



**Eleventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report and Final Report on
Activities Implemented under the
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner
Trust Fund
for the period 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2019**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2020

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



OSRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / Aids



UNDP - United Nations Development Programme



UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

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¹ The Governments of Belgium, Estonia Ireland, Luxembourg, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates contributed only to the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict



UN
Department of
Peace
Operations



UNFPA -
United
Nations
Population
Fund



UNHCR – UN
High
Commissioner
for Refugees



UNICEF -
United
Nations
Children's
Fund



United
Nations Office
on Drugs and
Crime



UN Women –
United
Nations Entity
for Gender
Equality



WHO - World
Health
Organization



IOM -
International
Organization
for Migration

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AoR	Area of Responsibility
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BD	Brcko District, Bosnia and Herzegovina
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BINUCA	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
CAR	Central African Republic
CDC	United States Centre for Disease Control
COMBI	Communication for Behavioural Impact
CNLVSC	National Committee on Fighting against Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, Côte d'Ivoire
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CRSV-MPTF	Conflict-Related sexual violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DCVAW	Directorate on Violence against Women, Iraq
DGO	Data Gathering Organizations
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
DPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ET	Expert Team
FACI	Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FPU	Family Protection Unit, Iraq
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV AoR	GBV Area of Responsibility
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System
GBVIMS SC	GBVIMS Steering Committee
GBVIMS TF	GBVIMS Task Force
GoI	Government of Iraq
HQ	Headquarters
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICC	International Criminal Court
IDP	Internally Displaced People

IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISF	Internal Security Forces, Lebanon
ISP	GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
JHRO	UN Joint Human Rights Office
JONAP	Joint National Action Plan
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and/or intersex
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements
MPFEF	Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family, Mali
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MHRR	Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUC	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO	The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPF	Myanmar Police Force
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
MSA	Multi-sectoral assistance, Côte d'Ivoire
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NATO	North American Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NGOWG	NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

OSC	One Stop Centre
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PSS	Psychosocial Support
PSPEF	Congolese Special Police for Women and Children, DRC
PSVI	Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative
RC	Resident Coordinator
RMC	Resource Management Committee
RBF	Results Based Framework
RSCE	Regional Service Centre
SCC	Special Criminal Court, CAR
SCR	Security Council resolution
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SH+	Self Help Plus
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SRN	Stop Rape Now
SMSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SMSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SMSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SSPDF	South Sudan Peoples' Defense Forces
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
SWPA	Senior Women Protection Adviser
ToC	Theory of Change
TOE	UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
TORs	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UMIRR	L'Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences Sexuelles
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UN Action MPTF	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODA	United Nations of Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSMIL	United Nations Mission Support in Libya
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WFS	Women Friendly Spaces
WGSS	Women and Girl Safe Spaces
WHO	World Health Organization
WPA	Women's Protection Adviser
WPS	Women Peace and Security

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

FOREWORD

As Chair of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) network, I am heartened by what we have achieved together. The network which incorporates wide-ranging expertise from across the UN system in the service of addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), is a powerful platform for achieving my vision for the mandate, namely, to convert cultures of impunity into cultures of deterrence, address gender-based inequality as the root cause of sexual violence and foster national ownership for a sustainable survivor-centered response.

For more than a decade, UN Action has steadied focus and attention across the UN, helping to shape a targeted mandate. In its early days, UN Action deepened advocacy including through the “Stop Rape Now” campaign. Singular efforts were made to build a knowledge base on a topic that was not readily addressed, or even understood. The UN Action network played a key role in challenging the commonly held view that CRSV is an inevitable by-product of war and highlighting that CRSV is preventable. Spotlighting CRSV helped garner support and resources to respond to it, and shift the paradigm around CRSV opening up the possibility for prevention strategies and action.

Programmatic efforts, supported through the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), have been wide-reaching. Each entity has brought its expertise to joint projects designed to address CRSV in complex environments affected by a myriad of additional cross-cutting challenges, like trafficking and terrorism. Critically, over the years, UN Action’s programmatic efforts have been increasingly linked to high-level political engagements. This is a key feature of the CRSV institutional architecture that brings unique benefits to our work. My predecessors and I have negotiated Joint Communiqués and Frameworks of Cooperation with affected Member States. These formal agreements allow Governments to outline key specific goals, to be achieved with UN support. Since taking office in April 2017, I have had the opportunity to negotiate these types of agreements with the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sudan. In many of these settings, UN Action targeted projects to help implement commitments. In the next phase, as Chair of the network, I aim to deepen these connections with the ultimate goal of translating advocacy into action.

Looking forward, the network will build on the advances made in the CRSV agenda to further develop the survivor-centered approach articulated in Security Council resolution 2467(2019). The UN Action MPTF closed on 31st December 2019 and we have taken the opportunity to reflect on our lessons learned in establishing the successor fund, the CRSV-MPTF. Having built a focused mandate and agenda over the last ten years, we now need to turn resolutions into solutions in the new phase. It will be important to systematize our actions and response while also remaining flexible to adapt our work to unforeseen and emerging challenges. We need a fund that is fit-for-purpose catching up with the dramatic evolution of the CRSV agenda over the last ten years. UN Action is developing a more robust strategic framework to guide funding in order to better harness the catalytic potential of our initiatives. The previous fund was a vital tool and its successor, the CRSV-MPTF, will be equally critical. In this regard, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Member States whose generous support to the MPTF was essential in helping innovate and deliver CRSV prevention and response. I would also like to thank the members of the network for their continued collaboration and contributions.

Over the past few months, our world has been shaken as COVID-19 became a global threat. While the COVID-19 pandemic is first and foremost a health crisis, its implications are much more far-reaching. The pandemic which is amplifying and heightening all existing inequalities, poses devastating risks for women and girls in fragile and conflict-affected contexts and is disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable while challenging our operations. In this difficult time, I find solace in how the humanitarian community has mobilised swiftly in response to the crisis, especially how UN Action members strive to ensure access to services for survivors, find new ways of remote coordination and even seek a new, joint advocacy

initiative to ensure that sexual violence is considered in all ceasefire declarations following the Secretary-General's appeal. Throughout this uncertain time and beyond, we are poised to leverage our collective commitment, actions, expertise and resolve in the service of ending the scourge of CRSV and supporting survivors in rebuilding their lives.

(insert SRSG e-signature here)

Ms. Pramila Patten
Under Secretary General and
Special Representative of the Secretary General
Chair of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This eleventh Annual Progress Report and Final Consolidated Report of the United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN Action MPTF) provides an overview of the first decade of UN Action's work, funded through the MPTF. From 2009 to 2019, the MPTF disbursed 45 million USD, of which 22 million USD was dedicated to UN Action, for the funding of 52 projects aimed at the network's three strategic priority areas - strengthening advocacy for action on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), building knowledge on CRSV prevention and response and supporting engagement at the country-level to address CRSV. The remaining 23 million USD financed the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE), which assists national authorities in strengthening the rule of law to ensure accountability and bolster prevention of CRSV. Activities outlined in this report relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's Strategic Approach and Results Frameworks for the 2009-2019 period. Detailed financial information is provided for the same period.

UN Action, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), is a network of now 15 departments and agencies across the UN system united in the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. UN Action aims to strengthen system-wide CRSV response and prevention efforts through a coordinated, coherent, comprehensive and catalytic approach. Launched in March 2007, the network currently includes 15 UN entities, namely: DPO, DPPA, OCHA, OHCHR, OSRSG-CAAC, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODA, UNODC, UN Women, and WHO. UN Action is supported by a coordinating Secretariat housed in the Office of the SRSG-SVC (OSRSG-SVC) and reporting to the SRSG-SVC in her capacity as the network's chair.

UN Action has evolved considerably in scope and focus since its establishment as a coordination platform. In 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 called upon UN Action to mobilise the UN system behind the content, messaging and operational implications of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council pursuant to resolutions 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010), including by supporting the advocacy and engagement of the SRSG-SVC as the UN-designated lead of the CRSV agenda. The Security Council in its resolutions has continued to affirm UN Action as a critical coordination platform on CRSV.

UN Action's early efforts focused on advocacy and knowledge-building in response to calls by women's rights organizations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Member States to elevate sexual violence as an international peace and security, human rights and development issue. The network's advocacy efforts enhanced the understanding of sexual violence as a weapon of war. The Stop Rape Now (SRN) campaign, established in 2008, has garnered global support with its "Get Cross" initiative for which individuals and groups from 128 countries have uploaded photos displaying the X-arm gesture of solidarity. Under the network's umbrella, member entities have continued to join forces, significantly amplifying the impact of their individual efforts on a clear and focused agenda.

Substantive recognition of the issue galvanized support for the creation of an institutional architecture on CRSV. In 2009, SCR 1888 established the role of the SRSG-SVC to provide strategic and coherent leadership. The resolution also created the TOE and the position of Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) in peacekeeping operations to support the SRSG's initiatives including technical support to Member States and to catalyse the implementation of SCRs on SVC. While integrating this newly-created structure, UN Action, through the MPTF, operationalised key components, funding from 2009 to 2010 the TOE, and in

2010 supporting the start-up of the Office of the SRSg-SVC. Subsequent Security Council resolutions (SCRs) 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2331 (2016) and 2467 (2019) positioned CRSV as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace, security, political, human rights, humanitarian and development actors.

On knowledge-building, UN Action's initial conceptualization and analytical framing of CRSV created a solid basis for rolling out Security Council mandated monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARAs). Efforts were made in recognition of the fact that accurate and timely information on CRSV represents the critical foundation for prevention and response at all levels. UN Action developed foundational products and spearheaded initiatives such as the *"Conceptual and Analytical Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,"* and *"Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence – An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice."* *"Early Warning Indicators"* on CRSV were developed to hone analysis and prevention. Moreover, the development of knowledge and guidance products have informed UN policy making, operations and programmatic interventions, such as those on analysing data and measuring impact.

Early effective action by the network in advocacy and knowledge-building paved the way for innovative and catalytic efforts at country-level. Over the past decade, the MPTF funded projects in 16 countries intended to catalyse comprehensive responses to CRSV. These collaborative efforts bring together the existing work streams of several different mandates and provides a vital link and coordination mechanism on CRSV. As such, the network created synergies in the work of humanitarian, human rights, development, political and peacekeeping actors to tackle complex cross-cutting challenges. The network developed projects aimed to support children born of CRSV, (for example in Iraq), economic empowerment of refugees and displaced persons at risk of trafficking, (as in Myanmar), and services for LGBTI refugees (Lebanon). The fund also helped overcome numerous hurdles to tackling CRSV such as stigma. In several settings, the critical needs of CRSV survivors contrasted with an overall reluctance to deal with CRSV or the legacy of crimes. Catalytic funding by UN Action helped overcome this barrier in Bosnia and Herzegovina where a series of projects spotlighted challenges related to CRSV and opportunities to meet the needs of survivors. In South Sudan, and in a number of other settings, essential life-saving support services were provided through integrated "one-stop" centres offering legal, medical and psychosocial support to survivors of CRSV, as well referrals to other essential services.

The added-value of these key initiatives has consistently been recognised on the ground. Timely projects in some cases led to mid to long-term efforts, for instance with the accelerated deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPAs). In CAR, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq, UN Action funds secured the deployment of WPAs that were later successfully included in peace operations' regular budgets. In other cases, Governments demonstrated ownership of the support and expertise provided by the network in adopting national strategies to address gender-based violence, including CRSV, (for example in Côte d'Ivoire, CAR and Mali).

Since the establishment of the SRSg's mandate, the network's advocacy and programmatic responses have increasingly been directed in support of the high-level political engagement by the SRSg-SVC, focusing on the implementation of the formal agreements with affected Member States. Backed by the full commitment of principals and support of the network's members, successive SRSgs-SVC have reached a series of Joint Communiqués or Frameworks of Cooperation on behalf of the UN system with Government and non-state actors. These formal agreements outline specific commitments by parties to undertake CRSV response and prevention with support from the UN. In key settings, UN Action developed projects, (for example in South Sudan, Iraq and Myanmar), which serve to operationalise commitments made in Joint Communiqués. These integrated efforts bring to bear the key components – political

advocacy, accountability through judicial support, and programmatic efforts – of the CRSV structure and point to opportunities for the network and the fund going forward.

At the ten-year milestone of the UN Action MPTF, UN Action reviewed challenges and opportunities in charting a way forward. This was particularly important with the closing of the MPTF and the establishment of a successor fund, the CRSV-MPTF, which takes into account the dramatic evolution of the mandate over the past decade. Moreover, in line with the vision of SRSG Pramila Patten and as reflected in SCR 2467 (2019), UN Action is focusing increasingly on a survivor-centred approach to prevention and response and on addressing the root causes of CRSV, while continuing to develop guidance for the UN's response, improving analysis and supporting national ownership in all efforts to address CRSV. The CRSV-MPTF will play a critical role in these efforts.

While the network has built a strong foundation with advocacy, knowledge-building and programmatic interventions, some of this work was achieved as opportunities arose. Therefore, to amplify the impact of the MPTF, and better capitalise on UN Action's strengths like the networks' diverse membership, a more robust strategic framework will be needed. A results-based framework and enhanced monitoring and evaluation will also be critical. Reinforced strategic direction would serve to avoid duplication in CRSV response and prevention efforts and ensure projects are integrated into country-level plans. Furthermore, a stronger framework would help ensure that the catalytic potential of projects is harnessed, leading to potentially longer timelines and increased funding where a significant impact is articulated. Already, UN Action has initiated a five-year strategic framework to advance this work.

Though external advocacy has traditionally been a strength of UN Action, more work needs to be done on internal UN advocacy. This is not only about sharing information but entails fostering ownership and responsibility for CRSV response and prevention efforts. Critically, UN Action will work to support further articulation of strategies and approaches amongst all arms of the CRSV structure so that these work together to integrate political advocacy, a security response, judicial efforts and comprehensive programmatic approaches. In this vein, UN Action is also seeking to enhance high-level engagement and commitment of members to working level efforts so as to ensure a sustained focus on CRSV at strategic and political levels.

For all of these key lines of action, the Secretariat needs to be reinforced. For over a decade, the network has been supported by a relatively modest base. As the CRSV structure has expanded and honed its approach, the Secretariat's staff needs to be reinforced including on specialized capacities like M&E and knowledge management. Additional CRSV technical expertise will be required through secondments from UN Action member entities in order to support specific initiatives. The Secretariat drives forward this unique network, ensuring coherence and focus on CRSV across the UN system and beyond. Its vital coordination role needs to be pursued and enhanced to further realize the holistic vision that has emerged for the CRSV agenda.

Looking forward, UN Action is prioritising a comprehensive, survivor-centred approach, underpinned by multi-sectoral assistance, including medical, psychosocial, livelihoods and justice services, including reparations. Overall, the network will reinforce its evidence-based approach rooted in the MARA and the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) to further operationalise the CRSV agenda drawing on existing policies and the UN legislative framework. The network will focus on joint initiatives such as gap assessments to reinforce implementation of high-level Joint Communiqués and other commitments. UN Action will work to bolster rapid responses as required, and build the capacity of service-providers, including national and local authorities, on preventing and responding to CRSV, as well as on addressing its root causes. The successor fund, the CRSV-MPTF, will go beyond country-focused

projects to engage on global initiatives, like the 2019 reparations-focused workshop, which included a range of participants from survivors to academics. The network will continue to leverage its diverse expertise to bring into focus and address a range of complex issues such as on the challenges faced by children born of CRSV. In short, UN Action is poised to harness the lessons and strengths of the past decade in service of a renewed coordinated, coherent and comprehensive approach to end the scourge of CRSV and support survivors in rebuilding their lives.

INTRODUCTION

UN Action, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSV-SVC), is a network of now 15 departments and agencies across the UN system with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. This eleventh Annual Progress Report and Final Consolidated Report of the United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN Action MPTF)² provides an overview of the first decade of UN Action's work, funded through the MPTF. From 2009 to 2019, the MPTF disbursed 45 million USD, of which 22 million USD was dedicated to UN Action, for the funding of 52 projects aimed at the networks three strategic priority areas - strengthening advocacy for action on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), building knowledge on CRSV prevention and response and supporting engagement at the country-level to address CRSV. The remaining 23 million USD financed the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE), which assists national authorities in strengthening the rule of law to ensure accountability and bolster prevention of CRSV. Activities outlined in this report relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's Strategic Approach and Results Frameworks for the 2009-2019 period. Detailed financial information is provided for the same period.

Established in 2008, and made operational in January 2009, the MPTF is a pooled fund managed by the UNDP MPTF Office, with an initial voluntary contribution by Norway followed by Finland, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Bahrain, Japan and Switzerland.³

In January 2020 a successor fund was developed, the Conflict-related Sexual Violence MPTF (CRSV-MPTF). The CRSV-MPTF focuses on a survivor-centred prevention and response, the root causes of CRSV, greater justice and accountability, as well as joint impact including through strengthened coordination and information-sharing. It also contributes to SDGs 5 and 16, i.e. *to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5)* and *to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16)*.

Looking forward, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSV-SVC), Pramila Patten, affirmed that *“UN Action is a critical platform for implementing my vision for this*

² The report is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN Action MPTF. In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the Participating UN Organizations and combines this with the narrative report, developed by the UN Action Secretariat.

³ Australia, the Netherlands and the United States, dedicated funds to UNIFEM (now UN Women) and DPKO (now DPO), for projects initiated prior to the creation of the UN Action MPTF.

mandate since I took office, namely converting cultures of impunity into cultures of deterrence, addressing gender-based inequality and discrimination as the root cause of sexual violence and fostering national ownership for a sustainable survivor-centred response.”

CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW

UN Action is a network of departments and agencies across the UN system with the aim of strengthening system-wide CRSV response and prevention efforts through a coordinated, coherent, comprehensive and catalytic approach. Launched in March 2007, the network currently includes 15 UN entities, namely: DPO, DPPA, OCHA, OHCHR, OSRSG-CAAC, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODA, UNODC, UN Women, and WHO. UN Action is supported by a coordinating Secretariat housed in the Office of the SRSV-SVC (OSRSG-SVC) and reporting to the SRSV-SVC in her capacity as the network’s chair.

UN Action was created in 2007 in response to the “*Calls to Action*” of the June 2006 *Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond* held in Brussels. The establishment of UN Action responded to calls from within the United Nations as well as from women’s rights organizations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Member States to elevate sexual violence politically as a peace and security challenge, and as a humanitarian, human rights, gender and development issue.

The network seeks to amplify existing efforts across the UN system, including by peace operations, to address CRSV through reinforcing good practice and strengthening coordination. 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. Working through a network of Focal Points in all member entities and through UN peace operations and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) on the ground, UN Action seeks to strengthen the UN’s *response* to survivors, to *prevent* sexual violence, including through the *empowerment* and *protection* of women and girls, and to take action to enhance *accountability*.

The network’s coordination role was affirmed at its inception and solidified over the past decade. 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 called upon UN Action to mobilise the UN system behind the content, messaging and operational implications of the Secretary-General’s report to the Security Council pursuant to resolutions 1888 and 1960, including supporting the advocacy and engagement of the SRSV-SVC as the UN system’s designated lead on CRSV. The Security Council in its resolutions continues to affirm UN Action as a critical coordination platform on CRSV. Successive reports of the Secretary-General on CRSV cite the important role of UN Action in incentivising cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon Member States, donors and regional organisations to support the MPTF. The UN Action network, for example, plays a critical role as the primary consultation forum for preparing the annual report of the Secretary-General on CRSV, which serves as both a report of record on incidents, patterns and trends, as well as a global advocacy instrument for driving the mandate forward. Lastly, UN Action operates through, and in support of related coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR).

As a coordination platform, UN Action has evolved considerably in scope and focus. Early effective action by the network in advocacy and knowledge-building helped pave the way for innovative and catalytic

efforts at the country-level. Specifically, the network's advocacy efforts enhanced the understanding of sexual violence as a weapon of war and a threat to international peace and security. Security Council resolutions (SCRs) 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106, 2242, 2331 and 2467 affirmed CRSV as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace, security, political, human rights, humanitarian and development actors.

Substantive recognition of the issue galvanized support for the creation of an institutional architecture on CRSV. In 2009, SCR 1888 established the TOE and the position of Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) in peacekeeping operations dealing with CRSV, as well as the post of SRSG-SVC to *"provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative 'United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict'".*

UN Action was instrumental in operationalizing these new structures. Between 2009 and 2010, the MPTF, funded the TOE, providing US\$1 million to expedite the recruitment and operational costs of a Team Leader and three experts, one each from DPKO (now DPO), OHCHR and UNDP, until a more sustainable source of funding could be secured (UNA012). Following this, a dedicated funding window devoted exclusively to the TOE was created within the UN Action MPTF (UNA023). In 2010, UN Action also supported the start-up of the Office of the SRSG-SVC, whose operating costs were fully covered, as an interim measure, in anticipation of the approval of posts and running costs for the Office through the UN Secretariat's regular budget (UNA011).

On knowledge-building, UN Action's work provided the foundational basis for the Security-Council mandated monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARAs) on CRSV. Efforts were made in recognition of the fact that accurate and timely information represent the critical basis for prevention and response at all levels. UN Action developed baseline products and initiatives such as the *"Conceptual and Analytical Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,"* and *"Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence – An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice."* The development of knowledge and guidance products have consistently informed UN policy making, operations and programmatic interventions.

Early effective action by the network in advocacy and knowledge-building paved the way for innovative and catalytic efforts at country-level. Over the past decade, the MPTF funded projects in 16 countries of concern intended to catalyse comprehensive responses to CRSV. This collaborative work brings together the existing work streams of several different mandates and provides a vital link and coordination mechanism on CRSV. As such, the network created synergies in the work of humanitarian, human rights, development, political and peacekeeping actors to tackle complex cross-cutting challenges. The network developed projects aimed to support children born of CRSV, (for example in Iraq), economic empowerment of refugees and displaced persons at risk of trafficking, (such as in Myanmar), and services for LGBTI refugees (in Lebanon). The fund also helped overcome numerous hurdles to tackling CRSV such as stigma. In several settings, the critical needs of CRSV survivors contrasted with an overall reluctance to deal with CRSV or the legacy of crimes. Catalytic funding by UN Action helped overcome this hurdle in Bosnia and Herzegovina where a series of projects spotlighted challenges related to CRSV and opportunities to meet the needs of survivors. And in South Sudan and numerous other settings, essential life-saving support services were provided through referral pathways to integrated "one-stop" centres offering legal, medical and psychosocial support to survivors of CRSV.

The added-value of key initiatives was consistently recognised on the ground. Timely projects in some cases led to mid to long-term efforts, for instance with the accelerated deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPAs). In CAR, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq, UN Action funds secured the deployment of WPAs that were later successfully included in peace operations' regular budgets. In other cases, Governments demonstrated ownership of the support and expertise provided by the network in adopting national strategies to address gender-based violence, including sexual violence (as was the case in Côte d'Ivoire, CAR and Mali).

The work of UN Action also highlighted gaps and helped fill these including in: providing concrete guidance on the role of WPAs; disseminating guidance on the intersections between the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) and the MARA on CRSV; identifying neglected areas within the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda for further action in particular children born as a result of sexual violence in conflict; protection from conflict-driven trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual slavery and sexual exploitation; sexual violence against men and boys; LGBTI rights in the context of conflict and other situations of concern; stigma and harmful social norms, as well as in promoting a survivor-centred approach.

Finally, the network has more recently increased its strategic support to the development and implementation of Joint Communiqués, Frameworks of Cooperation and other formal agreements gained by the SRSG-SVC on behalf of the UN system, through enhanced prevention and response to CRSV, including funding to support service provision to survivors of CRSV, improving awareness on CRSV among duty bearers to prevent future violations, addressing the root causes of CRSV, community awareness raising and enhancing access to justice and reparations for survivors of CRSV. In line with the vision of SRSG Pramila Patten and as reflected in SCR 2467 (2019), UN Action is focusing increasingly on the importance of a survivor-centred approach to prevention and response. This approach includes the need to enhance multi-sectoral services such as livelihood support, medical and psychosocial care such as specialized mental health services.

Figure 1 Illustrates the key milestones and achievements of the UN Action network from its creation in 2007 to the end of 2019.



FIGURE 1: UN Action milestones and key achievements by type of activity, 2007-2019



MILESTONES AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

This timeline indicates key achievements and milestones accomplished by UN Action from its creation to the end of 2019



2007 key achievements and milestones

2007

Establishment of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict network (UN Action)

UN Action unites efforts across the UN system with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict.

Founding members included DPA, DPKO, PBSO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, and WHO



2008 key achievements and milestones

2008

Creation of the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)

Creation of the UN Action MPTF to mobilize funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a range of joint catalytic activities.

UNSC resolution 1820

First UNSC resolution in which CRSV was recognised as a tactic of war, a core security challenge and an impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Launch of the Stop Rape Now (SRN) website

SRN website launched as a repository for advocacy resources, guidance documents, news stories and field updates on CRSV for use by practitioners and the public

2009	2009 key achievements and milestones	
	Norway becomes the First Donor to the UN Action MPTF followed by Finland and Sweden	
	UNSC resolution 1888	
	<p>Established the UN Security Council architecture on CRSV. Called for the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) to provide coherent and strategic leadership, and to promote cooperation and coordination "primarily through the inter-agency initiative United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict".</p> <p>Called for a rapidly deployable Team of Experts on the Rule of Law (TOE) and Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) in Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions.</p>	
2010	Launch of the campaign "Get Cross! Stop Rape Now"	
	<p>"Get Cross! SRN" campaign launched to build a vocal, visible, global community to raise awareness on "history's greatest silence" and "the world's least condemned war crime".</p> <p>Creation of UN Action social media accounts. As of 2020, the UN Action Twitter Account has 49,500 followers and Facebook Page has 32,800 likes.</p>	
	Appointment of the first Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), Margot Wallström	
	First country-level UN Action project	
2011	Project implemented by OCHA to facilitate the development of a Comprehensive Strategy to Combat GBV, including CRSV in Eastern Chad .	
	UNSC resolution 1960	
	<p>Called for an accountability regime to end impunity for perpetrators of rape as a tactic of war structured around four pillars: (1) monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements; (2) listing of parties to conflicts suspected of being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of CRSV in an annex to the SG's annual report to the SC; (3) platform for country level to engagement with responsible parties; and (4) tracking measures to prevent and punish sexual violence.</p> <p>Acknowledged UN Action as the primary mechanism for improving cooperation, coordination and a "system-wide response" to CRSV by UN actors.</p>	
	Knowledge product developed:	
2012	<p>"Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence – An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice" Captured innovative strategies at the tactical level, as well as a checklist of emerging elements for an effective response at the strategic level.</p>	
	2012 key achievements and milestones	
	Knowledge products developed:	
	<p>"Conceptual and Analytical Framing of CRSV" Defined CRSV as it relates to the mandate and concerns of the Security Council.</p> <p>"Matrix: Early Warning Indicators on CRSV" Set up early warning indicators, or factors, to detect and anticipate spikes in CRSV.</p> <p>"Provisional Guidance Note on the Implementation of UNSC resolution 1960" Provided information on key operational elements of the UNSC resolution 1960.</p>	

2012	2012 key achievements and milestones	
		Appointment of the second SRSB-SVC, Zainab Hawa Bangura
		Switzerland becomes a donor to the UN Action MPTF
		The UN Action Secretariat supports the UK Launch of the Prevention Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative
		The UN Action Secretariat worked closely with the UK Government in preparation of the PSVI Initiative, with the purpose of identifying opportunities for synergies, avoiding duplication, and maximizing the impact of their respective advocacy strategies.
2012		Deployment of the first WPA supported by the UN Action MPTF
		WPA deployed to the Central African Republic .
		Knowledge products developed
		<p>"Guidance for Mediators: Addressing Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements" Provided practical guidance for mediators on how to address CRSV during ongoing hostilities and ceasefire agreements, in security arrangements, and in framing provisions for post-conflict justice and reparations.</p> <p>"Guidance Note: Comprehensive Strategies to Combat CRSV" Provided practical guidance on shaping Comprehensive Strategies and highlighted examples of countries where, with the support of UN Action, such Strategies have already been developed and/or implemented.</p>
2013	2013 key achievements and milestones	
		The United Kingdom becomes a donor to the UN Action MPTF
		UNSC resolution 2106
		Stressed women's participation as essential to any conflict prevention or resolution efforts.
2014	2014 key achievements and milestones	
		Japan becomes a donor to the UN Action MPTF
		First UN Action Donor's Conference
		The UN Action Secretariat participates in the Global Summit on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict
		UN Action hosted a number of policy and "fringe" events during the Summit and ran a Stop Rape Now advocacy booth to disseminate UN Action knowledge products and advocacy resources. The Secretariat gave live interviews to the media on various CRSV related issues such as including the use of celebrity diplomacy, the need for training of peacekeepers on SVC, sexual violence against men and boys, and the UN system response.
2014		Knowledge products developed:
		"Guidance note of the United Nations Secretary-General: Reparations for conflict-related sexual violence" Provided policy and operational guidance for UN's engagement on reparations for victims of CRSV, including advocacy, supporting the design, implementation and M&E of reparation programmes and initiatives.
		"Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections Between Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) & The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)" Explained what the MARA and the GBVIMS are, how they work; and outlined guiding principles and recommendations on if, how, and when data from the GBVIMS could contribute to data collection on CRSV.

✕	2015 key achievements and milestones	
	2015	Bahrain becomes a donor to the UN Action MPTF
		First joint mission by Donor Representatives and UN Action
		UK and Sweden join the UN Action Secretariat in a mission to Sudan. This enabled the donors to become familiar with the work, tools and approaches of the network, as well as the operational coordination challenges of addressing CRSV in integrated mission settings.
		UNSC resolution 2242
		Recognized the specific impact of terrorism and violent extremism on the human rights of women and girls, including SGBV as a tactic of terrorism.
✕	2016	Creation of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict
		2016 key achievements and milestones
		UNSC resolution 2331
		Addressed the nexus between trafficking, sexual violence, terrorism and transnational organized crime.
		Affirmed that victims of trafficking and sexual violence be eligible for official redress as victims of terrorism.
✕	2017	2017 key achievements and milestones
		Appointment of the third SRSG-SVC, Pramila Patten
		Spain becomes a donor to the UN Action MPTF
✕	2019	2019 key achievements and milestones
		The UN Action network embraces 15 UN entities
		As of 2019 entities included DPPA, DPO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC, UNAIDS, UNODA, UNODC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO. In observer status – OSRSG-CAAC.
		UNSC resolution 2467
		Encouraged Member States to respect the rights and prioritize the needs of survivors, and to further ensure that prevention and response are non-discriminatory, specific and utilise a survivor-centred approach.
✕	2019	Recognized that CRSV occurs on a continuum of violence against women and girls.
		Recognized national ownership and responsibility in addressing the root-causes of sexual violence.
		Adoption of Policy: Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in United Nations Field Missions
		Key policy document that institutionalizes the prevention and response to CRSV in UN Peace Operations.
		MOVING FORWARD
✕		Launch of the CRSV-MPTF
		The new CRSV-MPTF succeeds the UN Action MPTF and aims to respond to CRSV by addressing the root causes of sexual violence, providing services to survivors, ensuring accountability of perpetrators, increasing collaboration between UN entities and working towards achieving SDGs 5 and 16 .

STRUCTURE OF UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of principals and senior officials from its member entities, and is chaired by the SRSG-SVC. The Steering Committee meets quarterly to make policy and governance decisions, to endorse the UN Action Strategic Framework following the annual Strategic Planning Meetings, to share updates on the contributions of their respective entities as a peer accountability mechanism, and to endorse the Secretary-General's annual Report on CRSV and other UN Action knowledge products requiring the endorsement of the network as a whole. Furthermore, the Steering Committee provides strategic advice related to the UN Action MPTF, and now, the CRSV-MPTF.

In addition, each entity nominates one Focal Point to lead the work at the technical level, convening regular monthly meeting and additional thematic meetings, when necessary. A Secretariat, composed of the UN Action Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women's Rights Officer, a Programme Analyst and a Programme Assistant, are situated in the OSRSG-SVC, with the Coordinator reporting to the SRSG.

The Secretariat coordinates and convenes the network at the working-level, and provides technical and administrative support. It also supports the preparation of the Secretary-General's annual Report on CRSV; frames advocacy messages for the network and the SRSG-SVC; supports and engages in joint field support missions to situations of concern; conducts training, briefings and outreach activities; develops strategic partnerships with a broad range of actors; manages the technical and operational functioning of the MPTF; facilitates the network's strategic planning; mobilizes resources for the MPTF; monitors implementation of agreed-upon deliverables; and evaluates and reports on the impact of the network's activities.

UN ACTION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

Since its creation in 2008, and operationalization in 2009, the UN Action MPTF has served as a vehicle for mobilizing funds to support a range of joint catalytic activities and the UN Action Secretariat. Since 2010, the UN Action MPTF has also supported, through a dedicated funding window, the work of the TOE established pursuant to SCR 1888. This has enabled donors to earmark funds specifically for work by the TOE.

The MPTF aims to support agencies to address CRSV in a transparent, multi-sectoral and holistic way by:

- streamlining joint programming;
- strengthening governance and financial management systems;
- standardizing reporting to donors.

The UN Action MPTF is guided by a Resource Management Committee (RMC), comprised of a subset of five UN Action Focal Points, selected on a rotational and voluntary basis. The RMC reviews project proposals and selects them for funding if they meet funding criteria. It is also a vehicle to foster collaboration of UN entities through the requirement of jointly submitted proposals and thus projects funded through the MPTF have contributed to innovative programming and enhanced partnerships of UN actors.

The UN Action MPTF does not substitute regular SGBV programming of the UN Action entities, but rather encourages new initiatives intended to catalyze prevention and response, and more comprehensive and multifaceted interventions.

STRATEGIC APPROACH

UN Action seeks to strengthen the UN's response to survivors, and equally to prevent sexual violence from occurring, including through the empowerment and protection of women and girls, and by taking action to address impunity.

UN Action's strategic approach in achieving these goals has been summarized as the "4C Approach", that is, strengthening CRSV Prevention and Response through "Coordinated, Coherent, Comprehensive and Catalytic Action": The adoption of SCR 1888, in 2009, established the mandate of the SRSG-SVC, the purpose of which was to provide coherent and strategic leadership to the UN system, including dedicated leadership to the UN Action network. The structure of UN Action promotes coordination, and through its diverse membership, ensures a comprehensive approach to addressing CRSV. As a system-wide initiative, UN Action aims to ensure that the full institutional weight of the UN system is harnessed to enable implementation of the UN SCRs on CRSV. The UN Action MPTF emphasized catalytic projects resulting in sustainable solutions.

In the words of Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, 2014: *"This coordination mechanism [UN Action] ensures that our response avoids duplication, leading to a measured, sustainable and coherent strategy that makes the best use of limited resources and the strengths of each agency. The goal is to provide services and support for victims and ensure that human rights are at the forefront of all interventions."*

GOALS

The principal aim of UN Action has evolved over the years from putting CRSV onto the agenda of the Security Council as an international peace and security concern, to ensuring implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, and promoting the prevention, protection and response to CRSV through a survivor-centred approach.

Early on, the network's objectives were articulated as follows:

- 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 IASC; the 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, for example UNDAFs and the SDGs.
- Enhance the UN's response to SCRs 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.

These efforts were guided by best practice and international human rights, humanitarian, criminal and refugee laws, and implemented in close collaboration with Government and NGO partners.

In 2013, UN Action finalized an independent external review, which noted achievements on advocacy and partnerships and pointed to the importance of operationalizing critical Security Council resolutions. Consequently, UN Action's main objectives as of 2015 evolved to:

- (i) Support the development and implementation of Comprehensive Strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence, as mandated by SCR 1888 and a number of country-specific resolutions;
- (ii) 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) Accelerate implementation of the MARA on CRSV and other operative demands of SCRs 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106 and 2467.
- (iv) Support capacity-building efforts, including by enabling the UN to deploy skilled, field-based professionals and WPAs to drive the UN's response; and
- (v) Roll out and disseminate relevant advocacy tools and knowledge products that have been developed since UN Action's inception.

THEORY OF CHANGE

UN Action's Theory of Change (TOC) has evolved over the years, as paradigms around CRSV and the requirements of the CRSV agenda shifted. The TOC was also adjusted as initial advocacy aims and objectives were achieved, and results-based planning became more prevalent in the UN.

One of the first articulations of UN Action's TOC was *"that improved and effective UN coordination and advocacy across a range of UN entities will enhance understanding, policy, mandate delivery, and response and prevention of CRSV at international and national levels"*. The primary agents of change were the UN Action entities themselves.

The following page illustrates UN Action's TOC as at 2019; articulating the network's Goal, Outcomes and Objectives and Inputs.

Strengthening CRSV Prevention and Response through Coordinated, Coherent, Comprehensive and Catalytic UN Action (“4C Approach”)

GOAL

CRSV IS PREVENTED, SURVIVORS’ NEEDS ARE MET AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS ENHANCED

OUTCOMES

System-wide institutional support is mobilized to enable the delivery of UN Security Council Resolutions on CRSV in conflict-affected countries

- 1. Survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented; (Res. 1820)
- 2. Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns supports evidence-based and impactful high-level political advocacy (Res. 1820, Res 1888, Res. 1960, Res. 2106, Res. 2242)
- 3. The CRSV agenda is implemented and in particular neglected aspects of the CRSV/WPS response are addressed at policy and field level
- 4. Duty-bearers and decision-makers take action to address CRSV at the global and national level

Accountability Ceiling

STRATEGIC APPROACH

ADVOCACY / STRENGTHENING UN SYSTEM

COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

OUTPUTS

Comprehensive and multi-sectoral assistance, including, medical, psychosocial, livelihoods and access to justice services are available for CRSV survivors

Strategies to address immediate risk and the root causes of CRSV and tackle harmful practices and stigma are designed and implemented for the benefit of survivors and persons at risk

Safe and ethical data collection, analysis and the implementation of prevention and response strategies to CRSV are enhanced through strengthening the MARA

Guidance exists and is used to consistently integrate CRSV in Peacekeeping, Peace-making, peacebuilding and development processes

Collective and individual action by the network’s 14 member entities is catalysed and coordinated to prevent and respond to CRSV at the global and national level

INPUTS

Regular Meetings, Communication, Field support

Catalytic Funding

Knowledge & Best Practices

Training

Human Resources

Technical & Policy Expertise

PROBLEM

Structural gender-based inequalities and harmful social norms, which drive sexual violence in peacetime, further expose affected populations (in particular women and girls) to sexual violence when protective systems and structures are weakened or destroyed during conflict. Lack of access to, and availability of, comprehensive, multi-sectoral services for CRSV survivors impedes their recovery and resilience, and a lack of monitoring and reporting of CRSV limits evidence-based and impactful solutions to CRSV. Ineffective coordination of simultaneous engagements by different UN Actors in supporting protection, peace and development in conflict and post-conflict countries results in missed opportunities to foster national ownership for prevention and sustainable, holistic survivor-centred responses, and restricts the UN’s ability to deliver a system-wide, strategic and value-added approach to tackling CRSV.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Since 2016, UN Action has expressed its objectives in the form of a results frameworks. The results frameworks aimed to attribute concrete strategic results (outcomes and outputs) to the activities of the network. It aimed to be general enough so that activities the network pursued in subsequent years under evolving strategic frameworks could still be categorized under these results, and the impact measured. The country-level engagement, advocacy for action, and knowledge building sections of this report, provide more comprehensive summaries of activities, within the UN Action results areas. Each project also refers to the outcomes and / or outputs it aligns with, in the results framework which can be found in Annex 1 of this report.

PILLARS OF ACTION

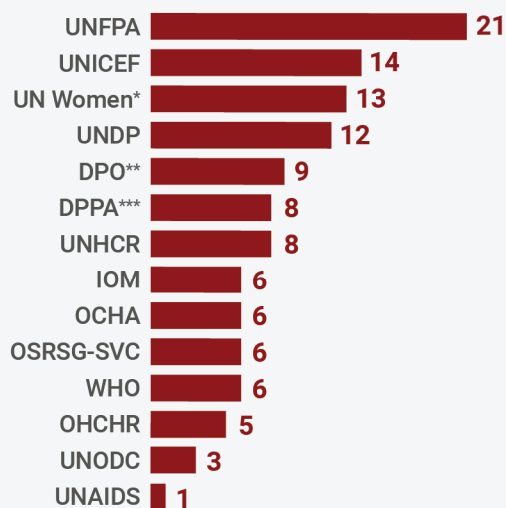
UN Action's activities are informed by Security Council resolutions on CRSV and were structured around three broad pillars:

- Advocacy for Action included raising public awareness and generating political will as part of the broader Stop Rape Now (SRN) campaign and the Secretary-General's UNiTE to end Violence against Women campaign.
- Knowledge Building - earlier framed as "Learning by Doing" - constituted developing guidance and tools to improve monitoring and reporting of CRSV;
- Country Level Action included strategic support to Integrated UN Missions and UNCTs to help design comprehensive strategies to combat CRSV, in addition to efforts to strengthen capacity for prevention and response.

Figure 2 illustrates the frequency by which 14 UN entities and Peace Operations participated in UN Action funded projects under the three pillars of action.



FIGURE 2: Frequency of participation by UN entities and Peace Operations in UN Action projects



14

Total UN entities

* Previously UNIFEM

** Previously DPKO and includes projects implemented by MONUSCO and UNMISS

*** Previously DPPA and includes projects implemented by UNAMI and BINUCA

1. ADVOCACY FOR ACTION

Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate CRSV on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that CRSV is not exclusively a gender or developmental issue, but also a tactic of war and terrorism and an illicit means of attaining military, political and economic ends. UN Action rooted its strategic advocacy in international humanitarian law and international criminal law, underlining that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, an act of torture, and/or a constituent act of genocide.

In its early years, the network was instrumental in mainstreaming a comparatively new paradigm, namely that sexual violence infringes not only on the rights of women, but efforts. Sexual violence undercuts the socioeconomic cohesion, identity and stability of communities, by harming not only individuals, but their sense of community and belonging. UN Action also brought to the fore that victims and survivors of CRSV

can and do include men and children. This shift in understanding affirmed that sexual violence is not cultural or collateral, but criminal. It is not an inevitable by-product of war, but a tactic that can be commanded, condoned or condemned. The effect of this new understanding has been two-fold: it confirms that prevention is possible, and it expands the circle of stakeholders to embrace non-traditional constituencies such as peacemakers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders (UNA004).

The UN Action Secretariat regularly convenes key actors and contributes to developing and framing strategic advocacy messages. UN Action conducts regular briefings with high-level partners, such as UN Member States including Security Council members, the International Criminal Court (ICC), North American Treaty Organization (NATO), the G-8, and the NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security (NGOWG), peace operations, and relevant human rights bodies. The Secretariat has supported high-profile events featuring the SRSG-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV. The network has actively contributed to the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign's "orange days," particularly those focused on ending CRSV. UN Action organized seminars for the academic community and published OpEds to elucidate when sexual violence constitutes a threat to international peace and security and to raise awareness on the use of rape as a tool of political repression. Strategic advocacy engagements were undertaken with national military colleges and regional peacekeeping training centres. UN Action has also helped frame strategic advocacy messages for the SRSG-SVC.

The network played a key role in developing the CRSV legislative agenda. Through its advocacy, UN Action helped to ensure a feedback loop running through the promotion of UN SCRs, identification of gap areas, and advocacy for additional targeted legislation. The network translated and disseminated information on SCRs related to CRSV. Following the adoption of SCR 1820 (2008), UN Action's advocacy efforts focused on interpreting the resolution's implications for the UN system, parties to armed conflict, Member States and civil society partners. In early 2009, UN Action convened inter-agency meetings to help frame issues and facilitate contributions for the Secretary General's first report on SCR 1820, compiled by DPKO (now DPO). Targeted advocacy with Security Council members led to the adoption of a robust and action-oriented follow-on resolution, SCR 1888 (2009). UN Action publicized the aims of resolutions 1820 and 1888 to sustain political will for their implementation, including through seminars on the implications of resolutions for a range of donors and civil society partners, and UN entities in New York and Geneva, as well as a "webinar" for field colleagues.

The network serves as the primary consultation forum for preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, thereby galvanizing the backing and commitment of the network's 15 members. The Advocacy and Women's Rights Officer funded by UN Action, serves as pen-holder for the report, including drafting the content in close consultation with the network. The annual report lends a deeper understanding to the different dimensions, trends and patterns of CRSV, which in turn provides the Security Council relevant insights for advancing the CRSV agenda through its resolutions, and provides a framework for the United Nations to engage with parties to conflict, resulting in specific commitments and actions to address CRSV.

UN Action has developed and deployed a range of media products. The website - www.stoprapenow.org, is a repository of advocacy resources, guidance documents, news stories, and field updates on CRSV for use by practitioners and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization featuring advocacy videos and a global photo map of supporters displaying the crossed-arm gesture, as a show of solidarity with survivors as part of the Stop Rape Now campaign. Photos have been uploaded from over 128 countries. At the end of 2019, the UN Action Secretariat recruited a consultant to update the design of the website

and move it to a new platform where it can be maintained and updated more easily. The wide reach of UN Action's communication and advocacy efforts is illustrated by the number of followers: UN Action's Twitter account (@UNAction) has 49,500 followers and the Facebook page has garnered 32,880 likes. UN Action continued to disseminate its advocacy resources at Headquarters and at country level, including a tool kit on resolution 1820 and successor resolutions, consisting of a PowerPoint presentation explaining how SCR 1820 builds on its predecessor, resolution 1325. To promote core messaging, a poster outlining the obligations of Member States, the UN system and NGOs; a pen with a retractable banner containing a "cheatsheet" summary of SCR 1820; and lapel pins featuring the message "Stop Rape in War" in English, "Non au Viol" in French, and "معاً ضدّ الإغتصاب" in Arabic.

For over a decade, UN Action forged diverse partnerships on advocacy, including with Member States. For example, UN Action provided support to the UK on the Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) which it launched in 2012, in the lead-up to its presidency of the G-8. UN Action also presented on the its collective approach to CRSV at the G-8 summit. Further, UN Action worked closely with the UK's planning team for the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict (part of the PSVI) held in London in June 2014. UN Action contributed to the substantive preparations and messaging, conceptualizing policy events on military peacekeeping and providing expert input to the new International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, launched at the event. The Secretariat hosted side events and gave live interviews to media representatives including on the need for training of peacekeepers on SVC, sexual violence against men and boys, and the UN system response. UN Action ramped up its SRN campaign, with many activists and prominent personalities posing for SRN photos. As a result of active participation in the Summit, there was a considerable increase in UN Action's social media traffic, both during and after the event. Traffic on the SRN website doubled, while activity on Facebook and Twitter increased by 75%.

As part of a broader strategy to mobilize the media in countries of concern, UN Action began pooling system-wide resources to develop guidance on the safe and ethical reporting of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings. A 2015 training workshop on the safe and ethical reporting of SGBV, including CRSV, targeted journalists in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Moreover, as part of this media engagement exercise, the network hosted a dialogue with local media representatives in South Sudan in 2015 on the role of the media in inciting or deterring sexual violence in the context of ongoing hostilities. UN Action also conducted presentations at the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) Forum in Cape Town, South Africa.

The SRSG-SVC has utilized UN Action to spotlight CRSV through political and media engagement in conflict-affected settings. In 2010 and 2011, the SRSG-SVC worked with the platform particularly on country visits to the DRC (in April 2010, October 2010 and January 2011), Angola (in March 2011), Liberia (in June 2010) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (in November 2010). The SRSG further visited Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011. In each of these contexts, the SRSG undertook joint media engagements with UN leadership to increase public pressure and political will for addressing CRSV. Focus was placed on ending impunity, yielding tangible results such as high-profile arrests in relation to the situation in the DRC, agreement to deploy the TOE to Liberia and the DRC, and the adoption of a new Security Council monitoring and reporting mechanism through resolution 1960 (2010), following several briefings to Council members and consultations with the UN system and NGOs. Targeted advocacy was also undertaken with national courts in Liberia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The SRSG further cast a spotlight on conflicts and crises such as those in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.

Furthermore, the SRS-G-SVC regularly leverages the network to support her high-level advocacy with parties to conflict. In 2019, UN Action Focal Points contributed to the development of an addendum to the Joint Communiqué signed by the Government of the DRC, and a new Joint Communiqué signed by the Government of the Central African Republic with the United Nations. The UN Action Coordinator accompanied the SRS-G-SVC on missions to the DRC and to Somalia, where the SRS-G led discussions with the Government and the UN system on the need to develop new implementation plans, to ensure that the implementation of these commitments will be supported by the network. This approach aims to ensure a through line from advocacy to implementation.

2. KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

Since its inception, UN Action worked to build a knowledge base on CRSV, developing a diverse array of context-specific tools. UN Action played a crucial role in defining and framing CRSV, which paved the way for the network to initiate context-appropriate initiatives designed to standardize and hone data collection and analysis. The network improved the collection of information on patterns, trends and spikes in sexual violence in conflict. Building on this, the network sought to bolster technical expertise in support of a strengthened survivor-centred approach. UN Action also worked to collect best practices to inform policy-setting, and in 2009, initiated a “knowledge hub” on CRSV (on www.stoprapenow.org) to map promising approaches by the UN and its partners, particularly around preventing sexual violence. With funding from the MPTF, UN Action further developed tools to measure performance and impact as well as bolster early warning and prevention. The following section details a cross-section of the network’s diverse knowledge products by theme, including data and analysis, policy and practice, measuring performance and impact, as well as prevention.

To define CRSV and to better report on and analyse data, UN Action developed or supported the following initiatives:

- *Conceptual and Analytical Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence:* Endorsed by the UN Action network in 2011, this paper lays the foundations of the CRSV mandate. It defines the scope of CRSV primarily for the purpose of standardizing reporting through the MARA. This clarity fostered more accurate analysis of patterns and trends of CRSV for the Secretary-General’s report and as such improved operational readiness to prevent spikes in sexual violence and broadened possible responses for survivors and their communities.
- *Standardized survey tool to collect data on CRSV:* In 2009, WHO, with UNFPA, UNICEF and the United States Centre for Disease Control (CDC) initiated the development of a standardized tool to collect data, to meet demands for more information on the scale and patterns of sexual violence as requested by SCRs 1820/1888 and 1612/1882. The initiative complemented efforts by UNFPA, UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to improve GBV incidence data collection and analysis through the roll-out of a GBV Information Management System. WHO and the CDC, completed a literature review and analysis of data collection methodologies and proposed a minimum and expanded set of data elements on the impact of CRSV on individuals and communities, as well as risk and protective factors. Based on this, a tool was designed to collect and analyse standardized data on CRSV.
- *Provisional Guidance Note on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010) on*

Women, Peace and Security (conflict-related sexual violence): UN Action developed provisional guidance on SCR 1960, focusing on key operational elements of the resolution. These include setting up the MARA; reporting on parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence with a view to listing these parties in the Secretary-General's annual report; and securing commitments by parties to armed conflict to cease and prevent sexual violence. In addition, the TORs for WPAs, called for in SCRs 1888 and 1960, were developed by DPKO (now DPO), OHCHR and OSRSG-SVC.

- *Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)*: UN Action supported the GBVIMS between 2012 – 2019 (UNA022 and UNA051). The GBVIMS, a joint initiative between UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, the IRC, and the International Medical Corps (IMC), was created to harmonize data collection on GBV in humanitarian settings by providing a simple system for GBV project managers to collect, store and analyse their data. The intention of the GBVIMS is also to enable actors to share data in a safe and ethical way for broader trends analysis and improved GBV coordination and programming. Since 2007, the GBVIMS has been rolled out with qualified agencies working in over 30 crisis-affected contexts.⁴ The inter-agency GBVIMS team has continued to design, test, implement, roll-out and refine the system's tools in humanitarian contexts throughout the world. As part of the GBVIMS initiative, UN Action funded several key interventions:

1. **Technical support to GBVIMS rollouts**: Support was delivered to 25 countries to rollout and maintain the GBVIMS: Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Jordan, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen, and Tanzania. 169 entities (UN, INGO, NGO, Government) participated as country-level signatories to the GBVIMS worldwide, during the life cycle of the project. Importantly, in 2014 the GBVIMS Steering Committee (GBVIMS SC) addressed questions on how the GBVIMS and MARA operate concurrently. Under the umbrella of UN Action and in collaboration with DPKO (now DPO), DPA (now DPPA), and OHCHR, the GBVIMS SC developed a *Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections Between Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) & The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)*⁵.
2. **Information sharing between MARA and GBVIMS**: In 66%⁶ of countries where the MARA and the GBVIMS have both been rolled out, safe and ethical data sharing is taking place from the GBVIMS and informing the MARA. The *Provisional Guidance Note on the intersections*

⁴ Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen. The GBVIMS is in use by just IRC in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Thailand, Pakistan and Haiti.

⁵ This Guidance Note supports actors navigating the two systems to understand how the systems can complement each other. Its development was informed by a consultative process that involved GBVIMS users and MARA actors (DPKO, OHCHR, DPA) at global and country levels.

⁶ Countries in which both MARA and GBVIMS have been formally rolled out are: Central African Republic, Mali, Libya, Iraq, Somalia and South Sudan. To note, GBVIMS data sharing in Iraq has not yet commenced in Iraq due to the absence of a Senior Women Protection Advisor, the GBVIMS Task Force is ready to share their first report for the UN Secretary General's Annual Report on Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2019) - in which case this figure would rise to 83%. Myanmar has not been counted in this figure as at the time of reporting our understanding was that the MARA was not yet fully operational.

Between GBVIMS-MARA (above) was rolled out in three new countries (CAR, Iraq and Somalia). The guidance was rolled out alongside a series of technical support initiatives, like capacity development and sensitization of actors engaged with the GBVIMS and MARA and the development of specific tools to facilitate intersections between the GBVIMS and the MARA. The GBVIMS Incident Recorder (IR), used by GBV service providers, was adapted to include a specific tab to prompt data sharing with the MARA, and to generate MARA-oriented statistical reports on quarterly and/or annual basis, depending on the context. Technical support to GBVIMS-MARA rollout countries was provided to develop analytical reports suited to the needs and requirements of MARA actors. The project expanded work from South Sudan and Mali to CAR, Somalia and Iraq. The support was well received by actors monitoring humanitarian, peacekeeping and human rights developments in these countries.

3. **Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response:** In settings where the GBVIMS rollout was completed, the results were positive⁷. The GBVIMS steering committee documented examples of GBVIMS application including how data have been used to inform programmes.⁸ As a result of data analysis using the GBVIMS, 73% of supported countries implemented programmatic changes. In 2014, the GBVIMS was rolled out in Mali. As the GBVIMS rapidly expanded in 2017, the GBVIMS Technical Team supported the inter-agency coordinator to conduct an assessment of the data gathering organizations (DGO) to ensure that as the context changed over time, all participating organizations still adhered to the standards and met the basic criteria of the GBVIMS. Any organizations found to not meet the criteria would have address the issue prior to signing the revised 2019 GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol (ISP). In 2018, 259 people were trained as a result of step-down trainings flowing from an initial ToT. Finally, during the project period in 2019, the technical team continued to provide remote support to the Mali GBVIMS Interagency Coordinator with feedback provided on monthly data analysis and MARA reports and on the annual ISP. By project completion in 2019, 21 international, national and governmental DGOs and five UN agencies were ISP signatories.

4. **Provide learning opportunities for GBVIMS capacity development:** An external evaluation found that GBVIMS users sought best practices on the system, and therefore recommended the dissemination of lessons learned among GBVIMS actual and potential users. Over the life span of the project, the GBVIMS Technical Team developed 24 short videos and 25 podcasts. Experience of users on the ground informed the content. As *Provisional Guidance Note on the intersections Between GBVIMS-MARA* and rollouts occurred during this period, multiple podcasts were designed to help actors navigate discussions productively. Podcast episodes were accessed 9,000 times by users between December 2016 to July 2019. UN Action's sustained support to UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, has been instrumental to the operationalization of safe, ethical and effective data collecting and sharing on CRSV. As Natalia Kanem, Executive Director of the UNFPA notes, "*UN Action has ... been a key contributor to the Gender Based Violence Information Management (GBVIMS). Data collected through the GBVIMS, concerning possible Conflict-related Sexual Violence, are currently shared with MARA*

⁷ The GBVIMS External Evaluation documented some examples of how GBVIMS data have been used in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Lebanon to inform programming, fundraising and advocacy.

⁸ The GBVIMS Steering Committee has also developed a "Series" available on its website on [Linking Data Analysis with Programming](#)

actors, according to strict safety and ethical protocols, in South Sudan, Mali and the Central African Republic, and efforts are underway to establish them in Somalia and Iraq”.⁹

UN Action worked to **uncover and disseminate good practice and set policy** through the following initiatives:

- *Analytical and Conceptual Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*: This compilation of promising practices employed by uniformed peacekeepers to combat sexual violence and build a safe environment for women and girls was developed by DPKO (now DPO) and UNIFEM (now UN Women). The inventory was launched at a 2010 high-level event featuring the SRSG-SVC and hosted by the Government of Australia. In 2011, drawing on the inventory, a package of scenario-based training for peacekeepers was developed with accompanying video footage, from the DRC and Haiti, with the aim to improve operational readiness to recognize and swiftly react to sexual violence in theatre. These scenarios were presented in Bangladesh and India – two of the UN’s largest troop contributors with the support of DPKO, UN Women and the UN Action Secretariat. The SRSG-SVC held a press conference in India to promote these new resources and encourage other troop contributing countries to include them in their pre-deployment training. In addition, the implementing partners developed Gender Guidelines for police and worked towards finalising Gender Guidelines for military. The ultimate goal of these initiatives was to replace improvisation with systematization.
- **Catalytic funding for guidance development**: UN Action identified, that one of the principal constraints inhibiting a comprehensive response to CRSV was the limited expertise and guidance within key UN system entities. In late 2011, UN Action financed key positions in both DPKO (now DPO) and DPA (now DPPA) for a limited period to enhance the capacity of each entity to produce guidance on CRSV. UN Action funded the position of Policy Officer on Sexual Violence in DPKO for one year (later extended through 2012). This officer developed operational guidance and training to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to implement SCRs 1820/1888/1960, as well as helped to strengthen coordination between DPKO and other UN system entities within the framework of the UN Action network ([UNA017](#)). Since catalytic funding was originally provided by UN Action, further resources have been provided for additional positions, by Member States, including the United Kingdom, Japan, Norway, Canada and the USA. Despite the challenges of relying on extrabudgetary funding to support these key positions (including frequent staff-turnover), the CRSV team in DPKO has contributed immensely to institutionalizing the prevention of and response to CRSV by UN peace operations and most recently, also led the development of the *Policy on Preventing and Responding to CRSV in Field Missions* which was finalized in 2019.
- *Policy on Prevention and Responding to CRSV by UN Peace Operations*: Between 2017 and 2019, UN Action contributed to the development of the first DPO/DPPA/OSRSG-SVC/OHCHR policy delineating the approach and role of United Nations peace operations on preventing and responding to CRSV. It translates SCRs on sexual violence in conflict into an operational framework and provides guidance on the overall roles and responsibilities of field missions on addressing CRSV, as well as of mission leadership, WPAs, and mission components. The policy has served to institutionalize prevention and response to CRSV in field missions.

⁹ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

The network developed **umbrella policies** on CRSV (above) as well as **thematical focussed policy and technical guidance**:

- *Guidance note of the United Nations Secretary-General: Reparations for conflict-related sexual violence* ([UNA033](#)): In 2010, OHCHR and UNIFEM were tasked by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee to develop, with the UN Action network, a guidance note on reparations. An extensive study was commissioned by OHCHR and UNIFEM (now UN Women), which looked at reparations related to CRSV, as well as gender considerations in the implementation of reparations programmes. The Guidance Note was launched at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in 2014. In 2015, regional launch events were held in Tunisia and Bosnia. The launch in Bosnia featured a workshop during which participants shared lessons learned from countries that had passed laws on reparations for sexual violence survivors (Kosovo and Croatia), and discussed a more coordinated approach to reparations at the regional level.
- *Guidance on psychosocial and mental health needs of CRSV survivors*: In November 2011, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF utilised UN Action funding to convene a technical meeting. The meeting aimed to review evidence and experiences on the psychosocial and mental health needs of CRSV survivors and propose preliminary policy, programme and research recommendations. Two systematic literature reviews commissioned for the meeting revealed that research on the effectiveness of mental health interventions and psychosocial support (PSS) for survivors of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings was limited, and that the existing literature had many methodological weaknesses. Despite the weakness of the evidence base, there was growing intervention experience, as demonstrated by an online survey of international humanitarian actors conducted for the meeting and a more detailed presentation of intervention experiences in Afghanistan, the DRC, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Liberia, Rwanda, Uganda and Sierra Leone. Following the meeting, a peer-reviewed paper and two guidance notes were published (*Do's and Don'ts in Community-Based Psychosocial Support for Sexual Violence Survivors in Conflict-Affected Settings and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: 10 Myths*). The meeting identified the lack of specialized professionals as a key issue in these settings. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR received follow-up funding to develop a manual grounded in evidence-based and safe approaches with the goal of providing specific guidance for paraprofessionals (ranging from high school graduates with two years of further education to bachelor-level psychologists) to address common mental health problems related to sexual violence in adults ([UNA015](#)). As a follow up to the initiative mentioned above, between 2015 and 2016, WHO in collaboration with UNHCR and UNFPA, developed and piloted a psychological intervention for adult survivors of CRSV in Uganda that led to the development of the *course Self-Help Plus* which is a 5-session intervention to teach participants how to self-manage their distress. ([UNA034](#)).
- **Roll-out and training on** *Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements*: In 2011, the Sexual Violence Programme Officer in DPA (now DPPA) developed and supported the roll out of the *Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements*, which filled an analytical and practical gap that was identified when DPA first joined the network in 2009. The SRSG-SVC launched the guidance in 2012 at a high-level event organized by DPA and hosted by the Permanent Mission of Germany, with participants comprising Member States, the UN and NGOs. In addition, a training

module addressing CRSV in ceasefire and peace agreements was also developed in English and in French. ([UNA016](#)). As highlighted by Rosemary DiCarlo, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs: *“DPPA’s partnership with UN Action has been transformative in advancing (the CRSV) agenda. Together, we have provided dedicated training on CRSV to over 300 DPPA officers as part of our gender training programme. We have jointly developed and published in seven languages Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements, which sets out key principles and strategies to operationalize the CRSV mandate in peacemaking.”*¹⁰

- **Aligning HIV and Sexual Violence Prevention and Response:** UNAIDS utilized UN Action MPTF funding to convene the first-ever scientific planning meeting on aligning HIV and CRSV prevention and response. The meeting brought together an interdisciplinary group of more than 30 scientists, clinicians, and policy makers to share background information, review related published research, identify priority research questions and explore the physiological co-factors of sexual violence that increase the risk of HIV acquisition and progression among women and girls. A major outcome of the meeting was the production of the Greentree White Paper on “Sexual Violence, Genitoanal Injury, and HIV” which sets out priorities for research, policy and practice and was published in the 2012 Special Issue of the journal, *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses*. The paper’s recommendations were incorporated in United States Government policies on addressing the AIDS epidemic. ([UNA019](#)). As noted by Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director, UNAIDS *“conflict places people at increased risk of CRSV, manifested through physical and emotional trauma, and consequently the transmission of HIV. Violence and instability create a high-risk detrimental environment, due to disrupted access to health care facilities and limited HIV services...A critical component in ending AIDS is to comprehensively address CRSV.”*¹¹
- **Guidance Note on Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence In Conflict** ([UNA028](#)): In 2012, WHO and UNODC produced a guidance note on the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict. This was in recognition of the fact that while forensic evidence is crucial to achieving prosecutions and fighting impunity, given the instability in conflict and post-conflict situations, implementing a safe and reliable system for collecting, storing and analysing such evidence can be a difficult. This initiative sought to fill this critical gap; several expert meetings culminated in the development of a set of guidance documents, instruction tools, job aids, and a protocol for potential use in conflict-affected settings. The toolkit was tested in Kenya, and piloted in Somalia in 2016, to be used for improving coordination between the various components of the medico-legal system and enhancing access to justice for survivors of sexual violence ([UNA041](#)).

UN Action also worked to **measure performance and impact** through these key projects:

- **Gender Marker** ([UNA005](#)): OCHA and partners working within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) developed a tool to measure whether a humanitarian project was designed to benefit women, girls, men and boys equally and whether it advanced gender equality. This “gender marker” intended to track spending on projects that promote gender equality or directly address GBV, including sexual violence, through humanitarian appeals and funding mechanisms such as pooled funds. Following roll-out of the gender marker in DRC, a specific code for sexual

¹⁰ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#)

¹¹ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#)

violence was created due to the high levels of sexual violence. Tracking spending is critical to measuring the funds committed to address CRSV and identifying gaps.

- **Performance benchmarks (UNA007):** A set of comprehensive benchmarks were developed by UNICEF in order to identify gaps in the UN's response to CRSV. UNICEF spearheaded efforts by the UN Action network to generate specific proposals and performance benchmarks to monitor and report on the UN's response to CRSV as requested by OP 15 of SCR 1820.
- **Monitoring Security Council deliberations:** In 2016, UN Action supported the NGOWG, on a project of the Tides Center, to advocate for the implementation of commitments made by the UN Security Council on WPS, including those related to CRSV (UNA045). The NGOWG is the only organization undertaking monitoring and analysis of the entire cycle of UN Security Council decision-making. Utilizing a rigorous and consistent gender analytical framework, the NGOWG's analysis provides a comprehensive picture of gaps in the Council's consideration of country-specific agenda items. In 2016, the NGOWG analysed over 80 documents including reports of the Secretary-General on relevant country-specific situations and thematic issues as well as SCRs and presidential statements. The NGOWG organized meetings for women's human rights defenders with key policymakers in New York, including Security Council members, UN actors, and CSOs, which fed into the policy-making processes and conversations surrounding international action in these countries.

The network developed **early warning systems and prevention approaches** with the following projects:

- *Strengthening Prevention of Conflict-related Sexual Violence with Non-state Armed Groups: A Preliminary Framework for Key Prevention Strategies (UNA008):* UNICEF and OCHA initiated a set of tools and approaches to engage parties to conflict on CRSV calling on them to respect international law and to stop using rape and other forms of sexual violence against civilians. Research aimed to identify both protective factors that kept state and non-state actors from committing sexual violence, and a more nuanced understanding of what motivated actors to use sexual violence as an explicit tactic of war. The project focused on state and non-state armed groups as perpetrators (or potential perpetrators) of sexual violence and on interventions that could influence them to stop rape of civilians during conflict and displacement. An expert technical working group was established to guide the development of the preliminary framework.
- *Matrix: Early Warning Indicators on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence:* UN Women conducted a desk review of gender-sensitive early warning indicators and an analysis of salient features of past conflicts characterized by widespread or systematic sexual violence. Based on this, a working group comprised of the UN Action Secretariat, UN Women, DPKO (now DPO), and the OSRSG-SVC distilled a matrix of early warning indicators in consultation with DPA (now DPPA), OCHA, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, the Protection Cluster and a range of NGOs. The matrix can be used as a basis for 'hotspot mapping' of the location and timing of violations, as well as identifying when seemingly isolated incidents may point to a larger pattern. Indicative response options were included in light of the recurrent critique that the results of early-warning exercises go unheeded. In the lead-up to the finalization of the matrix in 2012, the indicators proved useful in monitoring electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire in 2011. The final product is a system-wide reference tool that can be adapted and integrated into existing and emerging early-warning and prevention systems at the local, national, and regional levels. The matrix continues to be adapted and used in several settings including the DRC, South

Sudan, Sudan, and Mali.

Finally, UN Action provided critical support to the **implementation of the CRSV agenda**:

- **Menu of Country-Level Support Options:** In an effort to ensure that the UN System in the field was aware of the types of technical, strategic and catalytic support that the UN Action network can provide, in 2015, the UN Action Secretariat produced a menu of options, which was disseminated to the UN system in UN Action priority countries.
- **Mapping of the Women, Peace and Security agenda:** In 2015, the UN Action Secretariat conducted a mapping, which examined ongoing policy processes, emerging issues and trends, with the aim of identifying strategic entry points for UN Action. Key data were drawn from outcomes of interviews with UN Action Focal Points and stakeholders, meetings and events and a desk review of relevant documents.
- **Redoubling efforts at the commemoration of 10th anniversary of the mandate:** In 2019, all agencies involved in the UN Action network came together to both reflect on their contributions to the CRSV agenda to redouble their efforts to end CRSV. In the outcome document, 14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict, Mark Lowcock, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, pledged: *“OCHA is... fully committed to strengthening our efforts to prioritise gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including advancing commitments to women’s meaningful participation, leadership and decision-making in humanitarian planning and response, and to increasing resources to local women’s organisations. OCHA stands with the entire humanitarian community to do all that we can to end sexual violence and all forms of gender-based violence in conflict.”*¹²

3. COUNTRY-LEVEL ENGAGEMENT

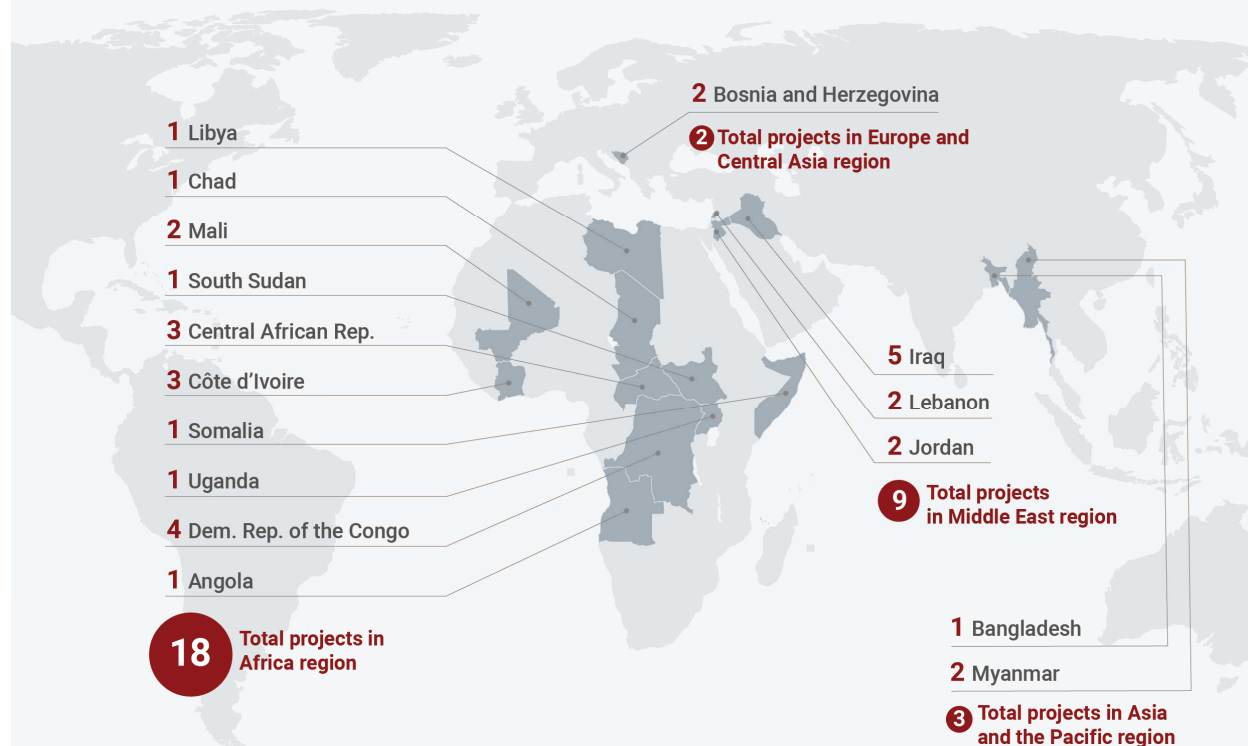
While many countries are affected by the threat, occurrence or legacy of CRSV, country-level engagements by the MPTF were informed by the SRSG-SVC’s high-level political engagement, guidance by the UN Action Steering Committee, and the Secretary-General’s list of parties suspected of committing or being responsible for CRSV. In addition to working with Governments and other local partners, UN Action also aimed its strategic support to UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as well as country teams in settings where CRSV is a concern. UN Action responded to requests for support from Heads of Peace Operations or Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators on a case-by-case basis according to the specific strategic and technical needs of each country team or peace operation. The engagements spanned conflict-affected and post-conflict settings, as well as situations of concern.

Figure 3 shows the numbers of projects support by UN Action per country, and at the regional and global levels.

¹² 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#)



FIGURE 3:
Number of projects supported by UN Action per country, region and at the global level



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



In addition, to country-level engagement outlined further below, UN Action also supported a number of projects to reinforce capacity across regions. In 2009 and 2010, UN Action financed several capacity-building efforts including a workshop, organised by UNHCR and UNFPA, to train GBV and protection staff from South Sudan, Sudan, Chad, CAR, Liberia and Nepal on the safe and ethical collection of GBV data and standard operating procedures to coordinate GBV actors in humanitarian settings. In 2016, UN Action organized a workshop in Jordan to support projects funded in the Middle East. The workshop supported UNCTs in the development of their M&E tools, and logframes, and encouraged sharing of experiences and best practices across different entities and the region.

UN Action also invested significant resources in accelerating the deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) given that this specialized role was mandated by the Security Council (SC). While UN peace operations are requested by the SC to include these posts in their budgets, in a number of cases UN Action dedicated resources to deploy WPAs, pending inclusion in the ordinary budgets of several peace operations, as was the case in CAR, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq. UN Action also provided catalytic support for the first annual workshop held in the UN RSCE in Uganda. Subsequent annual workshops were organized by DPKO (now DPO) each of which brought together WPAs and served as a hub for knowledge-building. As guidance was rolled out in gap areas, annual meetings focussed on implementation of the CRSV mandate as well as operational challenges in peacekeeping and special political missions. Given, the work of WPAs cuts across a wide array of sectors (humanitarian, military and human rights) the workshops provided an important forum to share learning on both challenges and opportunities. As Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Under-Secretary-General for DPO notes, *"Women's Protection Advisors work with the military, for example, in CRSV hotspot mapping, which informs planning of patrols by the Force; they support the police to investigate CRSV, including through the UN Police's mentoring role to national police forces and they work with civilian components to ensure that CRSV is mainstreamed across peacekeeping operations."*¹³ WPAs have been instrumental in advancing and coordinating the CRSV agenda in several of the contexts outlined in the country-level engagement section below.

ANGOLA

Following the signing of a Joint Communiqué by the Government of Angola and the SRSG-SVC, on behalf of the UN, on 16 March 2011, UN Action supported DPKO (now DPO) to implement the project ***Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola to address sexual violence in the context of expulsions of irregular migrants into the DRC*** ([UNA024](#)). The initiative aimed, on the one hand, to promote an effective follow up of the commitments made in the Joint Communiqué, and, on the other, to strengthen the capacity of the UN system to advise the Government of Angola to prevent and address sexual violence and other human rights violations in the context of expulsions and migration control. The most significant outcome of the project was the acknowledgement of the problem of sexual violence in the context of the expulsions, and the revision of the security agencies' operational procedures to take into account the observance of international human rights standards in the conduct of expulsion operations.¹⁴ Furthermore the deployment of a Senior Protection Advisor led to greater access by the UN to the border areas of concern, where various joint missions were conducted along with the Government, and resulted in enhanced dialogue on these areas.

Specifically, a Senior Protection Advisor deployed to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator:

- addressed concerns about ongoing sexual violence occurring in the context of expulsions of illegal migrants by Angolan authorities;
- advised the UN system, as well as the national authorities and CSOs, on international standards, norms and mechanisms applicable to migration control and expulsions;
- facilitated dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders on their implementation, with special attention to concrete instances of organized expulsions, the situation in detention centres and other areas of possible concern along the border;
- liaised with national authorities on the status of investigations of allegations of human rights abuses and advised the Resident Coordinator and UNCT;

¹³ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

¹⁴ This project aligns with UN-RF Output 2.1, 3.2, and Outcome 1.1

- conducted visits to border areas in order to monitor expulsions and dynamics of movement of civilian populations across the border and visited detention facilities, mining sites and refugee settlements;
- and participated in capacity building activities during visits to border areas targeting various stakeholders such as law enforcement officials, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and victims of sexual violence.

BANGLADESH

Following the signing in September 2018, of the Framework of Cooperation between the Government of Bangladesh and the SRSG-SVC, on behalf of the UN in 2019, UN Action funded a project implemented by IOM and UNFPA, titled ***Strengthening CRSV Support Services and Mitigation in Cox's Bazar*** ([UNA061](#)). The project contributed to improving access to services for survivors of CRSV and bolstering the safety and dignity of CRSV survivors and persons at risk by providing GBV case management, psychosocial support (PSS) and life skills activities. It supported the economic empowerment of women and girls and promoted their self-reliance through the provision of life skills and vocational training for livelihood opportunities in the future.

Rohingya and host community women, girls, men and boys benefitted from the project as direct participants. Social mobilization activities and life skills development programmes by UNFPA served 99,597 community members with 5,107 women and girls benefitting from vocational training. 93,493 women and girls benefitted from services provided at Women Friendly Spaces (WFS). Furthermore, social mobilization activities and life skills development programmes by IOM served 104,317 community members with 66,938 women and girls benefitting from Women and Girl Safe Spaces (WGSS) services. IOM also provided community awareness raising across nine camps reaching 37,107 women, girls, men, and boys.

The project contributed to positive changes in the lives of staff from national partners, volunteers, and women and girls in target populations. One of the case managers explained that before joining the programme and receiving training, her understanding of GBV was limited to physical assault and rape. Following the training, she understood that GBV occurs in many other forms and began to educate her family. She explained that she informed her “mother and sisters-in-law and brothers about the GBV issues around us...I discuss services and rights of women...This project experience gave me confidence about myself.”¹⁵ Overall, referring to UN Action’s broader approach to CRSV, António Vitorino, Director General, IOM noted “through community-based strategic interventions, IOM has built local capacity, and promoted national ownership and leadership. These interventions centred on increasing the safety and dignity of CRSV survivors by providing access to quality and lifesaving specialized care.”¹⁶

IOM’s WGSS and UNFPA’s WFS acted as critical life-saving entry points in providing individual case management, ensuring survivors and vulnerable at-risk women and girls had their physical and psychosocial needs supported as well as age-appropriate life skills training and awareness raising sessions. IOM established and continues to maintain and work through 10 WGSS as case management entry points in addition to one emergency safe shelter for women and girls who are victims of trafficking, GBV and CRSV, or generally at risk of imminent physical harm. UNFPA maintains 23 WFS across 19 camps and 4 host communities that include safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities and access to an

¹⁵ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2,2.1,3.1, and Outcome 1.1

¹⁶ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, *14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict*.

onsite midwife for SRH services along with 10 women-led community centres, where women and girls can access GBV case management services with safety and dignity. In the women-led community centres trainees were equipped with lifesaving information and vocational skills, covering GBV, trafficking, disaster preparedness, nutrition, basic literacy, hygiene.

Project partners trained local GBV service providers in GBV case management, GBVIMS, caring for child survivors, and clinical care for sexual assault survivors. Non-protection actors were also trained on how to refer a GBV case and related core concepts for GBV risk mitigation. Other trainings included Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) for GBV caseworkers, and on referral pathways to increase access to services for the Rohingya and host community in the response, mainly focused on ensuring minimum standards for GBV programming are adhered to.

An MHPSS specialist trained and mentored WFS case managers and case workers ensuring provision of quality PSS services to women and girls, to manage and refer survivors for more specialized MHPSS; and to promote self-care strategies. A PSS manual was translated into the local language to facilitate service provision. UNFPA and IOM supported monthly meetings of service providers at the host community and camp level, to enhance coordination amongst service providers. IOM also continued to expand its capacity-building activities through the Women's Committees, Women's Leadership ToT and preparations for the 'Poribortok!' ("Change maker") Rohingya community advocates.

UNFPA expanded and strengthened community capacity to mitigate GBV through intensive engagement with Community Watch Groups and Women's Support Groups. These groups and some volunteers were oriented on GBV guiding principles and emergency referral pathways to ensure they knew where to seek services. In addition, UNFPA initiated 'SASA!'¹⁷ programming in five women-led community centres, reaching over 70,000 men, women, girls and boys with the aim of creating a "critical mass" within the community that would support behaviour change around positive and negative uses of power. IOM and UNFPA regularly conducted camp level orientation on GBV in camp coordination meetings and with Camps in Charge (administrator of the camp) to ensure individual case data was not being shared publicly. Both partners are members of the GBVIMS Task Force and have been instrumental in its roll out. The case management teams have been trained by the GBVIMS global team and are now core members in a pool of trainers for GBV case management in Bangladesh.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

UN Action's work in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) was ground-breaking, as it constituted one of the first initiatives funded by UN Action at a time when CRSV was a highly sensitive subject. The programme comprehensively investigated, and publicly discussed the problems faced by the many survivors of sexual violence during the conflict that took place from 1992 to 1995, and proposed a set of holistic approaches to help alleviate them. What started as a one-agency one-ministry project resulted in a joint programme that represented the commitment of the entire UNCT to address the legacy of CRSV from the conflict in BiH in the early 1990s.

Following the visit of the first SRSG-SVC Margot Wallström to BiH in November 2010, UN Action provided support to UNFPA for the implementation of the project ***Strengthening Accountability for Crimes of Sexual Violence in the Balkans: Developing a BiH Strategy and Strengthening Response to Sexual Violence in the Balkans*** ([UNA014](#)). The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR), with technical

¹⁷ 'SASA!' is a widely-used methodology that creates the basis for discussion of intra-family, community, and societal dynamics that can lead to inclusive decision-making and equitable power sharing, thus targeting a root cause of GBV.

support from UNFPA, formed an inter-agency Expert Team (ET). Consultative and focus group meetings were organized throughout BiH in addition to a State-wide needs assessment that included key service providers and relevant policymakers. In total, 112 local level institutions and 26 NGOs throughout BiH were surveyed. The programme, finalized in 2012, identified four areas for improvement: ensuring legal and psychological support to victims that were witnesses to war crime cases; strengthening capacity of service providers; sensitising the general public; and building partnerships between the governmental and non-governmental sectors. In addition, the ET worked on a draft generic Protocol for Cooperation whose main purpose was to operationalise the service-provision aspects of the programme.

The work on the BiH programme was complemented by strategic advocacy efforts. During 2012, a five-year advocacy strategy for CRSV was developed, proposing a set of activities that could be further implemented either in support of the existing project or further efforts. In addition, a conference entitled *Ensuring Justice, Reparations and Rehabilitation for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* was held in September 2012 in Sarajevo, with over 100 participants coming from BiH, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia. The evaluation of the conference showed that it was highly successful and several recommendations that emerged from the conference provided a basis for further work of UNFPA and the MHRR. In December 2012, UNFPA and MHRR representatives co-organized a meeting with the chair of the informal group of friends of BiH at the European Parliament in Brussels to present the issues and problems faced by survivors of CRSV. A draft programme was also presented with the aim of mobilizing political support for its adoption and implementation, and to advocate at the EU level for the need to address this issue and ensure that the human rights of the survivors are fulfilled in line with the international obligations of BiH.¹⁸

Between 2015 and 2019 UN Action also supported the project ***Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of CRSV in BiH*** ([UNA037](#)). Jointly implemented by UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and IOM, the project was part of a UN joint programme initiated in 2014. In the context of this programme, support was further provided through the visit of SRSG-SVC Pramila Patten in October 2017, during which she helped mobilize religious leaders through Interfaith Councils and helped launch a CRSV Stigma Alleviation Plan in the Parliament.

The project helped to enhance access to justice, services, economic empowerment and reparations for survivors of CRSV and their families, in line with UN and European standards, as well as the quality and sensitivity of free legal aid services accessed by CRSV survivors. Additionally, the project served to deepen knowledge about the situation and needs of children born of sexual violence in conflict and explore ways to target this group in future programming.

Specifically, the implementing partners:

- supported ongoing efforts to build the capacity of free legal aid providers in order to enhance the provision of these services for CRSV survivors;
- developed a dedicated economic empowerment programme in two administrative units in BiH where this right is already recognized in law, Brcko District and the Federation of BiH (FBiH);
- maintained a coordination platform with government and civil society stakeholders to ensure their support of, and participation in the project;
- enhanced knowledge on the issues of children born of sexual violence in conflict in order to develop comprehensive PSS and stigma alleviation initiatives by conducting research and piloting activities to address the legacy of children born of sexual violence in conflict;

¹⁸ This project aligns with UN-RF Output 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 and 4.1

- and conducted initial consultations to establish a TOR for research on children born of sexual violence in conflict. Furthermore, they cooperated with victims' associations to ensure their participation in all activities planned.¹⁹

The project coordinated two advisory bodies, comprising government counterparts in sectors including health, justice and human rights, and CSO representatives (e.g. survivors of CRSV and civilian victims of war). Both bodies were mandated to ensure good monitoring of the project, generate lessons learned, as well as reach broader consensus on the activities to be implemented. Specifically, outputs included:

- a full field assessment conducted by implementing agencies to better understand the impact of previous economic empowerment schemes implemented through joint UNDP and UN Women initiatives on the lives of the survivors and their family members. The assessment identified good practices and lessons learned, which have subsequently been replicated by the government of BiH and Brcko District in creating specialized economic empowerment programmes for CRSV survivors.
- mapping of government-led economic programmes accessible to CRSV survivors. Analysis showed multiple entry-points to economic empowerment programmes in institutions such as the Federal Fund for Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities and demonstrated that there were no legal obstacles in survivor's access to these rights. As a result of these findings, the project partners developed a ToT and other capacity development measures.
- provision of sustainable legal support for CRSV survivors, which was institutionalized through the development and delivery of training to service providers across the country. Two resource packages including guidelines, action plans and protocols on referrals for justice sector institutions on providing free legal aid were developed and shared with free legal aid service providers and Ministries of Justice at State, entity and Canton levels. ToT for 14 free legal aid professionals was delivered in November 2018 thus enhancing the capacity of 14 agencies providing free legal aid.

