

Gender Based Violence in Conflict and Post Conflict Intersectoral Cooperation

*Africa Technical Preparation Meeting for
the World Congress Against Sexual
Exploitation of Children and Adolescents*

Dakar

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For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY



Why Gender Based Violence?

- *Deep-rooted gender inequality;*
- *Awareness and capacity related limitations to enforce existing laws;*
- *Traditional beliefs and harmful practices.*

Gender Based Violence in Conflict and Post Conflict

*The same challenges of **Gender inequality**; **Limited capacity to enforce existing laws**, and **Traditional beliefs and harmful practices** exist in conflict and post conflict.*

Additional challenges include:

- ***General insecurity and violence***
- ***Lack of access to Basic Services***
- ***Destruction of infrastructure and communication systems***

What are We Doing?

Global Advocacy and Policy Promotion on Gender Based Violence

- ***UNSG's campaign on VAW***
- ***IASC Guidance on GBV, HIV and Gender***
- ***UN Action to End Sexual Violence in Conflict***
- ***Humanitarian Reform: IASC Clusters; GBV sub Clusters***
- ***SC Res. 1325, 1612 and 1820***

SG Campaign

Policy benchmarks for the Campaign to be achieved by all countries by 2015

- National laws in place and enforced to address and punish violence against women and girls.
- Multi-sectoral National Plans of Action adopted.
- Data collection and analysis systems institutionalized, and periodic surveys undertaken on prevalence of various forms of violence against women and girls.
- National /local campaigns launched and social mobilization.
- Sexual violence in conflict situations systematically addressed.
- Men and boys are engaged throughout prevention and response efforts.

Effective Tools and Resources on Gender Based Violence

- *IASC Guidance on GBV, HIV and Gender*
- *WHO Ethical and Safety Standards*
- *Caring for Survivors*

How are these tools adding practical value to GBV prevention work being done in local communities?

SC Res 1820

Calls on all parties to conflict to prevent rape

Calls on states to apply targeted measures against individuals and states who commit rape

Calls on states and humanitarian stakeholders to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers, humanitarian workers.

Calls for monitoring of incidence and trends in sexual violence in conflicts on SC's agenda.

UN Action Against Sexual Violence

Three programmatic pillars:

Support to UN System action at country level

Knowledge

Advocacy

Criteria:

Strategic

Catalytic

Building capacity

Support to country level

Senior advisor on SV seconded by UN Action to DRC:

Coordination and collaboration

Communication

Capacity Development

Support to country level

Comprehensive strategy on sexual violence for DRC

It is envisaged that the strategy will have four components:

- Combating Impunity

- Protection and Prevention

- Security Sector Reform and Sexual Violence

- Multi-sectoral assistance: health, psycho-social support and reintegration

***SC Resolution 1612:
Monitoring and Reporting on Child Rights Violations in
Conflict, including Sexual Violence***

In summary:

SC Res 1612 - Unanimously adopted by UN Security Council – a series of measures, including the establishment of a comprehensive Monitoring and Reporting mechanism, to ensure the protection of children exposed to armed conflict (July 2005)

SC Resolution 1612: Monitoring and Reporting on Child Rights Violations in Conflict, including Sexual Violence

Six core violations:

- ***Killing and maiming of children;***
- ***Abduction of children;***
- ***Attacks of schools and hospitals***
- ***Sexual violence perpetrated against children;***
- ***Recruitment of child soldiers;***
- ***Denial of humanitarian access to children.***

Humanitarian Reform and GBV Sub Clusters: Examples of effective coordination

Uganda: agency coordination - UNICEF and UNFPA leadership, outlined agency specific roles, systematic use of common tools/approaches in line with current best practice.

GBV strategy developed for conflict affected area of northern Uganda. Strategy emphasized need to build capacity of national governments to ensure effective transition in post crisis recovery and reintegration.

GBV Sub Clusters: Examples of effective coordination

Kenya: Establishment of the GBV sub cluster increased advocacy and awareness raising of the pre existing crisis of sexual violence.

High level of local NGO and government participation in Cluster

Technical support: adapting standard operating procedures for GBV response to meet specific needs of child survivors;

creating a safe environment for children preparing for medical examination with the health sector,

guidance for family and community to support child survivors within the psychosocial sector, and

helping police work with children in the justice/legal sector.

Examples of GBV Programmes in Action

Somalia: integration of HIV prevention, treatment and care into GBV prevention and response efforts.

DRC: 40,000 survivors of sexual violence assisted since 2003 with psychosocial support, capacity building for partners and advocacy

Sierra Leone: “Rainbo Center”; comprehensive health, legal and psychosocial support and care to victims and their families, development of a National GBV Policy.

Ethiopia: one-stop centers for survivors of rape based on the Thutezela Care centers in South Africa

Zambia: comprehensive legislation to address gender based violence

Liberia: legal protection project - protective environment for children and women against sexual and gender-based violence in schools and communities

Partnership with the African Union: Gender Justice Colloquium follow up

Africa-wide task team to be established, with AU-linked secretariat

Develop continental GBV and VAWC operational plan, M and E framework, compiling and disseminating from AU Africa-wide data on key indicators, review of existing legislation, and existing data,

Country network to coordinate compilation of plans and reports on progress, to be reviewed in subsequent colloquia.

Africa-wide communication strategy to promote African solidarity on progress against GBV and VAWC linking good practice between countries, supporting national task teams that need technical support and sharing information on progress.

Roll Out Good Practices in Africa, including the Thuthuzela Care Centre Model of South Africa ; and other Good Practices identified in Africa.

GBV Strategic Framework:

Multi-level approach, including:

Structural reform: laws and policies

Systemic reform: improved inter- intra-sectoral capacity to monitor and respond to GBV

Direct services reform: prompt and compassionate response to survivors

Multi-sectoral approach,

Community Mobilization

Examples of multi sectoral approach

	Law/Policy	Systems	Services	Community
Health	Create policies ensuring health response	Training for health care providers, standards, protocols	Screening, case management (including forensic exams), referral	Integrate GBV into HIV/AIDS and RH community-based education
Justice	Substantive and procedural law reform	Training for judiciary and lawyers	Free legal assistance to survivors	Rights education
Security	Institute legal protections, develop policies for police response	Integrate GBV response into all levels of law enforcement	Ensure privacy, personal safety, and confidentiality during investigations	Community policing initiatives, community liaisons with police
Social welfare	Social welfare policies with provisions for most vulnerable	Enable local NGOs to provide psychosocial services	Supportive counseling and case management	Community awareness on accessing services for vulnerable

Recommendations and Commitments from African Stakeholders?

- *Civil Society*

- 1
- 2

- *Governments*

- 1
- 2

- *Humanitarian Community*

- 1
- 2
- 3

- *Donors*

- 1
- 2