

Strengthening Prevention of Conflict-related Sexual Violence with Non-state Armed Groups

A Preliminary Framework for Key Prevention Strategies

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Proposed Framework for Different Areas of Work with NSAGs
 - A) The public health approach to prevention of sexual violence
 - B) The conflict management approach to prevention
 - C) Adapting the Ecological Model of violence to NSAGs
 - D) Application of the Ecological Model to working with NSAGs: Risk factors for sexual violence by level
 - E) Influencers: Actors with the potential to prevent CRSV perpetrated by NSAGs
3. Strategies for Addressing NSAG-Related Risk Factors
 - A) Strategies at the societal level
 - B) Strategies at the community level
 - C) Strategies at the relationship level
 - D) Strategies at the individual level
4. Annex A: Literature review

1. INTRODUCTION

Intra-state conflicts worldwide are frequently “waged for the control of populations, as much as territory” and as a result women and children are often the primary target for armed violence, including sexual violence.¹ Yet, despite increased attention to the Women, Peace and Security agenda over the past ten years,² as well as the emergence of an evolving set of humanitarian tools and approaches aimed at responding to the needs of sexual violence survivors, efforts that focus on *primary prevention* (see Section Two, below) of sexual violence in conflict are still limited. This is especially true in relation to armed groups, even though these groups are often implicated in egregious war-related human rights abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) against civilians.

To fill this gap, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with funds from the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) Multi-Donor Trust Fund, commenced a multi-phased initiative aimed at (i) improving the knowledge base on how to prevent armed actors from committing CRSV and (ii) developing resources that can be used by international and field-based actors to mobilize prevention efforts.

A **non-state armed group (NSAG)** is a group with the potential to use arms and force to achieve political, ideological or economic objectives - that is not under the control of the state(s) in which they operate, nor part of the formal military structure of a state, state-alliance or intergovernmental organization.

The first phase of the UNICEF/OCHA initiative was completed in 2010–2011. Given the novelty of investigating how to undertake prevention of CRSV with armed groups, the first phase of research focused specifically on non-state armed groups (NSAGs).³ It involved mapping and analyzing research and practice that might have relevance to prevention of CRSV committed by NSAGs, as well as

identifying key “influencers”—those at the international, regional, national and local levels who might effect change in the behaviour of armed groups.⁴ The first phase also included a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)⁵, the purpose of which was to collect information about sexual violence committed by the various NSAGs operating across the DRC and to solicit recommendations from field programmers about methods of reducing CRSV.

In so far as it explored a variety of different themes and approaches (e.g. sexual violence, work with NSAGs, prevention, humanitarian dialogue and conflict resolution),

¹ Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice (UN), UNIFEM & UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations, June 2010, p.12.

² See in particular, Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009).

³ The definition for NSAG presented in the text box was taken from: Bessler, M. & Gerard Mc Hugh, “Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups: A Manual & Guidelines for Practitioners”, UN Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) & Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), New York: United Nations, June 2010.

⁴ The research was overseen by an inter-agency steering group made up of Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CDH), Geneva Call, Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI), Yale University, UNICEF, International Rescue Committee, WHO, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Bank, OCHA, International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), and the Sonke Gender Justice Network.

⁵ The draft Mission Report can be made available. Please contact: mmars@unicef.org

the information generated during the first phase of research was extensive. This paper attempts to organize several of the key findings of the first phase within an accessible (preliminary) framework—one that can provide a basis for guiding future research and action as well as articulate a structure for developing new tools. Adapted primarily from public health and violence against women prevention work and informed by conflict management concepts, the framework highlights some of the potential risk factors that contribute to sexual violence perpetrated by NSAGs and tries to link them to the interventions identified during the first phase of research.⁶

The results of this report should above all be seen as an impetus for discussion not only about targets for future research and knowledge-building, but also about the utility of the framework presented below. The second phase of the UNICEF/OCHA initiative will attempt to build on this discussion—and expand the focus from NSAGs to include to state militaries—in order to develop and field-test draft tools, messages and approaches that could be used to prevent sexual violence perpetrated by armed groups. During Phase 2 of the project, UNICEF will prioritize working on social norms and will build upon elements of the strategies proposed in section three of this paper by linking some of the priority areas of intervention to the advances in social norms that UNICEF and its partners have made on the prevention of other forms of violence. The third and final phase of the initiative will involve finalizing a practical ‘prevention toolkit.’

2. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR DIFFERENT AREAS OF WORK WITH NSAGs

The public health approach to primary prevention of violence against women and girls (VAW) offers a useful starting point from which to articulate the focus of work aimed at ending sexual violence committed by armed actors. The public health approach provides common terminology that is widely used to explain different levels of VAW prevention in settings around the world.

The field of conflict management also offers some strategies that may help determine how to influence combatants by identifying potential sources of conflict (such as scarce resources, personality clashes, differences in power, status, ambition, and purpose). This field also offers tools for handling conflict, including negotiation and mediation. While not specifically focused on VAW or sexual violence, conflict management theory nevertheless has interesting intersections with VAW prevention theory and may be useful in enriching prevention approaches to CRSV.⁷

Finally, the Ecological Model, the most frequently applied model to approach GBV prevention in non-conflict settings, could also be applied to CRSV.

The broad public health approach to prevention is summarized below, followed by a brief description of conflict management theory. The Ecological Model for understanding and addressing VAW is then described in some detail, with initial recommendations for adapting this model to understand risk factors for sexual violence

⁶ See Literature Review in Annex A.

⁷ The use of VAW prevention theory does not preclude the knowledge that CRSV is, to a lesser extent, also targeted at men and boys. Information on men and boys as survivors of sexual violence in conflict is less understood.

committed by NSAGs and to organize key priorities related to sexual violence prevention work with NSAGs.

A) The public health approach to preventing sexual violence

From the public health perspective, sexual violence is a preventable problem. As described by the World Health Organization (WHO), the aim of the public health approach to GBV prevention is to provide the maximum benefit for the largest number of people, rather than focusing on individuals; it is also interdisciplinary, “drawing upon knowledge from many disciplines including medicine, epidemiology, sociology, psychology, criminology, education and economics.”⁸

The public health approach considers violence as stemming not from a single risk factor or cause but from numerous risk factors and causes that interact at four levels: individual, close relationship/family, community and society.⁹ It is driven by a socio-ecological model that outlines how the health status of an individual is influenced by that individual's attitudes and practices as well as his/her personal relationships, community and larger societal factors.

The public health approach classifies prevention strategies into three levels (or types) based on the timing of an intervention vis-à-vis the problem it is targeting:

- **Primary prevention** – approaches that take place *before* violence occurs;
- **Secondary prevention** – responses that take place *after* violence has occurred, as an immediate attempt to mitigate the short-term consequences of violence;
- **Tertiary prevention** – long-term interventions “to deal with the lasting consequences of violence and perpetrator treatment interventions.”¹⁰

The UNICEF/OCHA multi-phased initiative is mainly concerned with primary prevention: actions, strategies and/or policies that prevent conflict-related sexual violence from initially occurring.

B) The conflict management approach to prevention

Conflict management is based on the principle that conflict is unavoidable and cannot necessarily be resolved, but that learning how to manage conflicts can lead to less escalation.¹¹ Conflict management refers to the skills used in establishing ‘successful’ relationships; it provides a structure and methods for managing conflict, such as conflict resolution, communication skills, and intervention strategies. Understanding conflict dynamics is a precondition to being effective in conflict management, and this requires examining and unpacking the dynamics of conflict to determine what brings on

⁸ WHO, Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: taking action and generating evidence, 2010, p.6.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Sexual Violence Prevention Dialogue”. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004, p.3.

¹¹ See The Foundation Coalition at www.foundationcoalition.org.

destructive behaviours, and what processes can build productive options for change.¹²

The prevention definitions used within conflict management have not been developed specifically in relation to sexual violence, but may be useful in evaluating how to influence combatants and how/why they use violence.¹³ In the field of conflict management, prevention initiatives are either 'direct' (operational) or 'structural', although there is often overlap.

Direct prevention refers to short-term actions taken to prevent the imminent escalation of a conflict or the use of violence. This involves direct engagement with warring parties through dialogue, confidence-building measures, sanctions, coercive diplomacy, special envoys, and preventive deployment of, for example, peacekeeping troops to prevent potential perpetrators from gaining access to affected populations.

Structural prevention entails long-term interventions that aim to transform key socioeconomic, political and institutional factors that, if left unaddressed, could lead to violence.¹⁴ This encompasses a broad range of factors, including but not limited to: addressing inequality, exclusion and marginalization; developing social capital and social cohesion; promoting livelihoods, local development and economic opportunities; and promoting legitimate and equitable political, justice and security institutions.

C) Adapting the Ecological Model of violence to NSAGs

In order to promote primary prevention of sexual violence perpetrated by NSAGs it is important to understand the numerous risk factors that influence its occurrence. Different models have been developed to describe non-armed conflict-related risks for VAW, particularly focused on intimate partner and sexual violence. Since there is no framework targeting sexual violence prevention work with NSAGs in humanitarian settings, the Ecological Model – developed by Lori Heise in 1988 and outlined in the WHO's *World Report on Violence and Health*¹⁵ – has been chosen as the basis from which to organize a primary prevention model for work with armed groups. This model is a useful starting point because it offers a comprehensive approach to understanding the contributing factors of sexual violence at various levels and draws attention to the connection between these factors and possible prevention interventions.

According to the Ecological Model, risk factors associated with violence can be categorized into four levels: individual, relationship, community and society, as illustrated in the figure below.¹⁶ The ecological approach to violence prevention conceptualizes violence as arising out of a complex interplay of individual, family, community and societal conditions. It is one of the most widely accepted frameworks

¹² For further information see Conflict Dynamics International whose activities span three program areas: peacebuilding in transition states, new frontiers in humanitarian policy, and pressure points for conflict prevention and resolution. <http://www.cdint.org/>

¹³ Erik Melander & Claire Pigache, "Conflict Prevention: Concepts and Challenges", in Walter Feichtinger and Predrag Jurekovic, ed., *Konfliktprävention zwischen Anspruch und Wirklichkeit*. Wien Austrian National Defence Academy, 2007.