Through the project, UNDP expanded its cooperation with the Ministry of Justice at State and entity-level and ensured that the resource packages for the legal aid providers become an official, internally adopted guide for working with the CRSV survivors. Overall, referring to UNDP's wider contribution to UN Action, Achim Steiner, Administrator, UNDP, noted that it *"strengthens national systems to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of CRSV; provides legal aid and protection related services for the displaced; empowers victims to access survivor-centered justice; and opens up referral pathways to medical, psycho-social and livelihood services."*²⁰

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In 2011, UN Action funded a project in the Central African Republic (CAR) responding to continued reports of sexual violence in the north and east of the country committed by former combatants and of the abduction of women and girls by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for use as sex slaves. The project, ***Special Adviser to facilitate the development of the "Comprehensive Strategy to Combat GBV, including Sexual Violence"*** ([UNA013](#)), addressed the lack of verifiable information on sexual violence and paucity of services through the deployment of a Special Adviser to undertake a situational analysis and provide

¹⁹ This project aligns with UN-RF Outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 and 4.1

²⁰ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, *14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict*

advice on how the network could initiate strategic support the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA, now MINUSCA) and the wider UN system.

The deployed Adviser concluded that most of the UN's programmes, including the Peacebuilding Commission's Strategic Framework, the disarmament demobilization and reintegration programme, and inputs to legal reforms were largely gender-blind. She advised UN entities responsible for leading these programmes to reassess their approaches and provided support to the Government on revising laws pertaining to protecting women from violence. This allowed UN Action to assist BINUCA in developing a strategy to guide the UN's response to CRSV in CAR.²¹

Building on the above, in 2012 UN Action funded the deployment of a WPA in the Office of the SRSG of BINUCA through the project ***Strengthening capacity to monitor, analyse, report and address conflict-related sexual violence in the work of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic*** (UNA025). With catalytic funding for a WPA and the development of a results-based work plan, this project helped strengthen the capacity of BINUCA to address CRSV in the CAR, in close collaboration with the UNCT. It also contributed to strengthening the ability of the UNCT and relevant mission components to implement the MARA. Finally, linked to the signing of the Joint Communiqué in 2012 between CAR and the SRSG-SVC Zainab Hawa Bangura on behalf of the UN, the WPA worked to enhance dialogue with parties to conflict to secure compliance with commitments to prevent and address CRSV,

Further, as part of efforts to provide mediation-related support during the crisis in CAR, DPKO (now DPO) was able to ensure that the recently signed ceasefire agreement and Declaration of Principles (11 January 2013) contained provisions that: required the immediate halt of sexual violence by the conflicting parties made sexual violence a prohibited act in the definition of ceasefire; and required that sexual violence is addressed in a programme of urgent priority agreed to by the parties for the consolidation of peace. This agreement provided the most comprehensive treatment of CRSV in a ceasefire agreement to date. It was also an example of practical implementation of DPA's *Guidance for Mediators on Addressing CRSV in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements*, which was developed with support from UN Action and launched by the SRSG-SVC in March 2012.

These signed agreements provided a solid entry point to ensure that CRSV was monitored and addressed in the peace-making and peacebuilding process in CAR. In addition, BINUCA included a WPA in its core budget, helping to ensure technical capacity and resources would be committed to CRSV in a sustainable way within the Mission.²²

In 2019, UNFPA received funds from UN Action to implement the project ***Improving GBV prevention and response in the Central African Republic through a National Strategy and strengthened data management mechanism*** (UNA056). The overall goal was to contribute to the reduction of GBV, including sexual violence, and improve access to services for survivors.

The project contributed to the capacity building of government institutions and of other stakeholders, including community leaders, to prevent and respond to GBV in CAR. An international consultant supported the finalization of the National Strategy to Combat GBV, Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation and its action plan. The participation of 280 stakeholders, including 80 government

²¹ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 3.2 and Outcome 3.1

²² This project aligns with UN-RF Output 3.1, 3.2

representatives in capacity building activities, and the creation of implementation committees at various levels of national and local government increased local ownership of the strategy and led to enhanced project sustainability. Other activities included the training of 60 specialized social workers from the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Family and Child Protection on the GBV case management, the training of 203 community leaders on excision and GBV issues, the development of a judicial procedure guide and the creation and dissemination of materials regarding GBV and harmful practices (e.g. toolkits, brochure and radio messages), of collection of legal texts for public awareness on GBV and harmful practices (toolkit, brochures, radio...). Awareness-raising campaigns on GBV and harmful practices targeted 50,000 individuals, including 522 armed groups members.

Secondly, challenges regarding data collection and analysis were addressed through capacity building of GBVIMS users and introductory sessions dedicated for non-users of the GBVIMS. The government has begun a process of institutionalizing GBVIMS. Based on the GBVIMS Incident Collection Sheet, a national data collection tool has been developed by a think tank team established and coordinated by the National Technical Committee to Combat GBVIMS, child marriage and female genital mutilation. As a result of the project, the frequency of production of GBVIMS reports respective to ethics has increased.

In tandem, in 2019, an updated Joint Communiqué was signed between CAR and SRSG-SVC Pramila Patten on behalf of the UN, focusing on advocacy, community participation and mobilization, protection and dedicated services for survivors as well as justice and accountability.

CHAD

In 2009, a UN Action mission to Eastern Chad observed a broad humanitarian effort and important Rule of Law programming but concluded that the absence of a comprehensive strategy for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) made it difficult to identify programmatic gaps and mobilize resources for a sustainable response. UN Action consequently deployed a ***Consultant to facilitate the development of a “Comprehensive Strategy to Combat GBV, including Sexual Violence, in Eastern Chad”*** ([UNA010](#)) for three months in 2010, hosted by UNFPA, to work with UN system agencies and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). The consultant compiled a situational analysis, and a mapping of the main actors and issues related to GBV and sexual violence in Chad. The consultant undertook a desk review of the nature and patterns of GBV in Eastern Chad, identified data and knowledge gaps and prepared a report highlighting the areas that the strategy should address. They also reviewed and analysed the ISF and various plans and activities that exist on SGBV in eastern Chad and mapped these into a reference document. Eventually, a draft comprehensive strategy on addressing SGBV in Eastern Chad was developed. The strategy provided an umbrella for the various operational plans developed by the GBV sub-cluster and guided relevant stakeholders in the implementation of such plans.²³

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

In Côte d’Ivoire, the UN Action supported three projects from 2012 to 2018, which resulted in improved capacity of government, UN peacekeeping personnel and civil society to prevent and respond to CRSV. Together, the projects also served to strengthen monitoring of CRSV cases committed by armed forces through the MARA and UNOCI Joint Human Rights Mechanism. The projects further bolstered the

²³ This project aligns with UN-RF Output 3.2 and Outcome 3.1

commitment of the Government to the CRSV agenda as well as of the national armed forces by building the capacity of their personnel to prevent and ensure accountability for CRSV.

In 2012, UNFPA utilised UN Action funding to recruit a technical specialist on GBV as part of the project, ***Supporting UN efforts to prevent and respond effectively to GBV, including sexual violence occurring in the context of ongoing insecurity*** ([UNA029](#)). This project served to strengthen the UN system's response to GBV in the context of ongoing insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire by developing integrated protection measures, reinforcing service delivery and improving data management in the context of the MARA. A database was created for UN entities implementing programmes on GBV (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and different sections in UNOCI (human rights and police). The GBVIMS was handed over from UNFPA to the national counterpart and transformed into a larger national information management system.²⁴

Furthermore, the GBV technical specialist:

- finalised the National Strategy against Gender-based Violence ("National Strategy") agreed during a UN Action mission in 2012, and organised its official launch in 2014. In the lead-up to the launch, UN Action helped to increase the strategy's visibility in the media by facilitating a workshop aimed at capacity-building including by creating an association of journalists against GBV. UN Action partnered with the UN Communications Group and UNFPA in Abidjan to bring together local digital, print, radio and television journalists and media representatives at the national level, who had a particular interest in monitoring implementation of the National Strategy. Twenty-six journalists signed up to the informal Network of Journalists against GBV, launched on the occasion;
- provided support to the Ministry of Health (MoH), to lead the working group within the GBV National Committee, to advocate for the provision of free medical certificates for CRSV survivors. As a result, 17 medical doctors operating in the districts of Bouaké, Divo, Daloa and Bondoukou committed to delivering medical certificates free of charge;
- worked on capacity building and knowledge transfer on emergency response to GBV within UNFPA's West and Central Africa country offices, focusing on service delivery and data analysis.

DPKO (now DPO) and OHCHR followed these efforts with the project ***Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI in collaboration with the UNCT to implement the CRSV mandate through the deployment of a WPA*** from 2014 to 2016 ([UNA031](#)). The implementation of the CRSV mandate by the then peacekeeping mission was based on a four-pronged approach, which included building the capacity of mission components to address CRSV, establishing the MARA on CRSV, addressing CRSV commitments with all concerned parties, and strengthening coordination within UNOCI, as well as with the UNCT and other partners.

Deployed within the human rights component of UNOCI, the WPA worked closely with the UNCT on the preparation and release of a report on rape, including CRSV cases, and their prosecution in Côte d'Ivoire in July 2016. The UNOCI-OHCHR report detailed the trends from January 2012 to December 2015, the state of prosecution of alleged perpetrators (including members of defence and security forces) of these crimes and the main obstacles to prosecutions. The report exposed the judicial practice of requalifying rape cases as cases of "indecent assault" (*attentat à la pudeur*) in order to secure swift sentencing and avoid cumbersome criminal proceedings. Following the publication of the report, two ministerial circulars were adopted; one concerning the prosecution of rape and the other on the registration of complaints for

²⁴ This project aligns with UN-RF Output 3.1, 3.2, 4, and Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 3.1

GBV. The report also stressed the importance of the National Strategy adopted in 2014 and the need to foster its implementation.

In follow-up to the report recommendations, the WPA, together with OHCHR and UN Women organized a workshop presenting the results of the mapping of the National Strategy. The workshop ended with a final communiqué requesting the Government to accelerate the launch and implementation of the National Programme on SGBV that had been authorized in 2014. The communiqué was officially endorsed by the Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Children.

Moreover, an intense advocacy campaign to create a national structure on sexual violence/CRSV committed by elements of the defence and security forces was led by the WPA with the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces (FACI) as well as the Presidential Adviser on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. Following the campaign, President Alassane Ouattara signed a decree on 3 June 2016 (n°2016-373) establishing a National Committee on CRSV.

The WPA also conducted several capacity-building activities with personnel of UNOCI and national counterparts on prevention and response to CRSV, and advocated for the integration of CRSV-related issues into main UN Thematic Groups/UN coordination mechanism agendas and in the respective UN agency programming to render the UNCT's work more effective in support of national efforts on CRSV.²⁵

Following the UNOCI WPA's departure in 2017 and the closure of the peacekeeping mission, UN Action continued to ***Support efforts to consolidate gains in the fight against and prevention of CRSV in Côte d'Ivoire*** in close coordination with the TOE ([UNA054](#)). Jointly implemented by UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF, this third project contributed to: strengthening the investigation and reporting capacities of the national human rights institutions and CSOs on women's human rights/SGBV/CRSV; building capacities of national actors to prevent and respond to SGBV/Women's human rights; supporting State institutions and non-state actors to bring justice to CRSV survivors.

A Joint Mechanism bringing together the FACI, the national human rights commission, UNDP and the National Committee on Fighting against Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CNLVSC) was created with the support of the TOE. The Committee, under the President's leadership, is in charge of coordinating Government efforts to prevent and respond to CRSV. Its successful functioning led to the systematic inclusion of the unit "Fight against sexual violence in conflict" in all trainings for the FACI, Police and Ivoirian Customs. Additionally, an early warning mechanism on CRSV was conceptualized in collaboration with the NGO WANEP.

Finally, the capacity of 25 Judicial Police Officers on SGBV/CRSV monitoring, investigating and reporting was strengthened. 59 focal points in the armed forces, police and customs were trained on prevention of and response to CRSV in order to increase their role in raising the population's awareness and capacity to monitor sexual violence cases. Following the training, the Director General of the Police requested the TOE and UNDP to train 1,500 policemen, which highlights national actors' commitment to fighting CRSV. On gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting of CRSV trials, capacity-building workshops were organized for journalists and other media representatives, which led to the development and broadcast of radio programmes accessible to more than 50% of the population, increasing awareness by potential victims, and helping to break the silence around CRSV.²⁶

²⁵ This project aligns with UN-RF Output 3.1, 3.2, 4, and Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 3.1

²⁶ This project aligns with UN-RF Output 3.1, 3.2, 4, and Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 3.1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In 2009, UN Action conducted an independent assessment of UN Action's strategic support to the then peacekeeping mission, the Integrated UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo MONUC (now MONUSCO). The assessment concluded that the UN Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC and its multi-pillar structure provided an ambitious but comprehensive platform for UN system action. UN Action financed a Senior Adviser on Sexual Violence who supported MONUC and lead agencies in developing action plans for each of the pillars (security sector reform, prevention and protection, combating impunity), and worked to establish a pooled funding arrangement to support implementation of the strategy within the framework of the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility (SRFF) for Eastern DRC. MONUC then created a Sexual Violence Unit responsible for coordinating the UN system's response to sexual violence in eastern DRC.

Throughout 2010 and 2011, UN Action supported the coordinated implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy on Combatting Sexual Violence including in the province of South Kivu and the territory of Ituri (Oriental Province). In May 2011, an additional tranche of funding was provided to accelerate implementation of the strategy. Several challenges were identified including significant technical and capacity gaps of both the UN system and the Government, particularly regarding the implementation of some pillars of the Strategy such as monitoring impact.

To address these concerns, the project ***Sexual Violence Programme Landscape in Eastern DRC*** ([UNA018](#)), funded in 2011, conducted sexual violence programme mapping. It developed a sustainable and dynamic knowledge base on the landscape of sexual violence programmes and NGO implementing partners; allowed for an understanding of programming needs from the perspective of international and national grass-roots organisations combating sexual violence to inform the evolution of the response; and developed a sustainable platform for outreach to NGOs, raising their awareness of, and engagement with the coordination of the UN Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence, incorporated into the DRC National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence.²⁷

UNICEF received funds from UN Action to implement the project ***Reinforcement of the Multi-Sectoral Service Pillar to improve access to quality life-saving services for survivors of sexual violence through strengthened coordination mechanisms*** ([UNA026](#)) which cemented a more comprehensive coordination within the multi-sectoral assistance (MSA) pillar under the National Strategy on GBV. Given the large number of obligations and services within the National Strategy, the effective coordination both in the east and on a national level was crucial to its success. The project enabled UNICEF to maintain a full-time staff member, based in Goma, whose responsibilities were both to oversee GBV coordination in conflict-affected Eastern DRC, and to ensure effective coordination with the national level in Kinshasa. Overall, these efforts led to better coordinated, safe, accessible and quality services for survivors across the conflict-affected zones.

The funding also facilitated the finalisation and roll-out of the national protocols on minimum quality standards of care for survivors of sexual violence. During 2011, four protocols on medical, psychosocial, socio-economic and educational reintegration, referral to legal assistance and services were developed. In February 2012, the Government validated the protocols and declared them the basis and guidelines for all service providers in DRC. Since then, UN Action entities have been working with the Government in developing training modules based on the medical and psychosocial protocols, rolling out the initial ToT

²⁷ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 2.1

on the medical protocol (which was identified by the pillar actors as the highest priority) and developing abridged versions of the protocols for distribution to service providers nationwide. These protocols also created an opportunity to reinforce the capacity of national actors, and in particular, that of national and provincial government institutions, on GBV service provision.

A central achievement of the project has been to ensure the delivery of multi-sectoral assistance to survivors even in the face of security challenges, of which there were many in 2012. During the entire period of the crisis in the East, including the fall of Goma in November 2012, the Multi-Sectoral Assistance (MSA) pillar not only continued to be fully operational, but it coordinated the evaluation, early recovery and resumption of services in North and South Kivu. The support provided by this project was crucial in enabling UNICEF to provide valuable coordination and technical assistance in the effort to improve services for GBV survivors in DRC.²⁸

Between 2012 and 2015, UN Action funded a joint DPKO and OHCHR project ***Strengthening the capacities of MONUSCO to implement the MARA Provisional Guidance Note, through the deployment of a WPA*** ([UNA027](#)). The WPA was deployed within the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) of MONUSCO and had two main areas of responsibility: strengthening monitoring, reporting, and analysis on CRSV and coordinating the working group and forum on the MARA within the UN system in the DRC. Referring to OHCHR's contribution to the network, Michelle Bachelet High Commissioner for Human Rights, notes: *"...we must be inspired by the stories of resilience of survivors, sobered by their continuing suffering, alert to the continued threat of sexual violence in conflict. Sexual violence is about power, humiliation, control and builds on deeply ingrained gender stereotypes, discrimination and inequality..."*.²⁹

The WPA was tasked with: monitoring, reporting, and analysis, to provide normative guidance on standards to the UNJHRO field locations on monitoring and investigating CRSV which falls within the purview of UN SCR 1960; advising field teams and follow-up on investigations into sexual violence; consolidating information and inputs on CRSV submitted by UNJHRO's 19 field offices and other UNJHRO investigations. Overall, the WPA:

- established common standards for data collection and information storage and carried out and guided field investigations into CRSV, and coordinated and harmonized analysis of CRSV. The effort consolidated high quality data and allowed for stronger advocacy at the highest government levels, with the intention of reducing acts of sexual violence by the armed and security forces.
- provided clarity on the role of different mission components through regular briefings on CRSV in Protection of Civilian forums.
- increased understanding of the FARDC and other government security forces on the MARA and the listing/delisting regime through regular briefings.
- provided support, when required on the monitoring and implementation of the FARDC Action Plan.
- used their expertise in the investigation of CRSV to produce a report that served as an advocacy tool at the national and provincial levels in relation to the mass rape that occurred in September 2015 in South Kivu. This resulted in the arrest of perpetrators and the conduct of an investigation shortly thereafter.³⁰

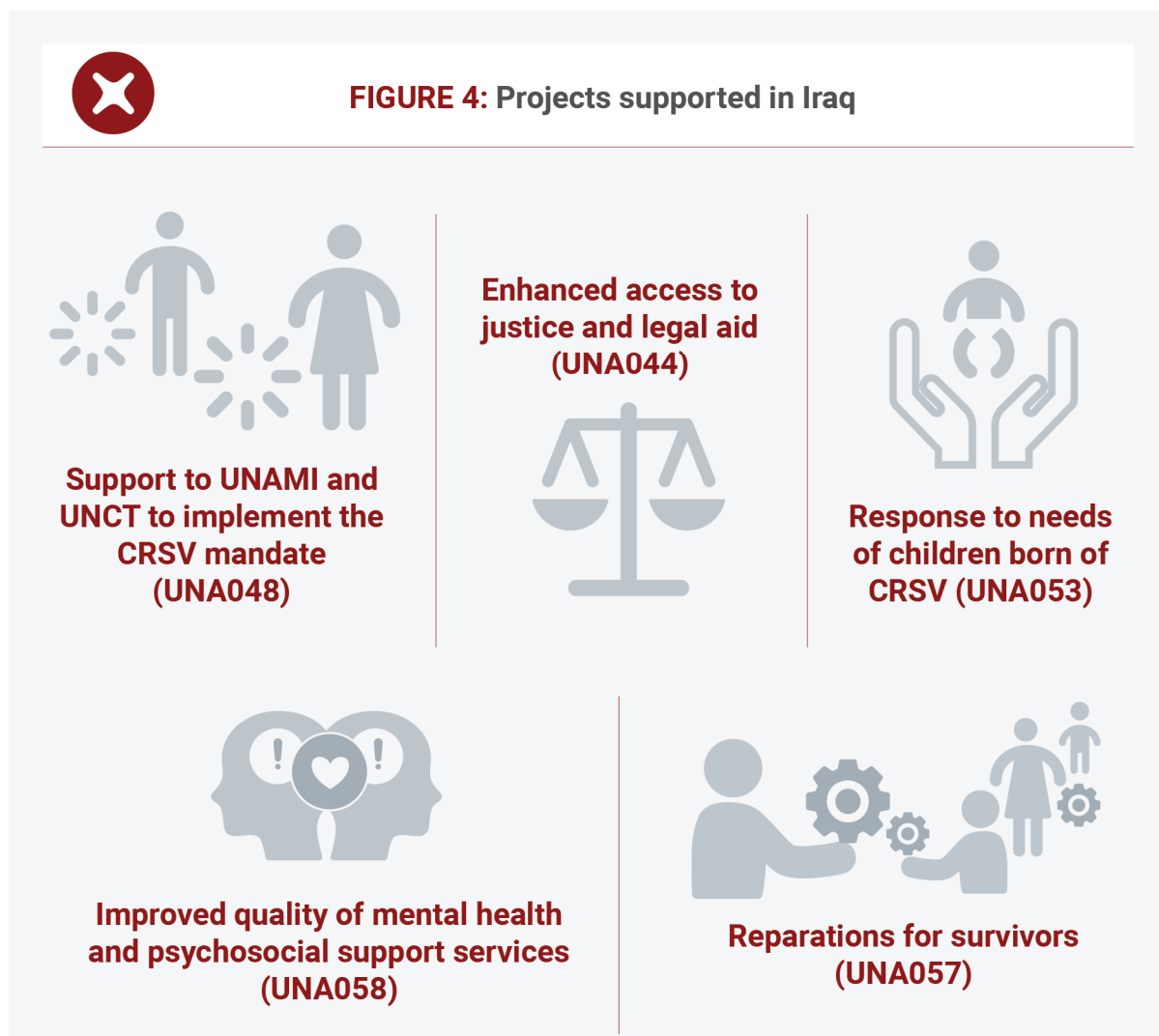
²⁸ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 3.2 and Outcome 3.1 and 3.2

²⁹ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

³⁰ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2 and Outcome 3.1 and 3.2

Programmatic work driving change from the ground up culminated at the political level with the 2013 Joint Communiqué signed between DRC and SRSB-SVC Zainab Hawa Bangura, on behalf of the UN, which added further weight to the CRSV agenda in DRC. Building on this engagement, an Addendum to the Joint Communiqué was signed between the DRC and SRSB-SVC Pramila Patten in 2019, on behalf of the UN, which focuses on accelerating progress through a roadmap for 2020 to 2022 on prevention and community-based mobilization, justice and accountability and multi-sectoral support for survivors.

IRAQ



In support of the commitments made by the Government of Iraq in the 2016 Joint Communiqué, UN Action provided funds to create the position of an SWPA in UNAMI under the project, ***Strengthening the capacity of UNAMI in collaboration with the UNCT to implement the CRSV mandate through the deployment of a SWPA*** ([UNA048](#)). The SWPA was deployed within the office of the SRSB to support the implementation of UNAMI's mandate on CRSV through: undertaking advocacy to address CRSV and

mainstreaming CRSV considerations in UN initiatives, in particular UN agencies' programming activities; training; establishing the MARA on CRSV and regular reporting in collaboration with members of the UNCT; and strengthening coordination between UNAMI, the UNCT, the Government and other partners with regard to advancing the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on prevention and response to CRSV.

In 2017, the SWPA's efforts were instrumental in establishing the MARA and bringing together members from different sections of UNAMI as well as UNDP, UN Women, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO and UNOPS. The SWPA conducted training for government officials, civil society representatives and round-table discussions with religious leaders on responding to CRSV. She strengthened partnerships within the UN and between the UN and Government and religious leaders which led to better information gathering, analysis and reporting on CRSV by the UN, and ensured that addressing CRSV in Iraq was a national and international priority addressed in partnership with all relevant actors. This funding proved to be catalytic given that through joint advocacy by the SRSG-SVC with UNAMI's leadership and engagement of Member States, the post was integrated into UNAMI's mission budget for 2018/19.³¹

UN Action supported UNDP and UN Women to implement the project, ***Enhanced Access to Justice and Protection for Women and Girls from CRSV Through the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Iraq*** ([UNA044](#)). The objectives of the project, which concluded in 2018, were to enhance protection from CRSV and response to survivors and at-risk women and girls. This was done through comprehensive support to camp-based legal aid centres, the operationalization of five investigation units, the provision of legal aid and social services, and the finalization of all pending legal cases supported by the project partners. The partners finalized 1,999 cases related to GBV, divorce, marriage registration and identification documents.

At the project's close in 2018, the partners achieved a key milestone by implementing a gradual hand over to the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW). This ensured uninterrupted service delivery by DCVAW to remaining camp-based IDPs. In preparation for the hand over, project staff provided mentoring, advice and assistance to DCVAW to improve their capacity in technical and operational management of the legal centres. These efforts significantly improved the skills and capacity of DCVAW. UNDP also delivered a proposal-writing training, and follow-up mentoring to DCVAW staff to ensure sustainability of the initiative. Four funding proposals were developed in this regard.³²

As part of the support to UNICEF's specific mandate, UN Action supported the project titled ***Coordinated action to respond to the needs of child born of rape, children born to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) fighters, and their survivor mothers*** ([UNA053](#)), which was implemented by UNICEF and UNAMI. The project aimed to support the Government's commitments made in the 2016 Joint Communiqué by reinforcing the capacity of stakeholders to ensure the provision of services, livelihood support and reparations for survivors and children born of sexual violence in conflict. Referring to UNICEF's wider contribution to UN Action, Henrietta H. Fore, Executive Director of UNICEF, noted that "*we also bring our unique experience on child protection programming to help ensure CRSV interventions are tailored to the particular needs of child survivors and children born as a result of sexual violence, as well as bringing a focus to the unique risks adolescent girls face.*"³³

³¹ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2 and 3.2

³² This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2 and Outcome 1.1

³³ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

Efforts of the implementing entities significantly contributed to enhancing the knowledge and the evidence base on the situation of children born of rape and individuals perceived as having affiliations with ISIL. This was done by conducting and disseminating two key studies namely, a review of existing legal and policy frameworks and an assessment of the situation. The analyses unveiled several challenges, as well as areas where improvements, had been made, for example, the establishment of special courts to deal specifically with gaps in legislation on children born of CRSV, or in cases where paternity could not be proven, in order to overcome the hurdle of a birth certificate. Findings from the analyses were presented to key stakeholders including religious and community leaders, Government officials, prominent parliamentarians, judges and lawyers, survivors and youth groups, on four separate occasions to verify the evidence and propose recommendations.

The resulting draft plan recommended covering three major areas for improvement (legal and policy reform, access to civil documentation and MHPSS services, and community awareness-raising to assist social reintegration of children born of rape and to those with perceived affiliations to ISIL). The partners are expected to present the plan for consideration by high-level government and CSOs in 2020. However, there are already some examples of increased awareness on this issue for example, under UN interagency Humanitarian Response Plan, there was an increase of support to civil documentation/birth registration – from a 2015 target of 2,000 children, to 15,000 children in 2018. Project partners have also engaged with MoLSA, MoI, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and the Judicial Council to advocate for mobile legal clinic and birth registration services, and for establishment of a clear procedure of registration of children in conflict-affected areas including children born of rape and to those perceived to have association with ISIL. This was in order to increase the reach of service and ensure that more children are able secure birth certificates.³⁴

In 2019, UN Action supported IOM, UNAMI and UNFPA to implement the project ***Improving quality and effective management of GBV mitigation and response services, particularly MHPSS, and training of armed actors in Iraq*** ([UNA058](#)). In order to address the critical role of MHPSS for GBV service providers, the project partners worked with an international MHPSS specialist to assess the capacity and needs of service providers, to define an action plan, design related training modules, and finally to conduct specific capacity building and coaching activities with selected actors dealing with GBV survivors, including CRSV survivors. The partners conducted 13 trainings for 265 service providers across Iraq representing the MoH, I/NGOs and Local Organizations, with follow up coaching and technical support.

