



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: 2014-15



– UN Action Chair and network of Focal Points, October 2013 –

1. Context

Conflict-related sexual violence has been one of **history’s greatest silences**. Long dismissed as the random acts of renegade soldiers, wartime rape has been treated as either “unspeakable” or “unfortunate but inevitable,” and therefore ignored. Absent from ceasefire agreements, dismissed from disarmament programmes, and rarely mentioned at the peace table, it is a war tactic that lingers long after the guns fall silent. Widespread impunity has kept rape out of the history books and off the radar of the global security community.

Armed conflict creates a climate for sexual violence: communities become flooded with small arms and light weapons; social and legal structures are paralyzed or destroyed; and many combatants treat women and girls as the “spoils of war”. Desolate villages and fallow fields bear stark witness to the terror of sexual violence in displacing populations and shredding the social fabric of communities. The wars that have raged in Bosnia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and Timor-Leste have made the military logic of mass rape undeniable.

Yet rape victims caught up in conflict are among the least visible people in some of the most remote regions of the world. Sexual violence is a tactic of choice precisely because survivors are reticent to report, making the **perpetrators’ calculated costs close to zero**. Perversely, it is the victims who are stigmatized: wives rejected by husbands, survivors branded “unmarriageable”, pregnant women accused of adultery

or of tainting family “honour”, children born of rape and their mothers excluded from family and community life.

Sexual violence, whether a single act or a concerted campaign, is **categorically prohibited under international law**. It can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or act of genocide. Sexual violence ranks among the grave breaches of international humanitarian law, and is reflected in the 1998 *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*, 1949 Geneva Conventions, and jurisprudence of the international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. However, prosecutions for wartime rape are rare and formal justice rarely means reparations for survivors.

Over the past five years, the tide of history has begun to turn. Conflict-related sexual violence has been recognized as a **self-standing security challenge**. In June 2008, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted **Resolution 1820**, which acknowledged sexual violence as a tactic of war, and recognized its potential to undermine peace and security. Resolution 1820 demanded the “*immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians.*” In calling for women’s participation in peace-talks, urging sanctions for perpetrators, and requiring that sexual violence be excluded from amnesties, Resolution 1820 was both a milestone in itself, and a reinforcement of its path-breaking predecessor, Security Council **Resolution 1325** (2000). Specifically, it recognized that sexual violence of a widespread or systematic character not only threatens civilians, but undermines the security of communities and, in many cases, nations as a whole. It impedes peace processes not only because it precludes women’s full participation, but also because it is used to circumvent ceasefire agreements. Resolution 1820 expressly welcomed the “*coordination of efforts*” marked by UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and its work to “*create awareness about sexual violence*” and “*ultimately, put an end to it.*” The resolution empowers security actors, including UN and regional peacekeepers, to respond to acts or threats of sexual violence with as much alacrity as they would to any other atrocity.

In July 2009, the Secretary-General submitted the first report on implementation of Resolution 1820 (S/2009/362). In response, the Security Council unanimously adopted **Resolution 1888** on 30 September 2009, calling for concrete measures to operationalize and institutionalize the new policy commitments. This follow-on resolution **strengthened the UN Action network by mandating coherent and strategic leadership in the form of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict**. Margot Wallström of Sweden was appointed to this position in February 2010. She was succeeded in this capacity by Zainab Hawa Bangura from Sierra Leone in September 2012. Resolution 1888 further called for a **team of rapidly-deployable experts on the rule of law, Women Protection Advisers (WPAs)**, the development of **joint UN-Government Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence**, **improved data** on trends, emerging patterns of attack and early-warning indicators of sexual violence, and **annual reports** from the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 1820 and 1888.

Using the UN Action network as the **consultative mechanism**, in 2010 the Secretary-General compiled his second annual report (S/2010/604). This report defined the

concept of conflict-related sexual violence, illustrated its nexus with international peace and security using examples from the field, and proposed a **new accountability regime** built around this concept. The Security Council made this recommendation a reality on 16 December 2010, through the adoption of **Resolution 1960**, cosponsored by 60 States. This new accountability system seeks to ensure that mass rape will no longer be met with mass impunity. Resolution 1960 calls upon the Secretary-General to include information in his annual reports on parties “*credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence*”, as well as listing in an annex to these annual reports parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for “*patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict that are on the Security Council agenda*” as a basis for focused engagement, including through relevant sanctions committees. In addition, it calls upon the SRSG-SVC and senior UN officials to engage in dialogue with parties to armed conflict to secure specific and time-bound commitments to prevent and address sexual violence. This resolution ensures that conflict-related sexual violence will no longer go unreported, unaddressed or unpunished.

