

KEY CONCEPTS



Key Concepts

- Sex
- Gender
- Power
- Violence (use of force)
- Consent
- Victims, Survivors and Perpetrators



Key Concepts

SEX

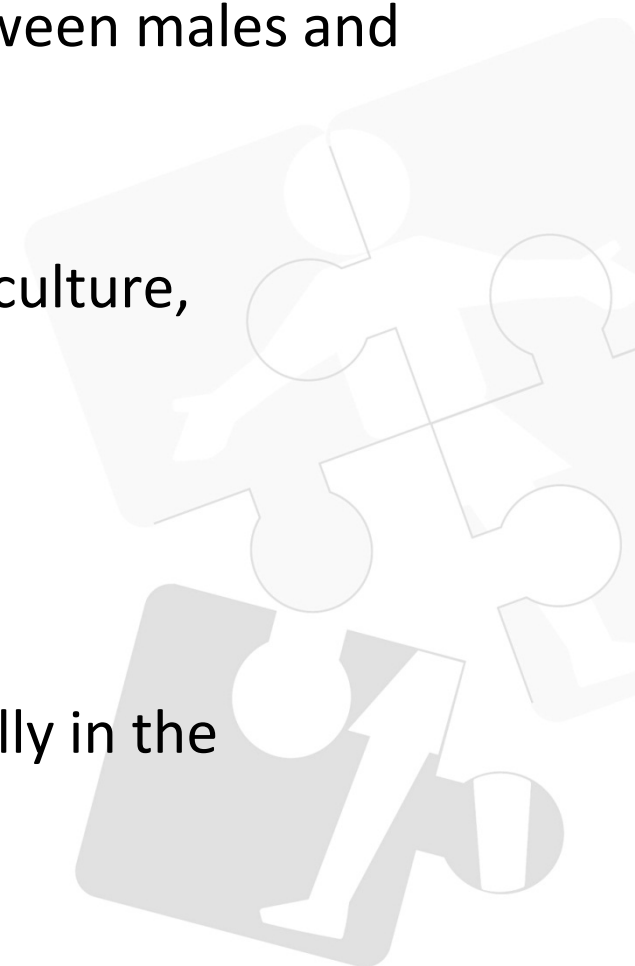
- ❑ Refers to the physical/biological differences between males and females
- ❑ Determined by biology
- ❑ Does not change (without surgical intervention)



Key Concepts

GENDER

- ❑ Gender refers to social differences between males and females.
- ❑ Determined by social factors—history, culture, tradition, societal norms, religion.
- ❑ Gender is not biologically determined.
- ❑ Gender definitions can change, especially in the context of armed conflict.



Key CONCEPTS

POWER

- ❑ Sexual violence involves the abuse of power.
- ❑ Perpetrators can have “real” or “perceived” power.
- ❑ Power is directly related to choice. The more power one has, there are more choices available. The less power one has, fewer choices are available.
- ❑ Disempowered people have fewer choices and are therefore more vulnerable to abuse.

Key Concepts

Some examples of different types of power and powerful people:

- ❑ Social—peer pressure, bullying, leader, teacher, parents
- ❑ Economic—the perpetrator controls money or access to goods/services/money/favours; sometimes husband or father
- ❑ Political—elected leaders, discriminatory laws, President of the United States
- ❑ Physical—strength, size, use of weapons, controlling access or security; soldiers, police, robbers, gangs
- ❑ Males are usually in a more powerful position than females
- ❑ Age-related—often, the young and elderly people have the least power

CONSENT

- ❑ Acts of sexual violence are characterised by the lack of consent of the victim.
- ❑ Consent means saying “yes”, agreeing to something.
- ❑ Lack of consent can be express or implicit. In all cases, the person means “no” to such act.
- ❑ Children are deemed unable to give informed consent for acts such as marriage, sexual relations, etc.

Key Concepts

SEXUAL VIOLENCE/USE OF FORCE

- ❑ There is no generally accepted definition in international law.
- ❑ Sexual violence can be defined as “any violence, physical or psychological, carried out through sexual means or by targeting sexuality”.
- ❑ Using violence involves forcing someone to do something against her/his will—use of force.
- ❑ Sexual violence includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm.

VICTIMS, SURVIVORS & PERPETRATORS

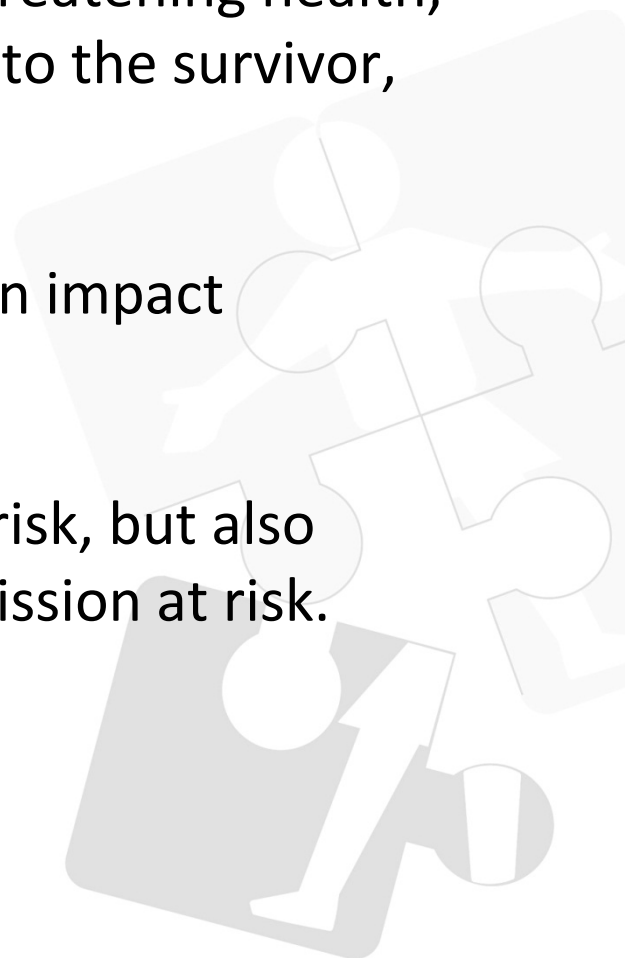
- ❑ A victim is the person who has been abused, whose rights and human dignity have been violated.
- ❑ The term “survivor” is preferred to describe a victim who has overcome an incident of sexual violence.
- ❑ A perpetrator is a person, group, or institution that inflicts, supports, or condones violence or other abuse against a person or group of persons. Perpetrators can have “real” or “perceived” power.
- ❑ Men, boys, women and girls can be victims and perpetrators of sexual violence.

CONSEQUENCES AND RISKS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ARMED CONFLICT



CONSEQUENCES AND RISKS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ARMED CONFLICT

- ❑ There are serious and potentially life-threatening health, psychological, and social consequences to the survivor, but also to the perpetrator.
- ❑ The consequences of sexual violence can impact everyone: men, women, boys and girls.
- ❑ Sexual violence puts the community at risk, but also armed forces and the overall military mission at risk.



MEDICAL/HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Fatal Outcomes:

- ❑ Homicide
- ❑ Suicide
- ❑ Maternal mortality
- ❑ Infant mortality
- ❑ AIDS-related mortality

Acute Physical Consequences:

- ❑ Injury
- ❑ Shock
- ❑ Disease
- ❑ Infection



MEDICAL/HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Chronic Physical Consequences:

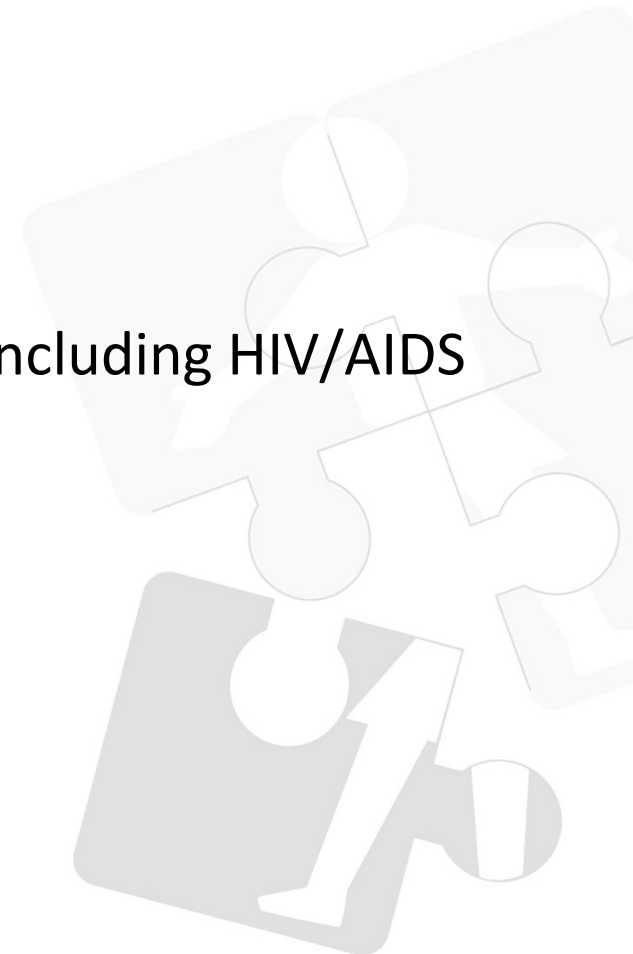
- ❑ Disability
- ❑ Somatic complaints
- ❑ Chronic infections
- ❑ Chronic pain
- ❑ Eating disorders
- ❑ Sleep disorders
- ❑ Alcohol/drug abuse



MEDICAL/HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Reproductive Consequences:

- ❑ Miscarriage
- ❑ Unwanted pregnancy
- ❑ Unsafe abortion
- ❑ Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS
- ❑ Menstrual disorders
- ❑ Pregnancy complications; infertility
- ❑ Gynaecological disorders
- ❑ Sexual disorders



PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES

Most psychological and emotional after effects should be viewed as normal human responses to a horrific, terrifying, extreme event.

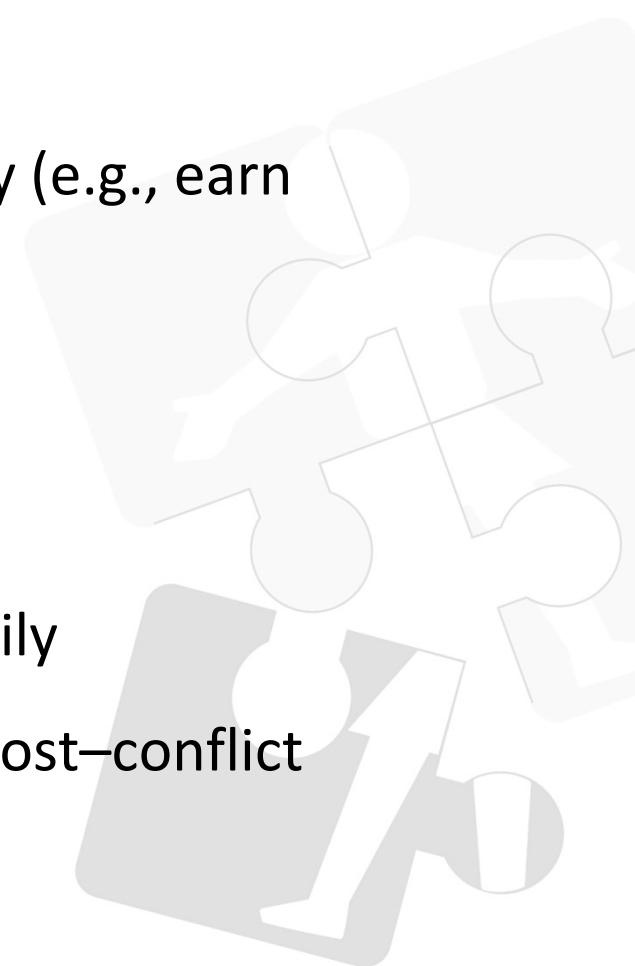
- ❑ Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- ❑ Depression
- ❑ Anxiety, Fear
- ❑ Anger
- ❑ Shame, insecurity, self-hate, self-blame
- ❑ Break-up of confidence and trust
- ❑ Mental illness
- ❑ Suicidal thoughts, behaviour, attempts



SOCIAL/CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES

Sexual violence affects not only individuals, but society as a whole.

- ❑ Loss of ability to function in community (e.g., earn income, care for children)
- ❑ Social stigma
- ❑ Social rejection and isolation
- ❑ Rejection by husband/partner and family
- ❑ *Brutalisation* of societies and groups post-conflict



GENDER DISCRIMINATION



NON-DISCRIMINATION

Non-discrimination, equality before the law and equal protection of the law

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Basic and general principle relating to the protection of human rights



DIFFERENT GROUNDS FOR DISCRIMINATION

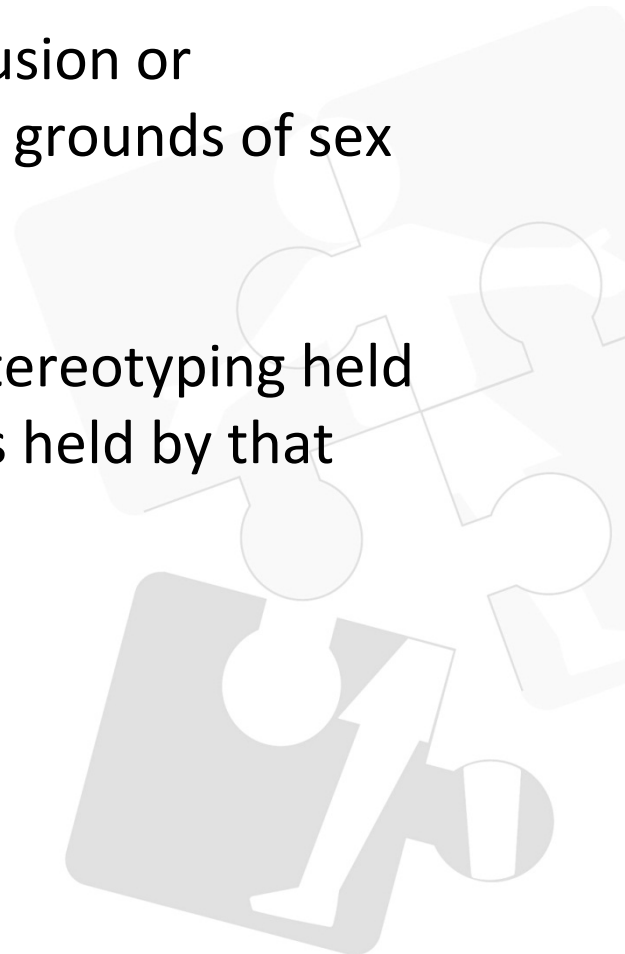
- ❑ race
- ❑ colour,
- ❑ sex,
- ❑ language,
- ❑ religion,
- ❑ political or other opinion,
- ❑ national or social origin,
- ❑ property,
- ❑ birth,
- ❑ other status



GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Gender discrimination is a distinction, exclusion or restriction against a person or group on the grounds of sex or gender identity.

Discrimination usually follows the gender stereotyping held by a society and is used to enforce the roles held by that society as acceptable.



NUMEROUS FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

- ❑ Social discrimination
- ❑ Economic discrimination
- ❑ Political and legal discrimination
- ❑ Discrimination in access to education
- ❑ Discrimination in accessing health care
- ❑ ...



AN EXAMPLE

- Participation of women in peace processes



WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION FACTS AND FIGURES

A review of 21 major peace processes between 1992 and 2010 shows that women represent a low number of participants:

- ❑ Only 2.4% of signatories to this sample of peace agreements were women.
- ❑ No women have been appointed Chief or Lead peace mediators in UN-sponsored peace talks, but in some talks sponsored by the AU or other institutions women have joined the team of mediators.
- ❑ Women's participation in negotiating delegations averaged 5.9% of the 10 cases for which such information was available.

FACTS AND FIGURES

- A study of 2008 reviewed 33 peace negotiations and found that only 4% of participants (11 out of 280) were women, and that the average participation of women on government negotiating delegations was, at 7%, higher than on the delegations of armed non-State actors.
- It showed that women on peace negotiation panels can negotiate on behalf of all women, but also on general issues.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN NORMS



Introduction to Humanitarian Norms

International Humanitarian Law – Also known as the *Law of Armed Conflict*, is a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. The rules of IHL;

- Protect civilians through rules and restrictions on the means and methods of warfare,
- Protect persons who do not, or are no longer taking part in hostilities.
- Apply not only to Governments and their armed forces, but also (for the most part) to Armed Non-State Actors (ANSAs).
- Apply only to armed conflicts.

Introduction to Humanitarian Norms

International Human Rights Law - IHRL is a set of international rules established by treaty or custom, on the basis of which individuals and groups can expect and/or claim certain behaviour or benefits from Governments. The rules of IHRL;

- Apply to all persons,
- Apply at all times, i.e. both in peacetime and in situations of armed conflict,
- State that certain human rights can not be taken away or forsaken and are therefore applicable at all times, including during armed conflict. Among them are the;
 - Right to life,
 - Prohibition on torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,
 - Prohibition on slavery and servitude and,
 - Prohibition of retroactive criminal laws.

History of IHL

- The first rules written about armed conflicts date back 4,000 years.
- In ancient India, the law of Manu incorporated rules that required compassion toward unarmed or injured adversaries.
- Islam set out the need to respect justice and equality as a fundamental principle of its humanitarian thinking.
- In 1864, the first international-scale treaty: the first *Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field*. This convention sets out the willingness to limit human suffering in war times.
- In 1949, the four Geneva Conventions as they stand today were adopted.
- In 1977, the two Additional Protocols were adopted.
- In 2006, the ICRC produced a study of 161 Rules, most of which apply in all conflicts (including ANSAs).

Underlying Principles of IHL

- Balance between military necessity and humanity,
- Reciprocity is not allowed,
- Distinction between fighters and civilians,
- Treating persons not participating in the conflict humanely,
- Command Responsibility.

Customary and Treaty Law

- **International Humanitarian Law** is based on a large number of treaties, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols. They are a binding pact formed between two nations or communities.
- **Customary International Law** is made up of rules that come from "a general practice accepted as law" and that exist independent of treaty law.

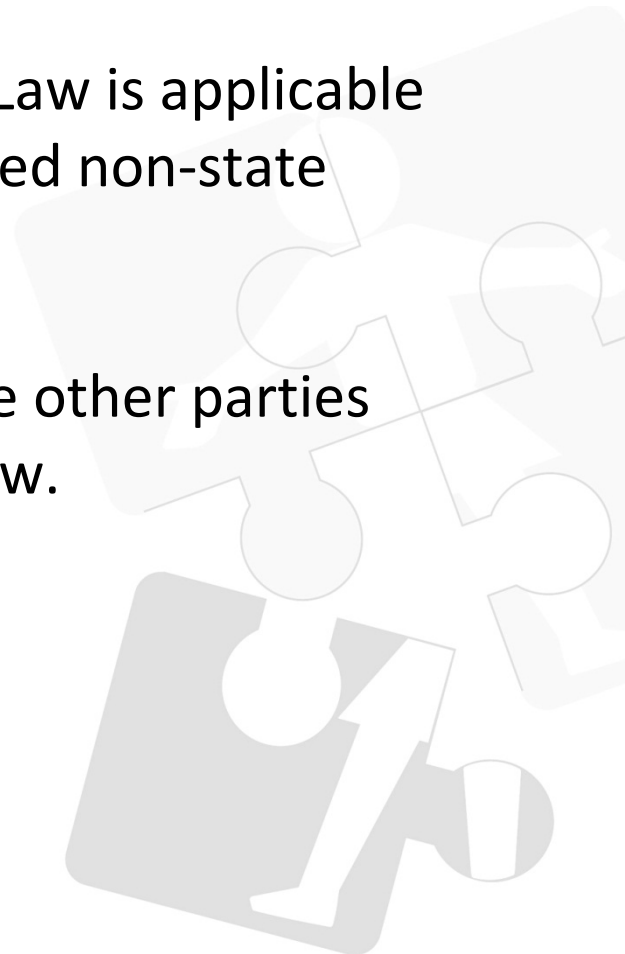
Sexual violence during armed conflict: Key Sources

- Customary International Humanitarian Law
- The Geneva Conventions
- International Criminal Law
- Key UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security
 - Resolution 1820
 - Resolution 1960



Customary International Humanitarian Law

- ❑ Rape and other forms of sexual violence are prohibited
- ❑ Customary International Humanitarian Law is applicable to all parties to a conflict, including armed non-state groups.
- ❑ Applies regardless of whether or not the other parties adhere to international humanitarian law.



Geneva Conventions

The following acts are prohibited in international and non-international armed conflicts:

“Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; outrages on personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment.”

In non-international armed conflicts:

Women shall be protected against “outrages against personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault”.

International Criminal Law

Acts of sexual violence are crimes in the Statutes of the *ad hoc* Tribunals and of the International Criminal Court.

“rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity constitute a crime against humanity.”

The International Criminal Court also recognises that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, crime against humanity, act of torture or a constituent act of genocide.

Key UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

RESOLUTION 1820

- Sexual violence is recognized as a tactic of warfare.
- Sexual violence is a matter of international peace and security.
- This matter requires peace keeping, justice and peace negotiation responses.

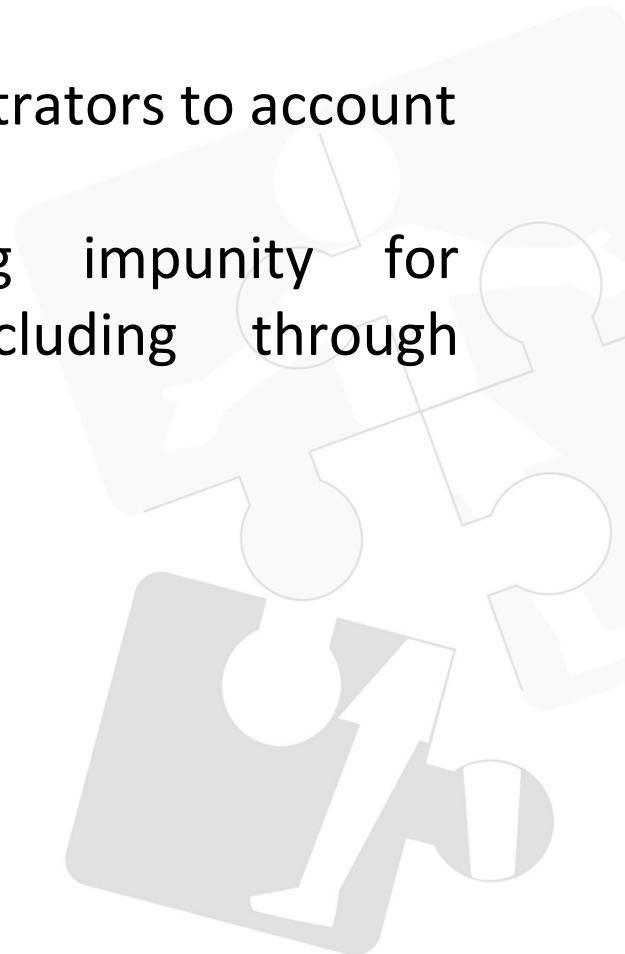
=> Following the resolution, a Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict is appointed.

Key UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

RESOLUTION 1960

Reinforces accountability for holding perpetrators to account

Provides measures aimed at ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, including through monitoring, reporting and listing measures.



Gender Discrimination: Key Sources

International Humanitarian Law

- ❑ The Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949
- ❑ The 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949

International Human Rights Law

- ❑ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- ❑ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- ❑ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- ❑ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
- ❑ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- ❑ Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

Increased participation of women: key source

Key UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

- Resolution 1325: importance of women's participation



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that:

“Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”

- Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence are directly linked to the protection of human rights.
- Human rights are universal, inalienable, indivisible, interconnected and interdependent.

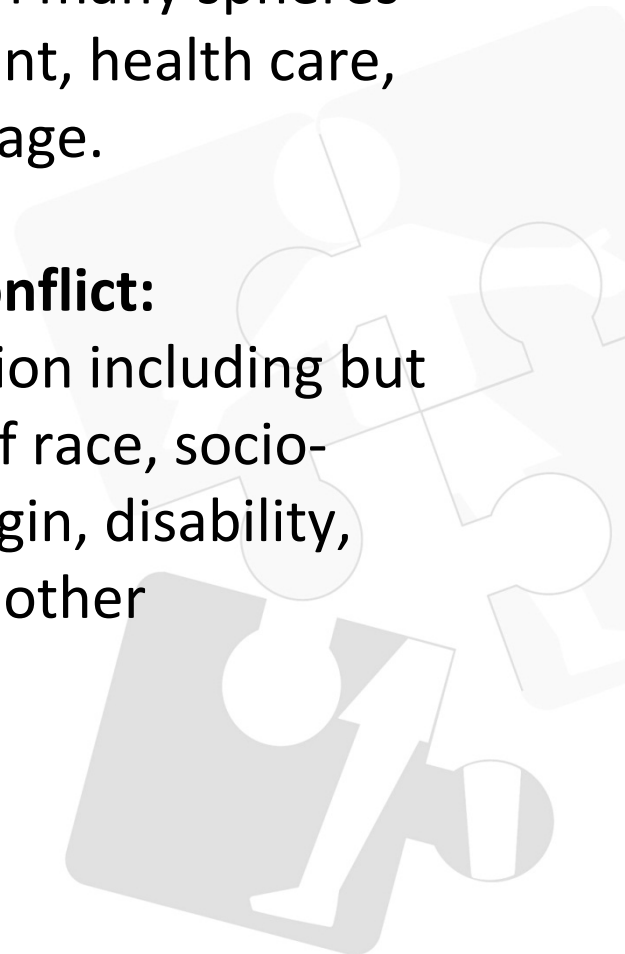
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Protecting women's human rights at all times and advancing substantive gender equality

Guarantees women equal rights with men in many spheres of their life, including education, employment, health care, political participation, nationality and marriage.

Discrimination against women in armed conflict:

Compounded by other forms of discrimination including but not limited to, discrimination on the basis of race, socio-economic status, colour, ethnic or social origin, disability, religion, sexual orientation, age, refugee or other immigration status.



Key UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

RESOLUTION 1325

- ❑ Increase participation of women at decision making levels in conflict resolution and peace process.
- ❑ Expanded role for women in peacekeeping operations, particularly among military observers, police, human rights and humanitarian personnel.
- ❑ Take into account the special needs of women and girls in armed conflict, including needs of ex-fighters in DDR processes.
- ❑ All parties to an armed conflict, including armed non-State actors should respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls.

The Deed of Commitment for the Prohibition of Sexual Violence in Situation of Armed Conflict and towards the Elimination of Gender Discrimination



The Deed of Commitment: two different issues

Respect for human dignity in the prohibition of sexual violence

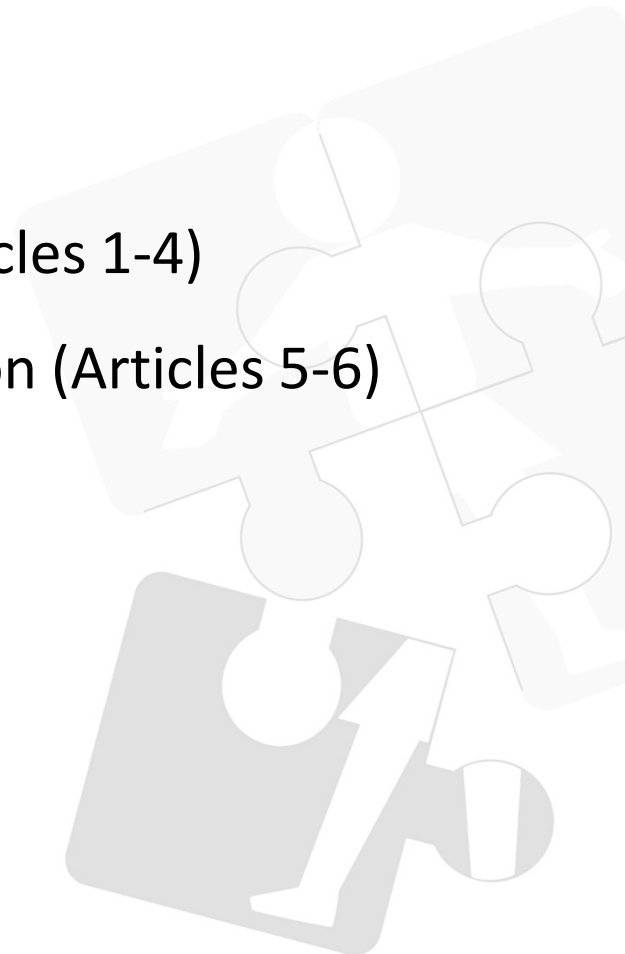
and

Encouragement to review discriminatory policies and practices between men and women.



Structure of *the Deed of Commitment*

- Declaration
- Preamble (first 10 paragraphs)
- Core Provisions on Sexual Violence (Articles 1-4)
- Core Provisions on Gender Discrimination (Articles 5-6)
- Implementing Provisions (Articles 7-8)
- Other Provisions (Articles 9-14)



Declaration

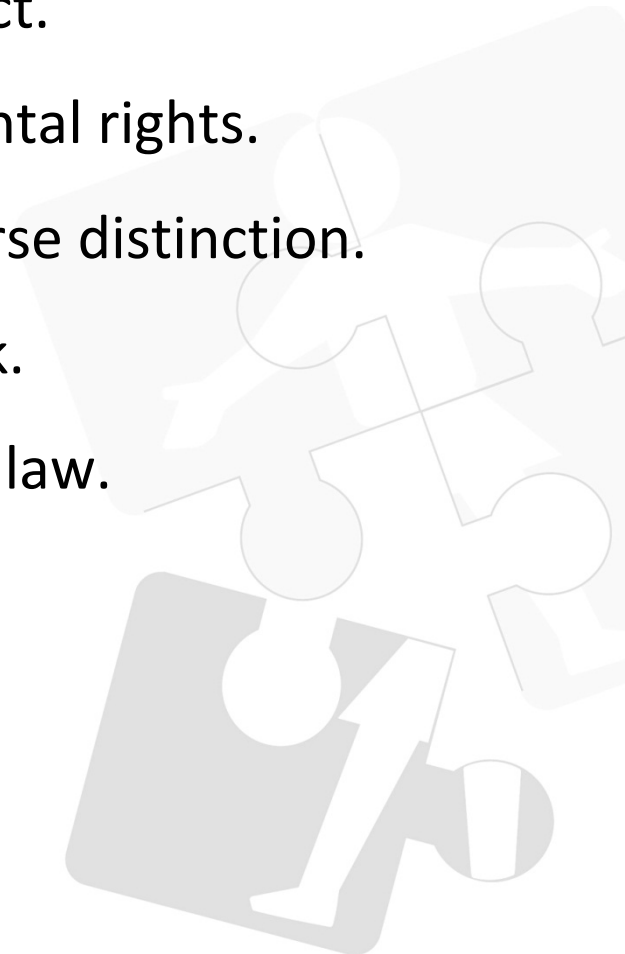
***We, (name of signatory),
through our duly authorized
representative(s) ... hereby commit
ourselves to the following terms.***



The *Deed* is signed by responsible political/military leaders authorized on behalf of the signatory organization, by Geneva Call, and the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

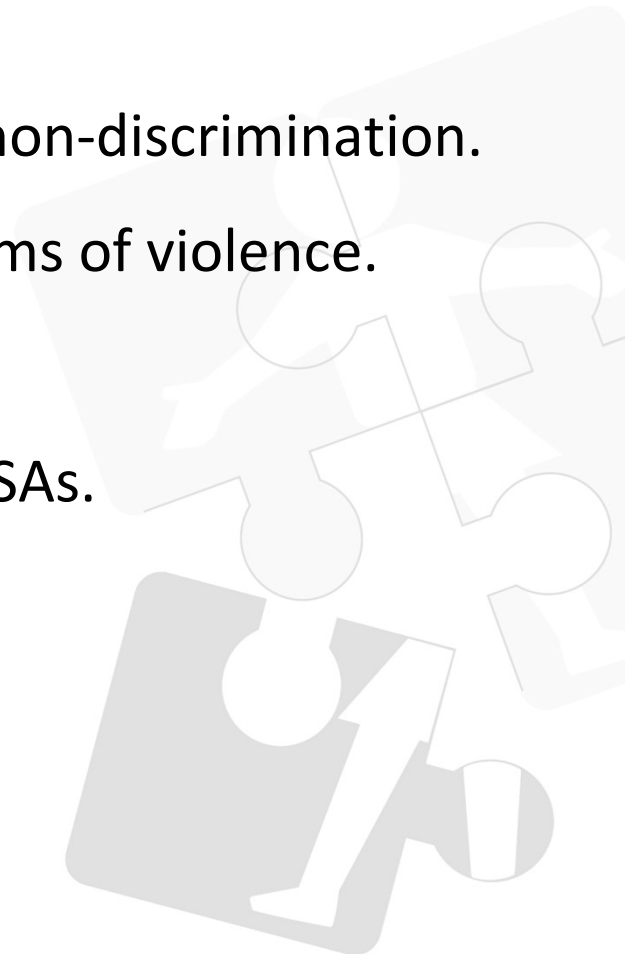
Preamble

- Impact of sexual violence in armed conflict.
- Protection of civilians and their fundamental rights.
- Obliges humane treatment without adverse distinction.
- Perpetrators and victims, exposure to risk.
- Consistent standards under international law.



Preamble (2)

- Fight against impunity.
- Rejection of the “ends justify the means”.
- Respect for the principles of equality and non-discrimination.
- Link between discrimination and other forms of violence.
- Participation of women.
- Applicability of humanitarian norms to ANSAs.



Core Provisions (Articles 1-6)

- **Core provisions on sexual violence: Articles 1-4**
- **Core provisions on gender discrimination: Articles 5-6**



Article 1: Absolute prohibition of sexual violence

‘TO ADHERE to an absolute prohibition of sexual violence against any person, whether civilian, member of State armed forces or member of an armed non-State actor.’

- Absolute prohibition
- No possible justification
- Any/all persons

Examples:

- Deliberate policy from ANSA leadership
- Orders given by commanders
- Opportunistic, random, isolated acts

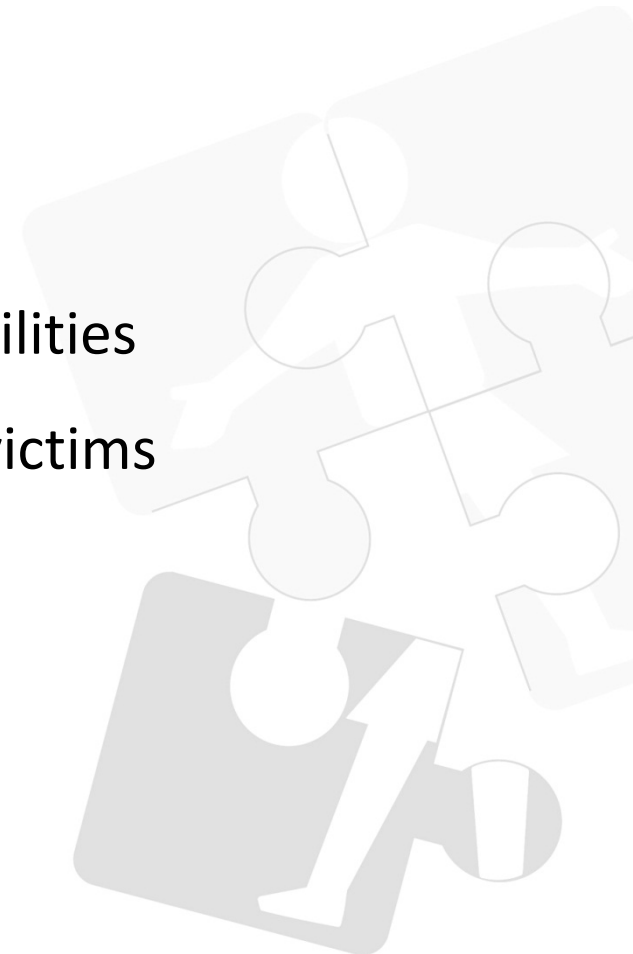


Article 2: Prevention and prohibition

‘TO TAKE all feasible measures towards effectively preventing and responding to acts of sexual violence committed by any person, in areas where we exercise authority’.

Examples:

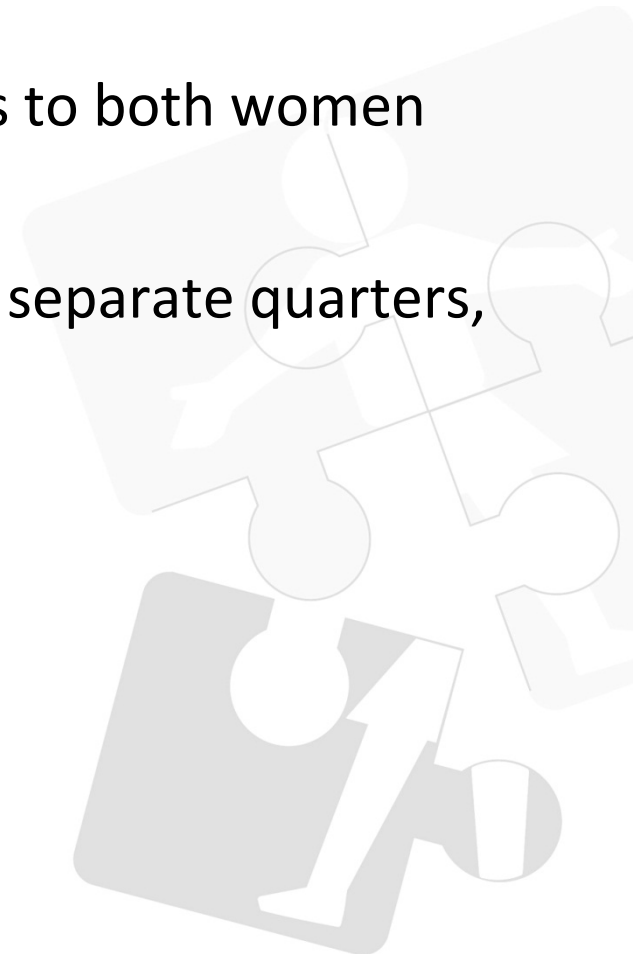
- Sensitisation campaigns
- Creation of protection zones during hostilities
- Safe and fair reporting mechanisms for victims
- Investigation
- Prosecution
- Sanctions



Article 3: Protection of detainees

‘TO ENSURE that persons deprived of their liberty are protected from sexual violence’

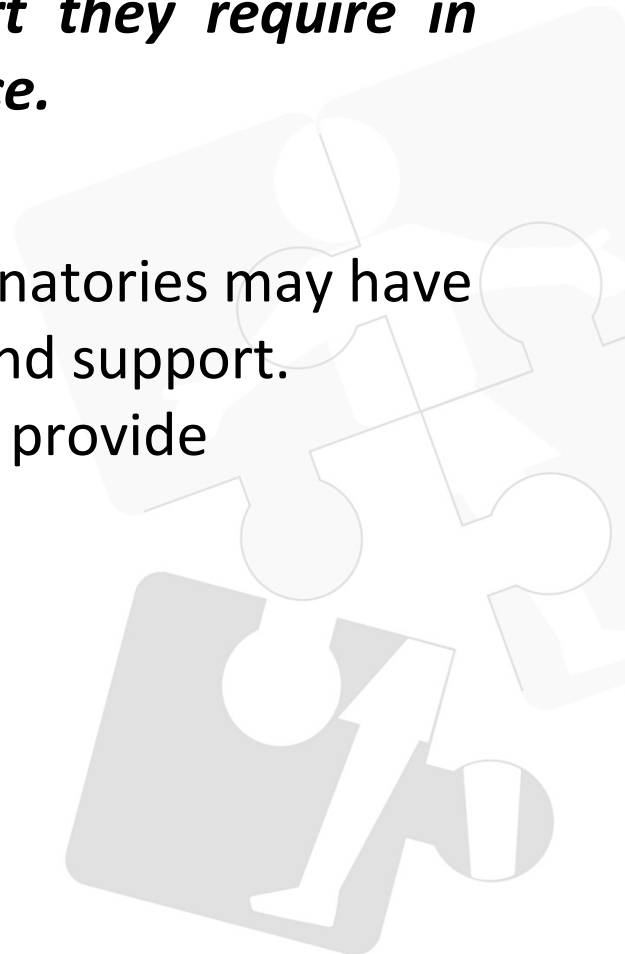
- Protection from sexual violence applies to both women and men.
- Protection according to specific needs: separate quarters, supervision by women.



Article 4: Assistance and support to victims (1)

'TO FURTHER ENDEAVOUR to provide victims of sexual violence with the assistance and support they require in order to address the impact of such violence.'

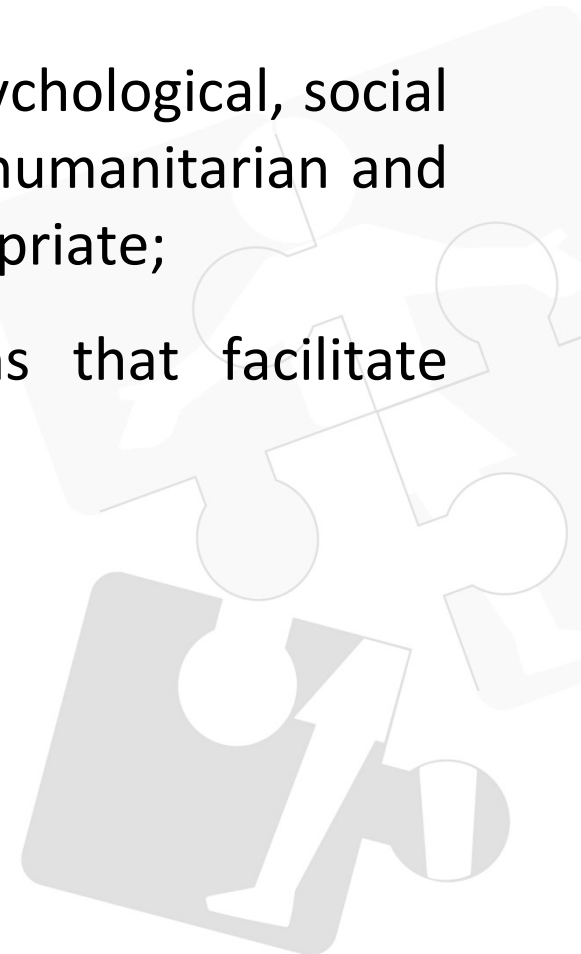
- Recognition of the limited resources Signatories may have in providing and mobilising assistance and support.
- Signatories will have to do their best to provide assistance and support to victims.



Article 4: Assistance and support to victims (2)

'Towards this end, and among other things, we will encourage and facilitate:

- access to services, including medical, psychological, social and legal services, in cooperation with humanitarian and development organizations where appropriate;
- rehabilitation programmes and actions that facilitate social reintegration of victims;
- the provision of reparations to victims.'



Article 4: Assistance and support to victims (3)

‘Confidentiality of the victim(s) of sexual violence will be ensured, to the extent possible and at every stage, including in the process of reporting, making investigations, taking disciplinary measures and providing assistance to victims.’



Article 5: Gender discrimination

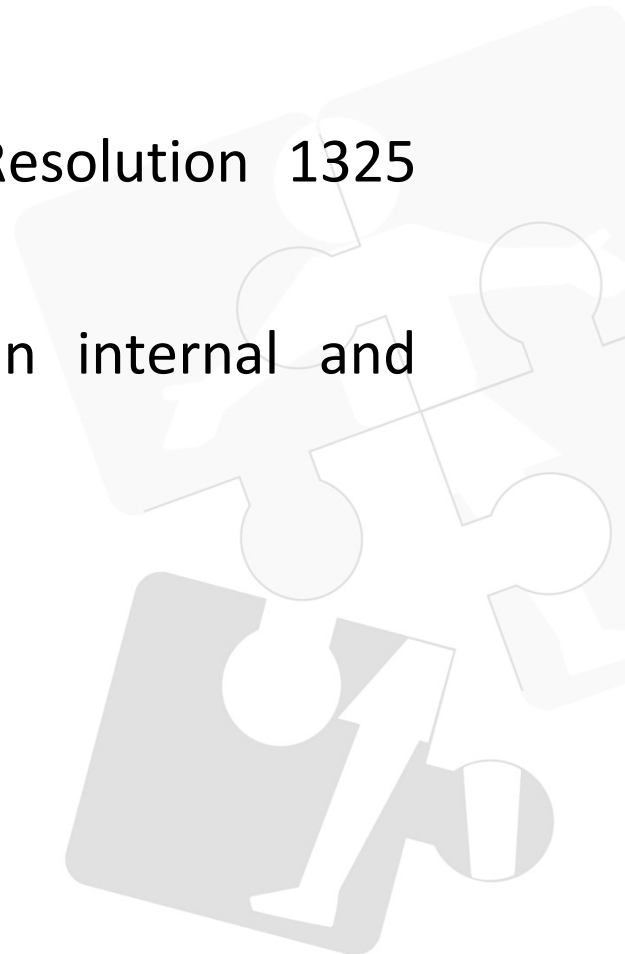
‘TO FURTHER ENDEAVOUR, in addition to our obligation to treat all persons taking no active part in hostilities humanely and without adverse distinction, to eliminate any act or practice of discrimination between men and women in our policies and processes.

Towards this end, we will take concrete measures to ensure, among other things, equal protection before the law, equal enjoyment of rights and remedies, equal access to health care and services and equal access to education.’

Article 6: Participation of women

‘TO FURTHER ENDEAVOUR to ensure increased participation and involvement of women our decision-making processes at all levels’

- Reference to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).
- Encouragement to involve women in internal and external decision-making processes.



Implementation Provisions (Articles 7-8)

Article 7: implementation measures

Article 8: accountability



Article 7: Implementation (1)

'TO ISSUE the necessary orders and directives to our political and military organs, commanders and fighters for the implementation and enforcement of our commitment, including measures for information dissemination and training. Commanders and superiors are responsible for their subordinates. In case of non-compliance, we will take all necessary measures for the immediate cessation of violations, initiate appropriate and swift investigations and impose sanctions that reflect the severity of the violation, in accordance with international standards, with a view of preventing their recurrence.'

- The manner in which the *Deed* is implemented will be specific to each signatory according to its own internal rules, structures and procedures.
- Commanders and superiors are to ensure that their subordinates are properly educated and trained on their specific responsibilities.

Geneva Call is ready to assist by:

- Providing training.
- Consulting on the development of internal implementation guidelines

Article 7: Implementation (2)

‘In case of non-compliance, we will take all necessary measures for the immediate cessation of violations, initiate appropriate and swift investigations and impose sanctions that reflect the severity of the violation, in accordance with international standards, with a view of preventing their recurrence.’

If violations occur, Signatories will work transparently with Geneva Call towards:

- Ceasing the violations and protecting victims.
- Collecting and applying lessons learned to limit the possibility of such violations occurring again.
- Ensuring that investigations are conducted swiftly after the offence and procedures are taken towards suspected perpetrators while respecting fair process.
- Ensuring sanctions recognise the gravity of the violation without constituting unlawful treatment.

Article 8: Accountability

‘TO ALLOW AND COOPERATE in the monitoring and verification of our present commitment by Geneva Call and other independent international and national organizations associated for this purpose with Geneva Call. Such monitoring and verification include visits and inspections in all areas where we operate, and the provision of the necessary information and reports, as may be required for such purposes in the spirit of transparency and accountability.’

Monitoring mechanism under this *Deed of Commitment*:

- Monitoring and verification by Geneva Call and its partners
- Self-monitoring
- Third party information



Other Provisions (Articles 9-14)

Article 9: broader commitments

Article 10: legal status

Article 11: publication

Article 12: promotion

Article 13: impact on previous commitments

Article 14: coming into effect

Article 9: Broader Commitments

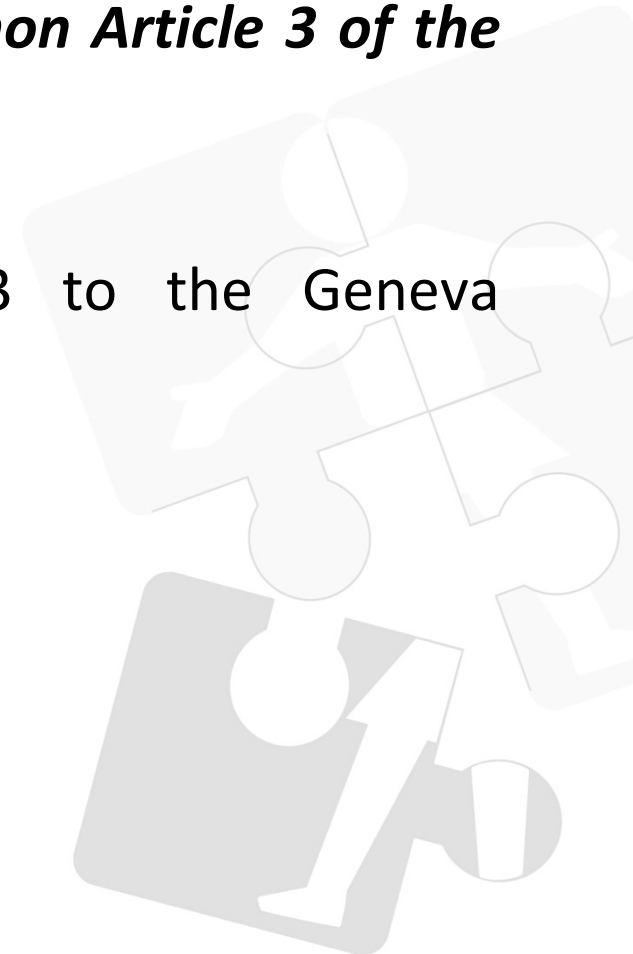
‘TO TREAT this commitment as one step or part of a broader commitment in principle to the ideal of humanitarian norms, particularly of international humanitarian law and human rights, and to contribute to their respect in field practice as well as to the further development of humanitarian norms for armed conflict.’

- Signatories are encouraged to make commitments and adhere to other humanitarian norms.
- Signatories may play a role in the development of humanitarian norms.

Article 10: Legal Status

'This Deed of Commitment shall not affect our legal status, pursuant to the relevant clause in Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.'

- Consistent with Common Article 3 to the Geneva Conventions



Article 11: Publication

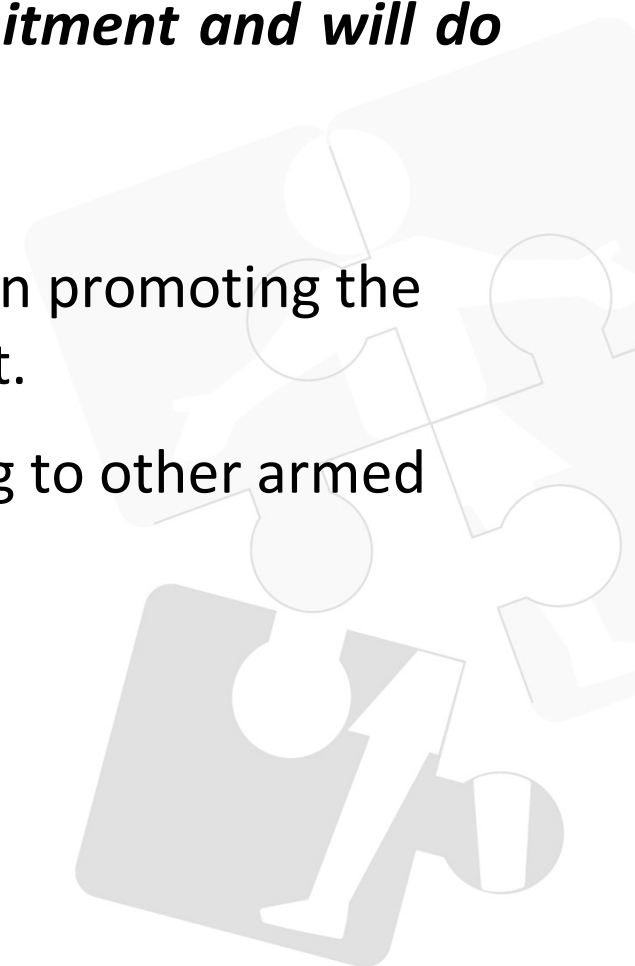
‘We understand that Geneva Call may publicize our compliance or non-compliance with this Deed of Commitment.’

- A form of positive or negative sanction to the concerned armed group before the international community

Article 12: Promotion

‘We see the desirability of attracting the adherence of other such armed actors to this Deed of Commitment and will do our part to promote it.’

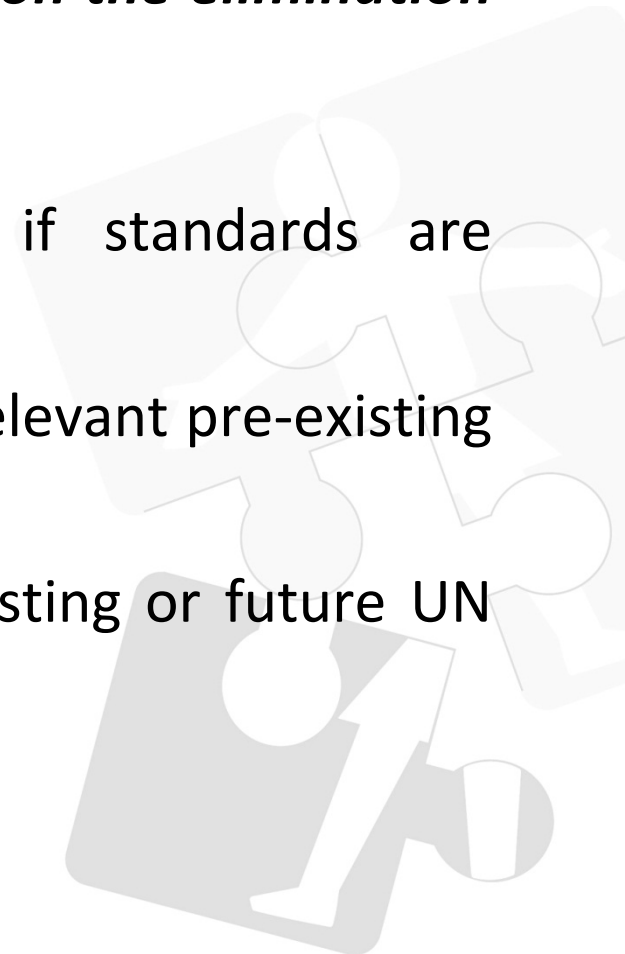
- Signatories can and should play a role in promoting the standards, and encourage their respect.
- This includes explaining and advocating to other armed actors, if relationships permit.



Article 13: Impact on previous commitments

‘This Deed of Commitment complements, or supersedes, as the case may be, any existing unilateral declaration of ours on the prohibition of sexual violence and on the elimination of gender discrimination.’

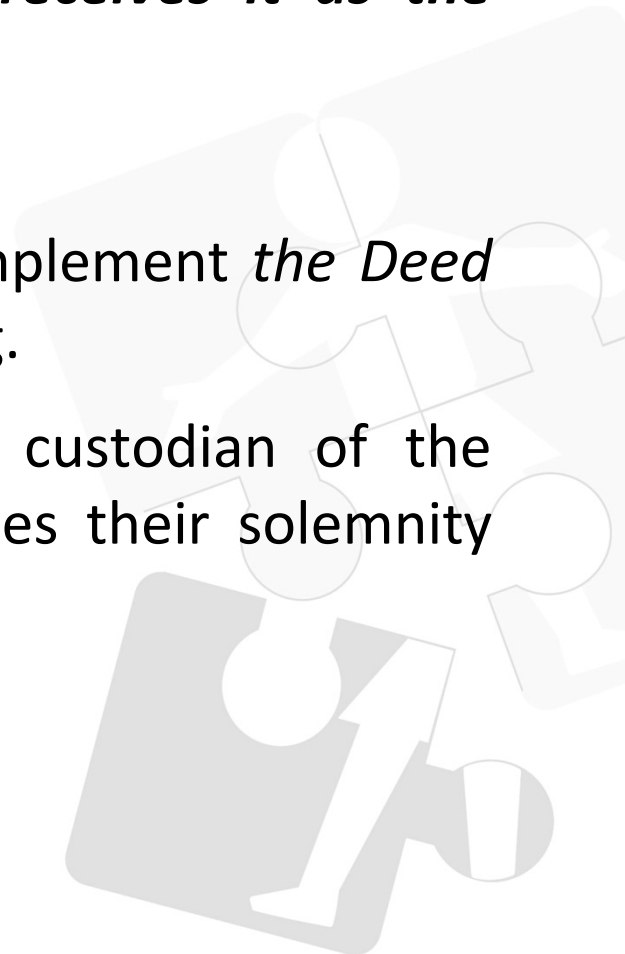
- In cases of previous declarations, if standards are consistent both will apply.
- If any standards are inconsistent the relevant pre-existing provision(s) will be repealed.
- This provision does not affect any existing or future UN minimum commitments.



Article 14: Coming into Effect

‘This Deed of Commitment shall take effect immediately upon its signing and receipt by the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva which receives it as the custodian of such deeds.’

- The signatory must be prepared to implement *the Deed of Commitment* immediately on signing.
- The Government of Geneva as the custodian of the signed *Deeds of Commitment* enhances their solemnity and authority.



Geneva Call's Role

- Promoting adherence
- Supporting and facilitating implementation and assistance
- Monitoring compliance



Potential benefits of signing the *Deed of Commitment*?

- Humanitarian concerns— recognition of the suffering of victims.
- Signals to the international community that the ANSA takes responsibility for its actions and is willing to respect IHL and other norms.
- Signals to local communities that the ANSA is interested in addressing sexual violence and discrimination issues.
- Facilitates assistance in addressing the problem.
- Puts pressure on other parties to the conflict to reciprocate.
- Enhances the humanitarian reputation of the ANSA.

***The Deed of Commitment
for the Prohibition of Sexual Violence in
Situation of Armed Conflict and towards the
Elimination of Gender Discrimination***

Next Steps



Next Steps

What steps will your organisation take to decide whether to become a signatory to the *Deed of Commitment*?

- What is the process?
- Who decides?

If **YES**,

- Who signs?
- What compliance measures are needed?
- Who takes responsibility?



Implementation Measures

1. What needs to be done to ensure compliance?
2. What are the challenges?
3. What measures could be taken?
4. How do you monitor?



Doctrine (Policy)

Issue the necessary orders/directives/regulations etc.:

“Translate” the *Deed of Commitment* into the internal legal and regulatory processes of your military and political organs.

- Codes of conduct
- Military manuals
- Military orders
- Civilian laws, regulations, administrative procedures
- Other?



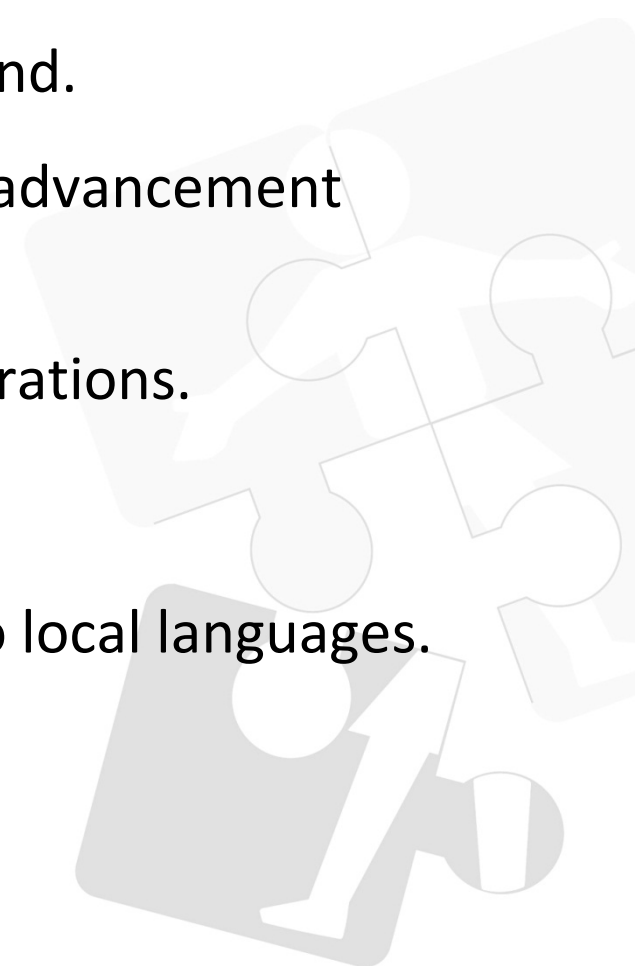
Dissemination and Training

Include the principles from the *Deed of Commitment* in military curricula and training exercises.

- Make relevant for each level of command.
- Include in induction, refreshment and advancement courses.
- Discuss in debriefing after relevant operations.

Sensitize constituencies and communities.

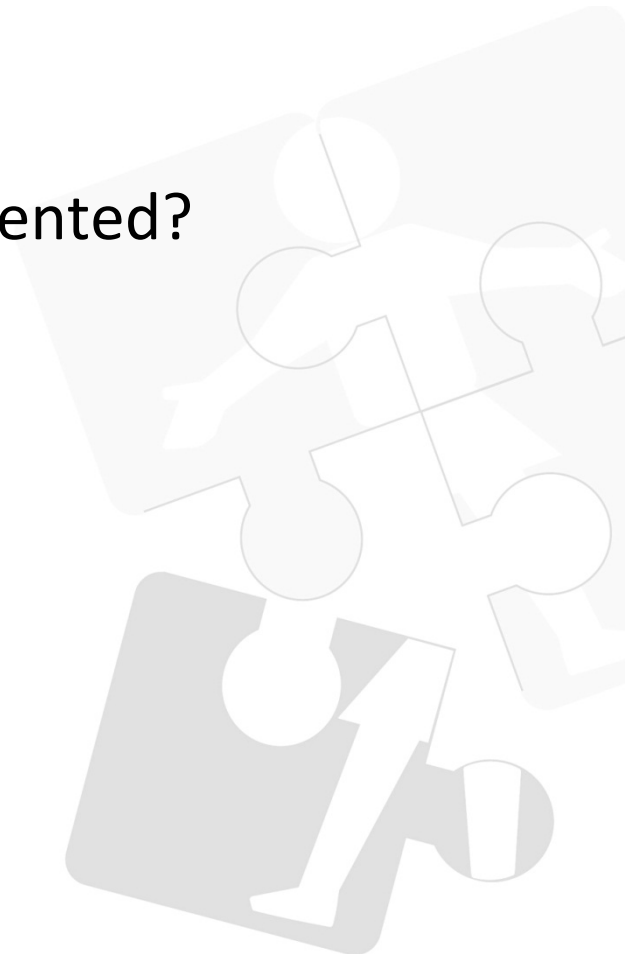
- Translate the *Deed of Commitment* into local languages.



Protection Measures

Articles 1-4 refers to Prevention and Prohibition

- What measures already exist?
- What measures need to be implemented?



Protection Measures - Examples

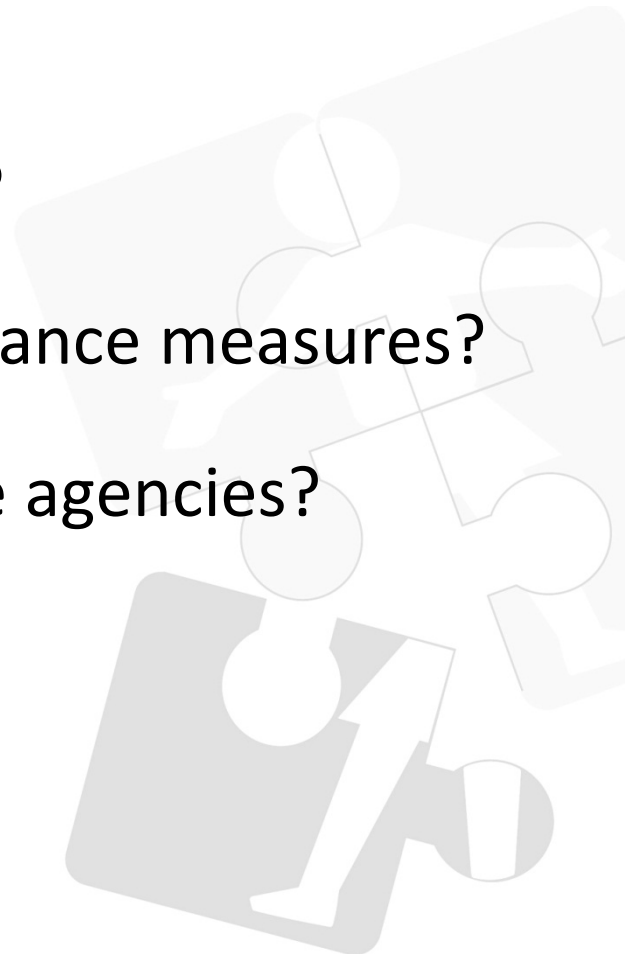
- Sensitization campaigns
- Creation of protection zones during hostilities
- Safe and fair reporting mechanisms for victims
- Investigation
- Prosecution
- Sanction



Assistance Measures

Article 4 refers to Assistance

- What assistance measures exist?
- What assistance needs are there?
- How to manage/administer assistance measures?
- How to cooperate with assistance agencies?



Assistance

In cooperation with humanitarian and development organisations and where appropriate, access to services, including;

- Medical,
- Psychological,
- Social and legal services,
- Rehabilitation programmes and actions that facilitate social reintegration of victims and,
- The provision of reparations to victims.

Towards the Elimination of Gender Discrimination

- Equality before the law.
- Equal enjoyment of rights and remedies.
- Equal access to health care and assistance services.
- Equal access to education.

Towards Increased Participation of Women

- Encourage education of women.
- Encourage training of women on IHL.
- Establish systematic and regular consultations with women.
- Establish quotas.
- Promote nominations of women at leadership levels.

Monitoring Mechanism

- Create a field monitoring mechanism.
- Appoint a focal point.
- Keep records.
- Maintain regular exchanges with Geneva Call.



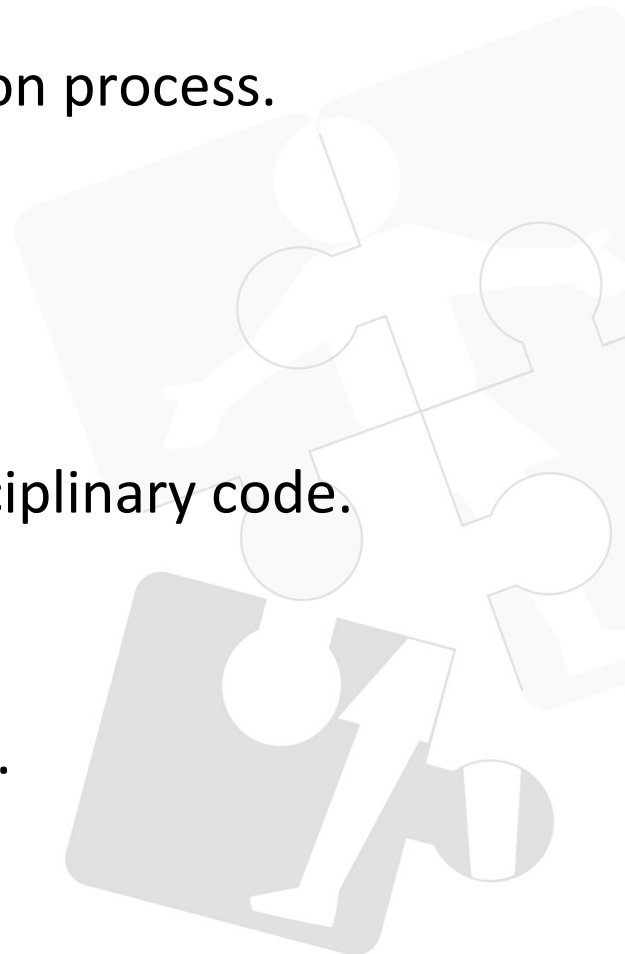
Addressing Violations

Prepare a plan for handling violations

- End violation immediately.
- Adopt an effective and swift investigation process.
- Record and implement lessons learned.

Sanctions

- Clear and transparent rules—penal/disciplinary code.
- Clear trigger to begin investigations.
- Fair and effective disciplinary processes.



Who is responsible for what?

- Creation of internal doctrine/policy.
- Education/training programmes.
- Operationalisation → protection, assistance, field monitoring.
- Enforcement of sanctions.
- Monitoring all of the above.



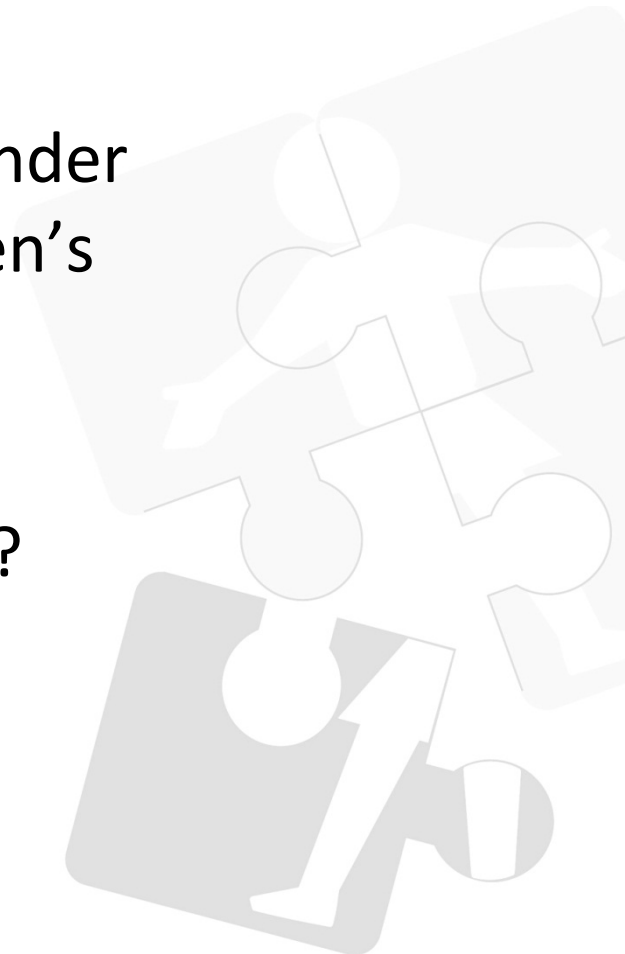
Preventing and prohibiting sexual violence in situations of armed conflict and towards the elimination of gender discrimination

Next Steps



Implementation Measures

- 1- What can be done to improve prevention and prohibition of sexual violence?
- 2- what can be done to reduce gender discrimination and improve women's participation?
- 3- What are the challenges?
- 4- What measures could be taken?
- 5- How do you monitor ?



Doctrine (Policy)

Consult internally and decide on internal policy

- Which constituencies to involve?
- How to decide?

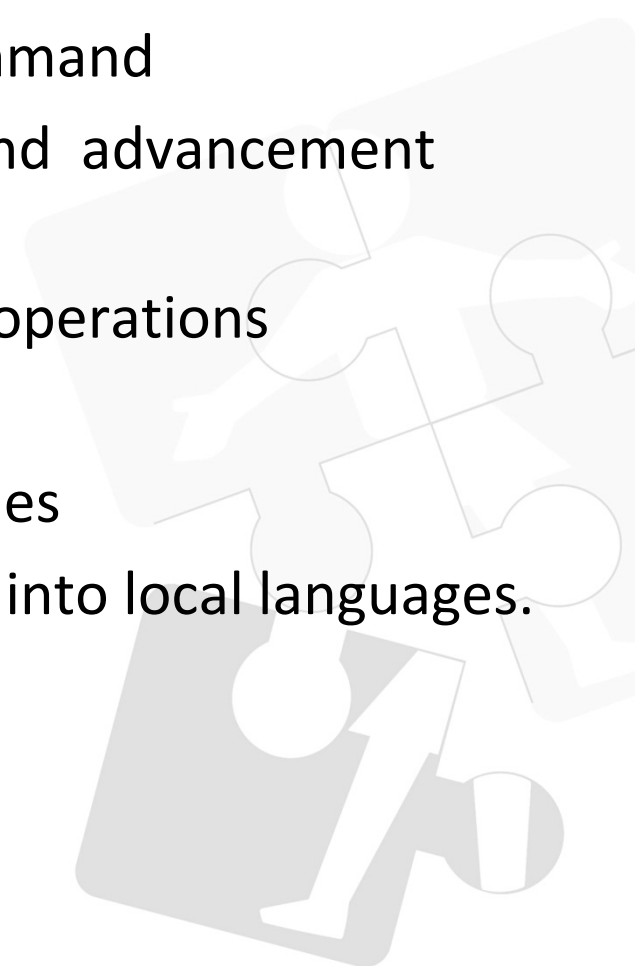
Issue the necessary orders/directives/regulations etc.

- Codes of conduct
- Military manuals
- Military orders
- Civilian laws, regulations, administrative procedures
- Other?

Dissemination and Training

- Include in military curriculum and training exercises
 - Make relevant for each level of command
 - Include in induction, refreshment and advancement courses
 - Discuss in debriefing after relevant operations

- Sensitize constituencies and communities
 - Translate the Deed of Commitment into local languages.

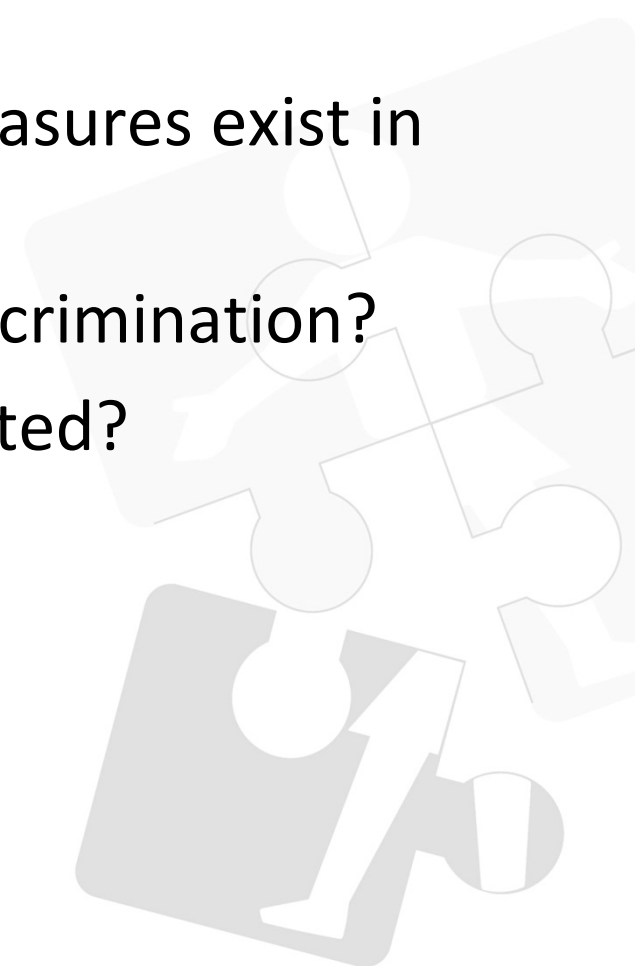


Protection Measures

What prevention and prohibition measures exist in current doctrine?

What measures regarding gender discrimination?

What measures should be implemented?



Protection Measures - Examples

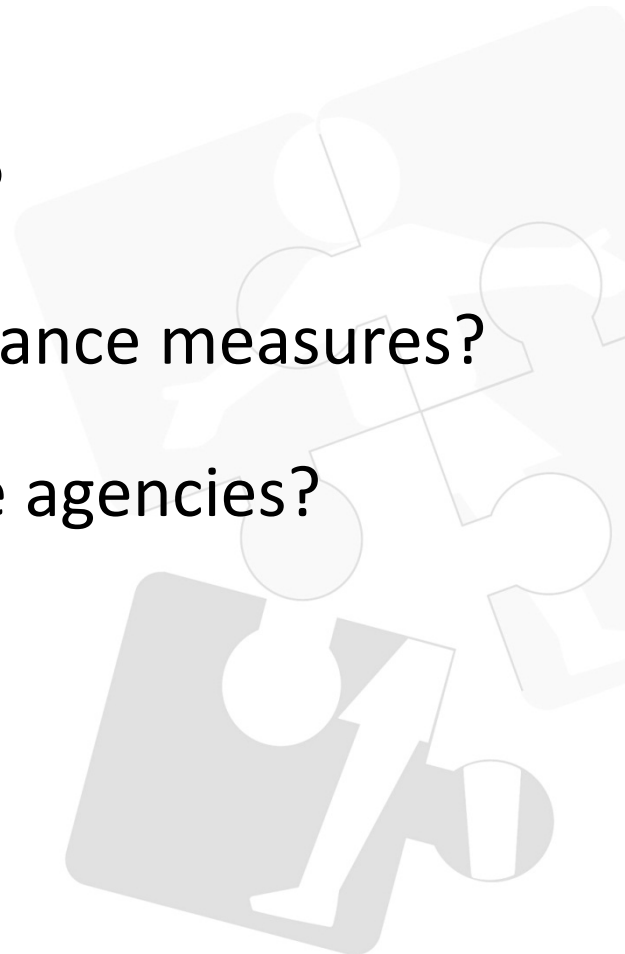
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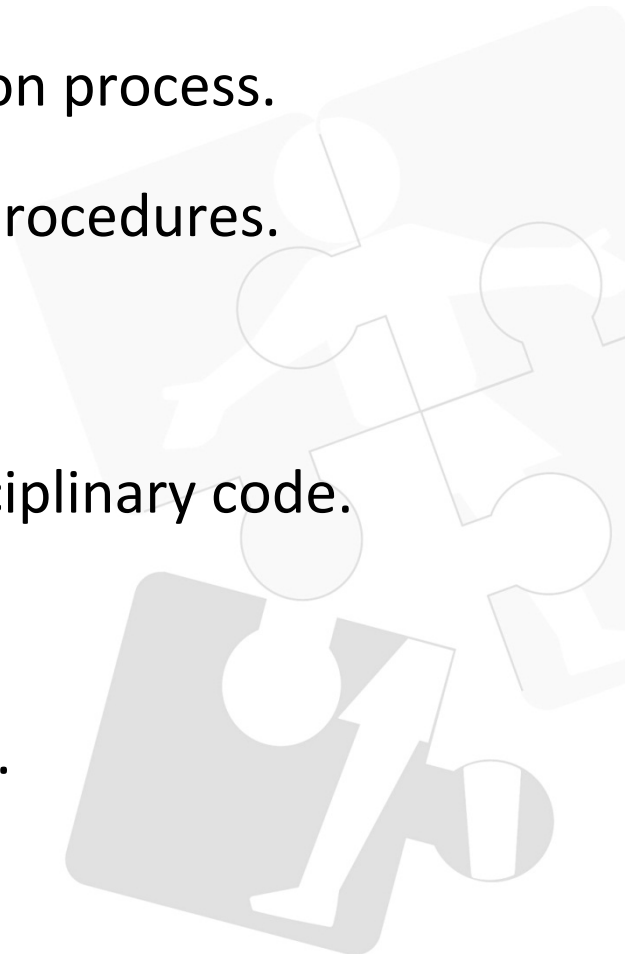
Addressing non-compliance

Prepare a plan for handling violations

- End violation immediately.
- Adopt an effective and swift investigation process.
- Maintain confidentiality of victim(s) in procedures.

Sanctions

- Clear and transparent rules—penal/disciplinary code.
- Clear trigger to begin investigations.
- Fair and effective disciplinary processes.



Who is responsible for what?

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- Education/training programmes.
- Operationalisation → protection, assistance, field monitoring.
- Enforcement of sanctions.
- Monitoring all of the above.