As the project also aimed to improve the knowledge and capacity of Iraqi uniformed and armed actors in terms of GBV prevention and response, the partners trained police officers of the Family Protection Unit (FPU)/MoI on GBV case management, as well as supporting the FPU hotline in Baghdad to ensure the survivors of GBV receive survivors-centred GBV services. Other achievements included the development of specialized training manual and modules targeting Border Guard Police, Federal Police and the Iraqi Security Forces; conducting sensitization sessions with the FPU to enhance trust-building between the community police and the community and a ToT for male and female officers across Iraq. With regard GBV awareness-raising and capacity building for Peshmerga Forces in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the project partners conducted cascade ToT for 20 Peshmerga Officers (10 women and 10 men); developed an action plan for the Peshmerga and conducted 32 workshops November and December 2019 with the Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs. Overall 1,877 Peshmergas participated in the training.³⁵

³⁴ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2 and Outcome 1.1 and 4.1

³⁵ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 2.1 and Outcome 1.1, 1.2 and 3.2

Finally, UN Action also supported IOM, UNAMI and the OSRSG-SVC in 2019 to implement the project ***Creating conditions for development and implementation of reparations for survivors of CRSV in Iraq*** ([UNA057](#)). The goal of the project was to improve conditions for the development and implementation of interim victim assistance measures, a comprehensive framework and efficient mechanisms for reparations, and other transitional justice measures, for survivors of CRSV in Iraq, to be implemented by the Iraqi State and its international partners. In line with its overall objective, the project played a crucial role in improving conditions for the development and implementation of interim victim assistance and comprehensive reparations measures for CRSV survivors in Iraq by:

- increasing the prominence of these issues amongst government and non-governmental actors;
- increasing the engagement and interaction of all relevant stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society actors, and survivor representatives, on reparations models;
- and enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to engage in meaningful deliberations on survivors-centred reparations models for CRSV survivors.

Overall, the project was successful at increasing the availability of information and raising awareness amongst the affected communities on existing support services and the right to reparations provision. IOM's programming during the implementation period targeted 65 officials (27 women and 38 men) with the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), Government of Iraq (GoI) and 4 CRSV survivors (women) through workshops and training sessions. 88 people (70 women / 18 men) in Erbil, Dohuk and Ninewa governorates, including survivor representatives, NGOs, and CSOs were trained; 1,224 community members (883 women / 341 men) were reached through awareness raising activities, with majority of the female beneficiaries being survivors of CRSV themselves. This included 704 (484 women / 220 men) reached through 29 awareness raising activities and 520 (399 women / 121 men) reached through 'door to door' information campaigns.

Anecdotal information received from participants throughout the awareness-raising sessions was positive. It was clear that through IOM's and CSO partner interactions with the beneficiaries that, for nearly all of them, this represented the first time they had heard about rights to access reparations or the Draft Law on Support to Female Yazidi Survivors, and they reported feeling hopeful that their concerns would be addressed at senior levels of government. Moreover, some of the survivors who participated in the sessions reported to IOM that they returned to their communities and delivered their own awareness-raising sessions based on what they had learned. For some survivors, awareness-raising sessions not only built knowledge, but were also an outlet for emotional support. Some survivors reported that the sessions made them feel as though they matter (that "someone cares about them").

Critically, IOM, through its interventions, provided survivors with increased awareness of and engagement with current relevant frameworks in place, such as *Law 20 on Compensation for Victims of Military Operations, Military Mistakes and Terrorist Actions*, the Ministry of Displacement and Migration's Survivors Grant scheme and the pending relevant laws on the issue. The project also identified stakeholders involved in supporting survivors of CRSV in Iraq and strengthened the capacity of civil society, survivors and government at federal and regional levels to engage on the topic of reparations and ensure sustained ability to drive this forward after the project ends.

Additionally, two large-scale mapping exercises were conducted on mechanisms for assistance to CRSV survivors. Key findings highlighted that survivors did not have adequate support due to fragmented institutions, and no clear institutional focal points for survivors to receive assistance, referral and guidance. The information from both mapping exercises will be an important source for future

deliberations on the Draft Law on Support to Female Yazidi Survivors, especially on the models of verification and the implementation of reparations measures. IOM also implemented activities to increase the technical capacity of institutional actors and CSOs to respond and advocate for accurate representation and pathways to potential services for survivors of CRSV.

Evaluation questionnaires from capacity building activities show that 89% of stakeholders reported improved capacity to support survivors of CRSV in Iraq, through the knowledge they acquired on reparation programmes and the ability to conduct relevant advocacy. Another indicator of success is the sustained engagement of members of parliament in the discussions and activities around the Draft Law, even after the completion of the project. IOM will continue to advise the GoI on issues related to reparations and CRSV moving forward (with funding mobilized from non-UN Action sources).

Overall, the project led to increased awareness of rights to reparations and relevant frameworks amongst survivor representatives and CSOs with mandates to work with survivors. Moreover, through this programming, IOM forged strong relationships with GoI and KRG representatives upon which to base future engagement to improve and advise on the reparations processes. The project partners intend to continue this important work with further funding support received from the Australian government.³⁶

JORDAN

In Jordan, UN Women and UNICEF implemented the project, ***Women, Peace and Security, Implementing UN SCR 1325 as a mechanism to support national efforts to prevent and respond to conflict related sexual violence*** (UNA042). The project supported the adoption of the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP), on UN SCR 1325 to institutionalize protection from SGBV, including by addressing concerns of survivors of CRSV who found refuge in Jordan. The initiative also served to increase the technical capacity on SGBV-related protection of national security sector actors and institutions through a number of training activities and workshops; Jordan-specific training modules were developed.³⁷

In 2018, the JONAP 1325 was finalized and adopted. It commits relevant stakeholders including Government agencies, local communities, media and civil society to initiatives designed to increase knowledge of the negative effects of GBV and CRSV, and how to address these, including with actions to strengthen services and SGBV-related prosecutions. It also ensures that women who had experienced, or are at risk of CRSV, have increased access to gender-sensitive services. The action plan included initiatives to:

- conduct advocacy and community outreach campaigns regarding the negative effects of GBV and CRSV;
- create instruments to safely and ethically monitor, document and report SGBV, including CRSV;
- train prosecutors, judges and the security sector on how to handle cases of GBV and CRSV, and promote access to safe reporting channels;
- identify and address obstacles that prevent women's access to medical, psychosocial and legal support after having experienced GBV including CRSV.

In addition, UN Action funded the project ***Strengthen Prevention and Response to CRSV in the Syria conflict and other forms of SGBV in Jordan through improved access to justice and engagement with***

³⁶ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1, 1.2 and 3.2

³⁷ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1, 1.2 and 3.1

community leaders ([UNA050](#)). UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF worked in refugee communities to address early and forced marriage in Jordan through an integrated approach. As UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi noted, *“Sexual violence continues to be a significant driver of forced displacement, and one of the gravest risks affecting refugees, returnees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people. For UNHCR, addressing CRSV is a key aspect of our protection mandate – one that we pursue through prevention and response strategies with our partners.”*³⁸

The project improved availability, access to, and quality of legal assistance and legal remedies for survivors of SGBV and CRSV. It also galvanized community and religious-based engagement aimed at preventing forced and early marriage. These initiatives link closely to the MENA strategy developed by the office of the SRSB-SVC, in particular critical priority areas 4 (strengthen the support and services to survivors of sexual violence) and 6 (reduce impunity through the improvement of access to justice).

These work streams were promoted by UNHCR and were complemented by UNICEF and UNFPA, each of which engaged in strengthening systems to prevent early marriage through the development and roll-out of the Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) strategy. The project partners developed a toolkit for legal practitioners, trained Sharia Court judges and provided legal consultations in refugee camps. The aim was to increase the capacity of the Sharia Court in refugee camps that had been identified as a priority for the SGBV Sub-Working Group in Jordan in its three-year strategy (2015-2017). Numerous refugee GBV survivors were able to seek legal remedies throughout Jordan. 5,414 refugees benefited from services provided by the Sharia Courts in Zaatari and Azraq camp, and a total of 3,800 survivors of GBV were provided legal assistance by UNHCR and its partners. This number also included 874 girls subjected to child marriage and those seeking legal advice on divorce and custody. As a result of the project, the Sharia Courts now refer children identified as at risk of early marriage to UNHCR, which has allowed UNHCR to prevent child marriage on several occasions.

In addition, a national study was conducted to identify the social and economic drivers that influence early/child marriage in Jordan as well as policy and legislative review to identify gaps and opportunities. Following high level consultation meetings, an action plan was developed in partnership with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to address child marriage in Jordan. To roll out this action plan and sensitize religious leaders on the issue of child marriage, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in organizing three meetings with imams and preachers who headed different mosques and religious organizations to discuss possible interventions related to addressing social norms that might be introduced or reinforced to end early/child marriage in Jordan. Communities increased access to information and support in order to facilitate behaviour change regarding forced and early marriage.

In addition, a network of 15 child protection ambassadors was created in order to enhance knowledge, communication and advocacy skills to advocate against early marriage. These child protection ambassadors then worked in target communities to continue awareness raising against early marriage based on the skills they acquired through the trainings. Further amplifying this message, 4.3 million people shared social media impressions on ending early/child marriage held in four cities in Jordan. Finally, community-based events involved the attendance of 40,000 people.³⁹

³⁸ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#)

³⁹ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1 and 1.2

LEBANON

In Lebanon, UN Action supported two projects. The first, *Protecting LGBTI Refugees in Lebanon* ([UNA039](#)), addressed the needs of LGBTI refugees in recognition of the fact that they are amongst the most vulnerable refugees, are subjected to extreme discrimination including in terms of access to work and face heightened risk of SGBV.

To provide LGBTI refugees with support including access to services and basic needs, the project assisted LGBTI refugees with case management, an internship programme and support mechanisms through the establishment of youth groups. In 2016, UNHCR provided case management services, including medical assistance, protection, and legal services to 118 LGBTI refugees. Furthermore, 17 LGBTI refugees participated in an internship programme, through which the majority are now (informally) employed at the workplace of their internship. Lastly 60 LGBTI youths were provided with a safe space to share experiences, including challenges they faced, and solutions found. As one way of improving services to LGBTI refugees, almost 110 humanitarian staff and other actors involved in the provision of assistance to LGBTI refugees were trained on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity.⁴⁰

In further recognition of the precarious situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, particularly survivors of CRSV, UN Action funded a joint project implemented by UNDP and UNFPA: *Preventing and Responding to SGBV with a special focus on Syrian CRSV Survivors through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Knowledge Products* ([UNA047](#)). To increase protection of refugee and host community women, girls, men and boys affected by the Syrian crisis, the project aimed to reinforce the capacity of law enforcement actors to respond to SGBV survivors, generate knowledge products to better target SGBV interventions and raise awareness and undertake advocacy efforts. In terms of sustainability and local ownership, all interventions were carried out by local partners in collaboration with relevant Ministries and national institutions. Finally, it is envisaged that the tools developed in close collaboration with field organizations will be owned by them and used beyond the life of the project.

By December 2018, the project achieved the following results:

- The GBV curriculum at the Internal Security Forces (ISF) academy for municipal police was institutionalized and is expected to contribute to a better-quality response to GBV survivors from the law enforcement sector.
- An assessment of GBV risks with youth at technical and vocational educational facilities was conducted which informed the next steps in addressing the GBV risks faced by youth, particularly girls in educational environments.
- A report on gender-related challenges in justice was finalized and validated by all relevant actors, representing government, and CSO entities, including the Bar Association. The report mapped discriminatory laws against women, women's access to justice, personal status laws and provided clear recommendations to address these.
- Multiple guidance notes and tools were developed to better target prevention and response activities with GBV survivors and at-risk populations. The male engagement guidance notes have been endorsed by the National SGBV Task Force and are embedded in the 2019 workplan. These activities will have a direct impact on the quality and timeliness of services provided.⁴¹

⁴⁰ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 2.1 and Outcome 1.2 and 4.1

⁴¹ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1 and 1.2

LIBERIA

In 2009 UN Action co-financed a Programme Manager to oversee implementation of the ambitious Joint Programme on SGBV in Liberia. SRSG Margot Wallström visited Liberia in her capacity as head of the UN Action network in June 2010. Her aim was to examine how sexual violence had impeded the full restoration of peace and security. She found that while political will to address sexual violence was reflected in strong Government leadership, institutional capacity for implementation was weak, and further impeded by lack of funding. Following the elections of 2011, UNMIL sought to optimize its impact by “working as one” with the UNCT and ensure a well-coordinated and coherent programme of action, which included reviewing the Joint Programme on SGBV with the Government, strengthening advocacy capacities of UNMIL and the UNCT, and developing a UN strategy and workplan on sexual violence to fulfil commitments outlined in SCRs 1325, 1820, and 1888. ([UNA012](#)).

LIBYA

With a view to ascertaining the scope and scale of CRSV in Libya, UN Action funded a ***Consultant on Sexual Violence in Libya*** ([UNA021](#)) to the United Nations Mission Support in Libya (UNSMIL). The consultant deployed from December 2011 to May 2012 to investigate and gather information in Libya and border areas on CRSV committed by all parties to the conflict, seek information and assess patterns of sexual violence, both before and during the conflict, and assess if sexual violence was being used as a tactic of war in the conflict. Further information was sought on sexual violence against people in detention centres, as well as migrants fleeing the conflict, including in refugee camps.

The consultant conducted interviews, meetings and site visits in Tripoli, Misrata, Sirte and Benghazi and prepared a report for the OSRSG-SVC. The findings confirmed that both women and men were subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence during the conflict. While women were abducted from their homes, from cars, or from the streets and exposed to rape in places unknown to them, men were sodomized in prisons and in places of detention as a means to humiliate them and extract information. In light of these findings, and the expression of deep concern by the Security Council about reports of sexual violence against civilians during the conflict, the OSRSG-SVC prepared a report and proposed some key areas for consideration by UNSMIL. Overall, the project helped to lay groundwork for interventions aimed at ensuring CRSV is addressed comprehensively and effectively by all relevant stakeholders within the context of identified transitional priorities.⁴²

MALI

Sexual violence has been systematically perpetrated in Mali, and women and girl survivors continue to face stigma and rejection by their communities, especially those with children born of sexual violence in conflict. The continuing volatility and fragile security situation also obstruct CRSV survivors’ mobility and access to services.

In 2015 UN Action conducted a joint mission with the Regional Emergency GBV Advisor to Mali to define the range of responsibilities to be undertaken by a GBV/CRSV expert sponsored by the Government of Switzerland, with the goal of developing and implementing a National Strategy on SGBV including CRSV. In March 2016, the SRSG-SVC conducted a high-level visit, supported by the UN Action Coordinator together with the TOE and the Programmes Team of the OSRSG SVC. It was the first visit of the SRSG-SVC

⁴² This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 3.2

to Mali with the objective of initiating discussions around the signature of a [Joint Communiqué](#) with the Malian Government (which was later signed in 2019).

The Swiss Government deployed an international Expert on GBV/CRSV, hosted by UNICEF, on behalf of the UNCT to support the development of the strategy. Since her deployment in April 2016, the expert organised regular coordination with the main UN actors working on SGBV, followed by a first UN-internal retreat on SGBV to discuss coordination and planning for 2017. In support of the international expert's work, a national staff was recruited by UNDP in 2016 with funding of UN Action and seconded to the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family (MPFEF), under the project ***Deployment of National Staff in Mali Supporting the development of a National Strategy on Gender Based Violence, including Sexual Violence In Conflict*** ([UNA046](#)). The objectives were to enhance the national capacities of the MPFEF at the technical and institutional level, through a structured coordination with key ministries, elected institutions and civil society in order to address issues of inequality and GBV, in the context of conflict; consolidate the leadership of the MPFEF to coordinate all efforts for the development of methods, means and mechanisms of strengthening and implementing the strategy on GBV, including CRSV. As a result of the project, a comprehensive draft SGBV/CRSV law was handed over to the MPFEF and the MoJ, and the process of developing a national strategy on SGBV/CRSV was initiated. The MPFEF adopted a participatory and inclusive methodology for the process of strategy development. Importantly, this post helped to build the capacity of national staff and ensure national ownership through transfer of knowledge and integration of technical advice into national policies and strategies.

Between 2017 and 2019, UN Action supported UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA to implement the project ***Support the development of a comprehensive national strategy against SGBV, including sexual violence in conflict*** ([UNA052](#)). In addition to supporting the development of a comprehensive strategy, the project aimed to support processes linked to the implementation of the peace treaty and transitional justice systems related to GBV, including CRSV, and to build the capacity of the MPFEF to improve the national programme on Female Genital Mutilation and SGBV. The initiative directly supported the Government of Mali, in particular the Ministry. A national strategy on GBV was validated by the Government in 2018 with the contribution of all key stakeholders at national and regional levels to ensure a more efficient and effective response as well as coordination and joint planning between the development, humanitarian and peacekeeping actors within the UN system in Mali. The strategy was developed through a participatory and inclusive process, under the lead of the PNLE; the resulting 12-year holistic national strategy to end GBV, including CRSV (2019-2030) was validated at regional and national levels.

The project increased the capacity of the MPFEF, other relevant ministries and CSO, through training programs coordinated by UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) on integrating GBV and CRSV in the ongoing implementation of the peace treaty, specifically in the reform processes, transitional justice, and national reconciliation. This was achieved in the following ways:

- The capacity of 50 governmental and national nongovernmental actors was reinforced on SGBV, allowing them to participate and contribute in all the steps of developing the national strategy.
- Ten regions and the district of Bamako were consulted on the national strategy against SGBV/CRSV and this helped to consider the region specific priorities in the strategy through regional plans. Consultations across all regions were attended by men and women and provided an opportunity to collect data by region and improve the draft strategy document shared with regional actors.
- A south-south study tour was conducted in Côte d'Ivoire to exchange experiences and lessons-

learned.⁴³

MYANMAR

Recognizing the importance of preventing and responding to trafficking in Myanmar, and following the signing of the Joint Communiqué between Government of Myanmar and the SRSG-SVC Pramila Patten, on behalf of the UN in 2018, UN Action funded two projects in Myanmar in 2019. The first, ***Preventing and Mitigating Gendered Impacts of Conflict related to Human Trafficking in Kachin State, Myanmar (UNA063)***, was jointly implemented by UN Women and UNODC. As explained by Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of UNODC, *“armed conflict means that human rights safeguards and the rule of law have broken down. Traffickers take advantage of the instability that ensues and most often operate with impunity. Trafficking for sexual exploitation, sexual slavery and forced marriages are among the most frequently reported forms of trafficking in persons in conflict situations”*.⁴⁴

One of the main outcomes of the project was to empower and mobilize crisis-affected women in Kachin State as leaders and enable them to benefit from and strengthen protection services, response, prevention and reintegration efforts for human trafficking. UNODC trained Myanmar Police Forces (MPF) officers and developed community dialogues. The MPF initiative trained 123 frontline MPF officers on a variety of crucial topics ranging from the concept of gender itself, to the role of police in preventing GBV, the gendered dimensions of human trafficking and steps to be taken in responding to GBV. Deputy Township Police Commander Min Thant Zaw observed that *“as the first responders to cases of gender-based violence, we have to show victims kindness and empathy. While I was already familiar with many of the guidelines discussed, learning how they applied specifically to cases of gender-based violence has clarified for me how they can be used in the field.”*

The community dialogues included a variety of criminal justice actors, local elected officials, civil society groups and representatives from the Department of Social Welfare. Participants were provided a unique opportunity to network and discuss GBV prevention and response. The dialogues not only directly strengthened GBV response by improving coordination between actors, but brought to the fore challenges in responding to GBV and potential solutions. The outcome of the dialogue will inform UNODC programming moving forward, thereby ensuring it is reflective of the situation on the ground in Kachin.

Complementing UNODC’s work on training the MPF, UN Women focussed on meeting the immediate needs of survivors of trafficking by supporting local partners to provide required referral services including PSS and legal support. The activities implemented by UNODC and UN Women, taken together, broadly enhanced the operational coordination of anti-trafficking stakeholders and the capacity of local service providers on conflict-related trafficking prevention and response strategies.

In total, the project supported the economic empowerment (and in turn resilience to trafficking) of 155 crisis-affected women across 6 project townships through the provision of artisan skills (such as weaving and sewing), business training and start-up capital. UN Women also supported community-based protection mechanisms through basic training and ToTs for 48 community mobilisers from 6 project locations. At the end of the project mobilizers had gained the skills to serve as first responders in emergencies, lead awareness raising sessions, and provide referrals for required services. Daw Bauk Nu, a beneficiary, from Zilun IDP camp in Myitkyina township, explained, *“I owned land before the conflict. All*

⁴³ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, and 3.2 and Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 3.1

⁴⁴ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

*are burned now and me and my family are displaced to the camp. I never heard there are such programs and organizations supporting women's livelihood...I received not only the livelihood skills, but also the cash assistance. Now it's been three nights that I have not been able to sleep because I am so thrilled. Why should I send my youthful daughters to foreign countries, while I have skills and money to invest in my own business? ...I thank you so much."*⁴⁵

A second project was funded by UN Action in 2019, and implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM: ***Enhancing Capacity and Accountability to Prevent and Respond to CRSV in Myanmar*** ([UNA059](#)). The project's goal was to increase protection for women and girls affected by conflict and eliminate CRSV by enhancing capacities and accountability. It covered a different geographical area than the previous project implemented by UN Women and UNODC, and enhanced the capacities of governmental and non-governmental service providers and improved awareness around accountability of CRSV with service providers and with women, girls, men and boys at the community level. The project also had limited but notable success in strengthening understanding of CRSV and accountability with some security actors through training and awareness raising sessions.

The project resulted in improved access to services for survivors of sexual violence, with a focus on mental and physical health services. Both governmental and non-government health service providers across three conflict-affected states enhanced their capacity to provide effective support to survivors that promoted survivor-centred care. Project partners increased the capacity of front-line responders to support survivors of CRSV with PSS and safe referral support through cross sectoral MHPSS & Protection focused training. The project partners also worked with local CSOs and NGOs providing services to sexual violence survivors to raise their awareness on the Joint Communiqué and related CRSV developments in Myanmar and to build their capacity to advocate for their GBV response services to be survivor-centred. In Northern Shan, UNFPA's I/NGOS partners conducted GBV awareness raising sessions at Women's and Girls Centres that provided safe spaces for women and girls to undertake activities and access multi-sectoral support. One of the participants in a GBV awareness raising session, Ma Kwan Nu, 52, explained: *"Before we got this awareness, we didn't understand the safety risks and the violence happening to girls and we could not help them. Now, our minds are opened... women are getting involved in the discussions and decision-making in the house, as well as society. We can also see that traditional beliefs about women are changing positively lately."*

The project worked to strengthen accountability mechanisms within the government to work towards adequate implementation of the Joint Communiqué and prevent future occurrences of CRSV. However, within the framework of the project, UN engagement with duty bearers was limited. Though the development of national Action Plans on the Six Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict, and the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on CRSV was a step forward for the Government to enhance accountability mechanisms, national plans fell short of international standards to meaningfully address CRSV, and continued lack of engagement from the Government is expected to stall progress in the future. Therefore, while the project increased access to services and protection at the community and State level, there is limited evidence that the project had significant impact in improving the accountability of security actors which would then be expected to prevent CRSV. However, the project partners are also cognisant that meaningful engagement of those actors needs to be long-term, for it to promote accountability and mitigate future CRSV.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2 and Outcome 1.1, and 1.2

⁴⁶ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1



FIGURE 5: Project beneficiaries in Myanmar

Beneficiaries receiving direct assistance



21,456

Women and girls accessing gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) services in Northern Shan State

Beneficiaries receiving capacity building support



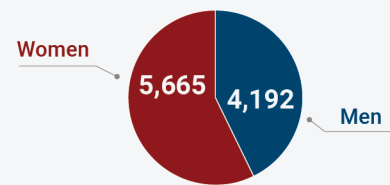
450

Myanmar Police Force (MPF) Police Officers



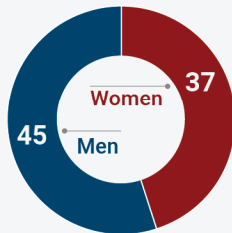
4

Partner Civil Society Organizations in Kachin State

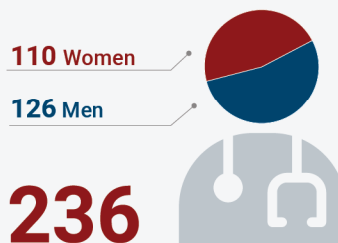


9,857

Community members in Rakhine and Kachin States

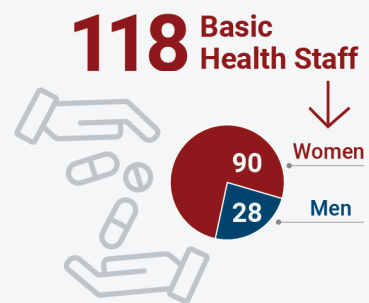


82 Safe Migration Focal Points



236

Government and non-government health workers



118 Basic Health Staff

SOMALIA

To further the implementation of the Joint Communiqué between the Government of Somalia, SRSG-SVC Zainab Hawa Bangura and Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson on behalf of the United Nations, in 2016 UN Action supported a joint project between UNODC and WHO. The project, ***Building Capacity for Response to Sexual Violence in the Criminal Justice System in Somaliland*** ([UNA041](#)), aimed to pilot the

global tool *Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict*, which had previously been developed with UN Action funding. This project contributed to knowledge-building by bolstering technical skills among key actors in the criminal justice chain. Stakeholders were trained on how to collect and treat medico-legal evidence in order to facilitate legal redress for CRSV survivors, and on how to coordinate between actors in the criminal justice chain to ensure the correct handling and treatment of medico-legal evidence.

Criminal justice actors and health providers were empowered by enhancing their capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV cases. Achievements included a successful SGBV situation assessment within Somaliland that informed the development of a training curriculum on medico-legal examination. A first-ever training on medico-legal examination for stakeholders involved in prevention of and response to SGBV was held in Hargeisa where 39 participants drawn from the MoH, MoJ, MoI, prosecution services, health services, Criminal Investigation Department and police were successfully trained. The Ministry of Justice requested similar trainings be held in other areas of Somaliland which resulted in a total of 120 participants being successfully trained. Furthermore, based on the global toolkit *Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict*, a Sexual Assault Protocol with the Ministry of Justice was finalized, translated into the Somali language and distributed to stakeholders for use within their regions as a reference tool in responding to SGBV cases. Referring to WHO's contribution to UN Action, Director-General Dr. Tedros Ghebreyesus noted that "*WHO is committed to ending CRSV by strengthening the evidence base, tools and technical expertise needed for a survivor-centered health response to sexual violence in conflict.*"⁴⁷

Additionally, coordination among stakeholders was strengthened. A training curriculum was developed and used to conduct training on coordination, advocacy, social mobilization and conflict management for stakeholders involved in the prevention of and response to SGBV. The training was held in Hargeisa, Somaliland and included 34 participants drawn from MoH, MoJ, MoI, prosecution services, health services, Criminal Investigation Department and Police. The project partners also advocated for the passing of the Sexual Offences Bill, though this has yet to be adopted by the Parliament.⁴⁸

SOUTH SUDAN

In December 2014 the President of South Sudan signed a Joint Communiqué on Preventing CRSV in South Sudan with the SRSG-SVC, on behalf of the United Nations system. Government commitments included: developing action plans addressing CRSV specific to the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) and the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS); ensuring and facilitating the monitoring of sexual violence in ceasefire agreements; addressing sexual violence concerns in any security sector reform process; and strengthening the legal framework and denouncing sexual violence at all levels of government.

In April 2015, UN Action conducted a mission to Sudan to follow-up at the technical level on the political groundwork laid by the SRSG-SVC during her visit of November 2014. The composition of this mission is worth noting, as it included, in addition to the UN Action Secretariat, UNICEF, UN Women and donor representatives from the UK and Sweden. This followed a recommendation of the 2014 UN Action Donors' Conference and Strategic Planning Meeting to include interested donors in field missions to familiarise them with the tools and approach of the network, as well as the operational and coordination challenges of addressing CRSV in integrated mission settings. It was considered a good practice for future missions.

⁴⁷ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

⁴⁸ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 2.1, 3.1, and Outcome 1.1, 1.2

Overall, the mission served to:

- elevate the CRSV agenda, for governmental, non-governmental, media and UN system stakeholders;
- support the process of identifying capacity and resource gaps for the implementation of the new UN Strategy on CRSV in Sudan;
- support a better understanding of the connection between the strategy (originally developed by the MARA Technical Working Group), in relation to the Joint Communiqué and other relevant processes, such as the work of the GBV sub-cluster;
- identify ways in which UN Action could accelerate progress, including by providing technical and financial support, familiarizing field counterparts with existing tools and resources, and empowering them to use and adapt generic guidance notes and frameworks developed at the global-level (e.g. Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of CRSV and the Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice, to their specific situation on the ground).

In 2019, to support the implementation of this Joint Communiqué, UN Action funded the project ***Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict in South Sudan*** implemented by OHCHR, UNMISS and UNDP ([UNA062](#)). The project aimed to reduce the prevalence and impact of CRSV and SGBV in South Sudan through awareness raising and capacity building within the justice and security sectors. Project partners engaged with parties to conflict to encourage behaviour change and support adherence to the commitments made on addressing CRSV. The justice sector was also strengthened with the aim of increasing convictions in cases of sexual violence. It was envisaged that the two-pronged approach of encouraging behaviour change in potential perpetrators and strengthening accountability mechanisms would reduce the incidents of CRSV. The signing of a peace agreement in 2018, leading to unification of various armed groups, also provided an opportunity to reach a wider audience in order to address CRSV.

In 2019 the South Sudan Peoples' Defense Forces (SSPDF), formerly SPLA, approved an Action Plan on addressing CRSV and established a committee to oversee its implementation. The project partners strengthened the capacity of the SSPDF personnel to implement this action plan and improved internal procedures for prevention and compliance with existing legal frameworks on combatting CRSV. As a result, a monitoring mechanism was established to receive information on allegations against personnel from SSPDF divisions across the country that informed action by the SSPDF committee related to CRSV. In addition, the Action Plan enabled review and revision of internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to better address prevention and response to CRSV. Deputy Division III Commander Major General Chokrac Alith Kuduom explained, *"the training was unique and excellent, and it should be implemented in all areas of military operations so that all forms of violence are mitigated. What we have learned... will actually help us to see that our soldiers are enlightened not to commit any acts of sexual violence during conflict."*

The project also supported the implementation of commitments enshrined in the SSNPS Action Plan on CRSV. Public prosecutors, investigators, judges, and correction officers were sensitized and provided with technical support on ways of preventing and responding to SGBV and CRSV. 21 justice actors were trained and deployed to the GBV court, which was established in 2019. The project trained 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers on the investigation and prosecution of GBV cases. The capacity of the SSNP forensic department was enhanced through the provision of technical equipment, and training on its use for 70 (13 women) Criminal Investigation Officers. The equipment provided included Crime Scene Management materials, Forensics Science Examination Kits, and fingerprint collection kits.

To ensure sustainability of the results, the project partners, worked closely with national partners. The project was aligned with their priorities and throughout its implementation, efforts were undertaken to continuously engage and consult with the security forces personnel on the focus, approach and methodology employed to implement all activities. Some of the trainings were facilitated by Senior Officers in SSPDF and SPLA-IO reinforcing the vision of collaborative efforts between the national and UN partners. The project was also implemented using national structures and systems. For example, participants were drawn from established government structures in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan. Equally, the SSNPS Action Plan was integrated into the SSNPS Strategic Plan that commits the SSNPS to allocate and provide consistent funding from its institutional budget for CRSV and GBV interventions and prevention strategies⁴⁹.

UN Action funded another project in South Sudan, ***One Stop Centre: Rolling Out Provision of integrated GBV Response Services in South Sudan*** ([UNA060](#)), implemented by UNFPA and UNDP. The goal of the project was to reduce the prevalence and negative impact of GBV including CRSV in South Sudan. Through this project, a referral pathway for Malakal and Upper Nile State was established, and provided services to 60 GBV survivors (59 of which were women). The improved coordination between different duty bearers, including the MoH, Ministry of Gender and other service providers for GBV case management led to more effective and survivor-centred services.

To enhance the capacity of legal support services, the project developed a paralegal training toolkit and trained 108 paralegals to support survivors of SGBV. 108 service providers (75 women, 33 men) were trained on GBV basic concepts and guiding principles, and referral pathways in Malakal. These included 10 staff members of the One Stop Centre (OSC), judiciary, police and staff from the ministries of health and ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. The legal advice rendered to the victims and survivors included advice on their right to speak out and on navigating medical examinations, as well as the preservation of evidence, witness protections and personal safety.

The project partners ensured consistent coordination amongst duty bearers and service providers, such as with police, health service providers, relevant line ministries, lawyers, and local CSOs. The project also established a multi-sectoral committee to champion GBV prevention and ending child marriage in Malakal. The committee comprised 35 members (21 women and 14 men) representing women's associations, community chiefs and members of parliament and made recommendations to relevant stakeholder groups on the implementation of the Child Act, 2008, in order to address GBV and Child Marriage. Community outreach and sensitization activities were conducted and dialogues were held on issues such as the causes, prevention and response to GBV. Duty bearers (including police, religious leaders and cultural leaders) were trained on GBV and the harmful effects of child marriage. Capacity building activities were conducted in partnership with the Government. At the conclusion of the project, the partners planned to ensure sustainability by providing continued support to relevant ministries, through deployment of staff.⁵⁰

A total of 102 women and girls directly benefitted from various legal aid services, such as information, representation and accompaniment to court. The support resulted in the prosecution of 14 cases, for which perpetrators were sentenced to between 6 months and 5 years imprisonment. In addition, the strengthened referral pathways ensured that survivors received timely and needs-based multi-sectoral services. A 21 year-old survivor from South Payam Malakal shared her experience on accessing PSS

⁴⁹ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1 and 1.2

⁵⁰ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 1.2, 3.1 and Outcome 1.1

services at the OSC, “Due to the challenges, difficulties, pain, torture, maltreatment, and rape in marriage and endless beating, I attempted to commit suicide... Thanks to Allah, the rope that I used for hanging broke, and I was rushed to OSC where social workers, case workers and PSS officers immediately attended to me.... I am now an agent of change, and work to support other women like me...who may be surviving in (a) violent situation. ...For the men who perpetrate violence, let the law be the judge.”

UGANDA

In 2015, WHO, in collaboration with UNHCR and UNFPA, developed and piloted a **Psychological Intervention for Adult Survivors of CRSV** ([UNA034](#)). The strategic objectives of this project were to develop a psychological intervention that would be suitable for the treatment of common mental health problems (anxiety, depression, acute stress) in adult survivors of CRSV, and to design an intervention that could be delivered to survivors of CRSV in a manner that did not cause further stigma. A third objective was for the intervention to be more scalable than conventional counselling interventions, which generally require more extensive training and supervision.

Through this project, a psychological intervention, Self Help Plus (SH+) was developed and featured session plans for workshops, illustrated books and questions for small group discussions. Audio components covered topics such as the effects of stress, and techniques for stress management (such as grounding, mindfulness, living by important values). The package was adapted for use with South Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda and results of the project showed that SH+ was safe, feasible and potentially scalable psychological intervention for use in humanitarian settings.⁵¹

COUNTRY LEVEL SUPPORT THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS TEAM OF EXPERTS ON THE RULE OF LAW AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

The UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) was created by SCR 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law, with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. This resolution recognized that CRSV is a threat to peace and security, and that Member States affected by conflict need assistance to address impunity in order to prevent and deter future violations. The TOE is the only dedicated Security Council mandated entity to provide this type of support on CRSV globally.

The TOE is based at the UN Headquarters in New York and deploys regularly to some of the world’s most challenging contexts. It has a unique “co-lead” structure that includes members from several UN entities to enable the UN to deliver as one in assisting Member States to address CRSV. The TOE is led by a Team Leader who reports to the SRSG-SVC and currently comprises members from DPO, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC and UNDP, who each report to both the Team Leader and their respective entities.

Since the TOE became operational in 2011, it has engaged in the following contexts: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur). These engagements have produced, inter alia, the following results.

⁵¹ This project aligns with UNA-RF Output 2.1, Outcome 1.2

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Between 2013 and 2014, the TOE was engaged in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the objective of highlighting the main challenges that continued to impede national efforts to effectively address CRSV, including in the areas of legislation, institutional capacity and provision of services, and to support the development of a comprehensive survivor-centered programme.

During this period, the TOE:

- Worked with the UNCT and Government partners to review a comprehensive survivor-centred programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government and civil society to expand the delivery of reparations, rehabilitation for victims, equal access to services, access to justice, and efforts to combat stigmatization of survivors of CRSV.
- Supported efforts of the UNCT to mobilize resources and worked to ensure international buy-in and support for the programme.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Since 2012, the TOE has been engaged in CAR with the objective of identifying areas of engagement to facilitate efforts to effectively address accountability for CRSV and supporting those efforts with advocacy and technical support.

During this period, the TOE:

- Contributed to the development of Joint Communiqués, which were successfully signed in 2012 and 2019 between the Government of CAR and the United Nations resulting in the prioritization of key areas of engagement including justice and accountability for CRSV.
- Conducted an assessment mission resulting in the identification of gaps and areas of support to strengthen the Government's efforts to fight impunity for sexual violence followed by three technical support missions
- Contributed to the successful establishment in 2015 and operationalization of the Joint Rapid Response and Prevention Unit for Sexual Violence against Women and Children (*Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfant - UMIRR*), a specialized unit composed of police officers and gendarmes mandated to investigate sexual violence crimes that registered a total of 946 complaints as of March 2019.
- Strengthened the operational and technical capacity of the UMIRR to respond to incidents of CRSV and conduct field missions outside of Bangui.
- Provided technical advice to the Special Criminal Court (SCC) on the implementation of the SCC's rules of procedure and evidence and on the preparation of the SCC's prosecution strategy to ensure that crimes of CRSV are given adequate attention.

COLOMBIA

Since 2012, the TOE has been engaged in Colombia with the objective of identifying entry points to facilitate efforts to effectively address accountability for CRSV and supporting those efforts with advocacy and technical support.

During this period, the TOE:

- Conducted an assessment mission, resulting in the identification of gaps and areas of support to

strengthen the Government's efforts to fight impunity for sexual violence.

- Participated in the drafting process of the Guidelines for Military and Police on the Prevention and Response to CRSV, adopted by the Ministry of Defence in 2013, providing examples of good practices and ensuring that its provisions are in line with international human rights and humanitarian law.
- Contributed inputs to the Law 1719 on Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence, adopted by presidential decree in 2014, which recognized that sexual violence can constitute a crime against humanity and that there can be no statute of limitations for such crimes; included offences previously omitted from the Penal Code, such as enforced sterilization, forced pregnancy and forced nudity; and provided for the establishment of protection mechanisms and the design of a reparations programme for victims of sexual violence.
- Supported the efforts of the SRSV-SVC, including through visits to Colombia and Cuba, which contributed to the centrality of gender justice considerations in the peace process between the Government and FARC-EP and the inclusion of over 100 provisions on gender and women's rights in the 2016 peace agreement, a number of which specifically address CRSV.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Since 2011, the TOE has been engaged in Côte d'Ivoire with the objective of supporting the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in strengthening the capacity of Ivorian security forces to prevent and respond to sexual violence and in carrying out judicial proceedings against perpetrators of sexual violence crimes committed during the 2010-2011 period of post-electoral violence.

During this period, the TOE:

- Conducted a technical assessment mission in 2012 to identify the main challenges in addressing impunity for sexual violence, including gaps in the national response to CRSV, which resulted in the request for support by the TOE in capacity building, reviewing legislation and facilitating experience-sharing with neighbouring countries.
- In 2013, supported Ivorian authorities in an experience sharing mission to Sierra Leone on the prevention and response to CRSV, and a subsequent lesson learned workshop in Abidjan, gathering national authorities, legal practitioners and civil society organisations, which informed the Ivorian National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence
- In collaboration with UNOCI, advocated for the issuance by the Ministry of Justice of two circulars, in 2014 and 2016 respectively, reminding law enforcement officials that medical certificates are not mandatory for survivors or their representatives to lodge a complaint, and calling on judicial authorities to refrain from reclassifying rape as a lesser crime.
- In 2016, supported the establishment, by presidential decree, of the National Committee to Combat CRSV, mandated to coordinate the Government's operational response to CRSV, signalling the political will at the highest level to prevent and respond to CRSV.
- Upon UNOCI's withdrawal in 2017, deployed two national experts, embedded in UNDP, for a period of two years, to assist the Ivorian armed forces in developing and implementing an action plan on the prevention and response to sexual violence, enforcing undertakings signed by senior commanders on the principle of command responsibility, and implementing a revised code of conduct that specifically includes the prohibition of sexual violence. With the TOE's support, the Ivorian armed forces launched an awareness raising campaign on CRSV targeting 5,000 members of the defence and security sector throughout the country, and supported the training and deployment of 150 "zero-tolerance focal points" to high-risk regions. These activities contributed

to the absence of new reported cases of CRSV in 2018 and 2019.

- Conducted an assessment of the judicial response to the sexual violence crimes committed during the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis to identify impediments to prosecutions, with the aim of exploring possible ways to assist national authorities in overcoming those impediments.
- Advocated for the clarification of the scope of application of an amnesty law, adopted on the basis of a 2018 presidential order, to ensure it does not apply to serious international crimes, including sexual violence crimes, committed during the post-electoral crisis, in line with SCRs 2106 (2013) and 2467 (2019), and customary international law. The TOE's advocacy efforts resulted in the inclusion of these concerns in the concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee in 2019, which also recommended to Côte d'Ivoire to avail itself of continued technical assistance from the TOE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Since 2011, the TOE has been engaged in DRC with the objective of providing technical assistance to Congolese authorities in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating CRSV cases.

During this period, the TOE:

- Contributed to the development of a Joint Communiqué signed in 2013 and an addendum signed in 2019 between the Government of DRC and the United Nations resulting in the prioritization of key areas of engagement including justice and accountability for CRSV.
- Conducted technical assessment missions resulting in the identification of gaps and areas of support to strengthen the Government's efforts to fight impunity for sexual violence. The TOE has also deployed international experts through a variety of modalities to provide mentoring and other guidance to justice actors in the DRC.
- Supported training for military investigators from Goma and Uvira, in coordination with the Auditorat militaire and the Haute Cour Militaire, substantially boosting the investigative capacity of the justice system in South and North Kivu.
- Assisted national military justice authorities in the preparation of a prioritization strategy that allowed the national judiciary to identify and prioritize the investigation and prosecution of emblematic CRSV cases, contributing to the development by the military justice system in North and South Kivu of a strategy for the prosecution of outstanding mass rape incidents, including (but not limited to) the Kavumu and Walikale cases. The Kavumu case resulted in the life imprisonment of a provincial parliamentarian and militia leader, along with ten militia members, who were responsible for the crime against humanity of rape of around 40 girls whose ages ranged from 18 months to ten years old. The Walikale case involves UN-sanctioned militia leader Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka who allegedly committed a dozen attacks of the civilian population of North Kivu in which several hundred acts of sexual violence were committed. This complex trial is still ongoing.
- Provided technical assistance to the FARDC to implement its Action Plan on CRSV. This included assisting the FARDC Commission to develop a detailed matrix of activities and to draft undertakings which were signed in March 2015 by 30 field commanders prohibiting sexual violence and committing them to fully cooperate with military justice officials.
- Supported the creation of three new special police units to respond to sexual violence in Rutshuru, Goma and Bukavu and special prosecution support cells in all civil jurisdictions in Eastern DRC.
- The TOE's support ensured the provision of concrete guidance to the DRC's main legislative bodies on the establishment of protection mechanisms and the drafting of a law on victims and witnesses

protection throughout the proceedings. In this regard, assistance was provided to the Senate's Special Commission on Sexual Violence in the preparation of the draft law.

- Assisted efforts by the DRC's Personal Representative of the President on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment (OPR) to oversee national efforts to address CRSV. The TOE support included the continued provision of a national expert to the OPR, which has ensured the OPR maintains focus on accountability.
- Supported the DRC towards the elaboration of draft reparations legislation. Working in support of a consultant recruited by the OPR, the TOE contributed to the development of drafts of this legislation. This includes an initial phase for the planning for payment of certain outstanding reparation judgments of CRSV already rendered by Congolese courts. The advocacy for the payment of reparation judgments and further legislation for other sexual violence victims remains ongoing.

GUINEA

Since 2011, the TOE has been engaged in Guinea with the objective of assisting the Government of Guinea to hold trials for sexual violence crimes committed at the Conakry Stadium on 28 September 2009, in line with international standards.

During this period, the TOE:

- Deployed, since 2012, a senior judicial advisor to Guinea to support national efforts towards accountability for the 28 September 2009 crimes.
- Provided technical assistance to the Panel of Judges mandated to investigate the events of 28 September 2009, positively contributing to the Panel's technical work, and providing renewed hope to victims regarding the course of the proceedings. This support, which covered the investigative phase from 2012 to 2017, resulted in over 450 hearings, including the testimony of at least 200 victims and witnesses of sexual violence, and the indictment of 15 government officials, including former president Dadis Camara.
- Assisted in establishing enhanced protection measures for the Panel of Judges, including the permanent deployment of a unit of police officers attached to the Presidential Guard to the judges' offices mitigating possible threats against victims, witnesses, their representatives, as well as panel members.
- Supported a regular dialogue on the progress of the investigation between the Ministry of Justice, civil society organizations and victims' groups, contributing to increased communication and transparency on progress and challenges relating to the investigation.
- Supported the Minister of Justice in the elaboration of a reparation's strategy for victims of sexual violence, with inputs from civil society and victims' associations.
- Facilitated a visit to Guinea by a team of Congolese doctors from Panzi Hospital, led by Dr. Denis Mukwege, aimed at providing medical and psychological assistance to over 30 sexual violence survivors of the 28 September 2009 events, and at exchanging good practices with Guinean medical professionals with a view to identifying opportunities for South-South collaboration in addressing sexual violence. The visit led, among other things, to the implementation of collaboration projects between Panzi Hospital and the Guinean Ministry of Health, through exchange visits and on the job-training, on care and treatment of sexual violence victims and preservation of medical evidence.
- Supported the SRSB-SVC's advocacy efforts leading to the creation in 2018 of a Steering Committee, composed of national and international members, including the TOE, mandated to

organise the trials for the crimes of 28 September 2009. As a full member of the Steering Committee and its Technical Follow-Up Committee, the TOE supported the process leading to the identification of an appropriate venue, the elaboration of a draft action plan on the operational and logistical aspects of the trial, and the mobilisation of budgetary resources

- Raised national, regional and international awareness on the need for accountability for the 28 September 2009 crimes, resulting in a renewed commitment by Guinean senior officials on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the events and the announcement of a date for the trials.

IRAQ

Since 2016, the TOE has been engaged in Iraq with the objective of supporting the Government of Iraq and the Government of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in investigating and prosecuting CRSV under existing Iraqi law.

During this period, the TOE:

- Contributed to the development of a Joint Communiqué signed in 2016 between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations resulting in the prioritization of key areas of engagement including justice and accountability for CRSV.
- Conducted multiple technical assessment missions with both high-level and technical interlocutors resulting in the identification of gaps and areas of support to strengthen the Government's efforts to fight impunity for sexual violence. Reports from these missions were produced and shared with the Government.
- Advised the Government on the importance of criminal accountability for CRSV crimes in national courts and on areas for legislative reform.
- Provided advice on a victims' assistance law for survivors of CRSV and their children proposed by the President of the Republic of Iraq.
- Engaged with victims located in refugee-receiving states outside of Iraq on their legal rights both within Iraq and in third States.

LIBERIA

Between 2011 and 2014, TOE was engaged in Liberia with the objective of supporting the Government of Liberia and the UN system in identifying gaps in efforts to address sexual violence.

During this period, the TOE:

- Conducted a technical assessment of the justice sector resulting in an assessment report with recommendations for how such factors impact Liberia's ability to prevent and respond in a holistic manner to crimes of sexual violence, which was endorsed by the Government of Liberia and the UN in Liberia.
- Conducted an assessment mission to take stock of progress in the implementation of recommendations based on the TOE's 2011 mission and identified remaining challenges for the Government and in-country partners to take forward. The TOE's assessment resulted in the Government identifying remaining institutional, technical and infrastructural gaps, which contributed to the draft of an exit strategy for the TOE following three years of support.

MALI

Since 2015, the TOE has been engaged in Mali with the objective of supporting the Malian authorities

regarding the investigation and prosecution of individuals responsible for CRSV in Mali.

During this period, the TOE:

- Advised MINUSMA the UNCT on the development of a Joint Justice project, co-led by DPO, UNDP and UN Women to strengthen Malian access to justice and rule of law.
- Conducted a joint assessment with MINUSMA focusing on the judicial response to CRSV committed in northern Mali in 2012-2013.

MYANMAR

Since 2017, the TOE has been engaged in Myanmar with the objective of advocating for accountability for CRSV.

During this period, the TOE:

- Contributed to the development of a Joint Communiqué signed in 2018 between the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations resulting in the prioritization of key areas of engagement including justice and accountability for CRSV.
- Conducted a technical assessment mission resulting in the identification of gaps and areas of support to strengthen the Government's efforts to fight impunity for sexual violence.
- Advised the Government on the importance of criminal accountability for CRSV.
- Monitored the situation in Myanmar for potential entry points when political will and circumstances permit.

NIGERIA

Since 2017, the TOE has been engaged in Nigeria with the objective of supporting the Government of Nigeria in laying the groundwork for future accountability efforts for CRSV perpetrated by Boko Haram through strengthened institutions, enhanced capacity and the development and implementation of a prosecutorial strategy.

During this period, the TOE:

- Completed a preliminary technical assessment on the judicial response by national military and civilian authorities to CRSV crimes committed by Boko Haram, resulting in the identification of challenges and potential areas of support by the TOE.
- In 2017, 2018 and 2019, participated in five workshops for members of the Nigerian judiciary (civil and military investigators and prosecutors and judges), focusing on the investigation and prosecution of CRSV committed in the context of the Boko Haram conflict.

SOMALIA

Since 2013, the TOE has been engaged in Somalia with the objective of identifying areas of engagement to facilitate efforts to effectively address accountability for CRSV and supporting those efforts with advocacy and technical support.

During this period, the TOE:

- Conducted a technical assessment mission to Somalia to identify gaps and possible areas of support leading to the development and signing of a joint communiqué between the Federal Government of Somalia and the UN on addressing sexual violence in 2013.
- Facilitated the development of a National Action Plan to address CRSV to guide the Governments work in meeting commitments under the Joint Communiqué that was launched by the Government of Somalia in June 2014 at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict held in London.
- Contributed input to the draft Somalia Sexual Offenses Bill (2014) and the draft Somaliland Rape and Sexual Violence Law with the aim of bring the draft laws in line with international standards and strengthening the legal basis upon which to address sexual violence.
- Integrated activities into the existing Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme to facilitate implementation of the Joint Communiqué and National Action Plan on Sexual Violence.
- Strengthened the Somali National Armed Forces capacity to investigate CRSV through its participation in a regional conference on “Addressing CRSV by National Armed Forces in Africa” in which participants shared experiences, best practices, tools and strategies developed to prevent and respond to sexual violence.
- Supported the Government in organizing a review of the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Somalia, resulting in identification of key challenges faced in implementing the various activities, and priority actions going forward.
- Supported the expansion of legal aid services through five legal aid centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo bringing legal aid advice closer to beneficiaries.
- Supported the Woman and Child Protection Unit of the Somali National Police in the identification and development of mobile training teams to train police personnel on addressing sexual violence and the procurement of investigation tool kits for use in sexual violence cases and supported the Unit in taking a coordinated multi-sectorial approach to investigating and preventing sexual and gender-based violence.

SOUTH SUDAN

Since 2011, the TOE has been engaged in South Sudan with the objective of developing nationally owned strategic frameworks, laying the groundwork for future accountability efforts for CRSV through strengthened criminal justice institutions and enhanced capacity.

During this period, the TOE:

- Provided input to the Government on establishing a constitutional basis in the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan for the prevention and response to sexual violence grounded in the Bill of Rights and considering issues of equality, non-discrimination, accountability, and women’s participation.
- Conducted a technical assessment mission to South Sudan to identify gaps and possible areas of support leading to the development and signing of a joint communiqué between the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing CRSV in 2014.
- Facilitated the finalization in 2018 and the launch in March 2019 by the South Sudan People’s Defense Force (SSPDF) of its Action Plan and Matrix of Activities on addressing CRSV, resulting in prioritized activities and requests by the SSPDF for strategic support.
- Facilitated the finalization and adoption in October 2019 by the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) of its Action Plan and Matrix of Activities on addressing CRSV, resulting in prioritized activities and requests by the SSNPS for strategic support.

- Facilitated the finalization and adoption in 2019 by the SPLA-IO of its Action Plan on CRSV, resulting in a prioritized activities and requests by SPLA-IO for strategic support.
- Advocated for the initiation of joint planning between UNDP and United Nations Mission in South Sudan (Rule of Law Advisory Services, Senior Women Protection Advisor and UN Police) under the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law to enhance support to the Government of South Sudan in addressing CRSV.

SUDAN (DARFUR)

Since 2018, the TOE has been engaged in Sudan with the objective of advocating for accountability for CRSV.

During this period, the TOE:

- Contributed to the development of a Joint Communiqué signed in 2019 between the Government of Sudan and the United Nations resulting in the prioritization of key areas of engagement including justice and accountability CRSV.
- Monitored developments in Sudan for the possibility of engagement with the justice sector on cases involving CRSV.

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Since its inception, the UN Action network has been considered innovative in terms of its primary impact on global level norms, policy, coordination, and coherence for the UN to prevent and respond to CRSV. While UN Action is one among other actors driving policy change, there is clear evidence that the network has played, and continues to play a vital function in the successful coordination and coherence of the UN in developing its policy and responses on CRSV. Elevated by the leadership of successive SRSG-SVCs, UN Action's considerable platform has led to opportunities via entry points created by high-level agreements gained by the SRSG. This section outlines challenges, opportunities and lessons learned detailed in two major reviews; one of the UN Action network and a subsequent review of the UN Action MPTF.

In 2013, the network finalized an independent, external review to take stock of achievements, highlight strengths and challenges, and provide strategic advice on the network's future direction. The review found that *"UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly-mobilised, visible and effective mechanism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination of UN commitments and actions..."* The review also found that the UN Action MPTF is a critical tool for coordination, noting that *"it is not simply a channel for projects ... on conflict-related sexual violence at global and field levels, but is in itself a vehicle for greater coordination and cooperation among UN entities."*

The review highlighted key achievements. UN Action established itself within a very short timeframe, as an effective UN system-wide mechanism of coordination at the global level. The network drove normative and policy change on sexual violence in conflict that culminated in a series of historic UN SCRs. In the words of the reviewer, *"a young and precious institutional mechanism."* The review found effectiveness and productivity in a modest-sized focused Secretariat with a strong coordinator. In implementing the programme of work, the participation of an active group of Focal Points was critical. Strong coordination resulted in a predictable framework for planning and delivering that has provided the foundation on which

UN Action built greater reach and impact. At times, some participants found the strong coordination pressuring, but a clear consensus emerged that this function of the Secretariat was critical to the network's ability to organize quickly, through regular meetings, developing a strategic framework, reporting to the Security Council, and building partnerships. On the MPTF, the review found that the use of funds for the initial wave of WPAs was strategically sound. The WPAs were a critical test case in providing the UN with a mandate to improve resources for reporting and coordination on CRSV. In terms of its media presence, the network was savvy from the outset in the use of social media and celebrity diplomacy which resulted in the SRN website and Get Cross campaign as well as consistent and high-quality branding. In the reviewer's words, "very well done and very non-UN!"

Some key areas for improvement were also surfaced which helped orient subsequent work. The review found that a critical function of the Steering Committee (SC) - providing leadership and both internal and external advocacy on UN Action- could be strengthened. The review proposed how the UN Action SC and Focal Points could consider greater ownership and leadership on the issue inside entities. The report further recommended deepening internal advocacy to enhance understanding, ownership and accountability throughout the UN to implement SCRs. On knowledge-building, the review recommended moving from incubation to systematic roll-out for tools and training that have been developed and tested through the network. Critically, a significant lift to country level support was needed, which required underpinning by a more strategic use of the MPTF. Finally, based on recommendations that UN Action strengthen its results-based framework (RBF) and M&E systems a particular focus was given to this aspect of the work in 2015, when an RBF/M&E consultant was hired to assist UN Action in developing a new TOC and RBF resulting in the development of a new RBF/M&E Tool, which was applied to projects in the Middle East and any new projects funded through the MPTF as of 2017.

Overall, the review concluded that UN Action was both a coalition and a platform; it was more than a campaign, more than information-sharing, and more than collating reports for the Security Council, yet it fulfilled all these functions. UN Action was undertaking higher-order actions of coordination, knowledge-building and tools for new programming approaches, forging new norms and practices for the UN's prevention and response to CRSV. This distinguished it from other networks.

Following the review, key recommendations emerged during field missions. In 2017, UN Action received feedback that more backstopping was requested from HQ, and that entities with approved projects should meet with UN Action to discuss planned activities, outcomes and indicators in the log frame. Funds for these interactions should be built into the cost of the projects. Colleagues based in the field also recommended that it would be beneficial to share good practices and project outputs across regions, and thus recommended annual workshops, to which UN Action donors should be invited. These recommendations were echoed in a subsequent review of the UN Action MPTF.

In 2019, in light of the fact that the UN Action MPTF was to expire on 31 December 2019, UN Action embarked on a series of stocktaking activities on the functioning and impact of the fund. Over the course of its history, UN Action has sought to reflect equally on its accomplishments and its shortcomings, drawing lessons from these reflections with resolve to finesse its priorities, strategies and programming; 2019 was no different. As part of this stocktaking, UN Action embarked on a review of the MPTF to learn lessons and draw recommendations that could inform the creation of the next phase of the trust fund. It identified areas of success and areas in which the fund fell short of its expectations, as well as opportunities that might have been missed. It made practical and strategic recommendations to its stakeholders for consideration when designing a new phase of the MPTF. Since then, the UN Action Secretariat has sought to build on achievements identified and focus on areas requiring reinforcement.

Achievements of the MPTF include:

- Galvanized the UN Action network through funding a relatively small Secretariat tasked with supporting and coordinating UN Action Focal Points, the SC and the UN Action Strategic Framework.
- Increased the visibility of CRSV and supporting advocacy for a normative / policy framework including SCRs 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2331(2016) and 2467 (2019).
- Operationalised the OSRSG-SVC, the TOE, and the WPAs by paying salaries and providing resources for travel, technical advice, and small projects.
- Connected UNHQ and the field by helping to fill budgetary gaps to develop important guidelines, materials, and policy frameworks to operationalise and coordinate the work on CRSV including the implementation of various SCRs and joint communiqués.
- Reduced competition and increased the coherence, efficiency, and effectiveness of projects by pooling funds that could be used by several agencies for multi-sectoral projects that filled funding gaps and catalysed opportunities that would not have been possible without the Trust Fund.
- Enabled UN agencies to test innovative ideas and provide proof of concept.

The review identified several areas that needed improvement including enhancing complementarity between UN Action, the OSRSG-SVC and the TOE; bolstering the UN Action Secretariat's staffing; strengthening M&E systems; as well as raising awareness on the UN Action MPTF at all levels of the UN. The review endeavoured to make some general recommendations including that UN Action needed the commitment of principals at the highest level and revitalization in order to maximize the use of the MPTF. It needed clear goals, strategies to reach those goals, and better ways to measure progress and show results. It suggested the following general steps in assisting this process:⁵²

- Determine how the MPTF could support UN Action to serve its function and achieve its objectives; develop a multi-year strategy for UN Action and the MPTF and finalize the results framework with specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-oriented (SMART) Objectives; revise the TORs for each component of the UN Action MPTF including the UN Action Secretariat, Steering Committee, Focal Points, RMC; and finally ensure that the Secretariat has the necessary human resources to serve its core function, roles and responsibilities.
- Integrate UN Action's strategic planning process to promote joined-up and well-sequenced actions by the SRSR-SVC, TOE, and the UN Action network, including an updated set of priority countries and emerging situations of concern.
- Determine how the MPTF could be harnessed to reinforce global and country level efforts to address CRSV and develop a revised strategy, TOR, and results framework for the MPTF.
- Devise an accountability and compliance mechanism that ensures all entities benefitting from the MPTF share programmatic efforts and financial expenditure in a timely and transparent manner.
- Once the above actions are complete, the OSRSG-SVC, the UN Action Secretariat, and the TOE to develop an integrated advocacy, external relations, and resource mobilization and partnerships strategy.
- Enhance communication and build relations between UNHQ and the field to maximize the effectiveness of entities at each level. Clearly define the role and expectations of the OSRSG-SVC in relation to the UN Action entities at the country level particularly with regard to country-level analysis, strategy, prioritization, and proposal design and approval as part of a transparent and collaborative process.

⁵² For more information, such as on achievements and challenges, please see: [Review of the UN Action Multi Partner Trust Fund](#), 2019

With regard to increasing the impact of funding the review recommended:

- Deciding priority countries by the UN Action Steering Committee in close consultation with the UN Action Focal Points. The RMC should ensure that projects focus on these priority countries and that project fits into a larger country-level strategy on CRSV.
- UN Action focal points should support the development of the joint planning framework and be involved in country-specific discussions. Focal Points should be responsible for communicating information regarding the MPTF within their agency to colleagues in HQ and the field on a regular basis. Knowledge products developed by projects should consistently be made available and reviewed by the network to enhance shared learning. A repository of such documents should be maintained and accessible to all UN Action Members.

Recommendations for strengthening the catalytic potential and sustainability of MPTF projects included:

- Project proposals should clearly articulate if and how projects are anticipated to be catalytic. M&E and other reporting tools including final reports, impact evaluations, etc. should explain the catalytic effects of the project. In some instances, greater financial resources and longer timeframes could be allocated per project if the MPTF projects are expected to have a significant catalytic effect.
- The UN Action Secretariat and UN Action Focal Points of the related agencies should monitor the sustainability of the project throughout the project implementation.
- The UN Action Secretariat and the RMC hold regular conversations with donors.
- Focal points need to proactively, and in a coordinated manner, identify gaps in CRSV response in countries of concern and encourage their country offices to address these concerns, if needed by submitting a project proposal to the MPTF.

In terms of project evaluations and lessons learned, the review suggested that:

- the UN Action Secretariat could provide feedback on funded projects with respect to the effectiveness of implementation, challenges, progress towards outcomes, impact and lessons learned. In order to do so, the UN Action Secretariat needed to invest a significant amount of time in following up on each project, conducting regular check-ins, joint monitoring visits and frequent results-based project-reporting. This would help the Secretariat, the RMC members and focal points to learn from what worked and what did not in order to strengthen future proposals and projects both conceptually and operationally. This implied that the UN Action Secretariat needed to recruit a full-time M&E expert for this work.
- the UN Action Focal Points for the agencies implementing a project should participate in the monitoring and provide technical advice to their field counterparts where needed. This would allow increased learning from different projects, enhance coordination between agencies at the HQ level and improve the technical advice provided to project entities in order to maximize the complementarities of various UN agencies.

In terms of engagement with donors, the review suggested that:

- UN Action and OSRSG-SVC leadership should consistently engage with the donors to explain how the UN Action network works in complementarity to the OSRSG-SVC. An integrated resource mobilization and partnerships strategy across UN Action, OSRSG and the TOE would be useful in that regard.

Furthermore, UN Action should transparently engage donors to discuss not only project results but also challenges and setbacks. The revival of the annual donor meetings should be considered.

- The UN Action RMC should contextualize how the MPTF fits into the larger financial landscape. This investment would be beneficial for determining global funding gaps, prioritizing projects, and increasing the sustainability of the projects supported by the UN Action MPTF. It may also have a positive impact on the overall effort to address CRSV at the global and country level.
- UN Action should use the global attention in 2019 and in particular around the 10-year anniversary of SCR 1888 to present its unique added value and engage with donors.

Recommendation for governance arrangements pinpointed that one of the key steps to addressing many of the concerns raised during the review would be to ensure adequate staffing of the UN Action Secretariat relevant to its function. This needed to include a: Lead Coordinator (P-5); Coordination and Programme Officer (P-4); Grants Manager and M&E Specialist (P-3); a Research and Knowledge Manager (P-3) and an administrative assistant. Additional CRSV programme experts could be seconded from UN Action member entities on a rotating basis to drive specific initiatives of the network. The TOR for the Secretariat and each of these positions should be revised including its roles, functions, and responsibilities.

At the UN Action Secretariat, after a period of vacancy, the new coordinator of UN Action assumed her functions in June 2019 and brought with her many years of experience in conflict-affected settings, including most recently, as the SWPA in Mali. The Coordinator embarked on key visits with the SRSG and joint missions in the latter half of the year including to Somalia, Myanmar and DRC. She also engaged with donors of the fund, on the review of the UN Action MPTF and planning for the new phase of UN Action. Furthermore, UN Action commenced with updating its governance and strategic documents, including the development of new TORs for the Steering Committee, Focal Points and the Secretariat, a results framework, work plan and governance documents for the new CRSV-MPTF.

THE WAY FORWARD – 2020 AND BEYOND

Considering the suggestions from the review and the impact of the UN Action MPTF, the UN developed a successor fund: the Conflict-related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund (CRSV-MPTF).

Transition of the UN Action MPTF to the CRSV MPTF

The creation of the CRSV-MPTF was not only an opportunity to consider recommendations from the review of the UN Action MPTF, but equally, to reinforce a common direction and fully optimise synergies between UN Action and the TOE.

The programmatic focus of the CRSV-MPTF is articulated in line with the priorities of the SVC mandate, including resolution 2467 (2019). This resolution, for the first time, affirmed that a survivor-centred approach must guide every aspect of the response to CRSV. It furthermore called for a more holistic understanding of justice and accountability which includes the provision of reparations for survivors as well as livelihood support to enable them to rebuild their lives and support their families, including children born as a result of sexual violence. There are two “windows,” respectively for UN Action and the TOE.

The CRSV-MPTF funds activities related to the provision of knowledge and guidance, training, joint advocacy, financial resources, human resources, coordination and technical expertise.

The CRSV-MPTF thereby focuses on five CRSV-specific outcomes:

1. Holistic survivor-centred prevention and protection responses to CRSV are provided by international institutions and actors;
2. Strengthened national and international institutions prevent CRSV by addressing gender-based inequality and discrimination as the root-cause and driver of sexual violence;
3. Greater justice and accountability for CRSV including a victim-centred approach is achieved through the strengthened capacity and technical expertise of national and international institutions.
4. Better cooperation and information sharing between UN agencies reinforce coordination and improve system-wide response and implementation of UN SCR on CRSV.
5. Though joint impact, the work of UN Action and the TOE contributes to the achievement of SDGs 5 and 16, i.e. *to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls* (SDG 5) and *to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels* (SDG 16).

The overarching goal of the new fund is that CRSV is prevented, survivor's needs are met and accountability for CRSV is enhanced.

UN Action's Forward-looking Strategy

UN Action started the new decade with a meeting of the Steering Committee to adopt key governing documents of the CRSV-MPTF in January 2020 and a Focal Points retreat in February to develop the network's strategic framework for the next five years (2020 – 2025). This strategic framework will be complemented by a funding strategy that will guide decisions of the Resources Management Committee. It will also be accompanied by a robust results-based framework. Furthermore, in line with lessons learned, the UN Action Secretariat has already bolstered its capacity to ensure monitoring and reporting of results.

To be able to implement its ambitious programme of work, UN Action Secretariat needs to be strengthened by ensuring adequate staffing comprised of a Coordinator, a Knowledge Management Programme Officer, Grants Manager / M&E Specialist and an Administrative Assistant. Additional CRSV technical expertise will be ensured through secondments from UN Action member entities on a rotating basis, in order to drive specific initiatives of the network.

The work of UN Action will be guided by SCR 2467, (2019) as well as the expression of the priorities for the CRSV mandate by the chair of the network, the SRSG-SVC. Consequently, as a first priority, UN Action will promote a survivor-centred response to CRSV, focusing on the need to ensure comprehensive services for survivors, as well as to develop and implement CRSV prevention and risk mitigation measures in a survivor-centred manner and that address the root causes.

Already in 2019, UN Action funded the project ***Increasing the knowledge base on CRSV, Reparations and Survivors Centred Approach*** ([UNA064](#)), jointly implemented by IOM and the OSRSG-SVC. The aim of the project was to explore linkages between reparations and a survivors-centred approach, and their integration into overall prevention, accountability and redress efforts. As a side event of the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of UN SCR 1888, a two-day workshop, held in New York from 31 October to 1

November 2019, brought together over 70 registered participants, including survivors and independent experts as well as representatives of CSOs, UN agencies, and academic institutions. The event's main conclusion was that ensuring a survivors-centred approach requires maintaining a multi-disciplinary approach while enhancing meaningful and informed participation by survivors of CRSV. Participants discussed the issue of reparations in the context of a survivors-centred approach, expansion of the peer-to-peer communication and collaboration between survivors' networks, and calibrating the roles, which different actors, such as the newly established Global Fund for Survivors, could play in ensuring inclusive and comprehensive survivors' assistance models. In follow up, 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 made available to key policy-makers, including states and UN bodies through the UN Action website.

Advocating with and supporting duty-bearers and decision-makers to take action to address both the immediate risks, as well as the root causes, of CRSV at the global and national level and promote compliance and accountability is another priority of the network in this new phase. For example, CRSV is enabled to a significant degree by the availability of illicit small arms in civilian hands, or by the misuse of government-owned arms. Acting as a power multiplier in the hands of perpetrators, small arms are a leading type of weapon implicated in acts of sexual violence. In this regard, resolution 2467 noted the provisions in Article 7(4) of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that exporting States Parties shall take into account the risk of covered conventional arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of GBV or serious acts of violence against women and children. Yet, to date, no State has rejected arms exports based on this criteria. When UNODA requested to join UN Action as the 14th member of the network in 2019, this issue was discussed by Focal Points. When guidance for States parties of the ATT on implementing Article 7(4) will be developed, UN Action is poised to provide guidance.

UN Action also focuses on providing reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV to support evidence-based high-level advocacy. The Security Council in resolution 2467 (2019) recognized the specific needs of women and girls who become pregnant as a result of sexual violence in armed conflict. The resolution noted the connected, distinct, sometimes life-threatening, and enduring risks and harms often faced by these women, girls and their children born as result of sexual violence in conflict, including economic and social marginalization, physical and psychological injury, statelessness, discrimination and lack of access to reparations. In this regard, the Council requested a report on these issues led by the SRSG-SVC with the cooperation of SRSG-CAAC and other relevant UN entities. UN Action will support the preparation of this report. The network also intends to strengthen the synergies between the MARA on CRSV and the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Children and Armed Conflict in the coming years.

In addition, resolution 2467 encouraged the revision and further development of innovative operational tools and guidance by UN Action. UN Action will continue to focus on developing and sharing guidance, policies and tools to fill gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise. To this end, a mapping was initiated at the end of 2019, with the goal of reinforcing existing guidance and identifying gaps. UN Action will work to fill these and has already identified a few priorities, such as: guidance on prevention of CRSV and on addressing its root causes; an update of the provisional guidance note on resolution 1960 on the MARA implementation; and an update of early warning indicators to include new trends such as the nexus between terrorism and CRSV. UN Action's annual work-plan for the coming years will provide more details.

The Security Council in resolution 2467 OP 34 reiterated the role of UN Action "*as the interagency coordination forum chaired by the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to address the*

problem (CRSV)". The SRSG-SVC and principals of UN Action member entities responded by reinforcing the coordinating role of UN Action at the highest level. The UN Action Steering Committee in January 2020 endorsed new TORs which lay out a more frequent meeting schedule, with four annual meetings including once per year at the level of heads of entities.

Much of the progress made on CRSV over the past ten years has been enabled by funding provided by the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund. It has been an important funding instrument, which aimed to elevate the level of the chronically underfunded GBV-response and activities of the Women Peace and Security Agenda. Yet, as the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict marked the ten-year anniversary of the establishment of the mandate, and the United Nations celebrates the Women Peace and Security Agenda through the 20th anniversary of the foundational resolution 1325 (2000), and the 25th anniversary of the visionary Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, CRSV is a problem that persists in an increasingly complex global security environment, as indicated by the latest Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV (January to December 2019).

Looking forward, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women urged that: *"As we are set to commemorate 25 years since the historic Beijing Platform for Action, the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, we must maintain our coordinated efforts to ensure survivors of CRSV have access to quality services ... guarantee the protection of women and girls at risk of CRSV, and hold perpetrators to account. We must also turn our attention to prevention, which will only be achieved if we address the root causes of sexual violence fueled by gender inequality and harmful social norms, and ensuring women's access to economic resources, removal of all discriminatory frameworks, strengthening rule of law, and promoting gender equality"*.⁵³

UN Action takes pride in the impact and achievements since its launch in 2007. The Network enters the new decade with the resolve to contribute to meeting new global challenges, closing the gaps indicated in the latest Report of the Secretary-General and turning resolutions into solutions. The new CRSV-MPTF will be a vital vehicle to support this effort.

⁵³ 2019, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, [14 Agencies Committed to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict](#).

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** is prepared by the UNDP MPTF Office in fulfilment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the TORs, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and

manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2019** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

2019 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2019**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2019**, **14** contributors deposited US\$ **48,381,360** in contributions and US\$ **543,626** was earned in interest. Refunds to contributors were US\$ **(41,398)**

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **48,883,588**

Of this amount, US\$ **45,843,015** has been net funded to **14** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **42,423,512** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **483,814**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** as of 31 December 2019.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)⁵⁴

	Annual 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	3,031,737	-	48,381,360

⁵⁴ This table includes funds of UN Action and of the TOE-window of the UN Action MPTF

Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	114,168	59,983	506,359
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	37,268
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	(41,398)	-	(41,398)
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	3,104,507	59,983	48,883,588
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,142,323	3,891,577	48,178,648
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(374,550)	(902,966)	(2,335,632)
Net Funded Amount	2,767,773	2,988,611	45,843,015
Administrative Agent Fees	30,317	-	483,814
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	313	51	2,432
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	2,798,403	2,988,661	46,329,260
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	306,104	(2,928,678)	2,554,327
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	5,176,902	5,483,006	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	5,483,006	2,554,327	2,554,327
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	2,767,773	2,988,611	45,843,015
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	3,819,977	6,775,964	42,423,512
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			3,419,503

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2019.

The **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** is currently being financed by **14** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December **2019** through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through **2019**. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2019**.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)⁵⁵

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019 Deposits	Total Deposits
BAHRAIN, Government of	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
BELGIUM, Government of	330,970	330,970	-	330,970
ESTONIA, REPUBLIC OF, Government of	384,246	383,911	-	383,911
FINLAND, Government of	6,355,932	6,355,932	-	6,355,932
IRISH AID	129,020	129,020	-	129,020
JAPAN, Government of	9,500,000	9,500,000	-	9,500,000
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	65,185	65,185	-	65,185
NORWAY, Government of	5,212,579	5,212,579	-	5,212,579
SPAIN, Government of	209,250	209,250	-	209,250
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	19,992,298	19,992,298	-	19,992,298
SWITZERLAND, Government of	117,538	117,538	-	117,538
TURKEY, Government of	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, Government of	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
UNITED KINGDOM, Government of	4,934,678	4,934,678	-	4,934,678
Grand Total	48,381,696	48,381,360	-	48,381,360

⁵⁵ This table includes commitments and deposits made to UN Action and to the TOE-window of the UN Action MPTF

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2019**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **506,359**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **37,268**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **543,626**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars) for UN Action and the TOE.

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	446,376	59,983	506,359
Total: Fund Earned Interest	446,376	59,983	506,359
Participating Organization			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPO	21,643		21,643
UNDPPA	9,345		9,345
UNWOMEN	5,562		5,562
Total: Agency earned interest	37,268		37,268
Grand Total	483,643	59,983	543,626

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2019**, the AA has transferred US\$ **48,178,648** to **14** Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

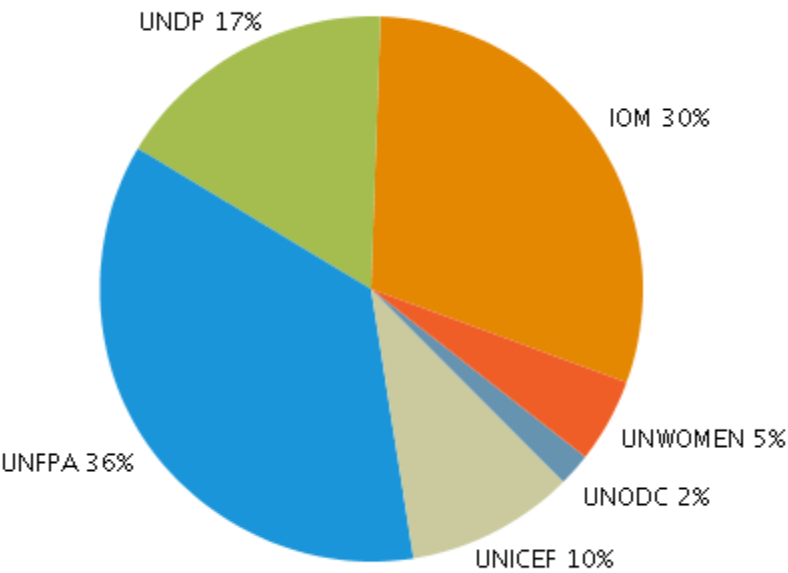
Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)⁵⁶

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018			Current Year Jan-Dec-2019			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM				1,182,819		1,182,819	1,182,819		1,182,819
OCHA	428,271		428,271				428,271		428,271
OHCHR	2,365,466		2,365,466				2,365,466		2,365,466
OSRSG_SVC	4,655,225	(50,932)	4,604,293		(900,000)	(900,000)	4,655,225	(950,932)	3,704,293
UNAIDS	171,414		171,414				171,414		171,414
UNDP	15,257,740	(459,401)	14,798,338	656,808		656,808	15,914,548	(459,401)	15,455,146
UNDPO	10,933,886	(192,480)	10,741,406				10,933,886	(192,480)	10,741,406
UNDPPA	741,859	(298,657)	443,203		(2,966)	(2,966)	741,859	(301,623)	440,236
UNFPA	2,801,051	(38,633)	2,762,418	1,409,537		1,409,537	4,210,588	(38,633)	4,171,955
UNHCR	578,367		578,367				578,367		578,367
UNICEF	2,007,114	(23,659)	1,983,455	393,396		393,396	2,400,510	(23,659)	2,376,851
UNODC	150,712		150,712	70,342		70,342	221,054		221,054
UNWOMEN	3,473,716	(368,904)	3,104,812	178,675		178,675	3,652,391	(368,904)	3,283,487
WHO	722,250		722,250				722,250		722,250
Grand Total	44,287,071	(1,432,666)	42,854,405	3,891,577	(902,966)	2,988,611	48,178,648	(2,335,632)	45,843,015

⁵⁶ This table includes transfer, refund, and net funded amount to UN Action and to the TOE-window of the CRSV-MPTF

Figure 2: Transfers amount by Participating Organization for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2019



5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2019** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2019** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2019**, US\$ **2,988,611** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **6,775,964** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **45,843,015** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **42,423,512**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **93** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: OHCHR (102%), UNDP (101%) and OCHA (100%)

Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars) for UN Action and the TOE.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Cumulative	
IOM	1,182,819	1,182,819		1,086,829	1,086,829	91.88
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	2,365,466	2,365,466	2,098,417	314,904	2,413,321	102.02
OSRSG_SVC	4,655,225	3,704,293	3,004,005	645,649	3,649,654	98.52
UNAIDS	171,414	171,414	171,414		171,414	100.00
UNDP	16,134,825	15,455,146	12,386,649	1,555,006	13,941,655	90.21
UNDPO	10,994,097	10,741,406	9,036,896	247,303	9,284,199	86.43
UNDP (PA)	741,859	440,236	446,330	(3,159)	443,171	100.67
UNFPA	4,210,588	4,171,955	2,274,410	1,731,133	4,005,543	96.01
UNHCR	578,367	578,367	578,367		578,367	100.00
UNICEF	2,400,510	2,376,851	1,477,258	802,989	2,280,247	95.94

UNODC	221,054	221,054	97,140	54,562	151,702	68.63
UNWOMEN	3,652,391	3,283,487	2,926,141	340,747	3,266,888	99.49
WHO	722,250	722,250	722,250		722,250	100.00
Grand Total	48,459,136	45,843,015	35,647,547	6,775,964	42,423,512	92.54

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict							
00081403	UNA027 OHCHR WPA in MONUSCO	UNDPO	On Going	254,262	254,262	225,002	88.49
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	4,655,225	3,704,293	3,649,654	98.52
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC	UNAIDS	On Going	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC	UNFPA	On Going	371,630	371,630	318,409	85.68
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNDP	On Going	364,262	364,262	362,408	99.49
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNFPA	On Going	134,069	134,069	134,039	99.98
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNWOMEN	On Going	251,678	251,678	251,661	99.99
00100819	UNA041 UNODC	UNODC	On Going	150,712	150,712	97,430	64.65
00101122	UNA042 UNICEF UNWOMEN UNSC 132	UNICEF	On Going	250,800	250,800	250,800	100.00
00101122	UNA042 UNICEF UNWOMEN UNSC 132	UNWOMEN	On Going	251,840	251,840	251,840	100.00
00102004	UNA046 UNDP UNICEF MALI	UNDP	On Going	71,539	71,539	49,960	69.84
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA LEBANON	UNDP	On Going	251,451	251,451	246,598	98.07
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA LEBANON	UNFPA	On Going	248,549	248,549	248,548	100.00
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNFPA	On Going	157,825	157,825	157,824	100.00
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNHCR	On Going	178,733	178,733	178,733	100.00
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNICEF	On Going	163,442	163,442	163,442	100.00

00103612	UNA051 UNFPA Evidence based	UNFPA	On Going	585,290	585,290	571,963	97.72
00103612	UNA051 UNFPA Evidence based	UNICEF	On Going	247,855	247,855	247,790	99.97
00107191	UNA052 Mali	UNICEF	On Going	92,769	92,769	92,769	100.00
00107415	UNA053 Iraq	UNICEF	On Going	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
00108847	UNA054 CRSV in CIV	UNDP	On Going	293,830	293,830	436,924	148.70
00113513	UNA060 GBV One-stop Centre South Sudan	UNDP	On Going	49,220	49,220	45,575	92.59
00113513	UNA060 GBV One-stop Centre South Sudan	UNFPA	On Going	206,803	206,803	180,129	87.10
00113516	UNA059-CRSV accountability Myanmar	IOM	On Going	207,239	207,239	180,543	87.12
00113516	UNA059-CRSV accountability Myanmar	UNFPA	On Going	316,377	316,377	258,431	81.68
00113516	UNA059-CRSV accountability Myanmar	UNICEF	On Going	271,373	271,373	174,835	64.43
00113517	UNA057- Reparation for CRSV Iraq	IOM	On Going	550,000	550,000	550,000	100.00
00114466	UNA056 Improving GBV Prevention CAR	UNFPA	On Going	315,650	315,650	303,417	96.12
00115192	UNA058 GBV mitigation Iraq	UNFPA	On Going	428,000	428,000	428,000	100.00
00115195	UNA061 Cox's Bazar CRSV Support	IOM	On Going	325,000	325,000	256,693	78.98
00115195	UNA061 Cox's Bazar CRSV Support	UNFPA	On Going	250,000	250,000	247,021	98.81
00116935	UNA064 KB-CRSV Reparations	IOM	On Going	100,580	100,580	99,593	99.02
00116960	UNA063 Myanmar CR trafficking	UNODC	On Going	70,342	70,342	54,273	77.16
00116960	UNA063 Myanmar CR trafficking	UNWOMEN	On Going	178,675	178,675	169,557	94.90
00116980	UNA062 CRSV in South Sudan	UNDP	On Going	656,808	656,808	412,950	62.87

00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNAIDS	Operationally Closed	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNDP	Operationally Closed	98,520	98,520		0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNDPO	Operationally Closed	45,090			0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	2,542,369	2,173,465	2,173,464	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	UNDP	Operationally Closed	236,845	236,845		0
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	UNDPO	Operationally Closed	579,138	562,471	562,471	100.00
00085352	UNA031 DPKO Strengthening	UNDPO	Operationally Closed	619,871	619,871	463,395	74.76
00089251	UNA033 UN WOMEN OHCHR	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	90,950	90,950	85,845	94.39
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN IRAQ	UNDP	Operationally Closed	386,437	386,437	385,457	99.75
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN IRAQ	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	109,000	109,000	109,000	100.00
00101874	UNA045 UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	59,006	59,006	56,648	96.00
00101934	UNA048 UNDP UNAMI IRAQ	UNDP	Operationally Closed	243,988	241,022	243,957	101.22
00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	99,992	99,992	99,992	100.00
00072448	UNA002 Development of SOPs	UNHCR	Financially Closed	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
00072560	UNA001 UNIFEM Support to UN	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	68,881	68,881	68,881	100.00
00073078	UNA007 UNICEF Benchmarks	UNICEF	Financially Closed	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00

00073079	UNA008 UNICEF prevention	UNICEF	Financially Closed	79,324	70,789	70,789	100.00
00073809	UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	OCHA	Financially Closed	149,550	149,550	149,550	100.00
00074224	UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV	OCHA	Financially Closed	63,198	63,198	63,198	100.00
00074506	UNA011 Implementation of Operative Paragraph	UNDPO	Financially Closed	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00
00076324	UNA013 Special Adviser	OCHA	Financially Closed	72,926	72,926	72,926	100.00
00076683	UNA014 Strengthen Accountability	UNFPA	Financially Closed	245,469	214,170	214,170	100.00
00076943	UNA015 WHO Psychosocial & Mental Health	WHO	Financially Closed	128,400	128,400	128,400	100.00
00076945	UNA016 DPA Sustainable Peace	UNDP	Financially Closed	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00
00076946	UNA017 DPKO Accelerate Implementation	UNDPO	Financially Closed	361,874	351,691	351,691	100.00
00077794	UNA019 UNAIDS Scientific Planning	UNAIDS	Financially Closed	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
00078606	UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscape	UNDP	Financially Closed	203,747	190,448	190,448	100.00
00080048	UNA020 OCHA Accelerated Implementation	OCHA	Financially Closed	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
00080200	UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence	UNDPO	Financially Closed	50,144	38,540	38,540	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA UNICEF UNHCR GBVIMS	UNFPA	Financially Closed	615,250	614,649	614,649	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA UNICEF UNHCR Accelerate	UNHCR	Financially Closed	284,620	284,620	284,620	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA UNICEF UNHCR GBVIMS	UNICEF	Financially Closed	650,517	649,665	649,665	100.00
00080904	UNA024 DPKO-OSRSG-SVC	UNDPO	Financially Closed	372,375	313,089	313,089	100.00

00081401	UNA025 DPA WPA in CAR	UNDP	Financially Closed	298,530			0
00081402	UNA026 UNICEF Strengthening	UNICEF	Financially Closed	299,600	285,328	285,328	100.00
00082137	UNA029 UNFPA GBV Cote d'Ivoire	UNFPA	Financially Closed	335,676	328,943	328,943	100.00
00082194	UNA028 WHO Strengthening medicolegal	WHO	Financially Closed	197,950	197,950	197,950	100.00
00083267	UNA030 UNICEF OCHA 5-Year Review	UNICEF	Financially Closed	89,825	89,825	89,825	100.00
00090474	UNA034 WHO Psychological	WHO	Financially Closed	395,900	395,900	395,900	100.00
00099541	UNA039 UNHCR Protecting LGBTI rights	UNHCR	Financially Closed	56,500	56,500	56,500	100.00
UN Action Against Sexual Violence: Total				25,043,507	23,153,976	22,002,540	95.03

UN Action Team of Experts							
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	OHCHR	On Going	1,211,783	1,211,783	1,259,638	103.95
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	UNDP	On Going	1,773,191	1,552,914	1,189,978	76.63
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	UNDPO	On Going	5,261,338	5,201,127	4,062,197	78.10
00102313	UNA049 UNDP TOE COTE D'IVOIRE	UNDP	On Going	338,254	338,254	191,374	56.58
00112572	UNA055 TOE-CAR-Fight against S	UNDP	On Going	600,019	600,019	396,161	66.02
00113083	UNA056- Project Init Proj- CRS	UNDP	On Going	396,000	396,000	21,887	5.53
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	970,338	970,338	970,338	100.00
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,514,737	2,072,827	2,222,232	107.21
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDPO	Operationally Closed	2,450,005	2,450,005	2,317,463	94.59

00092613	UNA035 DPKO-OHCHR-UNDP TOE DRC	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,985,701	1,985,701	1,902,520	95.81
00097368	UNA038 UNDP TOE DRC II	UNDP	Operationally Closed	3,903,720	3,903,720	3,886,512	99.56
00100613	UNA040 UNDP TOE CAR	UNDP	Operationally Closed	853,550	849,358	847,966	99.84
00101456	UNA043 UNDP TOE SOMALIA	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,156,994	1,156,994	1,152,705	99.63
UN Action Team of Experts: Total				23,415,629	22,689,039	20,420,972	90.00

Grand Total	48,459,136	45,843,015	42,423,512	92.54
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5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 5.3 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars) for UN Action and TOE.

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total	

Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.08
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	6.91
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	0.70
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	1.04
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	1.01
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	14,097,542	1,887,712	15,985,254	40.28
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	(236,426)	271,925	35,499	0.09
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	885,301	143,846	1,029,146	2.59
Contractual Services (New)	6,479,771	950,630	7,430,401	18.72
Travel (New)	4,864,296	584,394	5,448,691	13.73
Transfers and Grants (New)	686,939	461,947	1,148,887	2.89
General Operating (New)	2,700,334	2,042,892	4,743,226	11.95
Programme Costs Total	33,346,494	6,343,347	39,689,841	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	2,301,053	432,618	2,733,671	6.89
Total	35,647,547	6,775,964	42,423,512	

¹ **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2019, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, US\$ **483,814** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **432,618** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **2,733,671** as of 31 December 2019.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results Framework

Since 2016, UN Action has expressed its objectives in the form of a results frameworks. The results frameworks aimed to attribute concrete strategic results (outcomes and outputs) to the activities of the network. It aimed to be general enough so that activities the network pursued in subsequent years under evolving strategic frameworks could still be categorized under these results, and the impact measured. Over the years UN Action has been progressively strengthening its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity. In 2019, UN Action commissioned a detailed review of the UN Action MPTF, which found that dedicated M&E capacity would strengthen the work of the Secretariat. In response, in 2020, the Secretariat recruited a Grants Manager / M&E technical expert to ensure robust data collection, to monitor the implementation of the UN Action Results Framework, enhance the Network's ability to report on its impact.

Within the framework provided below, the column to the right, contains illustrative examples of the work of the network rather than a consecutive multi-year analysis of results achieved. The advocacy for action, knowledge building and country-level engagement sections of this report, provided more comprehensive

summaries of activities, within those results areas. Each project also referred to the outcomes and / or outputs it aligns with, in the framework below.

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT RESULTS FRAMEWORK	
Goal: CRSV IS PREVENTED, SURVIVOR'S NEEDS ARE MET AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS ENHANCED	
Expected Output / Outcome	Illustrative Examples of Achievement
Output 1 – The network fulfils its role as a consultative forum on CRSV and as a platform for coordinating advocacy and implementation of gap-filling joint CRSV-focused interventions.	
Indicator 1.1 <i>Country-focused coordination meetings held; CRSV-affected countries/regions covered by enhanced coordination and joint action planning</i>	<p>Coordinating functions of the UN Action Network between 2009 and 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Action focal points met on monthly basis to share information on CRSV-affected settings and other situations of concern, to plan the strategic and coordinated work of UN Action, assess need for and develop guidance and tools. • The Resource Management Committee met at least quarterly to consider and approve project proposals to be funded through the MPTF. • The Steering Committee typically met quarterly, convened by the OSRSG-SVC in her capacity as chair, to make-high level decisions relating to policy positions and governance issues for the UN Action network, and to endorse the annual Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV
Indicator 1.2 <i>Gap-filling MPTF projects approved and implemented, per focus country</i>	<p>Between 2009 and 2019 the UN Action MPTF funded a total of 52 projects in 16 countries, as well as projects at the multi-country, regional and global levels.</p> <p>One Stop Centre: Rolling Out Provision of integrated Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Response Services in South Sudan. (UNA060 – 2019). UNFPA and UNDP implemented a project to reduce the prevalence and negative impact of GBV including CRSV. Referral pathways were developed, and multi-sectoral, survivor centred services were provided. A toolkit was developed and training for paralegals was provided to enhance access to justice for survivors.</p> <p>Improving quality and effective management of GBV mitigation and response services, particularly Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and training of armed actors in Iraq. (UNA058 – 2019). IOM, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and UNFPA addressed the critical role of MHPSS by improving knowledge and capacity of Iraqi uniformed and armed actors in GBV prevention and response, and enhanced capacity of Government (e.g. MoH), I/NGOs in MHPSS and institutionalized culture of protection.</p>

Output 2 – Context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources are developed to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centred response	
Indicator 2.1 Types of CRSV-related knowledge products and/or advocacy tools and/or resources developed to support improved CRSV prevention and response, per focus country	<p>Advocacy tools / resources developed - UN Action's website, www.stoprapenow.org, is a repository of advocacy resources, news stories, and field updates on CRSV for use by practitioners and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization, featuring advocacy videos, a global photo map of people from all walks of life displaying the signature crossed-arm gesture of the Stope Rape Now campaign, in a show of solidarity with survivors (photos have been uploaded from over 128 countries). The @UNAction twitter handle has 49,500 followers, and Facebook page has 32,880 likes. UN Action disseminates key advocacy resources at headquarters (HQ) and at country level.</p> <p>Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict. (UNA028 2012-2015) WHO and UNODC jointly developed and field tested a forensic evidence data collection and analysis tool, including documents outlining the basic steps for a medico-legal response, policy guidance and protocol. The partners supported national processes, through direct technical advice and support for establishing coordination among all key stakeholders. It is available for download on the WHO website and is accompanied by a policy note, in English and French</p>
Output 3 – Capacity and technical expertise of institutional, operational, national and other key actors is strengthened to prevent and address CRSV	
Indicator 3.1 Stakeholder groups trained and/or employing knowledge products, advocacy tools or resources developed through UNA support, per focus country	<p>Guidance Note on Reparations for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (UNA033 2014 - 2016) translated into all official UN languages and launched in 2014, at the <i>Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict</i> in the UK. Numerous stakeholders participated in the launch including UN agencies, Member States, civil society organizations (CSOs), development partners, victims' representatives, and transitional justice practitioners. Further launches held in Tunisia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements. (UNA016 – 2010-2013). The Guidance was developed, translated into all official UN languages and launched by the SRSG-SVC and DPA to the international mediation community in 2012. Specific briefings were also held for Libya, Somalia and Central African Republic (CAR).</p> <p>Preventing and Mitigating Gendered Impacts of Conflict related to Human Trafficking in Kachin State, Myanmar, was jointly implemented by UN Women and UNODC. (UNA063 - 2019). UN Women and UNODC addressed the gendered impacts of conflict related to human trafficking through enhancing economic empowerment, community mobilization and protection of conflict-affected women and girls. UNODC developed Myanmar Police Force (MPF) training, designed tools and conducted community dialogue.</p>
Indicator 3.2 UNA-funded HQ and field level human resources supporting improved CRSV prevention and response	<p>Funding for functioning of the HQ based UN Action Secretariat posts, situated in the OSRSG-SVC. The Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated and provides technical and administrative support to the Network; • Facilitated the network's strategic planning processes; • Monitored and reported on the impact of the Network against

	<p>agreed-upon deliverables;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported consultations on preparation of the Secretary-General's annual report; • Coordinated campaigns, and framed advocacy messages for the network and SRSG-SVC; • Supported and engaged in joint missions, • Conducted training, briefings and outreach. • Oversaw the MPTF • Develops strategic partnerships and mobilized resources. <p>Funding for field-based (Senior) WPAs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPA deployed to CAR to strengthen capacity of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) to address CRSV, implement the MARA and enhance dialogue with parties to conflict. (UNA025 – 2012). • WPA deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and implement the <i>MARA Provisional Guidance Note</i>. The WPA strengthened the MARA, and coordinated the MARA working group within the UN system in the DRC. (UNA027 – 2012 and 2015). • SWPA deployed to Iraq to support the implementation of the CRSV mandate of UNAMI, through advocacy for CSRV mainstreaming; establishing the MARA; strengthening coordination between UNAMI, the UNCT, the Government and other partners for implementation of the Joint Communiqué. (UNA048 – 2017). <p>These deployments resulted in a discernible improvement in the quality and quantity of reporting on CRSV.</p>
Output 4 – Institutional and technological links are established between various CRSV information management platforms to enable ethical data collection and sharing in support of MARA and locally relevant prevention and response strategies	
Indicator 4.1 <i>CRSV-affected countries piloting the GBVIMS/MARA intersections guidance note</i>	Funding for GBVIMS between 2012 – 2019 (UNA022 and UNA051). Included piloting of the GBVIMS/ MARA intersections guidance note to clarify and improve information-sharing arrangements (under discussion or drafting phase) in Iraq, Somalia and Libya.
Indicator 4.2 <i>MARA-targeted countries where addendum to information sharing protocols for action have been jointly developed, signed and implemented</i>	Funding for GBVIMS between 2012 – 2019 (UNA022 and UNA051). Addendum to information sharing protocols for action have been jointly developed, signed and implemented in CAR, Mali and South Sudan
Outcome 1 – CRSV risks are prevented; survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected	
Indicator 1.1 <i>Increased knowledge, technical expertise and/or advocacy capacity of targeted stakeholders to</i>	Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of CRSV in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). (UNA037 2015 - 2019). UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and IOM enhanced the quality and sensitivity of free legal aid services accessed by CRSV survivors, created the preconditions for increasing the income of survivors and their families, through specialized economic empowerment programmes designed and implemented by relevant institutions. The project deepened knowledge

<i>respond to CRSV and protect survivors and at-risk groups</i>	<p>among key stakeholders on the situation and needs of children born of sexual violence in conflict.</p> <p><i>Enhanced Access to Justice and Protection for Women and Girls from CRSV Through the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Iraq.</i> (UNA044 2016 - 2018). UNDP and UN Women increased technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and delivered free legal aid and psychosocial support (PSS) services via camp-based centres and out-of-camp mobile teams.</p>
Indicator 1.2 <i>Improved CRSV policy, practice and access to specific support services</i>	<i>Strengthening of CRSV Support Services and Mitigation in Cox's Bazar.</i> (UNA061 – 2019). IOM and UNFPA improved access to services for survivors of CRSV through IOM's Women and Girl Safe Spaces (WGSS) and UNFPA's Women Friendly Spaces (WFS), acting as critical life-saving entry points in providing individual case management, ensuring survivors and vulnerable at-risk women and girls had their physical and psychosocial needs supported as well as age-appropriate life skills training and awareness raising sessions.
<i>Outcome 2 – Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns supports evidence-based and impactful high-level political advocacy by the Office of the SRSG-SVC and the work of its TOE-RoL</i>	
Indicator 2.1 <i>Briefings shared by the UNA network with the Office of the SRSG on focus countries that are used to inform high-level political advocacy and follow-up actions by the SRSG</i>	The UN Action Focal Points provided information either in writing to the Office of the SRSG-SVC or orally in briefings to the SRSG-SVC before country visits to inform the SRSG-SVC's advocacy, high-level political engagement, as well as the development of Joint Communiqués and Implementation Plans of such commitments.
<i>Outcome 3 – Comprehensive National Strategies and/or Action Plans that address CRSV are developed and implemented</i>	
Indicator 3.1 <i>CRSV-affected countries supported with National Strategies and/or Action plans</i>	<p><i>Women, Peace and Security, Implementing the UN SCR 1325 as a mechanism to support national efforts to prevent and respond to CRSV.</i> (UNA042 2016 - 2019). UN Women and UNICEF supported finalization of the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) on UN SCR 1325, institutionalizing protection from SGBV including CRSV. Equipped national security protection actors to address issues of GBV, including CRSV.</p> <p><i>Support the development of a comprehensive national strategy against sexual and GBV, including sexual violence in conflict.</i> (UNA052 2017 - 2018). In Mali UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA supported the development of a comprehensive national and local strategies to address GBV including CRSV in line with international human rights standards and best practices.</p>
Indicator 3.2 <i>UNA-supported Comprehensive National Strategies and Action Plans launched that are able to secure donor funding for implementation of strategy-related follow-up activities</i>	<i>Creating conditions for development and implementation of reparations for survivors of CRSV in Iraq.</i> (UNA057 – 2019). IOM, UNAMI and OSRSG-SVC improved conditions for the development and implementation of interim victim assistance measures, comprehensive framework and efficient mechanisms for reparations, and other transitional justice measures, for survivors of CRSV in Iraq. Donor funds were later secured to continue aspects of this project.
<i>Outcome 4 – Neglected aspects of the WPS/CRSV agenda are addressed at policy and field level</i>	

Indicator 4.1 *Projects and activities that address neglected aspects of CRSV receive donor funding and/or political leverage*

Protecting LGBTI Refugees in Lebanon ([UNA039](#) - 2016) UNHCR provided LGBTI refugees with access to medical and legal services, protection support and basic needs through camp-based case management, an internship programme and the establishment of youth groups.

Annex 2: List of projects funded by UN Action

Project Number	Start / End Date	Total Amount of Funding / Participating Agencies	Project Title
UNA001	Jan 09 - Jan 10	\$68,881 UN Women	Support to UN Action Advocacy Strategy
UNA002	Oct 09 - Oct 09	\$58,514 UNHCR, UNFPA	The Development of Standard Operating Procedures to address Gender Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings
UNA003	May 09 - Jun 09	\$99,992 UN Women, DPO, DPPA, UNDP	Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Peace Negotiations: Implementing Security Council Resolution 1820
UNA004	Nov 09 - May 14	\$2,322,917 UN Women	Funding to the UN Action Secretariat
UNA005	Jan 10 - Dec 10	\$149,550 OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF	Expert group meeting on consolidating systems in UN managed financing schemes to track allocations/expenditures for gender and GBV and follow-up and implementation in selected countries in 2010
UNA007	Nov 09 - Aug 10	\$55,005 UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, OCHA	Operationalization of SCR 1888: Development of benchmarks and proposals to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence
UNA008	Dec 10 - Aug 11	\$79,324 UNICEF, OCHA, UN Women, DPPA	Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict
UNA010	Feb 10 - Jul 10	\$63,198 OCHA, UNFPA	Consultant to facilitate the development of a 'Comprehensive Strategy to Combat GBV, including Sexual Violence, in Eastern Chad
UNA011	March 10 - Dec 10	\$1,000,000 DPO, OSRSG-SVC	Implementation of Operative Paragraph 4 of Security Council Resolution 1888
UNA013	Sep 10 - Dec 10	\$72,926 OCHA, UNFPA	Special Adviser to facilitate the development of the 'Comprehensive Strategy to Combat GBV, including Sexual Violence in Cote d'Ivoire (CDI)
UNA014	Nov 10 - June 13	\$53,190 UNFPA	Strengthening Accountability for Crimes of Sexual Violence in the Balkans: Developing a BiH Strategy

			and Strengthening Response to Sexual Violence in the Balkans
UNA015	Dec 10 - Oct 12	\$128,400 WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	Technical meeting on responding to psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors
UNA016	Dec 10 - Apr 13	\$804,896 DPPA	Building Sustainable Peace and Security for Women: Strengthening Capacity to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Issues in Mediation and Peacemaking
UNA017	Jan 12 - Dec 14	\$361,874 DPO	Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 in DPKO-DFS
UNA018	Jun 11 - Jun 13	\$203,747 UNDP, MONUSCO	Sexual Violence Programme Landscape in Eastern DRC
UNA019	Mar 11 - Jun 12	\$69,550 UNAIDS	Scientific Research Planning Meeting on aligning HIV and Sexual Violence prevention and responses
UNA020	Oct 11 - Sep 12	\$142,597 OCHA, UN Women	Accelerated Implementation of 1960 Guidance
UNA021	Dec 11 - May 12	\$50,144 DPO, OSRSG-SVC	Consultant on Sexual Violence in Libya
UNA022	Jan 12 - Mar 16	\$1,550,387 UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)
UNA024	Feb 12 - Dec 13	\$313,089 DPO, OSRSG-SVC, OHCHR	Strengthening the capacities of UNCT in Angola to address sexual violence in the context of expulsions of irregular migrants into the DRC
UNA025	Aug 12 - Dec 17	\$298,530 DPPA, BINUCA	Strengthening capacity to monitor, analyse, report and address conflict-related sexual violence in the work of the United Nations Integrated Peace Building Office in the Central African Republic
UNA026	Feb 12 - Apr 13	\$285,328 UNICEF	Reinforcement of the Multi-Sectoral Service Pillar to improve access to quality life-saving services for survivors of sexual violence through strengthened coordination mechanisms
UNA027	Jun 12 - Oct 15	\$254,263 DPO, OHCHR	Strengthening the capacities of MONUSCO to implement the MARA Provisional Guidance Note, through the deployment of Women Protection Adviser (WPA)
UNA028	Mar 12 - Dec 15	\$197,950 WHO, UNODC	Strengthening the medico-legal response to sexual violence in conflict settings
UNA029	Mar 12 - Oct 14	\$328,943 UNFPA	Supporting UN efforts to prevent and respond effectively to GBV, including sexual violence occurring in the context of ongoing insecurity in CIV
UNA031	Feb 13 - Dec 16	\$619,871 DPO, OHCHR	Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI in collaboration with the UN Country Team to implement the conflict-related sexual violence mandate through the deployment of a Women Protection Adviser

<u>UNA032</u>	Jun 13 - Dec 19	\$5,026,855 OSRSG-SVC	Funding for the UN Action Secretariat's Three Staff Posts
<u>UNA033</u>	Feb 14 - Jun 16	\$90,950 OHCHR, UN Women	Translation and Launch of Guidance Note on Reparation for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
<u>UNA034</u>	May 14 - May 16	\$395,900 WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA	Psychological Interventions for Adult Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
<u>UNA037</u>	Aug 15 - Sep 19	\$750,009 UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	Seeking Care, Support and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina
<u>UNA039</u>	Mar 16 - Dec 16	\$56,500 UNHCR	Protecting LGBTI Refugees in Lebanon
<u>UNA041</u>	Jun 16 - May 17	\$150,712 UNODC, WHO	Building Capacity for Response to Sexual Violence in the Criminal Justice System in Somaliland
<u>UNA042</u>	Jul 16 - Mar 19	\$502,640 UN Women, UNICEF	Women, peace and security: Implementing UN Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325 as a mechanism to support national efforts to prevent and respond to conflict related sexual violence
<u>UNA044</u>	Aug 16 - Mar 18	\$492,437 UNDP, UN Women	Enhanced Access to Justice and Protection of Women and Girls from Conflict Related Violence through the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Iraq
<u>UNA045</u>	Sep 16 - Mar 17	\$59,006 UN Women, UNDP	Support to the NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security
<u>UNA046</u>	Sep 16 - Sep 17	\$71,539 UNDP	Deployment of National Staff in Mali Supporting the development of a National Strategy on Gender Based Violence, including Sexual Violence In Conflict
<u>UNA047</u>	Sep 16 - Dec 18	\$500,000 UNDP, UNFPA	Preventing and Responding to SGBV with special focus on Syrian Conflict related sexual violence, through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Knowledge Products
<u>UNA048</u>	Sep 16 - Sep 17	\$243,988 UNAMI, OHCHR	Strengthening the Capacity of UNAMI in collaboration with the UN Country Team to implement the conflict-related sexual violence mandate through the deployment of a Senior Women Protection Advisor Project
<u>UNA050</u>	Oct 16 - Jan 19	\$500,000 UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR	Strengthen Prevention and Response to conflict-related sexual violence in the Syria conflict and other forms of SGBV in Jordan through improved access to justice and engagement with community leaders
<u>UNA051</u>	Dec 16 - Dec 18	\$1,300,000 UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR	Building Evidence-based Programming through Safe and Ethical GBV Information Management and Coordination (GBVIMS)
<u>UNA052</u>	Sept 17 - Apr 18	\$92,769 UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP	Support the development of a comprehensive national strategy against sexual and gender-based violence including sexual violence in conflict in Mali

UNA053	Oct 17 - Dec 19	\$200,000 UNICEF, UNAMI	Coordinated Action to Respond to the Needs of Child Born of Rape, Children Born to ISIL Fighters, and Their Survivor Mothers
UNA054	Jan 19 - Dec 19	\$293,829 UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF	Support UN Country Team in preventing and responding to CRSV in Cote d'Ivoire
UNA056	Feb 19 - Dec 19	\$315,650 UNFPA, UNHCR	Improving GBV prevention and response in the Central African Republic (CAR) through a National Strategy and strengthened data management mechanism.
UNA057	Jan 19 - Dec 19	\$550,000 IOM, OSRSG-SVC, UNAMI	Creating conditions for development and implementation of Reparations for Survivors of CRSV in Iraq
UNA058	Mar 19 - Dec 19	\$428,000 IOM, UNAMI, UNFPA	Improving quality and effective management of GBV mitigation and response services, particularly Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, and training of armed actors in Iraq
UNA059	Jan 19 - Dec 19	\$794,989 UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF	Enhancing Capacity and Accountability to Prevent and Respond to CRSV in Myanmar
UNA060	Dec 18 - Dec 19	\$256,023 UNDP, UNFPA	One Stop Centre: Rolling Out Provision of Integrated Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Response Services in South Sudan
UNA061	Mar 19 - Dec 19	\$575,000 IOM, UNFPA	Strengthening Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) Support Services and Mitigation in Cox's Bazar
UNA062	Aug 19 - Dec 19	\$656,808 OHCHR, UNDP, UNMISS	Prevention of sexual violence in conflict in South Sudan
UNA063	Aug 19 - Dec 19	\$249,017 UNODC, UN Women	Preventing and Mitigating Gendered Impacts of Conflict related to Human Trafficking in Kachin State, Myanmar
UNA064	Aug 19 - Dec 19	\$100,580 IOM, OSRSG-SVC	Increasing the knowledge base on CRSV, Reparations and Survivor Centred Approach

Annex 3: List of all UN Action Knowledge Products Developed

Date	Project No. (if applicable)	Country / UN Agencies	Title	Summary of Knowledge Product
2007 (TBC)	N/A	Global / UN Action network	Summary of WHO ethical and safety recommendations for researching documenting	This information sheet summarizes the eight recommendations developed by WHO to assist and inform all those involved in sexual violence inquiries (including funders, data collectors,

			and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies	researchers, programme planners, interpreters, data entry staff, drivers, users of data and others) and to ensure that the necessary safety and ethical safeguards are in place before any inquiry.
			Reporting and interpreting data on sexual violence from conflict-affected countries: dos and don'ts	This note is intended to assist staff from UNCT and Integrated Missions to improve data collection, analysis and reporting on CRSV. It notes that any data collected on sexual violence must respect established ethical and safety principles, such as security, confidentiality, anonymity, informed consent, safety and protection from retribution, and protection of the data itself.
2010	UNA007	Global / UNICEF	Set of Standard Benchmarks for SCRs 1820 and 1888	These performance benchmarks are designed to monitor and report on the UN's response to CRSV as demanded by OP 15 of SCR 1820, in order to identify gaps in the UN's response to CRSV.
	N/A	Global / UNIFEM, DPKO	Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence – An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice	This document provides an inventory of peacekeeping operations' tasks and tactics to address CRSV, as well as a checklist of emerging elements for an effective response at the strategic level.
	N/A	Global / UN Action network	Analytical and Conceptual Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	This note defines the scope of CRSV primarily for the purpose of standardizing reporting through the MARA. It outlines the international crimes against which the MARA can report, provides information the threshold for listing parties to conflict, and frames a definition of CRSV combining relevant legal and political thresholds.
	N/A	Global / UN Action network, OSRSG-SVC	Provisional Guidance Note on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010) On Women, Peace and Security (conflict-related sexual violence)	The purpose of this note is to provide information on key operational elements of the resolutions, namely: setting up MARA; reporting on parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence for the purposes of listing these parties in

2011				annexes to the SG's annual reports; and securing commitments by parties to armed conflict to cease and prevent sexual violence.
	UNA008	Global / OCHA, UNICEF	Strengthening Prevention of Conflict-related Sexual Violence with Non-state Armed Groups: A Preliminary Framework for Key Prevention Strategies	This report analyses research and practice intended to prevent CRSV committed by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and identifies key "influencers" – those at the international, regional, national and local levels who might effect change in the behaviour of armed groups. It suggests a framework for different areas of work with NSAGs and strategies for addressing NSAG-Related Risk Factors.
2012	N/A	Global / UN Action network	Guidance Note: Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	This guidance note aims to provide a set of minimum benchmarks and informs the process to develop Comprehensive Strategies, and highlights examples of countries where, with the support of UN Action, such Strategies have already been developed and/or implemented.
	N/A	Global / UN Action Secretariat, UNIFEM, OSRSG-SVC	Matrix: Early Warning Indicators on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	This system-wide reference tool aims to help field personnel to detect and anticipate spikes in CRSV. The indicators are structured around six pillars that highlight the various dimensions of the problem and the constituencies needed for action, namely: military/security; social/humanitarian; political/legal; economic; media-related and health.
	UNA015	Global / WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF	Mental health and psychosocial support for CRSV: principles and interventions	This document outlines the general principles of psychosocial and mental health interventions for survivors of CRSV for humanitarian and CRSV programming.
			Do's and don'ts in community-based psychosocial support for sexual violence survivors in conflict-affected settings	This document promotes good practices and intends to reduce harmful practices by community-based psychosocial programmes that address CRSV. It outlines things to do and not to do during the assessment, the programme planning and implementation phases.

			Mental health and psychosocial support for conflict-related sexual violence: 10 myths	This document addresses and dispels 10 myths around mental health and psychosocial support for CRSV survivors.
	UNA016	Global / DPA	Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements	This document provides practical guidance for mediators on how to address CRSV during ongoing hostilities and ceasefire agreements, in security arrangements, and in framing provisions for post-conflict justice and reparations.
	UNA019	Global / UNAIDS	The Greentree White Paper on Sexual Violence Genito-Anal Injury and HIV	This paper explores the physiological co-factors of sexual violence that increase the risk of HIV acquisition and progression among women and girls
	UNA022	Global / UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO	-GBVIMS Facilitator's Guide -Rollout Guidelines -Government Engagement in the GBVIMS -GBVIMS Do's and Don'ts -How Does GBVIMS Data Work with Other Types of GBV Data	These guidelines are designed to support data gathering organisations on various key issues and provide insight for non-GBVIMS users into some of the most challenging issues confronted by the humanitarian community in relation to GBVIMS usage.
	UNA022	Regional / multi-country level / UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections