

**MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT**

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT COVER PAGE

Participating UN Organization(s):	Project⁹ Title: Translation and Launch of Guidance Note on Reparation for Conflict-related Sexual Violence
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	Project Location(s): New York/Geneva
UN Action pillar of activity: <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Reporting Period: January 2014 – June 2016
Project Budget: \$90,950	

List Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating UN Organization(s): UN Women, OHCHR • Other International Organization(s): International Organization for Migration 	Project Coverage/Scope: The project is global in scope, and intended to disseminate the Guidance Note to a wide and linguistically diverse audience around the world; events under the project took place in London, New York, Tunis and Sarajevo.
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Project Duration/Closed Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 years, 6 months (January 2014 – June 2016) • No-cost extensions granted from 1 October 2014 – 30 June 2016

⁹ The term “project” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes

Report Formatting Instructions

- Do not put the narrative text into boxes and do not incorporate boxes into the narrative report.
- Attach charts, graphs, etc. as annexes to the report and clearly reference using footnotes

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

I. Purpose

- Provide the main outcomes and outputs of the project

1.1 Outputs

- The Guidance Note was translated from English into French, Spanish and Arabic, and 500 copies were printed in each of the four languages.
- UN Women and OHCHR launched the Guidance Note in London in June 2014, at the UK Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict (see [web article](#)).
- UN Women and OHCHR launched the Guidance Note in New York in August 2014, as part of the Dialogue Series on the Rule of Law at the international level organized through the UN Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group (see [web article](#)).
- UN Women and OHCHR hosted a regional launch and workshop on the Guidance Note in Tunis (31 May – 1 June 2015). The workshop brought together 40 participants from Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, to jointly analyse and discuss the opportunities, challenges as well as the legislative and political instruments to implement the Guidance Note within their countries.
- UN Women, OHCHR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) hosted a regional launch and workshop on the Guidance Note in Sarajevo (8-9 June 2015). The workshop brought together 60 participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, the Republic of Serbia, Turkey, Cyprus and the Ukraine, to share best practices on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence in the Western Balkans region.

1.2 Outcomes

- UN entities, Member States and civil society partners are aware of the Guidance Note and its key principles, and have developed concrete recommendations for how it could be implemented in a local context.
- Explain how the project relates to the Strategic Framework of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict and to its Terms of Reference

The translation and launches of the Guidance Note worked to enhance UN system coordination and joint programming, by disseminating principles and guidelines for operationalizing the transformative potential

of reparations, and streamlining the UN's work to support Member States, civil society and other key stakeholders in this area. The project has also enhanced the UN system's coordinated response to implementation of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security; in particular, resolution 2122 (2013), which explicitly recognizes the right to reparation for individuals.

- Indicate the main implementing partners, their roles and responsibilities, and their interaction with the Participating UN Organizations

OHCHR and UN Women were the main implementing partners for the project. Both entities worked in close partnership to plan the global launches and the regional launch in Tunis, and also worked with IOM to plan the regional launch in Sarajevo. UN Women led the translation and printing of the Guidance Note.

The project also reached other UN agencies, Member States, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, victim's representatives and transitional justice practitioners, as participants at each of the regional and global launches. In particular, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict has been a key ally in disseminating the Guidance Note, including through her participation at the New York launch.

II. Resources

There were no budget revisions during this project, and no alternate sources of funding were used.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they were adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.

The implementation mechanisms utilized were: printing, translation and meetings/events.

- Provide details on the monitoring system(s) used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the project.

The project was overseen by the Policy Specialist, Transitional Justice, at UN Women, together with the Women's Rights and Gender Section at OHCHR. For the two regional launches, lessons learned are included in outcome reports, which are currently being finalized.

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

Outcome reports are finalized for the two regional launches of the Guidance Note.

IV. Results

- Describe the main activities undertaken and their achievements.

The translation of the Guidance Note into French, Spanish and Arabic was a critical step to ensuring that stakeholders in a wide range of countries are able to use the document to support the implementation of gender-sensitive reparations programmes. As a result of the support from UN Action, 7,000 copies of the Guidance Note are available to the public, and have been shared with UN Women and OHCHR offices around the world, for further dissemination to other UN entities, national governments and civil society

organizations.

The global launches that took place in London and New York provided an opportunity to introduce the Guidance Note and its key principles to a large number of UN entities and Member States, as well as civil society and academia. These launch events broadened the range of stakeholders who are informed of the innovative approaches to reparations contained in the Guidance Note, and supported coherence in UN policy on gender-sensitive reparations.

The regional launches that took place in Sarajevo and Tunisia gathered 100 participants in total, and were successful in engaging key stakeholders across both the Middle East and Western Balkans regions on the development of victim-centred and gender-sensitive reparations policies, and action points for implementation. These meetings also encouraged regional collaboration—particularly important given the cross-border nature of conflicts in the Western Balkans, and in Middle East and North Africa. In addition, the launches provided civil society organizations with a platform to strengthen cooperation and develop joint initiatives with States and international organizations. One of the outcomes of the conference in Sarajevo was the establishment of a community of practice through a listserv to share best practices, challenges and lessons learned.

Since the launch of the Guidance Note we have seen increased political willingness to provide reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence. Bosnia’s war crimes court issued a landmark ruling in June 2015 that granted the first ever compensation to a wartime rape victim. A number of countries are also developing specific legislation in this area. In 2014, the Government of Libya issued a decree calling for the award of reparations for victims of sexual violence during Gaddafi’s rule and the 2011 Libyan uprising. The decree offers 12 measures for relief, including monetary and psychological support for victims. While the Reparations Commission remains to be established, the decree has been heralded as an unprecedented move on the part of the Government. In 2014, the parliament of Kosovo passed a law which recognizes and provides benefits to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office of the Prime Minister is now taking steps to establish and functionalize a commission to verify the status of CRSV survivors, and ensure the distribution of the benefits provided by law. In 2015, Croatia’s Parliament adopted a law that provides all sexual violence victims of the war with a once-off payment, monthly compensation for the rest of their lives as well as access to legal aid, compulsory and additional health insurance, regular annual medical check-ups, and accommodation in institutions providing services and assistance to war veterans and war victims. This political momentum is key as UN Women and OHCHR country offices support Member States deliver on reparations, referencing the principles of the Guidance Note wherever relevant.

- Explain any implementation constraints, and the lessons learned from addressing these and knowledge gained in the course of the project.

The regional events, which brought together representatives of government, civil society, academia, and international organizations, required lengthy negotiations to ensure governments were represented, and that all groups would sit together at the table. Securing visas for participants—particularly for civil society activists—was also time intensive. The regional launches reinforced the importance of close collaboration with colleagues working in-country, to have a full understanding of potential challenges, and how to best diffuse them.

- Discuss key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration and their impact on the results being reported on.

The project required close collaboration between UN Women and OHCHR, particularly for the regional and global launch events—and as a result, deepened the working relationship between the two entities, and the shared commitment to working in partnership to advance gender-sensitive transitional justice.