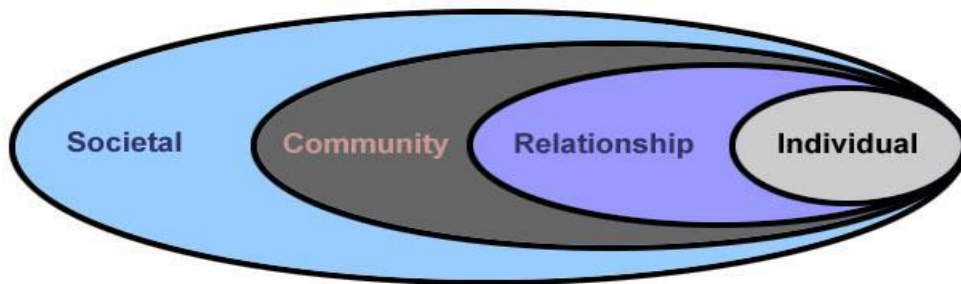
¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Krug E., Dahlberg, L., Mercy, J.A., Zwi, A.B., Lozano, R., *World Report of Violence and Health*, Geneva, Switzerland: The World Health Organization, 2002.

¹⁶ Krug et al. 2002. L. Heise, "Violence Against Women: An Integrated, Ecological Framework," *Violence Against Women* 4(3): 262-290, 1998.

for understanding risk factors associated with violence; it organizes the existing research base into an intelligible whole to establish what factors emerge as predictive of violence at each level. It is a starting point for understanding the use of sexual violence by NSAGs and suggests that understanding the causes of violence must go beyond a focus on perpetrators as deviant individuals, instead seeking to understand the broader community and society level factors that allow violence to flourish, including social norms that condone or justify the use of violence against women and girls.¹⁷

Ecological model for understanding violence



The Ecological Model has typically been used to categorize factors associated with intimate partner abuse. According to this model, a combination of factors at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels contribute to the risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator:

- The individual level refers to the victim's or his/her partner or spouse's personal history factors, such as being a victim of child maltreatment, psychological or personality disorders, alcohol and/or substance abuse, unemployment, having few friends and being isolated from other people, and a history of behaving aggressively or having experienced abuse.
- The relationship level refers to the dynamic between the perpetrator (in this case the intimate partner) and the survivor and comprises factors such as marital conflicts, fights, arguments, marital instability such as divorces or separations, economic stress, and unhealthy family relationships and interactions.
- The community context in which the relationship occurs – neighbourhoods, workplaces, etc. – is the focus at this level. Factors can include social networks, social rules and reciprocal expectations, poverty, population density and mobility.
- The societal level relates to broader factors such as laws or customs that maintain gender inequality between spouses, unwritten social rules that influence or support male dominance over women, and the acceptance of violence as an appropriate method for resolving conflicts.¹⁸

¹⁷ There has been an upsurge in interest in investigating male violence against men and boys and female armed actors perpetrating violence against male and female victims, and while this will not exclude them it may shed some light on these circumstances.

¹⁸ Descriptions and examples were taken from the Centers for Disease Controls and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO). See:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/intimatepartnerviolence/riskprotectivefactors.html>;
<http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/ecology/en/index.html>

In adapting this model to consider factors specifically relevant to CRSV perpetrated by NSAGs, the individual level will be organized to describe the **personal history risk factors** of individual members of the non-state armed group. At the relationship level, it is the **group dynamics and interactions between the members of the group** that are examined. The community level describes **the physical environment in which the group lives and operates** (particularly in reference to the scarcity of resources) as well as their interactions with local communities. Finally, the societal level includes **the larger dynamics that perpetuate the perceived need for armed resistance**, such as the absence of law and order.

Based upon this modification of the Ecological Model, reducing the risks identified below should therefore become the key target of primary prevention efforts targeting CRSV committed by NSAGs, and should factor into the design of programs, research and monitoring and evaluation strategies. Prevention efforts should also consider the interaction between factors at different levels, which, based on the Ecological Model, is just as critical as the influence of factors within a single level. As interventions are developed and tested, the framework presented below will likely need to be reviewed and amended.

D) Application of the Ecological Model to Working with NSAGs: Factors that Influence the Perpetration of Sexual Violence by Level

In the chart below, risk factors that were identified in the first phase of the UNICEF/OCHA multi-phased initiative are presented according to the four levels of the Ecological Model.

These factors are not exclusive and many more factors might be added as the work proceeds through Phases 2 and 3. Similarly, discussions with experts might result in moving a factor to a different level. It is important to remember that the levels are not mutually exclusive and that some overlap might occur, possibly across multiple levels.

LEVEL	RISK FACTOR
<p>Individual Level¹⁹ Biological and personal history factors of individual members of the non-state armed group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young age²⁰ • Social norms/expectations, ideas and attitudes toward SV and women and girls • History of witnessing or experiencing violence, bystander violence • Seeing oneself as victim²¹ • Forced recruitment into armed group²² • Interruption of “regular” life (school, employment, agriculture, marriage, etc.) • Heavy alcohol or drug use • Expectation that he will not be brought to justice
<p>Relationship Level Group structures, norms (expectations, either normative or empirical) and practices that regulate the standards, behaviour and interactions of the non-state armed group and its members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How males feel they “need” to demonstrate their masculinity/identity or how they feel they “should” behave as a man (e.g. if sexual violence used as a way to increase bonds and cohesion in the group) • Sexual violence used as a tool to break the ties of individuals from their families and communities • Male dominance within the NSAG • Role of female combatants in the NSAG • Conflict and competition within the NSAG rank and file • Presence/absence of religious/traditional authority²³ • Local communities’ perceptions of the NSAG (particularly if the NSAG is politically-motivated) • Lack of or weak command structures and hierarchy • Peer pressure connected to military socialization • Lack of or weak code of conduct • Organizational culture that promotes negative attitudes about women and girls (as well as issues of men having sex with men)

¹⁹ Descriptions of levels adapted from End Violence Against Women Coalition, *A Different World is Possible. A call for long-term and targeted action to prevent violence against women and girls*, 2011, p.18-19.

²⁰ Recent research from Sierra Leone on sexual violence in conflict suggests that gang rape is often the result of peer pressure connected to military socialization, to which young men and boys are particularly susceptible. See Dara K. Cohen, “Explaining Sexual Violence During Civil Wars” (Unpublished PhD diss. Stanford University, 2010).

²¹ An ICRC survey seeking to understand the behaviour of combatants, especially in relation to human rights violations, found that combatants who commit violence against civilians rarely see themselves as perpetrators but rather as victims. Whether real or imagined, the status of the “victim” justifies the use of any means to obtain justice or protection. See Daniel Munoz-Rojas and Jean-Jacques Fresard, “The roots of behavior in war: Understanding and preventing IHL violations”, *International Review of the Red Cross*, 853 (2004): 189-206.

²² Recruitment can be forced, sometimes as a form of auto-defense “tax” paid by parents of the recruits who live in extreme poverty or have no other prospects. Meeting with staff of *Concert d’Action pour Jeunes et Enfants Défavorisés* (CAJED), a local NGO working with youths in Goma, during DRC Mission, 11 September 2010.

²³ The majority of combatants have beliefs whether religious, traditional or both, and claim connection to some form of moral authority. In DRC areas in the Kivus where rebels have stayed for longer periods, they have developed churches for their own use. See Randi Solhjell, “Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC: Towards a Comprehensive Approach?,” NUPI Report, Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 2009.

<p>Community Level (NSAG) Interactions between the NSAGs and the social networks in which they live</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of violence, and sexual violence in particular, being taboo • Ability to hold dialogue with and maintain a relationship with a NSAG • Vulnerability of the environment (economic stress and upheaval; social marginalization; lack of available resources) • Natural resource exploitation dimension to the conflict (mining, forestry, agriculture)²⁴ • Lack of access to media and information about SV and gender (not informed about SV and perpetrators being brought to justice) • Community norms that justify violence against women (rape as a weapon of war) • Lack of informal or formal sanctions within the NSAG for violence against women • Social norms that promote negative attitudes about women and girls (as well as issues of men having sex with men) • High levels of violence in the community • Mutual reliance by local communities/NSAGs for food, labour, security, etc.
<p>Societal Level Overall structures in the social order</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General breakdown in law and order with an increase in all forms of violence • Lack of or weak criminal sanctions for perpetrators • Lack of understanding or application of traditional/customary laws • Breakdown of society due to violence, leading to the absence of protection for women and girls • High levels of general violence in society • Lack of active presence of peacekeeping troops (poorly trained/unclear mandate) • Dissatisfaction or failure of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) processes²⁵ • Lack of implementation and reinforcement of international laws and standards

E) Influencers: Actors with the Potential to Prevent CRSV by NSAGs

Through the identification of risks factors in the Ecological Model, it becomes clear that NSAGs can be influenced through many different means: military, political, economic, social and cultural. Influence can have an immediate or direct effect, or a longer-term effect, such as in the development of policies and laws. In developing tools to promote prevention of CRSV and influence behaviour change in relation to the use of sexual

²⁴ NGOs like International Alert and Global Witness, conflict research and civil society based (CBO) local organizations in the DRC and Liberia, have highlighted the link between natural resource management and corruption in the perpetuation of violence committed against civilians.

²⁵ DDR of former combatants is essential to the establishment of a secure and stable environment and to rebuild societies after conflict. See Meghan Bastick, Karin Frimm and Rahel Kunz, *Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. Global Overview and Implications for the Security Sector*, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2007, p.11.

violence by the armed groups, it is crucial to initiate contact, encourage dialogue and maintain relations with NSAGs. Many actors have the capacity and access to influence NSAGs to cease the utilization of sexual violence.

These actors, or “influencers”, range from those that operate at an international level down to affected local communities and NSAG constituents. These influencers operate under different conditions, with many capabilities and at various levels.

The chart below is based on research from the first phase of the UNICEF/OCHA initiative and provides a preliminary grouping of influencers according to their level of capabilities. Influencers may use their knowledge, acquaintances or communication skills in different ways. Locally based actors often have knowledge of cultural beliefs, local networks, conflict dynamics and risks essential to defining leverage and methods of engagement with armed groups. Other actors, such as states and inter-governmental organizations, often have greater potential to mobilize political influence and are key to supporting prevention initiatives and to strengthening and upholding international laws and norms.

GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF ACTORS WITH INFLUENTIAL CAPABILITIES				
<i>Capabilities</i>	<i>Origin of Influencer</i>			
	<i>INTERNATIONAL</i>	<i>REGIONAL</i>	<i>NATIONAL</i>	<i>LOCAL</i>
<i>POLITICAL, MILITARY & ECONOMIC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major Powers ● Coalition of states ● Donors ● IGOs ● Private companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional Powers ● Security IGOs ● Private companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government (highest political decision-making) ● Private companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local authorities ● Alternative/traditional authorities ● Religious Institutions ● NGOs ● Local media ● NSAG constituents ● Personalities ● CBOs
<i>KNOWLEDGE/ COMMUNICATION SKILLS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● INGOs ● Think Tanks ● Research Institutions ● Mass media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NGOs ● Think Tanks ● Research Institutions ● Religious Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NGOs ● Private companies ● National media ● Personalities 	

3. STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING NSAG-RELATED RISK FACTORS

The strategies presented below were identified in the first phase of the UNICEF/OCHA research as being potentially relevant to CRSV perpetrated by non-state armed groups. They are put forward according to the levels of the Ecological Model and seek to reflect the key components of primary prevention as well as the identification of the main potential influencers. Although further research is required to determine how they might be applied as, adapted to, or developed into practical tools for prevention, they offer insight into some options to guide future efforts to prevent the use of sexual violence by armed groups. A description of the strategies for next steps and/or further research is presented below.

A) Strategies at the societal level

i) Increase, reinforce and engage peacekeepers in CRSV prevention

a) Lessons learned/Best practice

In May 2008, a high-level meeting was held entitled “Women Targeted or Affected by Armed Conflict: What Role for Military Peacekeeping,” co-organized by UNIFEM (now UN Women) and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The discussion continued in August 2008 and culminated in 2010 with the publication of an *Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice* that presents practical methods by which military, police and civilian peacekeepers can prevent sexual violence and an agenda to improve the capacity of peacekeepers to effectively protect civilians.²⁶ From implementing firewood patrols in Darfur to establishing market escorts, night patrols and early-warning systems in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the inventory catalogues direct and indirect efforts to combat sexual violence during and in the wake of war.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Review the Analytical Inventory to determine whether any experiences can be adapted for use with NSAGs.
- Ensure that specific sexual violence prevention wording is included in peacekeeping mandates.
- Ensure that peacekeepers understand their role under the protection mandate and receive adequate training prior to deployment.²⁷
- Remove political and bureaucratic obstacles that prevent the implementation of wide-scale civilian-military in peacekeeping operations that encourage contact with local communities under protection.²⁸
- Amplify the role of Gender and SEA specialists in peacekeeping joint protection teams, and ensure that Gender-Based Violence (GBV) specialists are integrated into the teams.²⁹

²⁶ Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice (UN), June 2010, UNIFEM & UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations.

²⁷ In 2008, a UN mission to investigate the massacres in Kiwanja, DRC, concluded that one of the main reasons the peacekeepers stationed in Kiwanja did not prevent the massacres, was because many troop-contributing countries had not yet fully recognized their protection role and had not adequately trained their troops for civilian protection activities. In this case, at least 67 people (mainly young men) were summarily executed in the village of Kiwanja by the CNDP. MONUC had about 120 military personnel stationed in Kiwanja about 3 kilometres from the areas hardest hit by fighting between government loyal Mai-Mai and the CNDP.

²⁸ See Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) & MONUC Human Rights Office in the DRC, Special Report, “Consolidated Report on Investigations Conducted by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) into Grave Human Rights Abuses Committed in Kiwanja, North Kivu, in November 2008,” (United Nations, 2009).

²⁹ Joint Protection Teams are made up of staff from the civilian units of MONUSCO, including specialists in Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR), Human Rights (HR), and Child Protection.

ii) Increase support for Security Sector Reform (SSR)

a) Lessons learned

It is well recognized that SSR should address the different security needs of men, women, boys and girls and that integrating gender issues into SSR can increase effectiveness and accountability and provide local ownership and legitimacy.³⁰ Within SSR programs in the DRC, activities such as training and awareness-raising of soldiers and military personnel are carried out to improve overall military discipline.³¹ When it comes to the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC) and the national police, *Police Nationale Congolaise* (PNC), who are often associated with the army because they are still under military jurisdiction, prevention measures that engage potential and former perpetrators have been set up as part of the overall security sector reform. According to the EU Security Sector Reform Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUSEC) staff, in terms of actual implementation, more has been achieved within the PNC than the FARDC; the PNC has seen the establishment of special sexual violence prevention units and police receive basic training on how to perform investigations and document cases. The same amount of training, awareness-raising and reform has not taken place in the FARDC because control of the army is politically sensitive and the DRC government has not given the necessary authorization to fully implement the SSR program covering the FARDC.³²

b) Further research/Next steps

- Seek ways to support existing SSR efforts in conflict areas.
- Conduct research to determine if existing gender, GBV, and child protection training for soldiers and ex-soldiers in post-conflict countries could be applied to work with NSAGs.

iii) Support Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes

a) Lessons learned

The Stockholm Initiative on Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration was conducted as an international working process. The purpose was to enhance the international community's understanding of DDR and post-conflict processes for management of arms and armies. Spearheaded by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and linked to the United Nations' effort to develop the Integrated DDR Standards, the year-long Initiative contributed to a growing body of research on the efficacy of DDR. The aim of the SIDDR was to propose ways and means that can contribute to an improved framework for DDR planning and implementation. The Folke Bernadotte Academy is now mandated to follow up the report, incorporate its findings in methods and courses for peacekeeping personnel, as well as to publicise the results and disseminate recommendations.³³

b) Further research/Next steps

- A review of the Initiative's conclusions should be conducted to determine to what extent NSAGs, as well as women and children, have been addressed in

³⁰ Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), *Gender and Security Sector Reform. Examples from the Ground*, 2011, p.2.

³¹ Meeting with EU Security Sector Reform Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUSEC) staff in Goma during the DRC Mission, 10 September, 2010.

³² Interview Megan Bastick, as part of the DRC Mission, September 2010.

³³ Excerpted from the Government of Sweden's website: <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/4890>.

reintegration processes and whether there are additional ways that sexual violence can be addressed in DDR.

iv) Conduct research that exposes perpetrators of SV

a) Lessons learned

Organizations such as Human Rights Watch, International Crisis Group, the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Amnesty International and Global Witness conduct ongoing research on the causes of conflicts, the use of violence, and human rights violations. The publication of their findings in Reports and Alerts contributes to the knowledge base of the national and international community.

Three UN Security Council Resolutions are particularly relevant to the issue of conducting research that exposes perpetrators:

- SCR 1960 (December 2010): calls for an end to sexual violence in armed conflict, particularly against women and girls. The Resolution provides measures aimed at ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, including through sanctions and reporting mechanisms through which the Secretary-General will list parties “that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict”. At the same time, the mechanisms will allow designated parties to be “de-listed” once there is UN-verified information that the party has ceased committing such patterns of sexual violence. Resolution 1960 stipulates that the Secretary-General may designate only parties from situations that are already on the Security Council’s agenda, which include: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Somalia, and Sudan.
- SCR 1612 (July 2005): established a comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism on children affected by conflict. Violations to be monitored include rape and other forms of sexual violence against children.
- SCR 1882 (August 2009): builds upon SCR 1612 and strengthens the protection of children in situations of armed conflict through the development of additional, time-bound action plans to halt killing and maiming of children, and rape and other forms of sexual violence against children.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Review the monitoring and reporting mechanisms in SCR 1612, 1882 as well as the new “naming and shaming” listing mechanism in SCR 1960 to determine whether there is a way to triangulate data from national NGOs and service providers to identify the nature of scope of violence committed by armed actors and to use that data for international and national-level advocacy with armed actors.
- Review experiences around the impact that “naming and shaming” has had on armed groups in terms of all six grave violations against children.³⁴

v) Generating commitments and changing collective behaviours: Reinforcing international laws and standards to end impunity for CRSV

a) Lessons learned

³⁴ See SRC 1612 and 1882. The six grave violations are: the recruitment and use of children as soldiers; rape and other grave sexual violence against children; killing and maiming of children; abduction of children; attacks against schools or hospitals; denial of humanitarian access for children.

International efforts to protect children associated with armed forces and armed groups, as well as efforts to prevent recruitment have led to an unprecedented number of international legal/normative instruments: the Optional Protocol³⁵ on the involvement of children in armed conflict has been ratified by 128 states; special war crime tribunals and the International Criminal Court are playing a greater role in bringing the perpetrators of crimes against civilians to justice; the Security Council has established a working group to closely monitor developments in states where the six grave violations against children take place including rape and other forms of sexual violence and recruitment and use of children by armed groups;³⁶ high-level commitments have been made by 76 states to the Paris Principles and Guidelines on children associated with armed forces and armed groups, which provide guidance on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups; and many countries have established task forces that monitor progress and commitments. In addition, parties to armed conflict who are listed for rape and other forms of sexual violence are required to develop and implement action plans to bring the use of this violation to a halt along with other triggers such as recruitment and use of children by armed groups and killing and maiming.

Some practical examples of child protection against forced recruitment could offer insight into potential approaches to use with NSAGs in the context of CRSV. In the Philippines, Sudan, Nepal and Burundi, action plans that include concrete steps and timelines to end the recruitment and use of children by armed groups were signed by different actors including, in some cases, armed groups: the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA);³⁷ the Government of Nepal and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M), and the *Forces nationales de libération* (FLN). In Burundi, the FLN will soon be removed from the UN list of perpetrators because all children have been released and reunified with their families.³⁸ In Sudan, the SPLA started out as an armed group that was not interested in international credibility, but evolved to become a more organized group with better defined political aspirations as their interest in gaining international recognition increased. To publicly demonstrate their commitment to humanitarian principles the SPLA punished some of its members who had committed rape and in 2009 signed an action plan committing to release all children in its ranks and to end the use of children as soldiers.³⁹ All of the above-mentioned examples are illustrative of how these action

³⁵ Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, ratified 25 May 2000 and entered into force 12 February 2002.

³⁶ See SRC 1612 and 1882. The six grave violations are: the recruitment and use of children as soldiers; rape and other grave sexual violence against children; killing and maiming of children; abduction of children; attacks against schools or hospitals; denial of humanitarian access for children.

³⁷ In the case of the SPLA, it started out as an armed group that was not interested in international credibility, but evolved to become a more organized group with better defined political aspirations and their interest in gaining some level of international recognition increased. To show their commitment to humanitarian principles the SPLA punished some of its members who had committed rape and in 2009 signed an Action Plan committing themselves to release all children in its ranks and to end the use of children as soldiers.

³⁸ Report of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict, A/64/742-S/2010/181, 13 April 2010.

³⁹ See Development in the Sudan, based on the 2011 of the Secretary -General to the Security Council (A/^%/820=S/2011/250) at <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/sudan.html>.

plans have been used as a way to promote new “scripts”⁴⁰ for armed groups to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups.

a) Further research/Next steps

- Review international laws and standards applicable to CRSV perpetrated by NSAGs, and outline existing gaps.
- Identify existing action plans related to non-recruitment and use of children and consider how those action plans might be adapted to address CRSV.
- Review case-specific examples like Burundi and Sudan to identify lessons-learned and to determine whether the methods or tools could be incorporated into NSAG-specific action plans that include concrete steps and timelines to end CRSV and/or punish perpetrators.

B) Strategies at the community level

i) Develop early warning and prevention advisory networks

a) Lessons learned

In the DRC, HEAL Africa trains volunteers from local churches to act focal points in communities, creating an early warning and prevention advisory network. They are tasked with identifying individuals in remote areas, including survivors of sexual violence, who need to be referred to HEAL Africa for specialized care. The volunteers are chosen by the *Comités Néhémie* that were put in place by HEAL Africa. The committees are made up of men and women and represent different tribes and groups present in the communities. There are at least ten networks active in at least 68 locations in North Kivu and Maniema, covering ten health zones. They are also involved in peacebuilding and conflict mitigation and have designed their own mechanisms to promote development in their areas. The committees have the advantage of having close ties with local communities, access to key developments and information in remote areas; as a result, they are better able to maintain long-term relations with rural communities.⁴¹

b) Further research/Next steps

- Conduct research to explore other practices of early warning systems from different context to determine whether they can be applied to CRSV.
- Conduct research into the *Comités Néhémie* to examine and analyse the methods used to see if the model can be adapted to other conflict-affected regions.

ii) Generate new social rules: Dialogue, debate and deliberation

a) Lessons learned

Societies are not static. When a social norm has been in place for a long time, people in the group adhering to the norm tend to overestimate the support for the practice. The overestimation may be a result of pluralistic ignorance. It may also be stem from a lack of knowledge about alternatives; in the case of NSAGs, some groups either may not

⁴⁰ When individuals face new situations, they follow scripts based on what they have learned and experienced when encountering similar situations in the past.

⁴¹ Meeting with UNICEF staff Goma, during the DRC Mission, 11 September 2010 and e-mail correspondence with HEAL Africa. See also

<http://tilz.tearfund.org/webdocs/Tilz/HIV/Travail%20aux%20marges%20de%20la%20societe.pdf>.

realize there is an alternative to the use of sexual violence or they may not think of *not* using sexual violence as an available alternative as an NSAG.

When a “safe space” for discussion is created, it facilitates discovery of possible alternatives. However, in many cases, the adoption of alternatives requires collaboration and coordination within the group. Discussion therefore also serves to explore how better alternatives could be adopted. As people find support and correspondence among others in the group for the adoption of a different social rule, the potential for social norm change increases.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Identify strategies for initiating discussions with armed groups and examine how these discussions might generate new scripts for NSAG members and the collective as well as lead to commitments by armed groups (e.g. action plans).

iii) Analyze the use of mass media and face-to-face campaigns around communication mobilization to prevent GBV

a) Lessons learned

Mass media and face-to-face campaigns are currently being used in many different settings with tailored messages that aim to change attitudes and behaviour otherwise considered normal by a community.⁴² For example, the organisations Search for Common Ground (SFCG),⁴³ Breakthrough, and Sayara in Afghanistan use the power of media in innovative ways to mobilise communities and inspire people to take action for dignity, equality, and justice. For example, in India, Breakthrough’s award winning mass media campaign *Bell Bajao!* called for an end to violence against women.⁴⁴ However, it is important to note that social mobilization around the prevention of violence may, in some cases, do more harm than good and can actually perpetuate norms of violence (see research carried out by the International Rescue Committee).⁴⁵

b) Further research/Next steps

- Identify organizations capable of developing and conducting tailored mass media campaigns on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with an aim to conduct outreach campaigns to educate civilians and NSAGs on gender, GBV and other relevant topics, appropriate to each specific context and conflict.
- Review the available literature and programs that demonstrate impact—either positive or negative—on the prevention of sexual violence in different contexts.

iv) Engage religious institutions and other groups that can promote dialogue with armed groups

a) Lessons learned

⁴² Elizabeth Levy Paluck & Laurie Ball, Chloe Poyton, Sarah Sieloff, “Social norms marketing aimed at gender based violence: A literature review and critical assessment” Report conducted for the International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2010.

⁴³ Search for Common Ground implements projects from 39 offices in 26 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe and North America.

⁴⁴ <http://www.breakthrough.tv/>. See also www.sayara-media.com and <http://www.sfcg.org>.

⁴⁵ Social norms marketing aimed at gender based violence: A literature review and critical assessment.” Report conducted for the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Paluck, E.L., Ball, L., Poyton, Chloe and Sarah Sieloff.

In some areas in the Kivus, DRC, where rebels have had a long-time presence, they have established churches for their own use.⁴⁶ In some cases, religious institutions that hold a unique status as moral authority, have played a role in influencing attitudes or even acting as a mediator between NSAGs and communities or organizations. One such example is an organization formed within the Church that is associated with the NGO V-Day⁴⁷ and the religious organization Light of Africa. The organization seeks to engage men in the fight against sexual violence in DRC.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Conduct research to determine whether there are other examples of engaging religious institutions or other groups in dialogue in the fight to end sexual violence and document how this process of engagement has unfolded in different contexts.

v) Review experiences of actors who have historically engaged in dialogue with NSAGs (*this is also relevant for section on strategies at the relationship level*)

a) Lessons learned

The work of Geneva Call (GC) on Mine Action in Somalia and Colombia demonstrates how engaging communities in dialogue on particular issues and creating a sense of ownership and commitment to the problem can be successful in changing behaviours. In Colombia, after discussions were held between the National Liberation Army (ELN) and local communities, the ELN announced that it was unwilling to abandon the use of anti-personnel mines. However, ELN was willing to commit to only lay mines in a way that would exclusively target government security personnel – not civilians – and would instruct its commanders to map mined areas and warn local communities of where the mines were located. GC facilitated a humanitarian agreement between the ELN and one local community that led to the clearance of an area of civilian use. It has also been reported that the ELN has notified the population of the location of anti-personnel mines and has removed mines in areas where they served no military purpose.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Engage in dialogue with Geneva Call to determine whether they have experience engaging armed actors (NSAGs or others) on sexual violence and whether they have a model that might be useful in engaging NSAGs on sexual violence.
- Approach Geneva Call with a view to discuss its proposed assessment of conditions to determine the feasibility of initiating a dialogue with some armed groups on how to prevent sexual violence.

⁴⁶ Meeting with representative of Light of Africa, Goma, during the DRC Mission, 10 September 2010. See also Randi Solhjell, "Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC: Towards a Comprehensive Approach,?" NUPI Report, Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 2009.

⁴⁷ In 2007, V-Day and UNICEF launched the global campaign Stop Raping Our Greatest Resource: Power To The Women And Girls Of The Democratic Republic of Congo that is: raising awareness about the level of sexual violence in the DRC, the root economic causes of the war and the historical context; advocating for change on local, provincial, national, and international levels; providing support to activists in the DRC and around the globe who are working to end the atrocities and change perceptions about sexual violence; creating the City of Joy, a transformational community for Congolese women survivors of sexual violence, conceived, created and developed by the women on the ground. City of Joy will support women survivors of sexual violence to heal and provide them with opportunities to develop their leadership through innovative programming.

- Conduct further research on lessons learned in Mine Action that might be applicable to SV.

vi) Engage with humanitarian actors

a) Lessons learned

Humanitarian actors such as *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) often engage with armed groups to negotiate access for the provision of medical aid to vulnerable people, including safe passage of staff, staff security and aid provisions. They are often the first to come into contact with sexual violence survivors in conflict-affected areas and maintain a presence in the most remote areas.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Engage in dialogue with humanitarian actors to compile examples of best practices in negotiating access and building relations with NSAGs.
- Conduct research to determine whether any humanitarian actors have successfully influenced a change in behaviour of combatants on human rights issues and, more specifically, to prevent sexual violence against women and girls.

vii) Engage community leaders

a) Lessons learned

In DRC, examples of community leaders, community chiefs, local authorities and men with political power advocating for behaviour changes were identified.⁴⁸

b) Further research/Next steps

- Identify and review specific examples of community leaders engaging in behaviour change in DRC and document lessons learned.
- Identify and review examples, possibly from non-conflict zones, of working with leaders on contentious issues, such as GBV, sexual violence, domestic violence, and HIV.

viii) Support efforts that address concerns about natural resource exploitation

a) Lessons learned/ starting point

Global Witness, an NGO specialized in investigating the links between natural resource exploitation and human rights abuses, has stated that donor governments have avoided putting the economic dimensions of the conflict on the agenda of peace talks. For example, according to Global Witness, in the DRC, resources such as timber, diamonds, gold, coltan and cassiterite have fuelled the wars and contributed to grave human rights abuses by Congolese and foreign actors.⁴⁹ In South Kivu, DRC, local and international NGOs claim that controlling and monitoring the mining sector is essential to finding a resolution to the conflict and preventing sexual violence against women.⁵⁰

The issue was discussed during the DRC Conflict Minerals Forum held in May 2009 in Washington, DC. The published report includes a literature review, resources provided by organizations engaged in raising awareness and addressing concerns about conflict

⁴⁸ Interviews with OXFAM, ABA and IRC, during the DRC Mission in September 2010.

⁴⁹ <http://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/conflict/conflict-minerals/democratic-republic-congo>.

⁵⁰ Based on meeting with local CRS staff and staff from local implementing NGO in DRC, Centre OLAME, during DRC Mission in September 2010.

minerals. It also provides information regarding human rights abuses and current efforts by governments.⁵¹

b) Further research/Next steps

- Review research and resources that document the link between human rights abuses, particularly sexual violence, and natural resource exploitation, beginning with the report from the DRC Conflict Minerals Forum.
- Contact organizations working on this issue to determine if there is an entry point into discussions on sexual violence.

