



Increasing the knowledge base on CRSV, Reparations and Survivors Centred Approach – UNA 064	
UN ACTION MPTF PROJECT FINAL REPORTING FORM	
Country	Global
Project Start Date	(01/08/19)
Project Completion Date	(31/12/19)
Project Duration	5 months
UN Implementing Entities	IOM, Office of the SRGS-SCV
Name, Title and Contact information of Reporting Focal Point(s) from all implementing agencies. (Please include both email and phone).	Igor Cvetkovski Land, Property and Reparations Officer IOM Headquarters, Geneva ++41 79 103 8715; icvetkovski@iom.int
Project Location(s)	Geneva/New York
Project Budget	USD 100, 580
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
Report Date	(31/03/20)

General guidance: This reporting form is to be used for the **final project report**. Final reports are due **no later than 3 months after the completion date of the project**. Please complete **all** sections of this reporting form including the Logframe. Please also attach all documents requested. Report results **cumulatively**, i.e. results achieved since the beginning of the project. Please submit the report in both PDF and Word formats. Once the report is submitted, UN Action will review the report and follow up as needed¹.

1. Project Context

The project was conceived as a measure to analyze, aggregate and consolidate diverse knowledge and experience on the issues of conflict-related sexual violence, reparations and the Survivors-Centered Approach accumulated by a variety of actors, including UN agencies, independent experts, legal practitioners, scholars, civil society organization representatives and survivors. The initiative followed up on a series of important events and processes which marked 2019 as one of the most significant years for promoting and enhancing justice measures in the interest of survivors.

The project centered on a Workshop on Advancing Reparations for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, which took place in New York on 31 October and 1 November 2019. The global attention to the issues related to the needs and the rights of the survivors of CRSV continued beyond the inception and the finalization of the project, resulting in number of academic articles published by QUB, LSE and other institutions, continuous advocacy by civil society and survivors' associations, and country level interventions (e.g. in Iraq). The issue remains high on the transitional justice and the Women, Peace and Security agendas. Notable developments since the inception of the project are the increased networking between survivors (through the SEMA network), the enhanced exchange of experiences between states and most importantly, the establishment of the Global Survivors Trust Fund promoted by the Mukwege Foundation and Nadia's Initiative. Entities of the UN system, particularly the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, continued and increased their advocacy and other efforts both at the global and the country levels, while specialized UN agencies such as IOM, UN WOMEN, UNFPA and others continued to support government and civil society in the development and implementation of reparations and survivors' assistance programs across the globe.

¹ Please note that information **must** be collected, managed and reported in ways that **respect survivor safety, confidentiality, anonymity, informed consent, and existing information-sharing protocols. The process must conform with established safety and ethical principles, including security and protection from retaliation, and protection of the data itself.** Before submitting descriptive information related to a particular survivor, please ensure that every possible precaution has been taken to minimize the potential risk of placing anyone in danger or inadvertently revealing their identity. It is important to remember that even without including any personally-identifiable information, some combinations of information, such as very specific details about the location or date, are enough to compromise confidentiality in a way that could result in negative repercussions for survivors, such as stigmatization and/or reprisal attacks.

At this time, governments, UN bodies and civil society organizations find themselves in a challenging situation which require maintaining the focus on long-standing issues, such as preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence while combating the spread of COVID-19. Looking forward, it becomes clear that the emergency created by the COVID-19 pandemic will not only affect the capabilities of the duty-bearers to continue with the planned or ongoing activities, but will probably also have a direct and profound impact on the survivors who already face a number of challenges including health, psycho-social and socio-economic issues. Hence, it remains important that policy-makers, practitioners and implementing bodies find the right balance and incorporate the needs and rights of survivors in their COVID-19 response strategies and vice versa.

2. Progress Summary

a). Project Goal

The overall goal of the project was to contribute toward the conflict-related sexual violence agenda in the interest of the survivors, with specific reference to exploring linkages between reparations and a survivors-centered approach, and their integration in the overall prevention, accountability and redress efforts.

The goal of the project was achieved by applying a survivors-centered lens throughout the two-day workshop which took place in New York on 31 October and 1 November, bringing together a variety of perspectives, and analyzing these against the needs and expectations of the survivors. The overwhelming conclusion was that the way forward in ensuring a survivors-centered approach requires maintaining a multi-disciplinary approach while enhancing meaningful and informed participation by survivors of CRSV. This contributed toward revisiting the issue of reparations and survivors-centered approach by academia, the expansion of the peer-to-peer communication and collaboration between survivor networks, and calibrating the roles which different actors, such as the newly established Survivors Trust Fund, can play in ensuring inclusive and comprehensive survivors' assistance models.

b). Project Outcomes

The outcome of the project was to improve the understanding about the linkages between reparations and survivors-centred approach and its integration into reparations and other transitional justice measures.

As mentioned above, the outcome was achieved by engaging broad spectrum of actors on variety of topics during a two-day workshop. The workshop was attended by more than 70 participants. The participants were welcomed by the former President of the

Republic of Kosovo, H.E. Atifete Jahjaga; the UK Ambassador to the UNGA, H.E. James Roscoe; and the Director of the IOM Office to the UN in New York, Mr. Ashraf El Nour. During the course of the workshop, the participants were also addressed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Pramila Patten.

Following the welcoming remarks, IOM presented the scope and the outcomes of the discussions held during the Geneva Reparations Week, co-organized by IOM, OHCHR, Queens University Belfast (QUB) and the Geneva Academy, as well as the concept, the agenda and the objective of the follow-up gathering in New York.

The first working session was dedicated to the Survivors' Needs and Expectations. During this session, survivors from Iraq, DRC, Colombia, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were able to share their stories, reassert their needs and reiterate their expectations from states and the international community, as well as present their views on what a survivors-centered approach to reparations means to them.

The second session focused on Advocacy and Direct Assistance Efforts by CSOs and NGOs. During this session, representatives of five NGOs presented their advocacy and direct assistance activities, and highlighted their expectations and plans to advance reparations and assistance for survivors of CRSV. The panelists represented the International Center for Transitional Justice, Physicians for Human Rights, Freedom from Torture, and the Mukwege Foundation.

The third working session was dedicated to Research and Analysis related to CRSV, WPS, transitional Justice and reparations. The panelists were independent researchers and members of academic institutions such as Queen's University Belfast, London School of Economics, and the University of Sevilla. The key topics of discussion were issues related to linkages between WPS and reparations, intersectionality and victimization, research methodology and engagement with survivors, specialized researched focused on health needs, and under-researched topics such as CRSV against man and boys.

The fourth session of the workshop, which took place during the morning of the second day, focused on Obtaining Reparations through Court Proceedings. Representatives from judicial institutions (International Criminal Court -Trust Fund for Victims), law firms and independent legal experts presented their experience in pursuing reparations for CRSV and other human rights violations through criminal justice mechanisms or civil litigation, managing and implementing larger scale settlement and compensation schemes and strategies to use seized assets and sanction regimes for securing funding for reparations.

During the fifth session, titled Progress and Challenges at Country levels, representatives from the governments and national institutions from Iraq, Sri Lanka

and Mali presented and discussed their efforts in regards to legislation and implementation of reparations and interim relief programmes for CRSV survivors, as well as broader linkages with other transitional justice mechanisms such as truth commissions.

The sixth session was dedicated to the Role of the UN System in respect to advocacy, technical assistance and implementation of protection, reparations and survivors' assistance programs. Representatives of OHCHR, the Office of the SRSO-SCV, UNDP, UN WOMEN and IOM discussed the role and activities of their respective organizations and cumulative and complementary advantages and opportunities.

The seventh and last session focused on key Policy and Practice challenges. The discussions between the panelists, which included UN, academia and independent experts, was centered around the issues of state responsibility, the need for comprehensive approaches, calibrating the survivors-centered approach, and modalities for enforcement and accountability.

The response from the workshops participants was very positive. The organizers were praised for the breadth and depth of the covered topics, the diversity of the panelists, and the opportunity for interaction during and outside the sessions.

The agenda of the workshop, the list of participants, and the evaluation summary are enclosed with this report.

c). Project Outputs

In preparation for the workshop, IOM prepared the framework document summarizing the key discussions points raised during the Geneva Reparations Week held in June 2019 and prepared the workshop Concept Note and the Agenda (both in attachment).

Following the workshop the consultant prepared a draft summary of the key challenges and conclusions resulting from the discussions (in attachment). This draft is to be reviewed and expanded into full workshop report before the end of April 2020.

d). Project Activities

Considering the specific nature of this project, the activities consisted of technical and logistical actions already described above. The IOM Land, Property and Reparations Division (LPR) prepared the Concept Note and the Agenda, the Consultant prepared the framework document and the draft note on key challenges and conclusions and the IOM Special Liaison Office in New York conducted the necessary coordination and logistic arrangements.

3. Project Beneficiaries

The workshop was attended by over 70 registered participants, including survivors, civil society organizations, UN agencies, independent experts and academic institutions. All of them benefited from the opportunity to discuss and engage on the workshop topics, ultimately leading to better understanding about the best modalities to engage and support the survivors.

4. Implementing partner coordination and stakeholder engagement

a). Please detail key partnerships and interagency collaboration including roles, responsibilities and interactions with each other.

The key partner in organizing the workshop was the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The workshop followed a series of events related to the anniversary of the SRSV-SVC mandate and the project benefited by synergies and momentum in relation both to its substance and to its logistic arrangement.

b). Please detail how the project engaged governmental organizations, UN agencies, NGOs and other key stakeholders. Which coordination mechanisms did the project establish or use? What was the impact of the collaborations on the results of the project?

As mentioned above, the project engaged multiple stakeholders. The contribution from UN partners such as UN WOMEN, UNDP, and OHCHR was invaluable. Similarly, the participation of a larger number of civil society organizations enabled an opportunity for interactive and productive exchange. The participation of academia, independent researches and experts, as well as private sector law practitioners, brought additional diversity and value to the discussions. Finally, having survivors from different countries and contexts enabled all participants to gain direct insight into their views, needs and expectations from the UN system, the states and the civil society.

c) Please describe which multi-sectoral, comprehensive plans or strategies that address conflict-related sexual violence the project contributed to. This can include Protection of Civilians (POC) Strategies, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), GBV Strategies, Joint Communiqués on CRSV etc.

The width and depth of the discussions contributed to critical and constructive debate around the existing frameworks, guidelines and initiatives on the issue of justice, reparations and survivors-centered approaches for CRSV survivors. Perhaps, the most

important outcome was the discussion about the scope and limitations of the newly established international Survivors Trust Fund.

5. Capacity building

The participants and the panelists were able to hear from leading UN organizations about their technical and capacity building interventions, from key international and national NGO's about their advocacy and survivors' assistance activities, from academia about latest research and analysis, from law practitioners about legal pathways to reparations and assistance, and most importantly from survivors about their concerns and needs. This enabled a platform for fruitful knowledge exchange benefiting all the involved stakeholders.

6. Challenges

Apart from minor logistic challenges related to visa, travel and accommodation for some of the participants, the project did not face any significant obstacle.

7. Lessons Learned

One of the key lessons learned was that enabling discussion between diverse stakeholders is key to improving the approach to survivors-centred justice and reparations mechanisms at national and global level. Another lesson learned is that some of the more complex issues require more extensive discussions and dedicated follow-up.

8. Innovations

The direct and free exchange of views between survivors of CRSV and a variety of other stakeholders, including states, UN, academia and law practitioners at global level, represented a novel approach which was praised by many participants.

9. Sustainability Plan

- a. What are the implementing organizations plans to sustain the project results beyond the life of the project?

IOM and its partners will continue expanding their operations, methodologies and policies on designing and implementing reparations and assistance programmes for survivors of CRSV. The conclusions from the workshop will be shared with key policy-makers, including states and UN bodies. This will contribute to a more comprehensive and coherent approach across the system.

- b. Do you anticipate any challenges in regard to project sustainability?

The ongoing humanitarian crises around the world as well as the emerging global crisis related to COVID-19 might divert the attention and the political and funding commitments away from the needs and expectations of CRSV survivors.

10. Communication Strategy, Communication Materials, Tools and Media

- a. Please describe the project's communication strategy and describe what was done to promote the visibility of UN Action.

The workshop took place in the premises of the UN Secretariat in New York. The role of the UN Action, as well as the Office of the SRSB-SVC, was very prominent and highlighted throughout the project activities.

- b. Please *describe here, and attach* with this report, **all** communication materials, tools and other communications-related products developed. Kindly also reference and provide links to media coverage of the project. Please also attach photos if available. *For photos, please note, who the photo should be credited to, and confirm informed consent was obtained from the person(s) in the photo.

Pictures were taken, but due to data protection, especially of survivors, the photos are not being shared.

11. Products, Resources and Tools developed

- a. Please **describe** all context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources that were developed to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centred response.

The draft note summarizing the key challenges and conclusions is already in attachment. This note will be transformed into a full-fledged workshop report during April 2020 and distributed widely afterwards.

- b. Describe how you think they could be shared beyond the scope of this project and benefit organizations working in similar contexts.

The workshop outcomes bear relevance for justice and reparations for other categories of survivors of human rights violations as well. The conclusions and the discussed solutions can be used by states, judicial systems, UN and civil society to advance the global WPS, peace and security, justice and rule of law agendas.

- c. Please **attach all** products developed with this report.

- Workshop Concept Note
- Workshop Agenda
- Participant List
- Evaluation Summary
- Framework Document
- Draft note on Challenges and Conclusions

12. Voices and Stories

Not applicable.

13. Budgetary and Spending Report

The project remained within the overall budget.

14 Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework

This project contributes towards UNA Outcome 4 *“neglected aspects of the WPS/CRSV response are addressed at policy and field level”* and UNAOuc 4.1 *“projects and activities that address neglected aspects of CRSV receive donor funding and/or political leverage”*.

15. Monitoring and Evaluation

Not applicable.

16. Support and follow up from UN Action

Considering the interest by all stakeholders and the need to focus on some topics in more detail, it is recommendable that the UN Action considers a follow-up workshop if and when possible.

17. Other Feedback

18. Project Data

[PROJECT TITLE]

- LOGFRAME -

	Project Summary	Achievements	Achievements against indicators		Verification Method
			Original Baseline, Targets and Indicators	Achievements against Baseline, Targets and Indicators	
GOAL	Contribute towards advancing the conflict-related sexual violence agenda in the interest of survivors, with specific reference to exploring linkages between reparations and a survivor-centered approach, and integrating reparations and a survivor-centered approach into overall prevention, accountability and redress efforts.				
Achievement for project Goal	The project effectively contributed towards advancing the conflict-related sexual violence agenda in the interest of survivors and integrating a survivor-centered approach by using the survivors-centered lenses throughout the workshop and bringing together variety of perspectives and analyzing these against the needs and expectations of the survivors. The workshop effectively centered on the needs and expectations of survivors by ensuring their presence throughout the event and their active participation as panelists, which was highly appreciated by workshop participants. The workshop also ensured a multidisciplinary approach through the participation of varied stakeholders, whose diversity and added value was acknowledged by participants, who praised the geographical and multi-sectoral variety of experiences brought to the event.				

OUTCOME 1	Improved understanding of the linkages between reparations and a survivor-centered approach and how a survivor-centered approach can be integrated into reparations and other transitional justice measures.				
Achievements for Outcome 1	The project improved the understanding of linkages between reparations and a survivor-centered approach and how a survivor-centered approach can be integrated into reparations and other transitional justice measures by engaging a broad spectrum of actors on a variety of topics during a two-day workshop. Workshop participants confirmed in their evaluation surveys that the event ensured the achievement of several learning objectives related to the ability to advocate for reparations for CRSV and the fundamental importance of a survivor-centered approach, as well as related to the understanding and promotion of complementarities among actors and among national and international efforts.				
OUTPUTS 1	Validate and troubleshoot various aspects of a survivor-centered approach in reparations (and other transitional justice measures) based on framework document	Various aspects of a survivor-centered approach in reparations and other transitional justice measures were validated and troubleshoot based on the framework document. Participants discussed lessons learnt and outstanding challenges from case studies and different approaches to advance reparations. Participants explored the complexity of reparation mechanisms and aspects necessary to advance the right to reparation, the gap between policy and practice, and the need for policy and advocacy to	Description: Framework document guides workshop participants in consideration of linkages between survivor-centered approach and reparations; builds consensus and clarifies outstanding dilemmas Baseline: 1 preliminary framework document serves as basis for workshop discussions	1 final framework document integrated into workshop report	Final workshop report

		serve survivors' needs in a practical way. Specific challenges were identified and related recommendations were discussed.	Target: 1 final framework document to be integrated into workshop report		
ACTIVITIES	1.1. develop workshop agenda and concept note in consultation with relevant stakeholders	workshop agenda and concept note were developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders	Description: workshop concept note and agenda finalized Baseline: 0 Target: 1 concept note; 1 agenda	1 concept note; 1 agenda	Workshop invitations
	1.2 develop framework document based on June 2019 workshops analysis & other relevant source material	framework document based on June 2019 workshops analysis & other relevant source material was developed	Description: preliminary framework document to guide workshop discussion Baseline: 0 Target: 1	1 framework document	Workshop invitations

	<p>1.3 develop participant list and issue invitations in consultation with relevant stakeholders (provide support for visas, accommodation recommendations etc.)</p>	<p>participant list was developed and invitations were issued in consultation with relevant stakeholders, providing support for visas, accommodation etc.; participants evaluated the organization of the workshop and the methodology very positively</p>	<p>Description: civil society, academia, UN and Member State participants attend workshop</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: approx. 35 – 40 participants attend workshop</p>	<p>70 registered participants*</p> <p>*a few more participants joined last minute without registration</p>	<p>Participant list & workshop sign-in sheets</p>
	<p>1.4 select workshop venue, catering & other preparatory needs (e.g. printing) & conduct workshop in partnership with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>workshop venue, catering & other preparatory needs were selected & the workshop was conducted in partnership with relevant stakeholders; participants evaluated the organization of the workshop and the methodology very positively</p>	<p>Description: workshop event organized and conducted</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p>	<p>1 workshop event</p>	<p>Venue/catering receipts</p> <p>Workshop participant evaluation surveys</p>

	1.5 develop draft workshop report, circulate for feedback from participants and integrate comments	The basis for the workshop report (The notes on Challenges and Conclusions) is attached. The report based on these notes will be finalized and shared in April 2020	Description: draft workshop report Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Notes on Challenges and Conclusions (enclosed) Final report to be shared in April	Correspondence with workshop participants Final report
PROBLEM STATEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can UN, its member states, the civil society and the survivors decide on linkages between existing legal frameworks and principles on reparations and Survivors Centered Approach i.e. what is the difference between reparations proper and survivors' assistance? - How to ensure coherence and balance between different aspects of transitional justice for CRSV survivors, e.g. accountability, truth and reparations? - How to ensure complementarity between national and international and judicial and administrative reparations initiatives and mechanisms? - How to optimize the partnerships between humanitarian, gender, transitional justice, academia and other actors which will be mutually enforcing, but without duplication or contradiction. - How to make sure that survivors are able to freely and meaningfully participate in the decision-making processes at national and international levels and thereby have opportunity to shape policy and practice? - What are the critical gaps in terms of inclusivity i.e. children born of war time rape, male survivors of sexual violence, sexual, sexualized or other violence committed against individuals due to their sexual orientation or gender identification etc.? 				
Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework	This project contributes towards UNA Outcome 4 <i>"neglected aspects of the WPS/CRSV response are addressed at policy and field level"</i> and UNAOuc 4.1 <i>"projects and activities that address neglected aspects of CRSV receive donor funding and/or political leverage"</i> .				