

SR 1325 Rehabilitation and reintegration for survivors of Gender Based Violence



Resolution 1325 Women Peace and Security

20th Anniversary,
Thursday 12th November 2020



Resolution 1325 - Women Peace and Security 20th Anniversary

Webinar

Security Resolution 1325 as a possible platform to approach Gender based violence in conflict - training, assistance and care.

Thursday 12 November

09:30 -10:30 am



Nora Sveaass

Clinical Psychologist and Professor at UiO, Head of the board of MHHRI and Vice-Chairperson UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture.



Elisabeth Ng Langdal

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Sexualised Gender-Based Violence in war and conflict

- 35% of all women in the world experience some form of gender-based violence
- 70% of all women in war and conflict, experience one or more types of gender-based violence
- Women with disabilities are two to four times more vulnerable than women in general
- 50% of those who have experienced abuse are 15 years of age or younger
- Greater risk of abuse during migration

What did we know about sexual gender-based violence in war and conflict before 1990



- It was under reported
- In most cases, abusers were not convicted
- It happened in most wars
- It was not considered politically relevant until the wars of the 1990s
- It happens for different political reasons in different wars
- It was non-systematic research

Changes in the 1990ies



The war in Bosnia-Hercegovina 1992 – 1995

- Immense documentation
- A conflict next door
- Estimates between 11000- 60000 victims of sexual gender-based violence

Massacres spreading in Rwanda

Thousands flee homes

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Ethnic massacres have spread throughout Rwanda, and aid officials reported Monday that tens of thousands of people have been killed and hundreds of thousands uprooted from homes.

The situation is catastrophic in Kigali but in the south, said Jean-Luc Kambanda, spokesman for the Interim Government of Rwanda.

Rebels blew up a government radio station in Kigali that had incited Hutus to slaughter Tutsis, Kabia said.

An official of the Interim Government said Monday that the rebels have stopped gangs from killing Tutsis in areas it controls.

A Ghanaian peacekeeper was shot in cross-fire near Kigali airport Sunday and was evacuated with serious leg wounds, said Abdul Kabia, executive director of the U.N. force in Rwanda.



The genocide in Rwanda in 1994

- Immense documentation
- 100 days of extreme violence
- Estimate between 250,000 - 500,00 victims of sexual gender-based violence



The changes in the 90 paved way for new thinking

- More attention and more documentation
- New conceptualizations and narratives about war
- New preparedness to deal with sexual abuse in war

Important UN resolutions adopted in the UN

Resolution 1325 (2000)

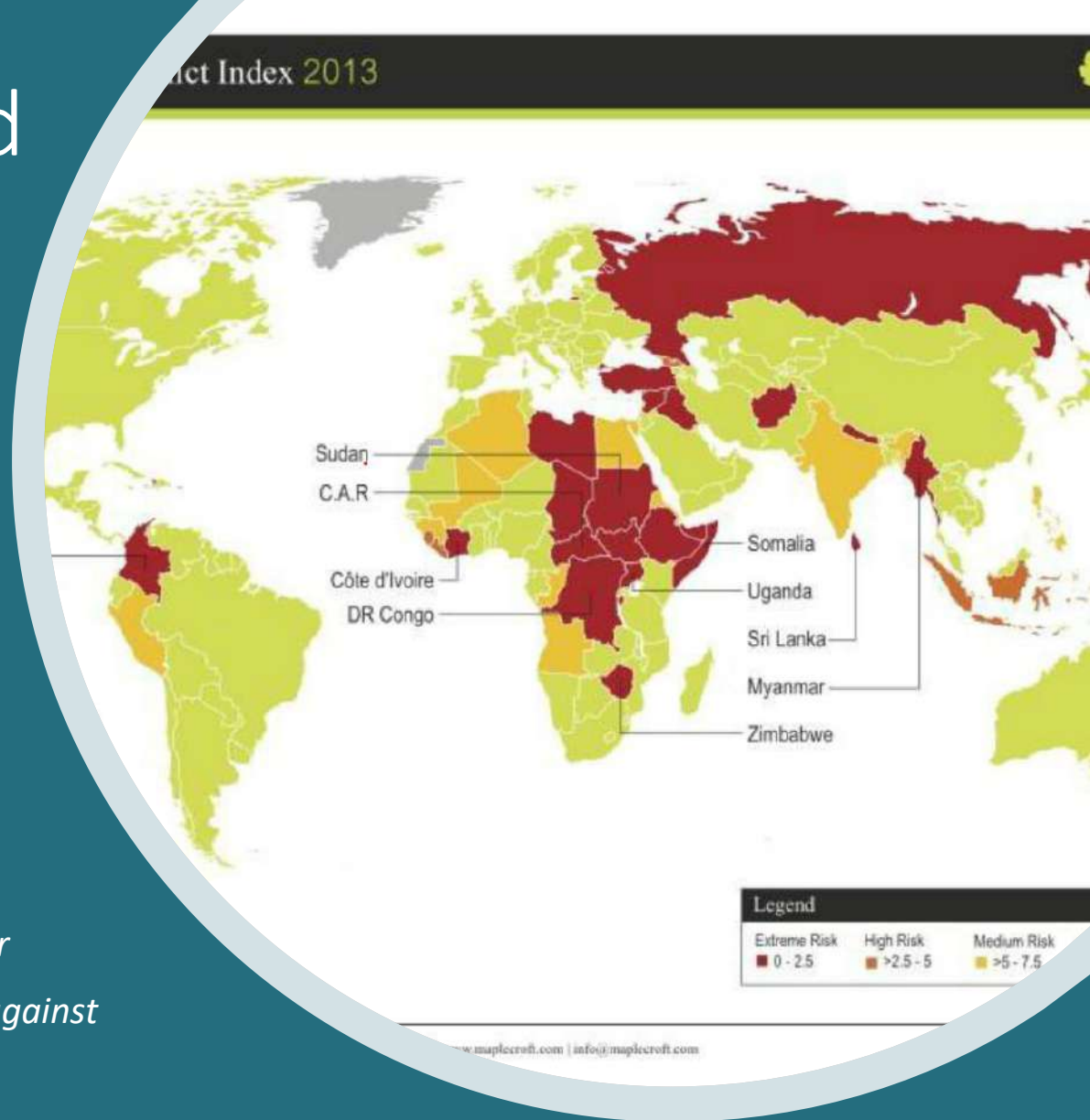
- *For the first time, women's security is considered relevant to international peace and security by the UN Security Council*
- *Protection of women against sexual and gender-based violence*

Resolution 1820 (2008)

- *Recognizes sexualized violence in conflict as a weapon and tactic in war*
- *Recognizes that sexual violence can constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity*

Resolution 1888 (2009)

- *Encourages States, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio-economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence*



**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF
ALL HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL,
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL RIGHTS,
INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO
DEVELOPMENT**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture
and other cruel, inhuman
or degrading treatment or punishment,
Manfred Nowak**

A/HRC/7/3

15 January 2008





Mental health
AND HUMAN RIGHTS INFO

Rape, when recognized as torture or other ill-treatment, may today be prosecuted as an act of torture (and therefore subject to universal jurisdiction).

Rape is furthermore identified as a war crime (state and non-state actors), a crime against humanity (state and non-state actors) and as genocide (state and non-state actors).

This means that the right to redress is enforceable for victims of GBV according to the [Convention against torture art. 14](#), and outlined in [General comment no 3 on the implementation of article 14](#).

Immediate medical care vital for sexual violence victims

Sexual violence affects millions across the globe. It is a medical emergency, brutally shattering the lives of women, men and children. It destroys families, damages communities. In many countries, the impact of sexual violence is further compounded by a dire absence of health care services for the victims.

https://www.msf.or.jp/library/pressreport/pdf/MSF_Shattered_Lives_ENG_March2009.pdf



Mental health
AND HUMAN RIGHTS INFO

Concrete results - Norwegian National Action Plan

▶ 1st National Action Plan on WPS 2006-2011

The Government will continue its strict enforcement of guidelines and codes of conduct intended to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by Norwegian personnel engaged in operations abroad. Norway will provide more training on the NATO Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the UN's zero tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse before personnel are deployed on international operations.

... therefore combat impunity for international crimes such as rape and other forms of gender-based and sexual violence...

