

Human Security in Operations

Implementing UNSCRs into Military Activities:

UNSCRs*

1261
1325
1880
1888
1960
2106
2242
2331

<p>J1 Personnel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the deploying Force/ Training Team have sufficient trained servicewomen to fulfil military tasks eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Searchers Women Interpreters Women Medics Female/Mixed Engagement Teams Does the deploying Force/ Training Team have a Military Gender and Protection Adviser? Are deploying personnel trained in Preventing and Responding to Conflict Related Sexual Violence and the 6 Grave Violations? <p>Discipline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are soldiers aware of standards of behaviour towards the local population and servicewomen? Are clear rules issued placing brothels and prostitutes out of bounds? Have all personnel been briefed against committing incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse? 	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying a gender perspective means understanding how women, men, girls and boys are affected differently and designing operations which responds to these differences, does no harm and does not perpetuate human rights violations <p>UNSCR 1325 requests that all parties to the conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the participation of women – both within the military component and through key leader engagement with civilian women in the AOR Prevent and protect civilians from conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) <p>UNSCR 2331 request that the military component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> can identify and respond appropriately to individuals who have been human trafficked eg by keeping them safe, not causing further exploitation and referring them to civilian agencies such as INTERPOL.
<p>J2 Human Terrain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) and encourage sub-units to provide reports and returns using SADD Availability of female interpreters, handlers or women personnel to join population-centric patrols? Does the branch recognise the need to engage with local women as well as men for enhancing situational awareness? Has mapping been conducted in the AOR of civil society who can be engaged with to better understand the threats facing women and girls? Is there a known and Early Warning Indicator for human rights violations? Is J2 supporting the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement? Is there a map of agencies (eg UN, INTERPOL, NGOs) to refer survivors of CRSV, children affected by armed conflict or human trafficking to? Does the J2 have mapping of human rights violations? Does J2 contribute to the UN Child Protection Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism? Consider Joint Analysis of Conflict and Stability (JACS) AOR reports 	
<p>J3 Orders and Direction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aware of J2 products is direction given to have women on patrols to engage with the local community? Do patrol patterns match hot spots identified by J2 for human rights violations eg on roads on market days, around water and wood collection areas? Is guidance provided on which agencies in the AOR can support military units on patrol and around military bases? Reports and Returns to be SADD and include key leader engagement with Civil Society groups <p>Joint Effects and Information Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the role of women in society and the roles they often play in preventing and countering violent extremism – support them if requested. Don't perpetuate or condone cultural norms that are human rights violations – eg forced early marriage, FGM, under age sex, report incidents and if necessary protect civilians Understand that human rights of individuals are more important than cultural mores which typically subjugate women and can violate children. KLE to include women as well as men <p>Short Term Training Teams etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the prevention and protection of civilians from conflict related sexual violence in training, scenarios and exercises Teach the 6 Grave Violations – no killing and maiming of children; recruitment or use of children as soldiers; sexual violence against children; abduction of children; attacks against schools or hospitals; denial of humanitarian access for children Where possible deploy mixed-training teams (men and women trainers) to encourage international troops to deploy mixed patrols etc 	
<p>J4 Logistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combat Logistic Patrol personnel to report on any changes in the areas they drive through – are women and girls now having to wear the veil in an area where previously they didn't? Is there now restriction upon the movements of women? (indicating extremism) <p>Medics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure female medics are part of the deployed force Ensure there is at least one paediatric trained staff Ensure medics can -if appropriate – conduct outreach programmes in support of women and girls in the community Deploy personnel who can, in-extremis, respond to victims of CRSV eg the provision of Post- Exposure Prophylaxis kits <p>Military Police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the reporting procedures for incidents of human rights violations to the local security force (ensuring survivors are not placed in more harm) MPs to know which agencies are operating in the local area who can support survivors of CRSV, human trafficking and children In extremis lead on investigations of CRSV MPs to be familiar with International Criminal Court CRSV reporting to increase rate of prosecution where rape has been used as a weapon of war, genocide, human rights violation Provide training on the prevention and investigation of incidents of SEA <p>Contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider local women's markets for contracts To ensure that contractors treat staff appropriately To ensure women employed on camp are not used as prostitutes 	<p>J5 Planning Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid group-think by having a diverse planning team Consider other Government Department strategies covering same AOR Employ or nominate a Military Gender and Protection Adviser to mainstream UNSCRs into operational staff work <p>Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure female combatants and child soldiers are included in DDR programmes (housing/education/work opportunities) Use servicewomen/interpreters to address female combatants Locate women and children away from male combatants with safe ablutions and living accommodation <p>Security Sector Reform programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include women in recruiting and training initiatives Servicewomen to train local women if cultural constraints apply Employ female interpreters Ensure there is accommodation for women and that it is safe (most rape attacks occur in ablutions and shower blocks) <p>Post-Conflict Negotiations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local women should be included in negotiation talks and political agreements – include in all Key Leader Engagement <p>Internal Displaced Persons and Refugees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camps should be safe for women (lighting and locks in ablutions) Camp perimeters should have lighting and protection In unsecured areas plans should be adapted for foot and veh patrols to coincide with wood/water/food collection Allocation of humanitarian assistance to consider separate lines
<p>J7 Training – mixed training teams where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK personnel to receive context specific training on the protection and prevention of civilians from CRSV 1 x pax per plt to be trained as Human Security Focal Point 	<p>J8 Budget Allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to Commanding Officer's Funds funding should be made available for projects engaging local women
<p>J9 Civil Military Cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map civilian agencies working on women, peace and security, children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) and human trafficking Ensure that liaison with state actors and civil state actors includes groups representing women and children's security and welfare Women's initiatives to be considered as well men's when developing projects Before deploying establish comms with organisations in country that respond to WPS, CRSV and CAAC Include the reporting of meetings with such groups in reports and returns 	

* UN Security Council Resolutions relating to Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Women, Peace and Security.