#SGBV IN #SYRIA
LOOKING AT SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

GAZIANTEP, TURKEY
28 JANUARY – 2 FEBRUARY 2014

COURSE REPORT: ASSESSMENT AND LESSONS LEARNED

WITH THE SUPPORT OF
1. Background and Mandate

The Course “#SGBV in #SYRIA” was organised by No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) in partnership with the Assistance Coordination Unit, the Violations Documentation Center and Kirkayak Sanat Merkezy (KSM), with the support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and of Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The training took place from 28 January to 1 February 2014 in the city of Gaziantep, Turkey, where a number of international NGOs and international organisations have been based since the start of the Syrian crisis. No Peace Without Justice invited experts Ms Bea Ferenci, Ms Renate Frech, Ms Francesca Del Mese and Ms Nafisa Elsabagh to share their expertise with 26 participants.

The SGBV course provided in-depth training on sexual and gender-based violence, examining the practical on-the-ground situation and needs within Syria against the backdrop of international human rights and humanitarian law and monitoring tools for human rights violations. For this purpose, the training provided techniques and mechanisms of securely monitoring sexual and gender-based human rights violations to support on-going and future efforts on accountability in Syria.

The training revolved around a scenario on sexual and gender-based violence in Syria, which was constructed on the basis discussions with participants on day one of the training. This scenario underpinned the remainder of the training course, providing a practical set of facts through which to examine the various international and Syrian laws and standards that can help combat and address sexual and gender-based violence. These include international humanitarian and human rights instruments, and their national equivalents, to acquaint participants with the international and Syrian legal framework. Presenters used these discussions to explore effective implementation before international and national criminal courts and other accountability mechanisms, especially on sexual and gender based violence.

The training examined the collection, evaluation and secure storage and dissemination of information, to provide participants with concrete and effective practical skills that can be useful in their daily work on the ground. Part of the agenda focused on security awareness and the identification of trauma to enhance the ability of human rights activists and their interlocutors to work on sexual and gender-based violence safely and securely. The training concluded with a session examining the scenario developed on day one, to consolidate the results of the course. The training aimed to create a practical debate on a common cooperative and coordinative framework among the different professionals involved in the process: lawyers, activists, defected police and judges.

Various UN bodies and representatives, as well as international and national NGOs, have documented specific forms of violence targeting women committed during the Syrian crisis. Despite the extreme difficulty to measure their extent due to the critical situation on the ground, it is likely that women are increasingly the targets of such abuses by government forces and other armed groups. Therefore, the purpose of the training was to acquaint participants with relevant techniques and international mechanisms for understanding the legal framework and being able to apply it in their specific context in relation to sexual and gender-based human rights violations. With increased capacity to distinguish among the different kinds of violations, Syrian participants have been trained on practical exercises on how to collect important information and how to conduct interviews with both victims and witnesses.

Specific objectives of the training included physical and personal security awareness and how to deal with health and trauma from a medical perspective. Group exercises helped the information to be put into practice while concrete examples from other conflicts were used to illustrate best practices and lessons learned to help in the improvement and streamlining of current on the ground efforts inside Syria. Furthermore, the exhaustive expertise of the presenters on the mechanisms of international frameworks was shared with participants to assist them in the preparation and fulfilment of formal requirements for possible future use. However, the presenters stressed the need for further
development of a group of presenters to provide the development of a wider awareness-raising within Syria itself. On the basis of lively discussion and workshops with participants, the information was put into the practical framework of implementation in Syria's liberated areas.

This five-day training course is part of an NPWJ transitional justice project aimed at reducing the expectation and rewards of impunity and at building a culture of accountability, and in particular to strengthen Syrian civil in the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly against women and children, as well as challenging impunity for such crimes. The purpose is to equip citizens to demand accountability and justice for violations taking place on a daily basis for the past two and a half years and, at the same time, to equip the judiciary and legal profession to answer that demand. The mainstay of the project is a series of advocacy and training events, which are being held in Gaziantep, Turkey, near the Syrian border, with Syrian judges, lawyers and civil society activists from Syria who can bring the skills and (perhaps more importantly) aspirations for justice back to their work and their constituents inside Syria.

The long-term goal of this project is to promote democracy and human rights protection through incorporating justice and accountability in decision-making on conflict resolution and stability, development, and reconstructing planning in Syria. The project's strategic objective is to support Syrian civil society playing an active role on justice and accountability issues, including advocacy and documenting human rights violations, including receiving, gathering, collecting, collating, processing and securely storing information, documentation and materials and analyse it for the purpose of establishing what happened and reconstructing decision-making processes that resulted in violations international humanitarian and human rights law in Syria since March 2011.

2. COURSE SUMMARY

2.a. Participation

The Course #SGBV in #SYRIA was attended by around 26 participants, the vast majority of whom, namely 18 people, were women. Participants in the training include representatives from VDC, lawyers, judges, police officers, women's rights activists, social workers and representatives of informal associations and NGOs working in this field. Participants came both from inside Syria (from Aleppo, Damascus and Idlib) and neighbouring countries (Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia). Representatives of Médecins du Monde joined the training for two days.

2.b. Presenters

The presenters for the Training Course were identified by NPWJ and consisted of experts in the specialised areas addressed by the course.

Bea Ferenci is a human rights lawyer, who has worked in conflict and post-conflict situations on a number of different thematic issues. She has considerable experience in monitoring and documenting human rights and humanitarian law violations, including cases of gender-based violence. She started to work internationally in the human rights field in 2002 in Guinea and Sierra Leone, where she was working with UNHCR in the area of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and children in armed conflicts. During the following years, she worked with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia and Nepal and is presently in Gaza, where she coordinates the monitoring and reporting team.
Renate Frech is a human rights professional who brought a wide range of experience in different thematic fields, including SGBV and domestic violence. She has worked primarily in post-conflict situations in the Balkans (particularly Bosnia and Herzegovina), Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. Her first international assignment was with the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She then joined the European Union Police Monitoring Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and moved in 2010 to Kyrgyzstan, where she worked with UNHCR, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Development Program in Kyrgyzstan.

Nafisa Elsabagh is the Media Director of The Cairo Post news website. She is involved in the human rights movement in Egypt. Interested in Freedom of expression and women’s rights, she has cooperated with International Human Rights organisations including Front Line Defenders. In addition, she has worked with the International Media Support (IMS) and the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX). She also worked with Egyptian NGOs such as the Cairo Institute for Human Rights, the Arabic Network For Human Rights Information and the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights.

Francesca Del Mese is a British / Italian barrister with 16 years post qualification experience. She has acted in many criminal cases involving sexual violence in the UK. She has experience in both prosecuting and defending war crimes (Sierra Leone, East Timor and The Hague). She has spent many years in the field, working for the United Nations, NGOs and the UK Government on issues relating to torture, justice reform and sexual violence. In 2011, she was the Legal Adviser for the UN Commission of Inquiry into Atrocities Committed in Syria. She was recently was chosen to lead the first multi-disciplinary team deployed to Libya under the UK Foreign Secretary’s Prevention Against Sexual Violence Initiative. She is currently working on long term projects in Libya, where she is involved in training and mentoring the judiciary and prosecutors (including on sexual and gender-based violence) and reforming detention practices. In December 2013, she was nominated by the UK Government to be the UK Representative to Europe for the Prevention Against Torture.

Hamza Gonemy is a Syrian general practitioner, originally from Idlib. He has been working with the French branch of Médecins du Monde and he is in charge of the operations of the NGO in Idlib area, in Northern Syria.

2.c. Training program

The content and format of the Training Course curriculum was developed by NPWJ in co-operation with the presenters’ team, based on their previous experience and the background of the participants. The final course program is attached to this report and shows the full range of topics covered by the Training Course.

During the opening session of the training, a presentation of the team and of the course was provided. Content and expectations from participants was discussed including logistics and practical information of the training. Mr Al Khateeb, from NPWJ, welcomed the participants for their participation and presented NPWJ’s project and the program of the course, its content, agenda, logistic and practical information. presenters introduced themselves, including their field of expertise and current work and their expectations about the training course.

After this first introductory session, Ms Ferenci and Ms Frech addressed the general issue of the human rights framework, highlighting the difference between general crimes and human rights violations and crimes against humanity. They described the standards provided by UN institutions, focusing especially on the human rights and protection of women and children, both in general and in times of conflict. Moreover, linked to a sexual and gender-based violence legal framework, they presented the different mechanisms offered by international institutions and the UN in particular,
starting from the Human Rights Council, describing the role of the Special Rapporteur and his task of addressing directly foreign governments to seek an end to violations. They described the functions of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), underlining how every four years, each member State must provide a full report on their respect of human rights inside the country. They also highlighted the role of civil society in this process: among the three documents composing the UPR, one is presented by the State; a second is provided by NGOs working in the field, with the inputs of civil society and activists; and a third one is made by OHCHR on the base of other documents (such as reports from a Commission of Inquiry). The presenters stressed how this mechanism has no implementing procedure in order to force a State to implement the observations of the UPR process and effective protection of human rights. In the second part of the session, Ms Ferenci described the UN Security Council functions for peace and security and its prerogative in referring the International Criminal Court (ICC) for particular situations. Presenters stressed the differences between generic crimes and violations and crimes against humanity as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilians or people who are not taking part in hostilities.

After the lunch break the session began with an open discussion referred to the pre-lunch session in order to deepen some aspects and details related to the topic and in particular the different specific treaties and resolutions on these issues. In particular, Ms Ferenci and Ms Frech analysed different UN resolutions for the protection of women and children and the empowerment of women in the international community and in the decision-making processes, including:

- UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which calls for the expansion of the role of women in UN field operations, reporting and monitoring, involvement of women in peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations and decision-making processes;
- UN Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009), which expresses concern about the difficulties in the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000), recognising the gap between the measures foreseen in the document and the reality on the ground;
- UN Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008), which recognises the direct impact of sexual violence on peace and security and recognises sexual violence as a war tactic, calls for the exclusion of sexual violence from amnesties and looks to command responsibility as an accountability measure;
- UN Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009), the third resolution adopted by the Council under its women, peace and security agenda item, which urges urging Member States to take effective steps to halt the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and addresses some of the practical implementation matters arising from UNSCR 1820 (2008). Sexual violence is recognised as being an important security issue that must be addressed by the Security Council and peacekeeping missions and for which a comprehensive response is required. It is vital that this response goes beyond condemning the use of sexual violence and that it goes beyond broad calls to end impunity.
- UN Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010) recalls the previous resolutions; and
- UN Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005) is about children in armed conflict (creation of UNICEF Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism).²

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1 Ms Frech underlined how NPWJ could facilitate the interaction between Syrian activists or victims willing to meet the Commission of Inquiry for Syria to share with them information on crimes and violations.
2 Ms Frech underlined how NPWJ could facilitate the interaction between Syrian activists or victims willing to meet UNICEF MRM to share with them information on crimes and violations.
After this general introduction to the UN legal framework and instruments, Ms Ferenci and Ms Frech explained how sexual violence has been reported in a concrete and effective way and considered as a war crime or violation only in recent years. They underlined how these kind of crimes could be both perpetrated by men and women and against both men and women. They also underlined how in general this kind of violence is under reported and documented (mostly due to social, cultural and religious issues).

During the second day, presenters deepened the legal aspects of the problem, analysing the differences between International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law and the relevant sections of the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court. The morning sessions focused on the theoretical aspects, while in the afternoon, participants and presenters engaged in practical workshop activities on documenting a case of sexual and gender-based violence. During the exercise, participants divided in four working groups and made a plan to carry out an investigation on the basis of a theoretical case study. The participants discussed and answered the following questions: what information do you need before deciding to interview the victim? To what violations may the victim have been subjected? Furthermore, each group discussed the requirements to prove rape as a war crime, as torture and as a crime against humanity. The participants participated actively in this session following the participants and analysing their working methods.

The third day began with a session on Human Rights Advocacy. Guidelines for developing an advocacy strategy were given, highlighting the different stages of the process: identifying a clear issue or problem that can be resolved through action, identifying what is the issue around which to promote a change; investigate or research the nature and extent of the problem, define a clear position and desired outcomes. Also in this session, the practical exercise represented a key moment in order to engage participants on a practical level through the example of goals of women's HR advocacy. Some further examples were taken from the manual of Women’s Human Rights Step by Step, which helped in defining the main goals of women's human rights advocacy with the following structure:

- How to articulate the strategy to be undertaken:
  - Develop a strategy that includes the goals, targets, action and responsibilities;
  - What is an effective advocacy strategy
  - Consider awareness-raising, training, HR reporting, shadow reports for UN mechanisms, strategic, legal advocacy, working with UN HR mechanisms, (Special Rapporteur) and so on;
- Build alliances and coalitions for support:
  - Identify who the different actors are;
  - Undertake the chosen activities;
  - Manage risks in advocacy;
- Ensure an effective monitoring and evaluation tool:
  - Who are the targets? (policy-makers, government agencies, etc);
  - What are the key upcoming events that may provide opportunities for mobilisation and advocacy?
  - What is your approach to advocacy? (direct or indirect)?
  - What are the specific activities you will carry out? When? How?
After the lunch break, the session focused on health and trauma, thanks to the contribution of Dr Hamza Gonemy, general practitioner and representative of Medecins du Monde France for Idlib operations. He began with a presentation of the current medical context in Syrian liberated areas in relation to sexual and gender based violence. Dr Gonemy stressed how sexual violence against women or men does not provoke only physical harm but also psychological harm and underlined how prevention and awareness are the most effective strategies to fight these issues. He highlighted the political challenges to inform women about their rights and how to implement them, to raise their level of education in the society. Dr Gonemy highlighted the importance of future projects on the health service inside Syria, which should provide medical care and psychological support, and that the long term strategies should focus on the sustainability of Syrian health structures. The presenter explained the medical procedure to treat a victim of sexual violence: the sample history and examination form, the importance of emotional intelligence when interviewing possible victims and the importance of the establishment of trust between doctor and patient. If a victim starts to talk, do not interrupt the flow, ask permission before starting to take notes, always remembering that confidentiality is essential when dealing with the privacy of the victims. About personal details, Dr Gonemy explained it is not important to have the real name of the victim if she or he does not want to reveal it, but it is important to have information that allows the doctor/investigator to recognise the victim later. He also underlined how the information about the incident is fundamental for a further forensic medicine investigation that can be used as criminal evidence. After this technical presentation, he underlined how documentation in Syria is not sufficient and also how possible sexual diseases are not often considered: HIV, gonorrhoea, syphilis; nor psychological trauma: unwanted pregnancy, abortion, drug addiction. Dr Gonemy also tackled the issue of how to treat victims inside Syria, creating centres where victims of sexual violence can be provided with both medical and psychological support. He stressed the need for strong cooperation among different institutions (including doctors, obstetricians, psychologists, laboratories and family planning) and the need for prevention strategies with brochures, panels and facebook pages to raise awareness among the population. In the afternoon sessions, Ms Elsabagh addressed the importance of privacy in the work of activists, especially those working in Government controlled areas. She went through different methods to avoid government controls and repression, in particular in respect of the use of documents and aliases in daily work, the need for an office in a safe and private place and the fundamental role of privacy. The session soon became a dialogue among participants and presenter analysing different strategies used in different Arabic contexts. The session analysed the possible reasons for imprisoning people and how to avoid these threats, not only considering regime-controlled areas, but also considering the role of different armed group fighting in Syria, such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS), Free Syrian Army (FSA) and Islamic Front (IF). Participants explained their experiences and their own way of surviving.

The fourth day continued tackling the security of activists working on the ground: personal security and security of witnesses, how to protect the identity of victim and witnesses, how to keep people safe from persecutors and from society itself. Many examples taken from the Syrian and Egyptian contexts were analysed and discussed in workshop and groups sessions. Afterwards, based on the theoretical information provided in the morning, Ms Ferenci held a session on how to interview victims and witnesses of sexual violence with a practical drill where each group had a participant acting the role of the victim and the others playing the role of the interviewers. The participants went through the whole process of interviewing and report writing and the presenter explained a model of incident report which includes the following documents: executive summary (providing the conclusion), legal framework (what is the basis for the conclusions), context and background, facts and information gathered (when, where, who, what, why and how), legal analysis (the facts are analysed as elements of the crime) and conclusion. From the daily evaluation forms filled-in by participants, they found the most useful sessions to be those on physical security and the practical exercise on how to interview victims, witnesses and survivors. Putting the theoretical information into practice facilitates discussions
and an understanding of the information delivered during the first days of the course. The practical exercise gave them the chance to build their capacity and skills. The working group led to a better dialogue and relations among participants, creating the best environment.

The last day of the training was enriched by the opening speech of NPWJ Secretary-General, Dr Niccolò Figà-Talamanca, who underlined the importance of a concrete and effective transitional justice strategy in order to secure an accountability process in Syria. After this opening speech, Ms Francesca Del Mese tackled the justice system on national level, providing examples from UK and international community, and concluding with the analysis of possible scenarios and recommendations. During her presentation, Ms Del Mese underlined the importance of effective cooperation among the police, activists, the judiciary, social workers and psychologists, in order to have a comprehensive approach to cases. Part of the session was devoted to practical exercises: participants divided into five groups answered following questions: 1. Why do you think the victim referred to the sexual offences unit for counselling and medical examination before having her witness statement taken? Do you think this is a good idea? Why?; 2. The victim and the alleged perpetrator are never put in the same room together. Do you agree? Why?; 3. How does this compare with your experience of the referral pathway in Syria, speaking from your own professional viewpoint?; 4. How could police, prosecutors, the judiciary and social workers improve the referral pathway in Syria – thinking specifically about multi-sectoral engagement and mechanisms; and 5. How could police, prosecutors, the judiciary and social workers improve the referral pathway in border countries? - thinking specifically about multi-sectoral engagement and mechanisms. This workshop gave participants the possibility to analyse the current situation in Syria, including on rape cases inside Syria and family reactions, treatments in field hospitals and the medical situation, and raised the awareness on possible strategies for advocacy for victims, providing also information on how to report cases on going in host countries.

3. Assessment and recommendations

This five-day training course is part of NPWJ’s project to assist existing and nascent civil society organisations and networks to contribute most effectively to Syrian transitional justice documentation and policy discussions, with a specific focus on sexual and gender-based violence, which will in turn help shape the future of their country towards institutions that embrace principles of democracy and pluralism and that offer redress and accountability for human rights violations and promote reconciliation. It does so in part through information sharing and training and in part through capacity-building among Syrian civil society actors to receive and coordinate external assistance, especially on transitional justice and accountability issues.

Over the past three years of conflict, cases of systematic sexual and gender-based violence have been documented by activists and international organisations, raising concern in the international community and underlining the need of a proper documentation systems and procedures among those Syrians who are working in the field. The lack and need of a proper institutional framework within Syria to deal with such cases was underlined by the Syrians partners and stressed during the training by the participants. Both partners and participants encouraged NPWJ and the presenters to follow up in the coming months and to organise other meetings and trainings on these topics, to offer specific training and skills, both regarding the nascent national framework and the international framework for accountability.

Another primary purpose of the Training Course was to enlarge NPWJ’s relationships with Syrian NGOs and Syrian institutions and extend the possible beneficiaries’ base and partners. Participants were debriefed regularly throughout the course through daily and general evaluation forms.
There were, as anticipated, lessons to be learned in terms of what if implemented will strengthen future training programs in terms of their participation, role of presenters and content and structure of the course program.

3.a. Participation

In this training, 26 participants participated, the vast majority of whom, namely 18 people, were women. NPWJ should continue to support wide female participation and promote the active role of women within the society. Most of the participants involved had background relevant to the training content. All participants were in their own capacity involved in the collection of interviews and investigation of human rights violations, or in direct contact with possible victims: police investigators, lawyers, judges and NGO social workers. For this training, the presence and active involvement of women organisations was sought and obtained. From a geographical point of view, different Syrian regions were represented: Aleppo, Damascus and Idlib. The situation on the ground, with widespread presence of ISIS fighters, prevents a larger number of people to travel to Turkey from Northern Syria. In this respect, the situation on the Turkish-Syrian border also presents an obstacle. The active participation and interaction with the presenters using workshops and discussion moments in addition to the informal meetings during coffee breaks and meals were very important.

Recommendations:

- Continue the active promotion of female presence and participation during the trainings, both with the partner organisations and in proper participant selection processes;
- Ensure secure sharing of participants lists to protect participants’ safety; Explain privacy policies (“no photo” policy essential);
- Despite the positive impacts of having such a numerous group with participants from different regions, the security situation requires smaller group of participants to minimise potential negative effects on the group and the organisation.

3.b. Presenters

The presenters at the Training Course were of the highest quality and experts in the issues under discussion. Thanks to their previous experience in other contexts worldwide, they were able not only to provide participants with the theoretical framework, but also to let participants understand through practical exercises, drills and scenarios how to carry out and empower effective investigations in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles they faced. It was of specific importance to enhance understanding on the international accountability mechanisms among participants and to encourage their proper engagement in the accountability process to ensure accountability efforts taking place inside Syria. The need for cooperation and coordination on the basis of best practices and lessons learned was stressed in this regard.

Thanks to the evaluation forms provided to participants by NPWJ on a daily basis, the presenters and NPWJ staff were able to adapt the modules to accommodate the areas and levels of expertise of the group and the need and expectations of the people attending the course. Debriefing meetings between the NPWJ team and presenters also ensured the chance to discuss and adapt the presentations where needed.

The interactive presentation style adopted by the presenters was very much appreciated by participants, who had the chance to engage directly on the topics based on their experiences. They stressed the need of follow-up activities with more practical exercises and in depth discussions.
The relationship between presenters and participants was facilitated thanks to the great work of the simultaneous interpreters.

Recommendations:

− Content program and all training materials should be ready at least one week before to allow translators to have enough time to prepare it and for staff to organise the files for participants.
− Collecting the materials for participants with more time in advance allows the translation of documents from English to Arabic for a best engagement of participants.
− Ensuring the presence of practical sessions which help in turning information into action.
− Identify experts who can speak Arabic, to enhance the interactive experience among participants.
− Ensure follow up with presenters and consider the possibility to develop new activities and projects on the topic of sexual and gender-based violence.
− Follow up with presenters and participants to develop possible raising awareness campaigns.

3.c. Training Program

The Training Course curriculum was based on specific requests coming from Syrian partners. The presenters designed the program according to relevant issues on sexual and gender-based violence, covering processing, investigative and legal techniques and requirements. Future training courses should continue to build on this model, keeping most of its elements and making some improvements based on lessons learned.

Participants and presenters all agreed that the exercises and modules that incorporated practical and theoretical scenarios are extremely useful and effective and should be developed and taken into consideration for future activities in this field. This encourages concrete coordination and cooperation among participants on this subject, as well as the discussion among participants and the wider Syrian society on the creation of a comprehensive institutional framework.

Recommendations:

− Ensure follow-up activities, both with participants and presenters, in order to develop new activities and follow-up projects on the ground.
− The agenda should be open to adaptation and change to address concrete needs expressed by participants.
− Develop a referral strategy with international organisations, which can follow up on the needs of participants.
− Foster networking among participants to ensure coordination and information exchange.
− Facilitate follow-up among presenters and participants to build a strong connection between Syrian and international civil society.
− Ensuring the presence of practical sessions which help in turning information into action.
ANNEX 1
Training Program

Day 1 - Tuesday, 28 January: 09:00 to 17:30

09:00-09:45: OPENING SESSION by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- Logistics information about the training;
- Introduction of participants & expectations;
- Objectives of the training.

09:45 – 10:30 What is Gender-based Violence?

10:30-10:45: Coffee Break

10:45-12:15: BASICS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HR STANDARDS by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- What is a human right;
- Difference between crime and human rights violation;
- Human rights standards;
- Human rights of women and children.

12:15-13:30: Lunch Break

13.30 – 14.00 Working Group to brainstorm of experiences by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech

14:00-15:00: LEGAL FRAMEWORK and UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS (Part I) by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- ICCPR/ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC including also non-binding instruments DEVAW, Beijing Platform on Action
- How to use UN treaty bodies, UN complaint mechanisms as CSOs, NGOs, lawyers, individuals

15:00-15:15: Coffee Break

15:15-17:00: LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Part II) by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- UN Security Council resolutions on Women/Peace/Security and SGBV 1325/1889, 1820/1888, 1960, their implementation,
- Role of CSOs, women and children
17:00-17:30: Daily wrap-up

**Day 2 – Wednesday, 29 January: 09:00 to 17:15**

09:00-10:00: **LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Part III) by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech**
- International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law;
- Relevant sections of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- Working Group.

10:00 – 10.45 Working Group on International vs National Law

**10:45-11:00 Coffee Break**

11:00-12:30: **HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING FRAMEWORK** by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- Monitoring Cycle

**12:30-14:00 Lunch Break**

14.00 – 14.30 Working group related to Monitoring Cycle

14:30-15:45: **MONITORING CASES OF GBV** by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- Information gathering and analysis (Part I);
- Working group.

**15:45-16:00: Coffee Break**

16:00-17:00: **MONITORING CASES OF SGBV** by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- Challenges and protection considerations.

17:00-17:15: Daily wrap-up

**Day 3 – Thursday, 30 January: 09:00 to 17:15**

09:00-10:45: **MONITORING CASES OF GBV** by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
- Information gathering and analysis (Part II) –
- Focus Interviewing;
- Working Groups.

10:45-11:00: Coffee Break

11:00-12:30: HEALTH/TRAUMA
  - Supporting victims and witnesses.
  - The importance of a referral system.

12:30-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-16:45: SAFETY and SECURITY (Part I) by Nafisa Elsabagh RiskAssessment.

16:45-17:15: Daily wrap-up

Day 4 – Friday, 31 January: 09:00 to 17:15

09:00 -09:15: Recap

09:15-10:45: SAFETY and SECURITY (Part II) by Nafisa Elsabagh
  - Preparing a personal security plan;
  - Safety and security of witnesses and interlocutors.

10:45-11:00: Coffee Break

11:00-12:30: HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
  - Working Group on advocacy strategies.

12:30-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-16:45: HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY (Part I) by Bea Ferenci and Renate Frech
  - Ways of using the information;
  - Working Groups.

16:45-17:15: Daily wrap-up
Day 5 – Saturday, 1 February: 09:00 to 17:15

09:00-10:30: CIVIL SOCIETY AND ITS ROLE (Part I) by Francesca Del Mese

10:30-10:45: Coffee Break

10:45-12:30: CIVIL SOCIETY AND ITS ROLE (Part II) by Francesca Del Mese Working Groups.

12:30-14:00: Lunch Break

14:00-16:45: IMPROVING REFERRAL PATHWAYS FOR VICTIMS by Francesca Del Mese

16:45-17:15: Closing
ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANT LIST

Participants
For security reason the complete list of participants and their names cannot be published. Among the 26 participants, 18 were women.

Observers
1. Filippo Mancini, Medicin du Monde

Presenters
1. Ms Bea Ferenci
2. Ms Renate Frech
3. Ms Francesca Del Mese
4. Ms Nafisa Elsabagh
5. Mr Hamza Gonemy