C) Strategies at the relationship level

i) Review bystander intervention and leadership programming strategies as a means to foster accountability of command structures

a) Lessons learned

In an effort to put an end to sexual assault against women working for the US military, the US Army launched an internal sexual assault program targeting all members of the Army. It aims to eliminate incidents of GBV through a comprehensive policy that focuses on awareness and prevention, training and education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability. Through this program, the US Military is actively encouraging bystander intervention as a way to prevent sexual assault. The premise is that bystanders have the capacity to prevent abuse and the behaviour leading up to sexual violence by intervening at an early stage.

The method seeks to reinforce command structures and discipline by placing responsibility on senior management to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities to respond to incidents of sexual assault, thoroughly investigate allegations of sexual assault, and take appropriate administrative and disciplinary action to punish perpetrators.⁵²

b) Further research/Next steps

- Conduct further research on bystander intervention to determine whether it is applicable for use with NSAGs.
- Conduct research to determine whether or not leadership programming for NSAGs could yield positive results.

⁵¹ BSR, Conflict Minerals and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Responsible Action in Supply Chains, Government Engagement and Capacity Building. May 2010.

⁵² Joan Tabachnick, *Engaging Bystanders in Sexual Violence Prevention*, National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2009.

ii) Review direct negotiation initiatives with armed groups about their norms and behaviours

a) Lessons learned

Through the fields of conflict management and peacebuilding, lessons have been identified which might be applicable to dealing with NSAGs on CRSV. In particular, the individual personality and negotiating skills of the person who engages with the NSAG plays an important role; the identification of local customs, beliefs and conflict dynamics may contribute to the success of the discussions; the likelihood of success increases if groups are disciplined and have a clear chain of command; identifying what may be used as leverage with armed groups, depending on their aims (e.g. identification of and focus on aspirations), functions, and the nature of relations with their constituent population, may also increase the chances of successful dialogue.⁵³

b) Further research/Next steps

- Identify and review existing frameworks developed to integrate conflict perspectives into development initiatives and assess them to determine their applicability to CRSV perpetrated by NSAGs.
- Conduct an in-depth review of the work done within conflict management and peacebuilding that seeks to persuade warring parties and decisionmakers; assess whether CRSV could be integrated into existing (or future) prevention approaches.
- Review experiences related to the different aspirations of various NSAGs that might be good indicators for their “readiness” or openness for negotiation as well as entry points for engagement.

iii) Include prevention of sexual violence in early stages of mediation

a) Lessons learned

The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre) is an independent mediation organization, based in Geneva, Switzerland, dedicated to improving the global response to armed conflict. It identifies humanitarian grounds to initiate discussions and helps facilitate dialogue with an ultimate goal of contributing to peace negotiations. The HD Centre has extensive experience mediating between parties, including NSAGs and has accumulated important knowledge about working with NSAGs.⁵⁴ For example: even when warring parties are not willing to talk about ending conflict or hostilities, they may be more open to discussions on humanitarian issues; whenever possible, sexual violence prevention should be put on the agenda *before* engaging in negotiations; and conditions to talks must be perceived by the NSAG as being in line with--or at the very least, not in opposition to--the objectives of the armed group, since these will take precedence over individual combatant beliefs. Identifying what those incentives could

⁵³ For example: A. Griffiths & C. Barnes (eds.), “Powers of persuasion: incentives, sanctions and conditionality in peacemaking,” *Accord: an international review of peace initiatives*, 19, 2008. Available at <http://www.c-r.org>; H. Slim & D. Mancini-Griffoli, “Interpreting Violence: Anti-civilian thinking and practice and how to argue against it more effectively,” Geneva: Centre for HD, 2008.

⁵⁴ <http://www.hdcentre.org/>

be depends on interests, aims and attitudes of the NSAG and the nature of their relationship with civilians.

b) Further research/Next steps

- Compile a list of organizations conducting work similar to that of the HD Centre.
- Engage in dialogue with the HD Centre and other identified organizations to determine whether there are any examples of negotiation or mediation efforts that include the issue of sexual violence, particularly involving NSAGs.
- Review the work of the HD Centre and other identified organizations for lessons learned that could contribute to strengthening the prevention of sexual violence through mediation.

iv) Review existing tools, programs and documentation on HIV/AIDS prevention

a) Lessons learned

In recent years, considerable effort has been put into mainstreaming HIV/AIDS prevention in humanitarian and post-conflict reconstruction activities. Some examples include negotiating with armed groups and armed forces for access to affected populations in order to conduct vaccination campaigns or to conduct HIV prevention activities. HIV/AIDS, like sexual violence, also concerns sexual practices and attempts to generate behavioural change so the lessons learned may be applicable to CRSV prevention as well.⁵⁵

b) Further research/Next steps

- Conduct research and an assessment of efforts, methods and tools that seek to mainstream the prevention of HIV/AIDS to determine their applicability to the issue of CRSV.

D) Strategies at the individual level

i) Develop programs that target known perpetrators

a) Lessons learned

Some psychosocial prevention programs and researchers target known perpetrators, but such interventions have mainly been developed in non-conflict contexts to address civilian perpetrators.⁵⁶

b) Further research/Next steps

- Conduct research on existing prevention programs that target civilian perpetrators to assess whether they can be adapted and applied to NSAGs.
- Investigate approaches used in industrialized countries with perpetrators and potential perpetrators to determine if/how they might be applied to working with armed actors (e.g., work in the US on prison rape).

⁵⁵ For more information see Paul Speigel, "HIV/AIDS among Conflict-affected and Displaced Populations: Dispelling myths and Taking Action," *Disasters* 2004; 28(3): 322-339. Dr. Speigel is a Senior Fellow at the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and the Senior Health Officer for HIV/AIDS at UNHCR.

⁵⁶ Krug E., Dahlberg, L., Mercy, J.a., Zwi, A.B., Lozano, R. "World Report of Violence and Health". Geneva, Switzerland: The World Health Organization, 2002.

ii) Engage men and boys in prevention efforts⁵⁷

a) Lessons learned

In recent years a focus on including men and boys in prevention activities has generated some interesting approaches including those by Sonke Gender Justice, *Instituto Promundo*, and Stepping Stones.

In South Africa and Brazil, where communities live under insecure conditions due to high rates of violent criminality, Stepping Stones uses participatory learning approaches to build knowledge of sexual health, communication skills and awareness of risks and consequences of risky behaviour in HIV prevention programmes. It uses role-play, drama, and critical reflection exercises with the aim of improving sexual health through more equitable gender relations and better communication between partners. This technique was originally developed in Uganda but has been employed in over 40 countries and adapted to 17 settings over the last decade. In follow-up at two years, men who participated in the intervention reported fewer sexual partners, higher condom use, less transactional sex, less substance abuse and less perpetration of intimate partner violence. The results indicate that Stepping Stones was successful in changing a range of different men's behaviours in a rural non-conflict setting.⁵⁸

The gender equitable norms and behaviour in men (GEM) scale developed by *Instituto Promundo* can also be useful for assessing men's attitudes and measuring changes in attitudes. The GEM scale is based on conducting random sample testing of men's attitudes through a set of specific questions that include a mix of affirming traditional patriarchal beliefs and more gender equitable beliefs.⁵⁹

b) Further research/Next steps

- Review existing research on working with men and boys to determine how it might be applied in the context of NSAG, particularly ways of targeting men and boys prior to their recruitment into NSAGs. As explained in unpublished work by Amelia Hoover Green, undergoing socialization in to the military or armed groups involves habituating new recruits to violence and severing ties to civilian life in order to make them more suited to combat and using violence.⁶⁰
- Approach the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to discuss their programs in the DRC that target men and boys for sexual violence prevention activities, based on changing perceptions and behavioural norms.

⁵⁷ This could easily fall under the community level.

⁵⁸ See Pulerwitz J, Barker G, Segundo M., "Promoting Healthy Relationships and HIV/STI Prevention for Young Men: Positive Findings from an Intervention Study in Brazil. Horizons Research Update". Washington, DC: Population Council, 2004. See also Rachel Jewkes, Mzikazi Nduna, Jonathan Levin, Nwabisa Jama, Kristin Dunkle, Kate Wood, Mary Koss, Adrian Puren, and Nata Duvvury "Evaluation of Stepping Stones: A Gender Transformative HIV Prevention Intervention", South African Medical Research Council Policy Brief, March, 2007.

⁵⁹ Pulerwitz, Julie and Gary Barker. 2008. "Measuring attitudes toward gender norms among young men in Brazil: Development and psychometric evaluation of the GEM Scale," *Men and Masculinities* 10: 322-338. See also <http://www.popcouncil.org/Horizons/ORToolkit/toolkit/gem1.htm>.

⁶⁰ Amelia Hoover Green, unpublished chapter "A Theory of Controlled Violence," June 2010.

4. NEXT STEPS FOR ADDRESSING NSAG-RELATED RISK FACTORS

Given the scope of this initiative, it is not feasible to develop tools and engage in further research on all of the areas detailed in Section 3. While recommendations such as working on SSR or creating early warning systems may be priorities for certain agencies based on their mandates, resources and capacities, they may not be areas of focus for UNICEF or OCHA. One of UNICEF's major areas of added value is addressing some of the risks articulated in section 2d through the social norms approach.

For example, UNICEF's approach to social norms recognizes that it is insufficient to focus exclusively on changing an individual NSAG group member's knowledge, attitudes and practices. The Ecological Model helps us better organize and think through how the use of sexual violence by NSAGs is supported – explicitly and implicitly – by social expectations that are held in place by rewards and punishments at the individual, relationship and social network levels. However, we need to push this model further. On each level, the social norms associated with NSAGs condition, and likely dictate, the expectations and behaviours of individuals within the NSAG, of the NSAG as a whole, and of the broader society that surrounds the group. Given that social norms are primarily the result of social interactions, when targeting NSAGs, it is important to recognize that the relevant interactions are not just those with individual NSAG members, but also among the people that surround the NSAG or whose actions affect the NSAG, directly or indirectly.

When individuals face new situations, they follow scripts based on what they have learned and experienced when encountering similar situations in the past. A NSAG's script is dictated by individual and collective experiences. The knowledge that NSAG members have is from having directly encountered a similar situation in the past, as well as from having heard about it, read about it, or witnessed it first-hand.⁶¹ Individuals have multiple scripts and multiple core beliefs that may vary dramatically across group members depending on their individual experiences and the context in which they live. These scripts are further dictated by cues or factors that could also be changed if initiatives are implemented to strategically target individual NSAG members, the NSAG as a whole, and the broader environment in which they live and operate.

Our increasing understanding of what social norms are, how they operate and how they evolve is creating new perspectives for refining programmes and policies to improve the lives of children and women, particularly in the context of behaviours that cannot be easily addressed by technological or legislative solutions. These lessons can and should be applied to efforts aimed at preventing the use of sexual violence by state and non-state armed groups.

⁶¹ See Bicchieri, 2006.

Annex A: Literature Review

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Behaviour Change	Tools for Behavior Change Communication	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health	2008			This report provides tools that are meant to help in planning and developing a behavior change communication (BCC) program. GBV Prevention practitioners may adapt some of these tools for their own programs.
Best practices - prevention	Addressing Gender-Based Violence in the Latin American and Caribbean Region: A Critical Review of Interventions.	Morrison, Andrew, Ellsberg, M. and S. Bott	2004	World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3438, October 2004.		saved - critical review of interventions
Best practices - prevention	"Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC: Towards a Comprehensive Approach?"	Solhjell, Randi	2009	NUPI Report. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.	http://www.nupi.no/Publications/Books-and-reports/2009/Combating-Sexual-Violence-in-the-DRC.-Towards-a-Comprehensive-Approach	
Best practices - prevention	Report Describing Projects Designed to Prevent First-Time Male Perpetration of Sexual Violence (Updated)	Clinton-Sherrod, Monique, et al.	2008	Originally developed in September 2002 by RTI International and updated between April and September 2008.	http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/reports/report-describing-projects-designed-prevent-first-time-male-perpetration-sexual	Jeanne docs
Best practices - prevention	Intersections of Sexual and Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS: Case Studies in the DRC, Liberia, Uganda and Colombia.	Michels, An		For World Food Program.	http://www.aidsandemergencies.org/cms/documents/GBV_WFP_SGBV_HIV_AIDS_report.pdf	Contains good practices and programming options.
Bystanders	Engaging Bystanders in Sexual Violence Prevention	Tabachnick, Joan	2008	National Sexual Violence Research Center.		Jeanne folder

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Community mobilization	Approaching old problems in new ways: community mobilisation as a primary prevention strategy to combat violence against women.	Michau, Lori	2007	<i>Gender & Development</i> 1.		Jeanne folder
Community mobilization	Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence: a Resource Guide for Organizations in East and Southern Africa.	Michau, L. and D. Naker	2003	Nairobi: Raising Voices.		Jeanne folder
Community mobilization	Tools Together Now! 100 participatory tools to mobilise communities for HIV/AIDS	International HIV/AIDS Alliance	2006			Jeanne folder
Community mobilization	All Together Now! Community mobilisation for HIV/Aids.	International HIV/AIDS Alliance	2006			Jeanne folder
Community mobilization	“Before We Were Sleeping, Now We Are Awake:’ Preliminary Evaluation of the Stepping Stones Sexual Health Programme in the Gambia.”	Paine, K. et al.	2002	<i>African Journal of AIDS Research</i> 1(1): 41-52.		
Community mobilization	“Impact Assessment. Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence.”	Raising Voices	2003	Kampala, Uganda.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Community mobilization	HIV & GBV Prevention Package for Community Based Volunteers (CBVs)	Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAFAIDS)	2010		http://www.safaids.net/content/hiv-gbv-prevention-package-community-based-volunteers-cbvs-safaids-2010	
Conflict Prevention	Conflict Prevention: Concepts and Challenges	Melander, Erik and Claire Pigache				Jeanne docs
Conflict Prevention	The Other Side of Gender: Including Masculinity Concerns in Conflict and Peacebuilding	Sudhakar, Nina and Kathleen Kuehnast	2011	United States Institute of Peace. PeaceBrief.		Jeanne docs
Education	"Addressing Violence Against Women Within the Education Sector."	World Bank			http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDE R/Resources/Education.pdf	
Education	Don't Forget Us: The Education and Gender-Based Violence Protection Needs of Adolescent Girls from Darfur in Chad.	Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children	2005		www.womencommission.org	
Education	<i>DOORWAYS</i> Training Manuals. On School-Related Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response	USAID			http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/doorways.html	Doorways is a set of three manuals designed for teachers, students and volunteer community counselors. Together these individuals can create a critical mass that brings about transformative, lasting change in both the classroom and larger community. Working at the community level is central to making schools safer and the Doorways program can be integrated into any comprehensive national or local plan to reduce gender-based violence.

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Education	Safe Schools and Learning Environments: Suggested Activities, Indicators and Key Steps, Actions to Remember. A Guide.	UNHCR	2007		http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?docid=469200e82	
Education	Call to Action. Best Practices - Violence Free Zone: End School-Related Violence, Prevent HIV/AIDS.	Nick Salter and Lisa Schechtman, Global AIDS Alliance	2007		http://www.ineesite.org/toolkit/INEEcms/uploads/1041/Best_Practices_Violence_Free_Zone.PDF	Includes Best Practices
Education	Eliminating the Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Girls in Refugee Schools in West Africa: Introducing Femal Classroom Assistants.	Kirk, J. and R. Winthrop	2006	In F. Leach and C. Mitchell (eds). <i>Combating Gender Violence in and around Schools</i> . Trentham Books: 207-215.		
Education	Preventing and Responding to Gender Based Violence In and Through Education	INEE Gender Task Team	2006		http://ineesite.org/toolkit/INEEcms/uploads/1113/Preventing_and_Responding_to_GBV.pdf	
Education	Barriers and Bridges; Access to Education for Internally Displaced Children.	Mooney, Erin and Colleen French	2005		http://www.brookings.edu/fp/projects/idp/20050111_mooney.pdf	
Food	Beyond Relief. Food security in Protracted Crises.	Alinovi, L., Hemrich, G. and L. Russo (eds)	2008	Rugby, U.K.: FAO and Practical Action Publishing.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Fuel	"Fuel Provision and Gender-Based Violence: Fuel-efficiency as a prevention strategy – a desk review undertaken for UNIFEM Governance, Peace, and Security."	Ziebell, Stephanie	2005	UNIFEM.		
Fuel	Fuel-Efficient Stove Programs in Humanitarian Settings: An Implementer's Toolkit	USAID	2010			
Fuel	Beyond Firewood: Fuel Alternatives and Protection Strategies for Displaced Women and Girls.	Women's Refugee Commission (formerly Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children)	2006	New York.		
Fuel	"Sexual violence during firewood collection: income-generation as protection in displaced settings."	Chynoweth, Sarah and Erin Patrick	2006	From Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, "Reproductive Health Program Trip Report to Darfur, Sudan April 2006," not published.		
Fuel	Decision Tree Diagrams on Factors Affecting Choice of Fuel Strategy in Humanitarian Settings.	IASC Task Force on Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings	2009	Version 1.1, 2009.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
General: SV and conflict	"Gender-Based Violence in Populations Affected by Armed Conflict."	The Gender-Based Violence Global Technical Support Project	2002	Arlington, Virginia: RHRC Consortium/JSI Research & Training Institute.		
General: SV and conflict	Violence against women during the Liberian civil conflict.	Swiss S., Jennings, P.J., Aryee, G. V. et al.	1998	<i>JAMA</i> 279(8): 625-629.		
General: SV and conflict	Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century	Kuehnast, Kathleen, de Jonge Oudraat, Chantal and Helga Hernes	2011	United States Institute of Peace.		The volume takes stock of the current state of knowledge on women, peace and security issues and offers steps to ensure that women are protected, counted, and engaged, during and after conflict.
General: SV and conflict	Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones from the Ancient World to the Era of Human Rights	Heineman, Elizabeth D. (ed.)	2011	A volume in the Pennsylvania Studies in Human Rights Series.	http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/series/PSHR.html	
General: SV and conflict	Sexual violence in conflict: A problematic international discourse	Ayiera, Eve	n.d.	<i>Feminist Africa</i> 14: 7-20.	http://www.feministafri.ca.org/uploads/File/issue_14/3.%20FA%2014%20-%20Feature%20Article%20Eva%20Ayiera.pdf	
General: SV and conflict	"Explaining Sexual Violence During Civil Wars"	Cohen, Dara K.	2010	Unpublished PhD dissertation, Stanford University.		

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General: SV and conflict	Sexual Violence Against Women And Children In Armed Conflict	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Program	2008	Parliamentary Hearing At The United Nations New York, 20-21 November 2008 Background Document: Session I.	http://www.ipu.org/splz-e/unga08/s2.pdf	recommendations for addressing SV
General: SV and conflict	"Prevalence of War-Related Sexual Violence and Other Human Rights Abuses Among Internally Displaced Persons in Sierra Leone."	Amowitz, L., Reis, C., Hare Lyons, K. et al.	2002	<i>JAMA</i> 287: 513-521.	http://clg.portalxm.com/library/keytext.cfm?keytext_id=148	
General: SV and conflict	Sexual Violence in African Conflicts	Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)	2011	CSCW Policy Brief.		Jeanne docs
General: SV and conflict	Sexual Violence in African Conflicts	Arieff, Alexis	2009	Congressional Research Service.		Jeanne folder
General: SV and conflict	Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources.	Ward, Jeanne and M. Marsh, M.	2006	A Briefing Paper Prepared for UNFPA for the Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond. 21-23 June 2006, Brussels (Belgium).		

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General: SV and conflict	Gender Based Violence	Terry, Geraldine and Joanna Hoare (eds)	2007	Oxfam UK.	http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/downloads/WIGAD-GBV_book.pdf	This book brings together some of the most interesting and innovative work being done to tackle gender-based violence in various sectors, world regions, and socio-political contexts. Articles cover a wide range of manifestations of gender-based violence, including femicide, or the murder of women because they are women, domestic and sexual violence, female genital mutilation or cutting, the sexual exploitation of girls at school, and trafficking for prostitution. The case studies are drawn from South and East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Central America, and a detailed list of resources completes the volume. This collection of articles will be useful to development and humanitarian practitioners, policy makers, and academics, including both gender specialists and non-gender specialists alike.
General: SV and conflict	Preventing Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence against Women. Taking action and generating evidence.	WHO	2010			Jeanne folder
Livelihoods	Better land access for the rural poor: Lessons from experience and challenges ahead	IIED and FAO	2006			This paper reviews recent policy and practice to improve land access for poorer groups. It examines shifting approaches to land reform, different means to secure land rights and to achieve more equitable land distribution, the particular vulnerability of certain groups to losing their land rights, and the need to address land rights within conflict resolution and peace building. It concludes with broad

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						recommendations for protecting land rights of poorer and more vulnerable groups. It focuses on Africa, Latin America and Asia, while also referring to experience from Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.
Livelihoods	Earning Money/Staying Safe: The Links Between Making a Living and Sexual Violence for Refugee Women in Cairo.	Women's Refugee Commission	2009	Field mission to Cairo, Egypt July 20-26, 2008.	www.womensrefugeecommission.org/	
Livelihoods	Peril or Protection: The Link Between Livelihoods and Gender-based Violence in Displacement Settings	Women's Refugee Commission	2009	NY, NY: Women's Refugee Commission.		Due to infrequent program evaluations, only a weak evidence base exists linking women's increased economic opportunities and a reduction in gender-based violence in contexts of displacement. Most research conducted in this area has been in the development context and has focused almost exclusively on domestic violence.
Livelihoods	Women's Refugee Commission. Building Livelihoods: A Field Manual for Practitioners in Humanitarian Settings.	Women's Refugee Commission			http://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/docs/livelihoods_manual.pdf	
Livelihoods	"Men's Violence against women in rural Bangladesh: undermined or exacerbated by microcredit programmes?"	Schuler, Sidney et al.	1998	<i>Development in Practice</i> 8(2).	oxfam.org.uk/oxfam/display.asp?K=002J0254	

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Livelihoods	“Understanding the Impact of a Microfinance-Based Intervention on Women’s Empowerment and the Reduction of Intimate Partner Violence in South Africa.”	Kim, Julia et al.	2007	<i>American Journal of Public Health</i> 9.		
Livelihoods	Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) and Gender-based violence (GBV) Pilot Project. Makamba, Burundi.	International Rescue Committee	2008	Final Report.		
Livelihoods	Guidance note - Gender-based violence and livelihood interventions : Focus on populations of humanitarian concern in the context of HIV and AIDS	FAO	2010			This Guidance Note provides an overview of the complex interactions between GBV, HIV and AIDS and rural livelihoods, based on the available literature and findings from FAO field studies in Kenya and Uganda. The studies, conducted in humanitarian settings, focused mainly on the relationships between these issues, and on identifying the appropriate livelihood strategies to mitigate and prevent GBV, and strengthen people’s resilience. It also gives information on how to make livelihood interventions in the agricultural sector relevant to the realities of GBV and commercial sex, and thus enhance the effectiveness of the programmatic response to both food and livelihoods insecurity and GBV, in the context of humanitarian crises and HIV.
Livelihoods	“Economic Security and SGBV Prevention: Exploring the Relationship between the Two.”	DFID		Consolidated response to the discussion topic.		

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Livelihoods	Livelihood interventions in Conflict-Affected Areas: Dilemmas & Lessons Learned.	Feinstein International Famine Center	2003	Sackler Center for Health Communications Tufts University, March 6-7, Report and Summary of workshop Proceedings.		
Livelihoods	Livelihoods: promoting economic opportunities for refugee women and youth.	Women's Commission for Refugee Women & Children				
Livelihoods	"Links between livelihoods and conflict"	USAID		Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation, Washington, DC 20523.	http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/COMM_Livelihoods_and_Conflict_Dec_2005.pdf .	
Livelihoods	Rural women producers and cooperatives in conflicts settings in the Arab States	Esim, Simel and Mansour Omeira	2009	Paper presented at the FAO-IFAD-ILO Workshop on Gaps, Trends and Current Research in Gender Dimensions of Agricultural and Rural Employment: Differentiated Pathways out of Poverty.	http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Papers/25_March/Esim_Fin.pdf	
Men and Boys	Engaging Boys and Men in GBV Prevention and Reproductive Health in Conflict and Emergency-Response Settings	Acquire Project, USAID	2008	A Workshop Module.	http://www.rhrc.org/resources/Conflict%20Manual_CARE_for%20web.pdf	

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Men and Boys	Women and Men...Hand in Hand Against Violence. Strategies and approaches of working with men and boys for ending violence against women	Oxfam GB and KAFA	2011		http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/learning/gender/women-men-against-violence.html (ENG); http://www.kafa.org.lb/StudiesPublicationPDF/PRpdf18.pdf (Arabic)	
Men and Boys	Engaging Men in Ending Gender-Based Violence in Liberia. Case Study and Promising Practices: Male Involvement Project – Year One. Draft.	Men's Resources International		For IRC Liberia.	http://www.mensresourcesinternational.org	
Men and Boys	Ending Violence Against Women in Easter Congo: Preparing Men to Advocate for Women's Rights.	Women for Women International	2007			Jeanne folder
Men and Boys	Working with Men and Boys. Emerging strategies from across Africa to address Gender-based Violence and HIV/AIDS.	Stem, O., Peacock, D. and H. Alexander (eds.).	2009	Produced by Sonke Gender Justice Network and the MenEngage Network.		Jeanne folder
Men and boys	Engaging Boys and Men in GBV Prevention and Reproductive Health in Conflict and Emergency-Response Settings: A Workshop Module	CARE and EngenderHealth	2009			A training guide for a 2-day skill-building workshop to introduce the topic of engaging boys and men in RH in conflict and emergency-response settings. The module includes a facilitator's guide, handouts, slides for presentations, and participant resources for additional reading. The module is intended for personnel working in conflict and other emergency-response settings. This module is appropriate for staff that have had some

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						training in gender, GBV prevention, and reproductive health.
Men and boys	Engaging Men and Boys in Refugee Settings to Address Sexual and Gender Based Violence	Women's Refugee Commission, UNHCR, Sonke Gender Justice Network	2008			A report from a workshop held in Cape Town, South Africa in September 2008, with 3 main objectives; a) Awareness raising for UNHCR staff, people of concern and NGO partners on addressing masculinities. b) Skills building for UNHCR staff, people of concern and NGO partners on how to integrate masculinities into programs to address SGBV and promote gender equality. c) Development of a critical mass of trainers to undertake training on masculinities throughout the region.
Men and boys	Men and the Prevention of Gender-based Violence: A Conceptual Framework for Policy Change	Partners4Prevention		http://www.partners4prevention.org/resources		
Men and boys	"Envisioning a Regional Curriculum: Working with Boys and Men for Gender-based Violence Prevention"	Partners4Prevention		http://www.partners4prevention.org/resources		East and Southeast Asia (not conflict necessarily)
Motivations	Confronting Rape as a Weapon of War. Will a New UN Campaign Have Any Impact?		2010	<i>Global Researcher</i> 4 (5): 105-130.		Issue has numerous articles related to the title.
Motivations	Understanding Masculinities: A Formative Research on Masculinities and Gender-based	Partners4Prevention		http://www.partners4prevention.org/resources		

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	Violence in Pakistan					
Motivations	Masculinity and Civil Wars in Africa - New Approaches to Overcoming Sexual Violence in War	GTZ	2009	Issue Brief.	http://www.xyonline.net/content/masculinity-and-civil-wars-africa---new-approaches-overcoming-sexual-violence-war	Jeanne docs
Motivations	Examining Sexual Violence in the Military Within the Context of Eritrean Asylum Claims Presented in Norway	Bailliet, Cecilia M.	2007	Oxford University Press.	http://www.jus.uio.no/iur/english/people/aca/ceciliab/dokumenter/II/RL%20Bailliet%20Examining%20Sexual%20Violence.pdf	This article discusses claims presented in Norway by Eritrean female soldiers claiming risk of persecution in the form of SV, rape or torture within the military.
Motivations	Tomorrow's Players Under Occupation: An Analysis of the Association of Political Violence With Psychological Functioning and Domestic Violence, Among Palestinian Youth	Al-Krenaw, i A., Graham, J.R. and M.A. Sehwal	2007	<i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i> 77(3): 427-433.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17696671	
Motivations	Causes of Sexual Violence During Civil War: Cross-National Evidence (1980-2009)	Cohen, D.	2011	Prepared for the Minnesota International Relations Colloquium.		Jeanne docs
Motivations	"Sexual Violence Prevention and Response for Women, Adolescents and Children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo."	UNFPA				

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Motivations	Rape in War: Challenging the Tradition of Impunity	Thomas, Dorothy Q. and Regan E. Ralph	1994	<i>SAIS Review</i> : 81-99.	http://www.law-lib.utoronto.ca/diana/wlrr/cfsearch_display_details.cfm?ID=273&sister=utl&subjectid=10&type=articles&searchstring=10	
Motivations	Use of Sexual Violence in Conflict: Identifying Research Priorities to Inform More Effective Interventions	OCHA	2008	Meeting Report, Use of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Identifying Gaps in Research to Inform More Effective Interventions. OCHA Research Meeting.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Sexual Violence during War: Variation and Accountability."	Wood, Elisabeth Jean	2010	In Alette Smeulers (ed). <i>Collective Violence and International Criminal Justice: an Interdisciplinary Approach</i> . Antwerp: Intersentia.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Sexual Violence during War: Toward an Understanding of Variation."	Wood, Elisabeth Jean	2008	In Ian Shapiro, Stathis Kalyvas and Tarek Masoud (eds.). <i>Order, Conflict, and Violence</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Sexual Violence and War: Mapping Out a Complex Relationship."	Skjelsbaek, Inger	2001	<i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 7(2): 211-237.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Who Is to Blame? Rape of Hindu-Muslim Women in Interethnic Violence in India."	Murthi, Meera	2009	<i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i> 33: 453-462.	http://pwq.sagepub.com/content/33/4/453.abstract	
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Armed groups and sexual violence: when is wartime rape rare?"	Wood, Elisabeth Jean	2009	<i>Politics and Society</i> 37(1): 131-161.	http://pas.sagepub.com/content/37/1/131.abstract	
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Sexual Violence as Political Terror."	Sharlach, Lisa Boswell	1998	Ph.D. diss., University of California.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	"The second front: The logic of sexual violence in wars."	Seifert, R.	1996	<i>Women's Studies International Forum</i> 19: 35-43.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	Rape Warfare: Sexual Violence as a Systematic Weapon of War."	Scott, N.R.	2010	<i>American Journal of Scientific Research</i> 9: 23-29.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	Sexual Violence As A Weapon Of War In International Humanitarian Law	Park, Jennifer	2007	<i>International Public Policy Review</i> 3: 13-18.	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ippr/journal/downloads/vol3-1/Park.pdf	
Motivations for SV in conflict	The Nature, Scope and Motivation for Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys in Conflict	OCHA	2008	Discussion Paper 2, Use of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Identifying Gaps in Research to Inform More Effective Interventions. OCHA Research Meeting.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Motivations for SV in conflict	Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Understanding the Motivations	OCHA	2008	Discussion Paper 1, Use of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Identifying Gaps in Research to Inform More Effective Interventions. OCHA Research Meeting.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	Rape in War: Motives of Militia in DRC	Kelly, Jocelyn	2010	United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 243.	http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR243Kelly.pdf	
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Rape for ethnic cleansing."	Hussain, R.	2010	Altmuslimah.	www.altmuslimah.com/a/b/gva/3535/	
Motivations for SV in conflict	Association between exposure to political violence and intimate-partner violence in the occupied Palestinian territory: a cross-sectional study.	Clark, C.J., Everson-Rose, S.A., Suglia, S.F., Btoush, R., Alonso, A. and M.M. Haj-Yahia	2010	<i>Lancet</i> 375: 310-316.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	Becoming Abject: Rape as a Weapon of War	Diken, Bülent	2005	<i>Body & Society</i> (11): 111-128.	http://bod.sagepub.com/content/11/1/111.abstract	
Motivations for SV in conflict	Soldiers Who Rape, Commanders Who Condone: Sexual Violence and Military Reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Human Rights Watch	2009			

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Motivations for SV in conflict	Rape in War: Motives of Militia in DRC	Kelly, Jocelyn		United States Institute of Peace. Special Report.		Jeanne docs
Motivations for SV in conflict	"Variations in Sexual Violence in War."	Wood, Elisabeth Jean	2006	Politics & Society 34 (3), September: 307-341.		
Motivations for SV in conflict	Sudan, Darfur: Rape as a Weapon of War: Sexual Violence and Its Consequences.	Amnesty International	2004	London: AFR 54/076/04.	http://clg.portalxm.com/library/keytext.cfm?keytext_id=138	
Motivations for SV in conflict	Sexual violence: weapon of war, impediment to peace.	Refugee Studies Centre and UNFPA	2007	<i>Forced Migration Review</i> 27.		
Peacekeeping	Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence – An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice	UNIFEM, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	2010		http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/Analytical_Inventory_of_Peacekeeping_Practice_online.pdf	best practices and emerging elements for a more effective response by peacekeepers to women's security concerns. the document catalogues direct and indirect efforts to combat sexual violence during and in the wake of war. The inventory represents the first-ever review of efforts by uniformed peacekeepers to prevent, deter and respond to widespread and systematic sexual violence, and is part of a broader agenda to improve their capacities to protect civilians.

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Police	Silva Cruz, Francisco. 1997. "Manual de procedimiento policial en casos de violencia doméstica en Honduras."	Cruz, S.	1997	San José, Costa Rica: ILANUD.		This is apparently a good example of working with police to sensitize on GBV: Examples of in-service training include IDB initiatives to train the Surinamese police and all the police forces of the English-Speaking Caribbean in the area of family violence (undertaken in partnership with the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police) and, as well as the development by the United Nations' Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Offender Treatment (ILANUD) of a procedural manual and accompanying in-service training to improve the Honduran police's ability to deal with family violence
Programming	"Training Manual, Facilitator's Guide – Interagency & Multisectoral Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence in Populations Affected by Armed Conflict."	Vann, Beth	2004	Arlington, Virginia: GBV Global Technical Support Project, JSI Research & Training Institute and RHRC Consortium.		
Programming	A Guide to Programming Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Activities	USAID	2009	Draft.	http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAD0561.pdf	Short section on humanitarian assistance
Programming	Women and Conflict. An Introductory Guide for Programming	USAID	2007		http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/cmm_women_and_conflict_toolkit_december_2006.pdf	

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Programming	Interventions in Humanitarian Settings: Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies (Field Test Version)."	Inter-agency Standing Committee	2005	Geneva: IASC.		
Programming	"Gender-Based Violence Legal Aid: A Participatory Tool Kit."	American Refugee Committee International	2005	<i>In Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Settings</i> . Minneapolis, MN: ARC International.		
Programming	Programming to Address Violence Against Women – 8 case studies, volume 2	UNFPA	2008		http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2009/violence.pdf	This is the second volume in a series that documents best practices in preventing and responding to violence against women. These eight case studies feature initiatives from Algeria, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, implemented by governments and other partners with support from UNFPA. They can inform efforts on ending violence against women, which is both a human rights violation and a public health concern
Programming	Ending Violence Against Women. Programming for Prevention, Protection and Care	UNFPA	2007			This handbook, intended primarily for development practitioners, provides practical points to consider when designing and implementing projects addressing violence against women. It is a collection of good practices drawn from ten case studies described in a complementary volume "Programming to Address Violence Against Women". The approaches are based on an appreciation of culture and the role it plays in this issue.

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Programming	Guidelines on Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings.	IASC	2005			
Programming	Facilitator's Guide: Training Manual for Multisectoral and Interagency Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence	JSI and RHRC	2004			The interactive and flexible curriculum in this training manual covers basic information about gender, gender-based violence, and the recommended standards for prevention and and response to GBV in populations affected by armed conflict. Individual training modules with step by step guidance and instructions for facilitators/trainers. The goal of this manual is to support efforts around the globe to protect women and children in populations affected by armed conflict, and strengthen action to address gender-based violence in field settings
Refugees	"Supporting Refugee Communities in Prevention & Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Participatory Planning Workshop."	UNHCR and Implementing Partners	1999	Draft for UNHCR Community Services Review.		
Refugees	"How To Guide: Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations, Building a Team Approach to the Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence, Report of a Technical Mission."	UNHCR	1998	Kigoma, Tanzania: UNHCR.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Refugees	“Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations – Inter-agency Lessons Learned Conference Proceedings.”	UNHCR	2001	Geneva, Switzerland: UNHCR.		
Refugees	Sexual and GBV Against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response.	UNHCR	2003	Geneva: UNHCR.		
Refugees	“Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons – Guidelines for Prevention and Response.”	UNHCR	2003			
Refugees	UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls.	UNHCR	2008			UNHCR’s updated guidance on refugee women in the UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls in January 2008. The handbook includes principles and practices for gender equality, prevention and response to GBV, and working with men and boys; broader protection responses covering registration, documentation, participation, durable solutions, the administration of justice, health, education, shelter, and livelihoods; and the international and regional legal frameworks that underpin women’s and refugees’ rights.

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Refugees	"Checklist for Action: Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Displaced Settings, Adapted from a checklist developed by UNHCR, Geneva, 2003."	The Gender-Based Violence Global Technical Support Project	2003	Arlington, Virginia: RHRC Consortium/JSI Research & Training Institute.		
Refugees	"Synopsis, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response (UNHCR: May 2003)."	The Gender-Based Violence Global Technical Support Project	2004	Arlington, Virginia: RHRC Consortium/JSI Research & Training Institute.		
Refugees	Working Paper on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Violence against Women Displaced by Conflict.	Steinberg, D.	2010	For International Crisis Group.	http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/commentary/working-paper-on-preventing-and-responding-to-sexual-violence-against-women-displaced-by-conflict.aspx	
Refugees	From Asylum to Protection: Ensuring the Effective Protection of Refugee Women at Risk.	Pittaway, E. and L. Bartolomei	2004	Centre for Refugee Research, University of New South Wales. Draft.		
Refugees	Matrix on Agency Roles and Responsibilities for Ensuring a Coordinated, Multi-Sectoral Fuel Strategy in Humanitarian Settings.	IASC Task Force on Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings	2009	Version 1.1, 2009.		

Topic	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citation	Location	Notes
Refugees	Evaluation of UNHCR's Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Situations of Forced Displacement.	UNHCR	2008	PDES/2008/08, Geneva.		
Refugees	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response.	UNHCR	2003			
Refugees	<i>If Not Now, When? Addressing Gender-based Violence in Refugee, Internally Displaced, and Post-conflict Settings.</i>	Ward, J.	2002	The Reproductive Health for Refugee Consortium.		
Refugees	Displaced Women and Girls At Risk: Risk Factors, Protection Solutions and Resource Tools.	Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children	2006	NY, NY: Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children.		
Risks	Militarization and Violence Against Women in Conflict Zones in the Middle East: A Palestinian Case-Study	Shalhoub-Kevorkian, N.	2009	Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.		
Risks	War Rape: New Conceptualizations and Responses	Farwell, Nancy	2004	<i>Affilia</i> 19: 389-403.	http://aff.sagepub.com/content/19/4/389.abstract	
Risks	Wartime Sexual Violence: Assessing a Human Security Response to War-Affected Girls in Sierra Leone	Denov, Myriam S.	2006	<i>Security Dialogue</i> 37: 319-342.	http://sdi.sagepub.com/content/37/3/319.abstract	

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Risks	Violence Against Women in the Context of War: Experiences of Shi'i Women and Palestinian Refugee Women in Lebanon.	Holt, M.	2010	Montecatini Terme, Italy: 11th Mediterranean Research Meeting; 24-27.		
Risks	Characterizing Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Profiles of Violence, Community Responses, and Implications for the Protection of Women	Harvard Humanitarian Initiative	2009	Final Report of the Open Society Institute.		Jeanne docs
Social Norms	Social Norms Marketing to Reduce Gender-Based Violence	Levy Paluck, E. and Laurie Ball	2010	IRC Policy Brief.		Jeanne docs
Social Norms	Social Norms Marketing aimed at Gender-Based Violence. A literature review and critical assessment	Levy Paluck, E. et al.	2010	IRC Policy Brief.		Jeanne docs
Social norms - media	Making a Difference: Strategic Communications to End Violence against Women.	Drezin, Jenny and Megan Lloyd Laney	2003	New York: UNIFEM.	http://www.unifem.org/materials/item_detail.php?ProductID=6	Is this too old?
Social norms - media	Picturing a Life Free of Violence: Media and Communications Strategies to End Violence against Women.	Drezin, Jenny	2001	New York: UNIFEM.	http://www.unifem.org/materials/item_detail.php?ProductID=8	Is this too old?
	Gender and Security Sector Reform "Examples from the Ground"	DCAF	2011		http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Publication-Detail?lng=en&id=128507	

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