The latest in this robust series of Security Council resolutions, to which UN Action has lent impetus and helped to frame the UN system-wide response, is **Resolution 2106** adopted on 27 June 2013 with 45 cosponsors. This resolution stresses **women’s participation** as essential to any conflict prevention or resolution effort and places emphasis on **prevention** and the **central role of civil society organizations** in combating conflict-related sexual violence. UN Action is mentioned by the Council in all relevant resolutions as a critical **coordination platform**.

2. Goal and Overview

United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) **unites efforts across the UN system** with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. Launched in March 2007, the network currently embraces 13 UN system entities, namely: **DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women** and **WHO**, as well as the **Office of the SRSG-SVC** and **Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict**, and is supported by a small coordinating Secretariat reporting to the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict in her capacity as Chair.

UN Action builds upon existing inter-agency mechanisms and was created in direct response to the “*Calls to Action*” of the June 2006 Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond held in Brussels. In June 2007, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee endorsed UN Action as “*a critical joint UN system-wide initiative to guide advocacy, knowledge-building, resource mobilization, and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict*”. In December 2010, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee further tasked the network to develop monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on patterns, trends and perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as a framework of early-warning indicators and a guidance note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence (led by UN Women and OHCHR).

3. Guiding Principles

UN Action's efforts are guided by **six core principles**:

- Rape is not an inevitable consequence of conflict. It must be prevented.
- Gender-based violence, including sexual violence, is a violation of fundamental human dignity and rights.
- Attempts to end sexual violence must address gender-based inequalities by empowering women, and protecting and promoting their human rights.
- The constructive involvement of men and boys is vital.
- Survivors of sexual violence must guide advocacy and programming efforts to end sexual violence and secure peace.
- Sexual violence in conflict is one of history's greatest silences. We all have a duty to act.

4. Approach

UN Action seeks to amplify existing efforts across the UN system, including by its peacekeeping operations and special political missions, to address conflict-related sexual violence – reinforcing “good practice”, strengthening coordination and avoiding duplication of effort. To achieve this synergy of action, it harnesses the comparative strengths of each UN entity for a “force-multiplier” effect, recognizing that sexual violence requires a broad-based, **multi-sectoral response**. The network serves as a bridge from the Office of the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict to the broader UN system at global and country levels.

In particular, UN Action aims to:

- Align the UN's work more effectively behind national efforts to address sexual violence;
- Deepen partnerships with civil society actors working to address the issue;
- Harness the comparative strengths of each UN system entity;
- Work alongside existing UN coordination mechanisms including the Gender Sub-Working Group of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC); the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AOR) within the Protection Cluster; the Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security; and Protection of Civilians initiatives;
- Position responses to sexual violence in conflict more centrally within UN platforms and financing mechanisms including CAPs, CERFs, PRSPs, and CCA/UNDAFs;
- Enhance the UN's response to Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 on sexual violence in conflict, in the context of 1325, 1889 and 2122 on women, peace and security, as well as 1612 and 1882 on children and armed conflict, 1674 and 1894 on protection of civilians, and 1308 and 1983 on HIV and AIDS, by broadening the constituency for addressing sexual violence against civilians.

Working through UN Missions (Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs), UN Action seeks to both strengthen the UN's *response* to survivors, but also to *prevent* sexual violence, including through the *empowerment* and *protection* of women and girls, and to take action to address *impunity* –

recognising that the problem is a **matter of security and justice, as well as a humanitarian and developmental concern**. UN Action is supporting women’s engagement in conflict prevention activities, peace negotiations and post-conflict recovery processes. This helps to ensure that sexual violence is on the agenda of the police, security forces, justice and social sectors before and after conflict. It also promotes efforts to provide survivors with the economic security and reparations required to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. In post-conflict settings, UN Action seeks to connect with governance and reform processes that improve women’s access to decision-making and strengthen their voices in public affairs, with the long-term goal of advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment.

5. Independent 5-Year Review: Findings and Way Forward

According to an independent review of the UN Action network conducted in 2012-13 by Dr. Eleanor O’Gorman, *“UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly mobilized, visible and effective mechanism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination”*.

The review validated the **three-pillar structure** of UN Action, and presented a range of strategic recommendations in relation to each of the pillars:

- In terms of **country-level support**, the review emphasized the need for greater uplift at country-level for policy absorption and implementation of the new normative commitments. Specifically, the review called for more regular joint inter-agency missions, dedicated meetings to track progress on priority countries, and a clearly-defined menu of country-level support options to ensure that UN field presences know what to expect from UN Action.
- In relation to **knowledge-generation**, the review recommended taking forward strategic elements of the new research agenda led by WHO, identifying intersections with the GBV AoR in this regard, and supporting shared training and learning for frontline staff.
- Regarding **advocacy for action**, the review noted the need to develop an internal advocacy strategy for the UN system, including a plan for awareness-raising through the systematic roll-out of tools, knowledge products, advocacy and training material, including to non-traditional audiences and the non-likeminded, and by making fuller use of the signature *Stop Rape Now* campaign, including through the SRSG-SVC as spokesperson.

These recommendations will be taken forward by the network in order to build on the solid foundations laid since 2007. The deliverables listed in the following tables describe how the network will advance its joint objectives and implement the findings of the Review over the course of 2014-15.



6. Deliverables for 2014

PILLAR 1: COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION

During 2014, UN Action will intensify its strategic support to UN Missions and Country Teams in countries selected by the Steering Committee and SRSG-SVC as Chair, namely the **DRC, Sudan, South Sudan, Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, Colombia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina**. UN Action will respond to requests for support from country-based SRSGs and RC/HCs on a case-by-case basis according to the specific strategic and technical needs of each UNCT/UN Mission. The **criteria for inclusion** on the list of UN Action focus countries were captured in the 5-Year Review (p.56), namely: that the country is on the Security Council agenda; there are credible reports of SVC; there is a UN-mandated mission in place; a request was received from the RC/DSRSG; and/or support responds to a current crisis situation. The list of focus countries and other situations of concern should also reflect a geographical balance.

The principal aims of UN Action support or **menu of strategic support options** will be: (i) to support the **development and implementation of Comprehensive Strategies** to combat sexual violence, as mandated by SCR 1888 (OP 23) and a number of country-specific resolutions; (ii) to **encourage joint programming** by the UN system, in keeping with “one UN” principles, bridging peace and security, humanitarian affairs, human rights and development actors; (iii) to accelerate implementation of the **monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA)** and other operative demands of SCRs 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 including through a “global support team” consisting of a sub-set of UN Action partners; (iv) to support **capacity-building efforts**, including by enabling the UN to deploy skilled field-based professionals and Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) to drive the UN’s response; and (v) to **roll out relevant advocacy tools and knowledge products** that have been developed since UN Action’s inception through advocacy support and dissemination. Efforts will be guided by best practice and international human rights, humanitarian, criminal and refugee law, and implemented in close collaboration with Government and NGO partners.

UN Action will also engage with relevant inter-governmental mechanisms and regional bodies to ensure that responses to sexual violence are prioritised. The network will support GBV coordination efforts, the development of mission-wide Protection of Civilians strategies which embrace sexual violence, and the acceleration of companion processes including the development, implementation and roll out of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS).

Deliverables: During 2014, the UN Action network will:

DELIVERABLE	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES	TIMELINE & BUDGET ESTIMATE
1) Strengthen support to and engagement with regional and sub-regional bodies and initiatives, as well as	UN Action Secretariat, OSRSG-SVC with engagement from all UN Action entities	Ongoing

regional security/defence organizations including NATO, AU, EU, OSCE, Interpol and the G8 to bolster their response to CRSV and share lessons learnt.		
2) Support the deployment of Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) through orientation briefings and the compilation of relevant resource/training materials, particularly the UN Action <i>Analytical and Conceptual Framing Note</i> to aid conceptual clarity.	DPKO, OHCHR, DPA, OSRSG-SVC, UN Action Secretariat	Ongoing First training to take place in February 2014 , drawing upon the curriculum developed by a UN Action consultant.
3) Continue rolling out the scenario-based pre-deployment/in-service training modules on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence based upon the <i>Analytical Inventory</i> for military peacekeeping personnel (OP11, 1960). Continue outreach to troop-contributing countries.	UN Women, DPKO, UN Action Secretariat	Ongoing 5-6 trainings to take place in 2014.
4) Support the effective deployment of the Team of Experts on rule of law (OP 8 of SCR1888).	OSRSG-SVC, DPKO, UNDP, OHCHR	Ongoing through routine input to TORs for technical missions, etc.
5) Systematically integrate sexual violence response and prevention elements into HIV policy and programming in UN Action priority countries and settings.	UNAIDS, with support from UNFPA and WHO	Ongoing Guidance Note on SCR 1983 and SVC resolutions to be developed by March 2013 . (\$15,000)
6) Strengthen efforts to make responses to sexual violence integral to peace-building, transition and recovery processes .	UN Women, PBSO, DPA	Ongoing DPA to continue to roll-out the <i>Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements</i> by providing technical support at country-level.
7) Intensify capacity-	UN Action Secretariat with	Ongoing

<p>building efforts through identification of, and support to, a diverse range of training and field support initiatives.</p>	<p>support from all UN Action members.</p>	<p>Initiate activities to foster learning across country situations (South-South cooperation).</p>
<p>8) Track allocations and expenditures on sexual violence programmes through UN managed financing mechanisms (e.g. CAPs, CERF, CHFs, MDTFs, PBF) and other sexual-violence related funding modalities, as part of a broader effort to track gender related allocations.</p>	<p>OCHA, PBSO</p>	<p>Ongoing Progress Report in 2014</p>
<p>9) Provide systematic support to field staff responsible for rolling out the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) in the four countries identified for accelerated MARA rollout (OP 8, 1960).</p>	<p>OSRSG-SVC, UN Action Secretariat, OHCHR, DPKO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>Ongoing “Global Support Team”/ Working Group, comprised of a subset of UN Action entities, to be convened by OSRSG/ UN Action Coordinator in 2014. TORs for Working Group to be finalized by Feb 2014. Two interagency field support missions in 2014.</p>
<p>10) Roll out the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) – a tool for the safe and ethical collection, storage, analysis and sharing of GBV data – in at least 6 conflict-affected settings.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>11) Continue to support a comprehensive response, including justice and redress, for SGBV crimes through accountability mechanisms, including international and domestic courts, commissions of inquiry, transitional justice mechanisms including truth commissions and reparations programmes.</p>	<p>UN Women, with support from UNDP, OHCHR and PBSO</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

PILLAR 2: ADVOCACY FOR ACTION

In 2014, the UN Action network will continue to **raise awareness and foster public outrage** against the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and an impediment to the restoration of peace and security. Led by the SRSG, it will galvanise political support for a more effective and timely response, and mobilise resources to end sexual violence during and immediately after the cessation of conflict. Emphasis will be placed on supporting partners in countries where conflict-related sexual violence has been identified as a significant concern, with a view to triggering action by Government authorities and non-State actors. Advocacy strategies will include harnessing key media moments, public events, forging new partnerships, development and dissemination of publications and knowledge products, training and sensitization, and lobbying to raise awareness and generate political will.

UN Action will help to **sustain political momentum** for the full implementation of Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 and support preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council as a global advocacy instrument. UN Action will also undertake targeted advocacy work with identified constituencies such as peacekeepers, mediators, national military and police personnel, journalists, ICC officials, *ad hoc* war crimes tribunals and other transitional justice mechanisms to build alliances and leverage normative-operational linkages. There will also be an intensified focus on **internal advocacy**, including systematic delivery of the tools incubated by UN Action to ensure they are used at country-level, to help secure high-level commitment throughout the UN system and to **help field-based practitioners keep pace with global policy change**. Indeed, the next phase of UN Action's advocacy will be on improving practice by ensuring that tools and policy frameworks are understood and applied at field level, including as a way to encourage shared understandings and joint programming.

DELIVERABLE	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES	TIMELINE & BUDGET ESTIMATE
<p>1) Implement an internal advocacy strategy to promote UN Action across the UN system at global and country levels. Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing UN Action intranet; • preparing papers, TPs, speeches as needed; • organising briefings/webinars for staff from member entities; • creating a documentary as a learning resource; and • hosting a strategic seminar series in an interagency setting. 	<p>UN Action Secretariat, UN Women</p>	<p>Strategy to be produced in first quarter of 2014. Join GBV AOR Task Team on Advocacy by Jan 2014. One seminar every two months over the course of 2014-5: recorded and posted on <i>Stop Rape Now</i> website where possible for wide dissemination. Support high-level launch of <i>Guidance Note on Reparations</i>, mid-2014 bringing together key stakeholders on justice/ reparations.</p>

<p>2) Continue to develop and implement an external advocacy strategy on the theme: “<i>Get Cross: No security without women’s security!</i>” This may include provision of technical support/resources to amplify advocacy at country-level, where requested and feasible.</p>	<p>UN Action Secretariat, UN Women</p>	<p>Ongoing New constituencies for 2014 include journalists/war correspondents and historians/historical institutions.</p>
<p>3) Continue to build the Stop Rape Now campaign through further developing the website, Facebook/Twitter/YouTube outreach, the global montage of “Get Cross!” photos, and through public events aimed at students/ academic audiences, civil society partners, peace and security stakeholders, and other relevant audiences. This may include targeted advocacy to highlight situations where sexual violence is used as part of the repertoire of political repression, including in the context of elections and ethnic unrest.</p>	<p>UN Action Secretariat</p>	<p>Ongoing New <i>Stop Rape Now</i> Newsfeed App to be developed and shared with partners by Feb 2014. Launch microsite linked to SRN website to profile scenario-based training initiative for peacekeepers. Promote <i>Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of CRSV</i> to prevention stakeholders.</p>
<p>4) Ensure sustained attention to sexual violence by the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, as well as human rights treaty bodies, the International Criminal Court (ICC), <i>ad hoc</i> tribunals and national courts.</p>	<p>OHCHR, UN Action Secretariat, OSRSG-SVC</p>	<p>Ongoing Participate in ICC-UN cooperation forums.</p>
<p>5) Build the support of donors, Member States/ Security Council members and NGOs for the work of UN Action and the MPTF through annual donor meetings, and regular meetings with Member States and NGOs.</p>	<p>UN Action Secretariat, with involvement of all UN Action member entities</p>	<p>Ongoing Represent UN Action/ SVC in interagency briefings to the Security Council on WPS: all current Council members (including P5) briefed by end 2014. Meeting of UN Action partners and donors scheduled for mid-2014.</p>
<p>6) Support full implementation of Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960</p>	<p>UN Action Secretariat with UN Women</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

and 2106 through the development and dissemination of field-friendly tools, including Q&A tip sheets that unpack the resolutions, as needed.		
7) Support the S-G's Campaign UNiTE to End Violence Against Women , including the Africa-wide campaign, and ensure that there is adequate focus on combating conflict-related sexual violence.	UN Action Secretariat with full engagement from all UN Action entities.	Ongoing Represent the Stop Rape Now campaign/SVC in <i>UNiTE</i> meetings and events through to end 2015 .

PILLAR 3: KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Over the course of 2014, the UN Action network will develop and roll-out specific **tools and data-collection instruments** to improve information on prevalence, patterns, trends and perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict, as well as gaps in the UN system's response – particularly in the area of protection and prevention. Efforts will be made to **identify, catalogue and promote good practices**, and to take forward the clearly-defined and prioritized **research agenda** compiled by WHO on behalf of the network.

DELIVERABLE	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY(IES)	TIMELINE & BUDGET ESTIMATE
1) Field test the protocol survey instrument tool on prevalence, risk factors and consequences of CRSV developed under UN Action auspices in 2012 (pursuant to OP 24 of SCR 1888).	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF	2014-15 : pilot-testing in 1-2 countries (\$600,000) and finalization.
2) Create a guidance note on when, how and under what conditions the Gender-Based Information Management System (GBVIMS) can be implemented in conjunction with the MARA .	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR	Draft developed; Consensus-driven consultations underway; finalization, translation and dissemination to take place in 2014 .
3) Roll-out the Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators in UN Missions and with country teams to ensure early identification of emerging patterns of attack (OP 24, SCR 1888).	DPKO, UN Action Secretariat, UNICEF	Piloted in 3-4 mission settings by end of 2014 . Continue to embed indicators in existing protection and prevention arrangements. Link to relevant initiatives (Global Pulse, etc).

<p>4) Utilize and disseminate the research agenda on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence as a platform for engagement with the academic community (universities/think tanks). Consultation with researchers and funders of research to advance/ disseminate the research agenda on SVC, building on work underway in the GBV AOR.</p>	<p>WHO, UN Women</p>	<p>Over the course of 2014 (\$120,000)</p>
<p>5) Finalize and disseminate the lessons learnt and best practice on integrating sexual violence prevention and response into DDR programming, and develop tools for the inclusion of sexual violence responses into DDR.</p>	<p>UN Women, UNDP (through the Inter-Agency Working group on DDR), with support from UNICEF on DDR and children</p>	<p>Draft developed. Finalize in 2014</p>
<p>6) Develop a better understanding of the motivations and repertoire of violence used by non-State actors, as well as opportunities for engagement, to inform guidance and preventive diplomacy strategies, building on phase 1 of the research process.</p>	<p>OCHA, UNICEF</p>	<p>Convene an expert group meeting of individuals with experience in engaging with NSAGs from a variety of angles in 2014, including developing discussion papers and mapping actions, building upon phase I outcomes (\$60,000) and finalize toolkit for engaging NSAGs in SV prevention in 2015 (\$80,000).</p>
<p>7) Continue to roll out practical guidance and trainings for mediators.</p>	<p>DPA</p>	<p>Training of envoys, senior mediators and mediation experts ongoing.</p>
<p>8) Develop and field-test a manual for simplified psychological interventions to address mental health needs of survivors.</p>	<p>WHO with support from UNFPA and UNICEF.</p>	<p>The need for a manual for simplified psychological interventions was the main gap identified at the technical meeting on mental health and psychosocial support interventions organized in 2011 by WHO, UNFPA</p>

		and UNICEF on behalf of UN Action. A proposal for this was developed and submitted to the RMC and is expected to go forward in 2014-15. (\$374,500)
9) Strengthen data collection and analysis on the links between conflict-related sexual violence and HIV through the conduct of a study in Liberia and South Sudan to input into epidemiological modelling.	UNAIDS in collaboration with UN Action Secretariat	By June 2014 (\$150,000)
10) Undertake a critical review of the impact of various forms of medico-legal evidence in sexual violence trials and develop a guidance note to strengthen the medico-legal evidence generation for CRSV: field-test guidance/tool; establish and document process to bring stakeholders together.	WHO, UNODC	Next step: No-cost extension of existing UN Action-supported project for 2014 to allow for development of protocol for testing of the job aides. Status: Meeting of experts from different sectors and countries took place 10-12 April 2013 to review proposed tool. Conclusion was to develop 1-page job aides, which have been finalized following review by external experts. Discussions are underway to select an appropriate country for testing the tool.
11) Finalize Guidance Note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence , including collective, symbolic and other forms of reparations.	UN Women, OHCHR	Draft developed, consultations underway through UN Action and ROLCRG. Finalization, translation and high-level launch to take place mid-2014 .
12) Initiate research on the protection of women and children in Islamic law .	OSRSG-SVC	TBC

6. Institutional Arrangements

Governance: Strategic oversight for the work of the UN Action network is provided by a Steering Committee consisting of Principals from DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC, WHO, the UNAIDS Secretariat and the SRSB-CAAC. This Committee meets quarterly and provides **policy and strategic guidance** to the UN Action network. It is chaired by SRSB Zainab Hawa Bangura.

Coordination and funding: The UN Action Secretariat comprises a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women's Rights Specialist, and Programme Assistant. The Secretariat supports the day-to-day activities of the UN Action network, liaising closely with a task force of Focal Points from the 13 UN entities which meets every month. The UN Action Secretariat provides strategic and technical support to both the UN Action network and the SRSB-SVC, and is situated within the Office of the SRSB-SVC. Extra-budgetary resources are mobilised from a range of donors to fund the outputs of the UN Action network. These are primarily managed through a **Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)**.

Deliverables: During 2014 the UN Action network will:

- 1) Fund a small coordinating Secretariat to support advocacy, knowledge generation, resource mobilization and donor reporting, implementation, monitoring and reporting on UN Action's Strategic Framework, as well as overall coordination of the UN Action network.
- 2) Support the efforts of UN Action member entities to scale up their work on conflict-related sexual violence and to deliver critical outputs through the UN Action network.
- 3) Provide support to the SRSB-SVC in her capacity as Chair of the network and help to bridge the work of her Office to the broader UN system at global and country-level.

