A SAFE REFUGE
raped by three masked men, while holding her child in her arms, to understand how little chance these people have."

The poor design of camps also contributes to protection problems for women. Communal latrines may be at some distance from the living quarters, thereby increasing the potential for attacks on women, especially at night. Most camps are poorly lit, if at all. Night patrols to ensure greater protection may be absent or infrequent.

Incarceration in closed detention facilities compounds these problems. Closed camps are used in a number of countries where all individuals who enter illegally are subject to detention regardless of age or their application for refugee status. Such camps are often surrounded by barbed wire, giving the appearance and reality of prisons with prison-like disregard for individual freedoms. Inhuman surroundings can beget inhumane actions.

Traditional mechanisms for protection of the vulnerable may be lost when refugees are forced to live in such camp surroundings. In particular, the communal support systems for protection of widows, single women and unaccompanied minors are often no longer present.

Spouse and child abuse and abandonment are problems encountered by women and children in refugee and displaced person situations. Heightened levels of domestic violence are not infrequent where refugees have lived for extended periods in the artificial environment of a refugee camp. There is evidence that psychological strains for husbands unable to assume normal cultural, social and economic roles can result in aggressive behaviour towards wives and children. Hose-enforced idleness, boredom and despair that permeate many camps are natural breeding grounds for such violence. Refugee camps in a number of locations house the civilian families of members of armed forces and frequently serve as rest and recuperation sites. The men often bring weapons with them into the camps. Proliferation of weapons can compound the protection problems facing refugee women. Along the Thai-Cambodian border, for example, grenades can be bought for U.S.$50.

Forced recruitment of women and children into the armed forces of resistance groups is a further problem in some countries. In some cases they are recruited as actual soldiers, in others, they are required to carry ammunition and other supplies. In still other situations, women and children are used to clear mines. For example, recruitment of Cambodian women and children by the Khmer Rouge has been reported in Thailand: "The witness added that she had been threatened with conscription or imprisonment after refusing repeated requests to carry guns and supplies to the Cambodian interior."[8]

Because refugees and displaced persons are often associated with one or both parties to a civil war, the pressure to provide assistance to the military can be very strong. Not all such recruitment is forced, however: in some cases, refugee women may be active and willing participants in their community's struggle. For example, Palestinian women have been active in the intifada, the uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. One of the newly emerging leaders of the Palestinian women's movement said:

For the first time, we are seeing women participating in various ways in resisting occupation... in ways that we thought were not possible before the uprising. Women are now very active on the neighbourhood committees. Their experience and organizational skills are facilitating these committees' work in providing services to communities. But they now participate as leaders and not only as service providers."
and procedures in the physical protection of women.

PHASE STAGES OF MALE accession to power:

1. Transition Process and Criteria

The process begins with the transition to power and establishes the new line of succession. This phase involves the transfer of power from the departing leader to the new leader. The criteria for this transition include:

- The departing leader's ability to effectively transfer power.
- The support of key stakeholders and institutions.
- The new leader's readiness and capability to assume power.

2. Consolidation

In this phase, the new leader consolidates power by establishing control over key institutions and enforcing loyalty to the new regime. The criteria for consolidation include:

- The new leader's ability to control key institutions.
- The extent of support and loyalty from key stakeholders.
- The development of a loyal and efficient administration.

3. Institutionalization

This phase involves the establishment of new institutions and the strengthening of existing ones to support the new regime. The criteria for institutionalization include:

- The development of new institutions.
- The strengthening of existing institutions.
- The establishment of new policies and regulations.

4. Legitimization

In this phase, the new regime seeks to legitimize its power by gaining the acceptance and support of the population. The criteria for legitimization include:

- The development of a public relations strategy.
- The establishment of a positive image.
- The development of a sense of belonging and pride.

5. Consolidation in Power

This phase involves the maintenance of power and the ability to effectively manage the regime. The criteria for consolidation in power include:

- The ability to effectively manage the regime.
- The ability to address and resolve challenges.
- The development of a strong and stable administration.

The transition to power is a complex process that requires careful planning and execution. The success of the transition depends on the ability of the new leader to establish control, consolidate power, institutionalize the new regime, gain legitimacy, and maintain power over the long term.
in the "international community."

A government's response to such disinformation is crucial. As governments, we must stand together in condemning such efforts to sow discord and division. By working collaboratively, we can ensure that our citizens are informed and protected from the spread of misinformation and propaganda.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, it is essential that governments share accurate and timely information. This helps to prevent the spread of panic and misinformation, which can undermine public health efforts.

Moreover, in the digital age, we must also be vigilant against the use of social media platforms for disinformation campaigns. It is crucial that these platforms take responsibility for the content that is shared, and that they work with governments to address any issues that arise.

In conclusion, the international community must stand together in the face of disinformation and propaganda. By working collaboratively, we can ensure that our citizens are informed and protected, and that our societies remain strong and resilient in the face of these challenges.