▶ 2nd National Action Plan on WPS 2011-2015

Support the development of psychosocial and medical services and training for health workers with indicators such as - Number of health workers who have received training and number of health services set up with Norwegian support

▶ 3rd National Action Plan on WPS 2015-2018

All people - women, men, boys and girls - are protected against sexual violence in humanitarian crises. Support projects that provide healthcare to victims of sexual violence, including psychosocial and medical services.

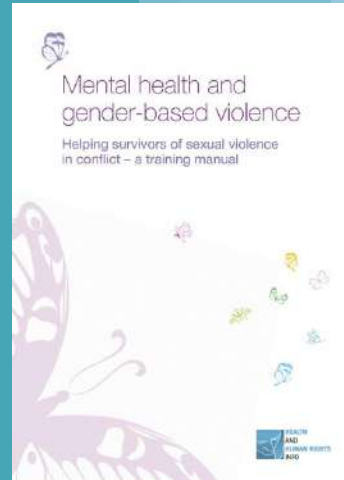
▶ 4th National Action Plan on WPS 2019-2022

Norway will give high priority to psychosocial support for survivors. Children who are conceived as the result of rape during an armed conflict are particularly vulnerable.

Gender Based Violence training manual

We have a special interest in material that focuses on the mental health of survivors of trauma, especially trauma associated with Sexual Gender Base Violence (GBV). In 2011 we received funding from NMFA and in October 2014 the Manual was ready to launch.

“Mental health and gender-based violence Helping survivors of sexual violence in conflict - a training manual”



Gender Based Violence training manual

There is a strong need to establish good mental health assistance and support to women who have suffered this form of violence.

We try to advocate for an approach where mental health, psychosocial support and somatic care is provided as an integrated assistance.

This requires helpers that are prepared and ready to provide such assistance.

Our work with women

Strength

Cultural appropriate

Resource oriented

Raising awareness



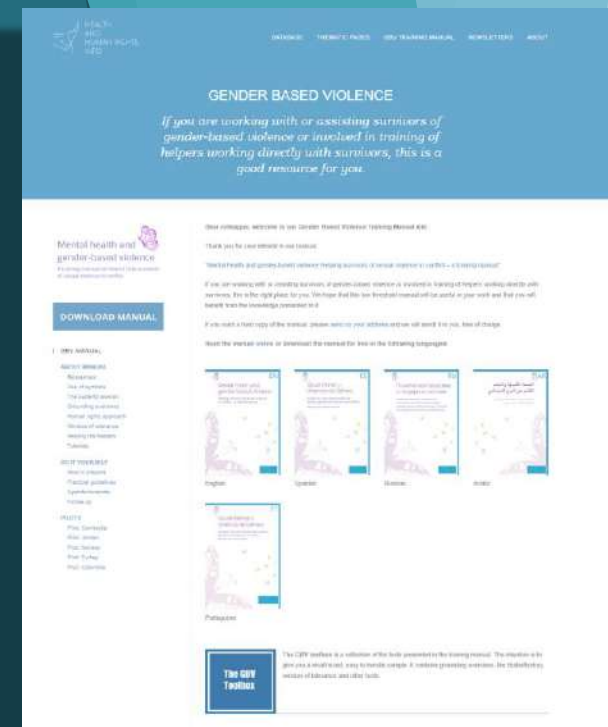
Written by specialists within the field of psychology and trauma.

Doris Drews (psychiatrist), Katinka Salvesen (clinical psychologist) Annika With (expressive art therapist), Solveig Dahl (psychiatrist) Helen Christie (clinical psychologist), Josefin Larson (masters in psychology), Nora Sveaass (clinical psychologist), Elisabeth Ng Langdal (Director of Health and Human Rights Info)

The manual is now available in English, Russian, Spanish, Nepalese, Ukrainian Portuguese and Arabic.

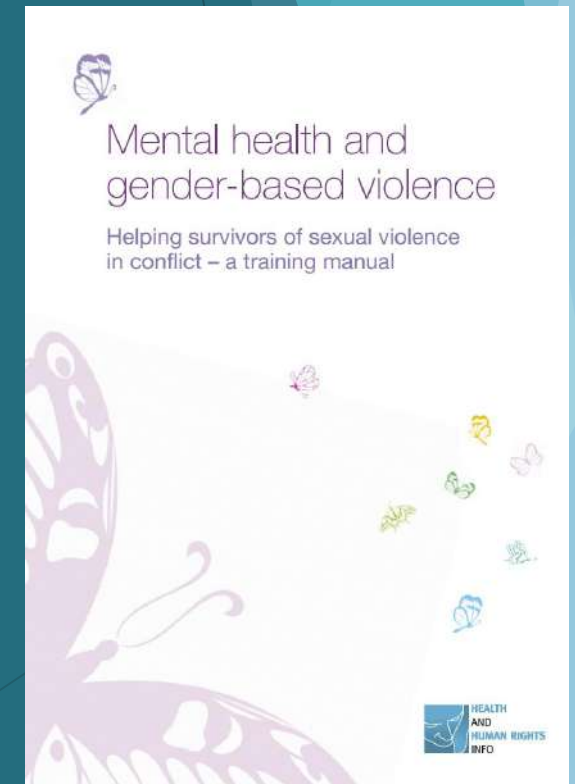
To ensure that the manual would be culturally applicable, we piloted the manual in 5 different countries.

Jordan, Cambodia, Turkey, Colombia, Norway.



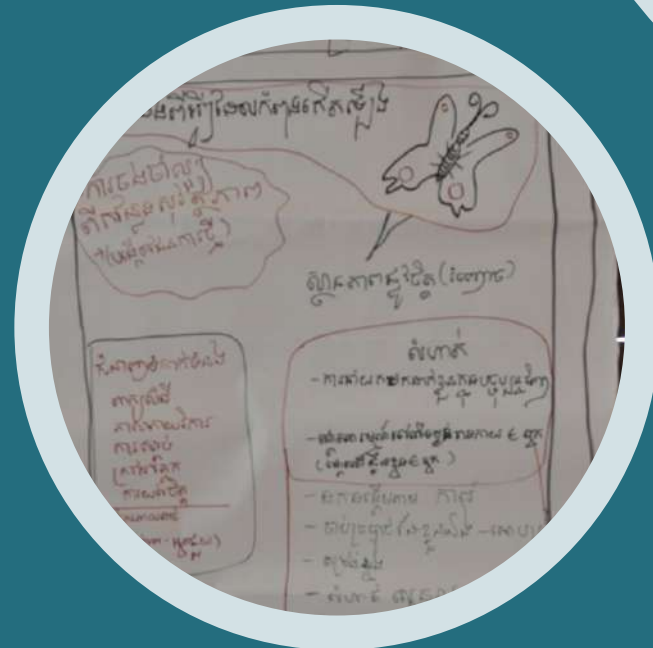
About the manual

- ▶ Focus on mental health, and psychological reactions to traumatic events.
- ▶ Practical interventions, exercises and skills training.
- ▶ Resource oriented - survivor as well as helpers (Respect/Opportunities / Hope)
- ▶ Builds on experience, local knowledge.
- ▶ Tool for training, supervision, group-work and self-study.
- ▶ Lots of room for adaptation and adjustment for each context.
- ▶ Developed by clinicians but can be used without formal training.
- ▶ Aims at being self-explanatory.



Cultural appropriate

Adapting the manual to different cultural contexts and work with survivors in different situations?



What do we mean when we talk about Human Rights based approach?

- Protecting and respecting the dignity and mental and physical integrity of all.
- A value-based approach International human rights principles as guidance and basis.
- A particular focus on women's human rights.
- Understanding violence and psychological trauma in a human rights perspective and social-political perspective.
- The responsibility of states to prevent violence and abuse, prohibit torture and ill-treatment, provide protection and assistance to survivors.



Mental health and Human Rights

- how to protect and ensure the right of survivors of Sexual gender-based violence

The incidence of human rights violations connected to war and conflict related SGBV has been described as a “global crisis”.

The relationship between mental health and human rights is complex. Human rights violations such as SGBV can negatively impact mental health.

Conversely, respecting human rights accordingly, and maintain psychosocial support and psychological help can improve mental health of survivors.

Issues of reflection

Please write your comments or questions in the chat

Thank you for attention

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