

GOOD PRACTICE IN PROTECTION DURING RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

- Women involved in all aspects of repatriation planning and implementation. Special measures are in place to ensure women's security and to ensure voluntary, unhindered repatriation, and guarantee that it takes place under conditions of safety and dignity with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.
- Displaced women have the same access as men to information and procedures for voluntary repatriation.
- Women who are survivors of torture, exploitation and abuse during pre-flight, flight or displacement may have good reasons for not wishing to return home to communities of origin and other durable solutions may need to be identified.
- Women participate in "go and see" visits.
- Women and girls at risk, such as female heads of household and widows, are individually counseled on return options and their reintegration plans.
- Appropriate human rights legislation is in place and in practice in countries and regions of return.
- Robust returnee monitoring mechanisms have been developed and are operational.
- Returnee monitoring includes a special focus and concerted emphasis on vulnerable individuals or people with specific needs. Monitoring activities should include identification of the specific needs and concerns of various categories of returnee women and girls, such as female heads of household, child-headed households, widows, unaccompanied elderly women and single women alone.
- Local civil society organizations are present and engaged in the reconstruction and human rights promotion efforts.
- Reconstruction aid that supports the economic, cultural and social rights is distributed equitably among men and women. Equal access to reintegration assistance, as well as services, resources and opportunities, is provided for returnee women.
- All reconstruction aid incorporates a gender analysis.
- All reconstruction and reintegration programs take into account, and encourage the full expression of the changed roles and enhanced skills that women may have acquired during their displacement.
- UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which mandates consultation with women in the peace process, is implemented.
- Widespread landmine education and awareness campaigns that target those most at risk are in place.
- Health and educational services are widely available.
- Economic opportunities exist for women and girls, including job and skills training on equal

basis as those for men.

- Equitable laws are in place and in practice regarding access to land, property and inheritance rights.
- Transitional systems of justice are established.
- Law enforcement and security systems are operational.
- Women and girls who were combatants, laborers or sex slaves for armed factions are included in all disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation programs, and receive the same package of incentives and services as male ex-combatants.