Monitoring and reporting of violations against children's rights is based on several general principles:

- ❖ **Best interests of the child:**  
As articulated under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the best interests of the child are the primary consideration in the implementation of all aspects of monitoring and reporting. This means that security forces must take a moment to analyse what is the best interests of the child in any action taken affecting the child, and then take that into account for informed decision making.
- ❖ **Impartiality and Objectivity:**  
Information collectors should be independent of parties to conflict and should provide, without prejudice, information on violations committed by all parties to an armed conflict.
- ❖ **Do no harm**  
The principle aims at understanding the ways in which international humanitarian aid impacts conflict and ensure that aid does not fuel conflict. The principle also refers to affected individuals within humanitarian response, which means that additional precautions are required to make certain that their actions do not jeopardize the security of the people they are trying to help, or expose them to further violence or to other rights abuses.
- ❖ **Accuracy and Reliability of information:**  
For information to be useful and inform adequate responses, it must be as accurate and reliable as possible. Therefore, information must be verified and corroborated before being reported. Within the MRM framework, allegations must be reported through your chain of command or through UN Police Focal Points on child protection who will be in contact with the appropriate focal points for further investigations.
- ❖ **Confidentiality and Security:**  
Due consideration must be given to the security of children who have suffered violations as well as their families, other witnesses, information providers and monitoring staff. Victims and individuals who provide information on violations should be protected with anonymity in public reports and confidentiality in the interview process. Protocols to secure information should be established. Don't take any action that might put the child, family or peers at risk even when identities are changed, obscured or not used.
- ❖ **Timeliness of sharing information with the mission's Child Protection Section:**  
The usefulness of the information reported is dependent on the timeliness. In conflict and post-conflict contexts, situations evolve rapidly and information can quickly become obsolete. In addition, violations against children often require emergency responses, the efficiency of which rely on timeliness.

#### **SLIDE 11: Elements of Reporting- What to report?**

 In plenary ask the group to answer the following question:

 As UN police officers, what should be in your report?

 UN Police officers must not interview children on grave child's rights violations when there are Child Protections Advisors or other child protection actors on the ground. The report you will be requested to fill will be general and limited to the information available to you at the time of the event without further interviewing the victim, unless the victim is interviewed by the Host State police within their protocol of intervention. The important information that should appear in your report should cover, when possible, the 4 Ws and 1 H. To preserve the confidentiality of the victim, no names should appear in your flash report and no pictures can be taken.

The four Ws and one H:

1. Who are the victim(s) and who are the perpetrator(s) (i.e. age, gender, physical description, etc.)?
2. Where did the incident take place?
3. When did the incident take place and for how long (i.e. case of recruitment, abduction, sexual violence, etc.)?
4. What exactly happened?
5. How the incident took place? (e.g. they abducted children to help carry stolen goods after looting the village)

 Slides 12 to 14 present the UN's Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, its purpose, the levels at which it operates and the impact it can have on violations of children's rights during armed conflict.

### **SLIDE 12: UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism**

 The parties whose conduct should be monitored are those parties that commit one or more of the six grave violations. Parties to conflict that commit the so called "trigger violations" are listed in the annex of the Secretary General's annual report to the UN Security Council on the situation of children and armed conflict. Parties that could be listed are State and Non-State actors. So far, five out of the six grave violations became a trigger for listing in the Annual Report of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict:

- Recruitment and use of children
- Killing and maiming of children
- Sexual violence against children
- Attacks against schools and hospitals
- Abduction of children

While a report is issued every year, listed parties often stay in the annexes for several years. The UN Security Council will only delist the party when they have ended or prevented the violations of children's rights or taken significant steps to stop the violations.

 In addition, if the MRM has been triggered in a country situation because of the listing of one party, all parties to the conflict in that country should be monitored. Similarly, parties should be monitored for all six grave violations and not only the one(s) for which a party was initially listed.

 As an example, the situations listed in the Secretary General's 2014 report were: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

### **SLIDE 13: Three Levels**

 The MRM operates at three principal levels. Effective coordination and information flow among them is critical:

- The country-level task force coordination involves information gathering from the field, analysis and verification, preparation of reports, and using the information in advocacy and programming response.
- UN Headquarters-level coordination includes the development of policy and guidance, and information integration in the preparation of reports and advocacy efforts at the global level.
- At the UN Security Council level, the information is reviewed and actions are undertaken to ensure compliance with international standards. The Security Council may also refer information to other entities for action in accordance with their respective mandates and jurisdictions.

### **SLIDE 14: UN MRM: Country Level**

 The flow chart presented is for general information only. It is to set the scene and understand where UN Police stands within the MRM framework. Moreover, below additional information on the levels of intervention within the MRM framework have been provided for your broader understanding of the system and to effectively answer questions that may arise. This additional information does not need to be shared with the participants.

 In practice, the MRM works as follows:

 In countries where a UN peacekeeping mission or a special political mission with a child protection mandate is deployed, the mission's inputs to the relevant reports on children and armed conflict are prepared by mission components and other actors and channeled by the Child Protection Advisors to the SRSG through the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR).

 UN Police, along with the Host State police, are situated at the first level of information gathering through their support and mentoring activities. The collected information shall then be shared with the UN Police Focal Point on child protection and/or the Child Protection Advisors within the mission for analysis and verification. The information is then shared with the CTFMR and higher levels for validation, endorsement and clearance. The Country report is then sent to The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict (O/SRSG-CAAC).

 The O/SRSG-CAAC consolidates all the information received from the field into a report for the Secretary General and its Global Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict reviews this report.



Example: You can use the examples below to illustrate the flow of information in the chart.

- The headmaster of a neighboring school came to the police station to report an attack that happened on the school the previous night. The perpetrators are members of a known armed group.
- The head of the Host State police station of your region informs the police officers about a drug trafficking network in the area that uses children to pass drugs.

Attack School: ➡ Host State police ➡ UNPOL ➡ UNPOL CP Focal Point ➡ CPA ➡ CTFMR

Trafficking: ➡ Host State police ➡ UNPOL ➡ UNPOL CP Focal Point ➡ CPA

The exercise highlights the fact that the MRM focuses on the six grave violations. Other violations must also be reported to the Child Protection Advisor; however, the information will flow through a different channel and will not be reported into the MRM.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



The primary responsibility for monitoring, coordination and follow-up belongs to the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) which is created and co-chaired by the SRSG and the UNICEF Country Representative. Members of the CTFMR can include other UN agencies and programs (when present in the country):

- UN peacekeeping mission
- UNICEF
- OCHA
- UNHCR
- OHCHR
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UN Women
- ILO

The co-chairs may also invite other actors such as NGOs, civil society actors, national human rights commissions, etc.



The CTFMR is mandated to:<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> “Guidelines: Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children in Situations of Armed Conflict”, DPKO, UNSRSGCAC, UNICEF, June 2014, [http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&ved=0ahUKEwjC\\_4rt1-DJAhVPpYMKHS61AGQQFggtMAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mrmtools.org%2Fmrm%2Ffiles%2FMRM\\_Guidelines\\_-\\_5\\_June\\_2014\(1\).pdf&usq=AFQjCNFvY\\_QEOiilGOOaidxWgWrYq4rDA](http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&ved=0ahUKEwjC_4rt1-DJAhVPpYMKHS61AGQQFggtMAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mrmtools.org%2Fmrm%2Ffiles%2FMRM_Guidelines_-_5_June_2014(1).pdf&usq=AFQjCNFvY_QEOiilGOOaidxWgWrYq4rDA)

- Collect and provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information pertaining to grave violations committed against children in armed conflict.
- Produce regular and timely reports on the situation of children affected by armed conflict.
- Engage parties to conflict in dialogue, including for preparation and implementation of Action Plans against the six grave violations.
- Monitor the implementation of the Action Plans, as well as other commitments by armed parties to put an end to violations committed against children in armed conflict.
- Serve as a forum for information analysis, and to discuss, follow up on and trigger appropriate responses by the United Nations Country Team and others.
- Provide feedback to all involved in the MRM, including monitors, communities and civil society organizations as appropriate, to help create greater ownership of the mechanism by all parties involved.

### SLIDE 15: Reports

 The MRM generates information for three main categories of reports:

- ❖ Global Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict to the Security Council
- ❖ Country-specific Reports of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict to the Security Council
- ❖ Quarterly-issued Global Horizontal Note (GHN):  
Consolidates information provided from the CTFMRs into a summary document for the UN Security Council on countries on the Council's agenda

### Group work on case studies

Time required: 45 minutes

5 minutes	For introduction of activity and instructions
25 minutes	For group work
15 minutes	For group presentations and discussion

 Divide learners into three groups.

 Distribute one case study to each group.

 Ask groups to read their case study and answer the questions. They can write their answers on a flipchart if available.



Give the groups 25 minutes to prepare their answers.

### Case Study 1

You are patrolling with your national police colleague near Malakal in South Sudan. In one village, some of the residents approach you and report violations committed by the White Army rebels when they passed through the village last year. They claim that the rebels abducted several children from the village and the children were never heard from again. The residents have heard rumors of a mass grave some 60 km away and they think their children might have been killed and buried there.

The village residents are asking for your help to locate the mass grave and to investigate if their children are there. They also want justice for this crime.

#### Questions:

1. What violations against children can you observe in this case?
2. What actions will you take in this case?
3. What information will you include in your report?

### Case Study 2

You are stationed in West Darfur, in Sudan. One morning, a village chief you know from the area comes to the UN office and requests a meeting with you. You invite him in for tea and he tells you about an incident that happened yesterday in his village. A group from the Sudan Armed Forces came to the village and took 15 boys aged between 11 and 17. They said that their military barracks needed repairs and that they would keep the boys for a few days to make them do the work, then return them to the village. When the parents protested, one father was beaten with a stick, and the armed forces took the boys away.

The chief tells you that he knows where the barracks are but that he has been too scared to go demand the return of the boys. He also fears reprisals on his village if he complains. He is asking for your advice and help.

**Questions:**

1. What violations against children can you observe in this case?
2. What actions will you take in this case?
3. What information will you include in your report?

**Case Study 3**

You are patrolling in a convoy of three vehicles with your UNPOL colleagues and Congolese police in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. About halfway through your patrol your lead vehicle comes to a halt as it spots a girl stumbling into the middle of the road. She is bleeding and her clothes are ripped. You all get out of your vehicles and your female colleague talks to the girl and manages to calm her down.

Once the girl, who looks about 14, has calmed down, she volunteers the information that about an hour ago she was assaulted and raped by two men in uniform. A group of armed men had suddenly arrived in her village, started shouting at everyone and demanded food. She is very worried about her younger sister, as she is not sure if she was able to escape. The village is about a kilometre away.

You and your colleagues consult to decide what to do.

**Questions:**

1. What violations against children can you observe in this case?
2. What actions will you take in this case?
3. What information will you include in your report?

 After 25 minutes, ask the learners to come back in plenary.

 Read each case study and ask groups to briefly present their answers.

 Use the possible answers below to complete the discussion after each presentation. The answers listed are for guidance and groups may have phrased their own answers differently. The important aspect is that the correct answers go in the same direction as the ones provided.

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

### Case Study 1:

1. What violations against children can you observe in this case?  
Abductions and killings of children, which are grave violations (possibly also recruitment and use of children, sexual violence against children)

2. What actions will you take in this case?

#### *Capacity building of Host State police:*

You should support your Host State police colleagues to take statements from the villagers. You and your national colleagues should visit the alleged mass grave site, accompanied by necessary forensic experts (either from the peacekeeping mission or others) and a UN military escort if the situation so requires.

#### *Monitoring and reporting:*

For MRM purposes, you should draft a flash report with the information on hand and share it as soon as possible with the UN Police Focal Point on child protection and CPAs for them to take over the verification and reporting of the case separately. Simultaneously, you should inform your command structure and other mission components as appropriate.

3. What information will you include in your report?
  - Testimonies of witnesses on the events occurring during the attack, including:
    - Names of witnesses, gender and age to be included in the report but kept confidential to ensure their security
    - Date and duration of the attack
    - Name and exact location of the village
    - Approximate number of attackers
    - Information to identify the group that perpetrated the attack - how did the villagers recognize the White Army (e.g. uniforms, languages spoken, physical characteristics, etc.)
    - How many children were allegedly abducted, their ages and sexes
    - Etc.
  - Information on your site visit: who accompanied you, what did you discover (e.g. mass grave? bodies?), exact location of the mass grave (if any), what other steps did you take after your visit.
  - Information about the profile of the children abducted (and killed if bodies are found) and risk factors for future attacks.

### Case Study 2:

1. What violations against children can you observe in this case?  
Abductions and recruitment and use of children by an armed force

2. What actions will you take in this case?

#### *Capacity building of Host State police:*

You should support your colleagues from the Host State police by building their capacity to collect information in a child-friendly way, as well as the capacity of the local child protection community on both prevention and child protection schemes.

*Monitoring and reporting:*

You need to report this incident to your UNPOL command, the Police Child Protection Focal Point and to the Child Protection Advisor. To avoid putting the villagers, the children and the chief at risk, you should quickly seek advice from your chain of command before taking any further action. You should report and get advice quickly, as the boys need to be rescued if their presumed abduction is confirmed. Simultaneously, for MRM purposes, with the information provided in your report the CPAs will be able to take over the verification and reporting of the case separately.

3. What information will you include in your report?

- Information provided by the village chief on the date and nature of the incident, including which barracks the army group belonged to;
- Number and age of children taken away;
- Location of the military barracks;
- Profile of the children abducted (if abduction is confirmed) and any actions taken by the community to prevent further abductions in the future.

**Case Study 3:**

1. What violations against children can you observe in this case?

Rape and sexual violence, possible killings, possible abductions, which are all grave violations.

2. What actions will you take in this case?

*Capacity building of Host State police:*

The first action is to attend to the girl, as she needs medical care. Your female colleague can take her to the nearest medical center and you can inform specialized child protection services for referral and follow up services. Then, you will need to support the investigation of the case by your Host State police colleagues and provide guidance on international standards of reporting (no photos, specific precautions during interviews with children, never take rape victims to the village for identification, etc.). You will likely need a military escort, as there is no guarantee that the armed men have left the village. You can verify that your national colleagues have a plan to coordinate statement collection and follow up with other child protection actors. You should also encourage your national colleagues to take statements from other villagers, once you can access the village.

*Monitoring and reporting:*

The incident needs to be reported immediately to your UNPOL command, the UN Military component, the Police Child Protection Focal Point and to the Child Protection Advisor. The time factor in these situations is critical to be able to provide the appropriate support to the host security forces and secure the safety of civilians, including children, within the area of concern.

Simultaneously, for MRM purposes, with the information provided in your report the CPAs will be able to take over the verification and reporting of the case separately.

3. What information will you include in your report?

- Date and time of attack;
- Village's name and exact location;
- Violations against the girl, and violations committed against other children in the village, if any;
- Profiles of those victims;
- Details about the alleged perpetrators: from statements collected, any information that could lead to the identification of the armed group they belonged to (e.g. uniforms, physical characteristics, language spoken/accent, etc.);
- Evidence from the girl's rape in case the individual perpetrators are apprehended and prosecuted.

**SLIDE 16: Questions**



Ask learners if they have questions on the content of this module. It is important to allow sufficient time to answer all questions.

**SLIDE 17: Key Messages**



The key messages slides summarise the important take away that connect with the objectives of the module as described at the beginning of the session. Ask learners what the key messages are before showing the slide with the possible answers. It will help them synthesise and integrate the key concepts taught throughout the module and it will help you in assessing the learning and concentrate on gaps or inaccuracies.



Ask the following questions in plenary. Encourage learners to discuss. Then, complete the discussion with the suggested answers presented in the next slides.



What are the key messages of this module?

**SLIDES 18: Key Messages**

The key messages are:

1. UN Police should know what the six grave violations of children's rights are during armed conflict.
2. UN Police should be familiar with other violations of children's rights and where to report them.

3. The three steps for reporting by UN Police are: attending to the child, collecting information and reporting information.
4. General principles to apply: best interests, confidentiality & safety, impartiality & objectivity, accuracy & reliability of information, and timeliness.



Distribute the end of module quiz to learners and give them 10 minutes to answer the questions. Then distribute the answers for self-correction or ask learners to work in pairs and correct each other's answers.