



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)													
RMC Meeting No: RMC028	Project ¹ No: UNA061												
Date of Meeting: 11 December 2018	RMC members in attendance at meeting: IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, DPKO, UN Action Secretariat												
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)													
Date of Submission: 20 November 2018 [revised 8 Jan 2019]	Participating UN Organization(s): IOM, UNFPA												
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): Giorgi Gigauri (IOM) ggigauri@iom.int Asa Torkelsson (UNFPA) torkelsson@unfpa.org	Project Title: Strengthening Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) Support Services and Mitigation in Cox's Bazar Project Location(s): Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh												
UN Action pillar of activity: <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Projected Project Duration: 1 year (end date: 31 December 2019)												
Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other: additional implementing entity receiving funds <input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension;	Total Project Budget: US \$575,000 Amount of MPTF funds requested at this time: USD \$ <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PUNO</th> <th>Programme Cost</th> <th>Indirect Costs (7%)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IOM</td> <td>303,738</td> <td>21,262</td> <td>325,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>233,645</td> <td>16,355</td> <td>250,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PUNO	Programme Cost	Indirect Costs (7%)	Total	IOM	303,738	21,262	325,000	UNFPA	233,645	16,355	250,000
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Dears,

Can

we write

a common /

framework?

with IOM?

grammes and joint programmes.

Narrative Summary

I. Overview

- a. Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.

Summary of the current situation:

Global awareness of conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated against the Rohingya population was brought to the forefront of the world's attention in 2017 with the mass exodus of over 700,000 Rohingya civilians from Rakhine state in Myanmar, to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The assaults were allegedly perpetrated by members of the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), at times acting in concert with members of local militias, in the course of the military "clearance" operations in October 2016 and August 2017 characterized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as "ethnic cleansing".

Established in March 2017, the United Nations Human Rights Council Fact-Finding Mission dispatched in Myanmar to establish the facts and circumstances of the alleged recent human rights violations by military and security forces, found that crimes against humanity have been committed, including rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence. The scale, brutality and systematic nature of these violations indicate that rape and sexual violence are part of a deliberate strategy to intimidate, terrorise or punish a civilian population, and are used as a tactic of war.²

CRSV has been perpetrated on a massive scale. Sometimes up to 40 women and girls were raped or gang raped together. Rapes were often in public spaces and in front of families and the community, maximising humiliation and trauma. Mothers were gang raped in front of young children, who were severely injured and in some instances killed. Women and girls 13 to 25 years of age were targeted, including pregnant women. Survivors display signs of deep trauma and face immense stigma in their community. There are credible reports of men and boys also being subjected to rape, genital mutilation and sexualised torture³. Both the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly have expressed concern and distress at allegations of widespread conflict-related sexual violence against Rohingya in Myanmar⁴.

SRSV Visit and link to Framework of Cooperation

In November 2017, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG – SVC), visited camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar, where she heard accounts from almost every Rohingya woman and girl she spoke to, of patterns of rape, gang rape, forced nudity and abduction for the purpose of sexual slavery during military campaigns of slaughter, looting and the razing of homes and villages. The SRSG-SVC also received first-hand testimonies of women having been subjected to invasive body searches, including vaginal searches, performed by male security officers, ostensibly to look for valuables and documentation, and of sexual harassment during house-to-house searches⁵. Following a second visit to Bangladesh in 2018,

² Human Rights Council (2018), Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, p.15

³ Human Rights Council (2018), Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, p.8-9

⁴ In its resolution the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/RES/S-27/1) of 5 December 2017, expressed grave concern at consistent allegations of widespread sexual violence, including rape and gang rape. In January 2018, the General Assembly (A/RES/72/248) expressed its deep distress about the excessive and unlawful use of force in Myanmar, including sexual violence

⁵ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (2018), Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, p.25

the SRSB-SVC has subsequently signed in November 2018, on behalf of the United Nations, a Framework of Cooperation (FoC) with the Government of Bangladesh to collectively address CRSV that has affected members of the Rohingya population displaced from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

This project will contribute to the *Framework of Cooperation on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence against the displaced Rohingya population from Myanmar hosted in Bangladesh* in particular to the following pillars:

- Improving access of Rohingya survivors of conflict-related sexual violence to comprehensive services including medical and mental health services as well as psychosocial support;
- Engaging with religious and community leaders to combat stigma against Rohingya survivors of sexual violence and their children who may be born of rape;
- Engaging with civil society organisations, including woman and youth-led community organisations, to raise awareness about the availability of services for survivors and their rights.

In anticipation of discussions that will begin in early 2019 towards developing an Action Plan to support the implementation of the FoC, this project seeks to already advance progress towards the realization of the abovementioned pillars and demonstrate coordinated efforts to address CRSV amongst the displaced Rohingya population.

Problem Statement

Given the high percentage of the Rohingya population in Bangladesh having directly experienced or witnessed CRSV, the project aims to address the ongoing impacts of CRSV and secondary and tertiary risks of exposure to GBV that are extremely prevalent in Cox's Bazar District within the camps located around Ukhiya and Teknaf and peripheral areas of mixed communities. It is important to note that there is a collective experience of trauma associated with CRSV that must be dealt with holistically and through specialized and comprehensive Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) programmes. Addressing not only the impact of CRSV but also mitigating and preventing further exposure to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, and other forms of GBV must therefore be targeted at the overall crisis affected population. Special attention must be put into ensuring the safety and security of CRSV survivors within their communities, where they experience high rates of social stigma and risks of isolation.

GBV risks are certainly linked to being encamped in congested settlements, but the negative shifts in social, and cultural dynamics as a result of the CRSV experience in Myanmar should not be underestimated. In addition to the levels of marginalization, trauma, disaffection of the male population that views GBV as a means to cope with shifting power dynamics, displacement and lack of longer-term restitution of rights and access to livelihoods exacerbate the situation. For example, intimate partner violence has causal attributes related to trauma and shifts in social norms, as well as the function of shame in society.

Overview of challenges and continued gaps in addressing CRSV among Rohingya population in Bangladesh:

IOM and UNFPA have made institutional commitments to address GBV, including conflict related sexual violence, from the start of an emergency and both organizations promote UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict's principles and objectives. As two of the largest service providers in Cox's Bazar and through engagement with local, national and international partners, IOM and UNFPA have observed the following challenges and critical gaps in addressing CRSV among survivors and populations at risk in Cox's Bazar: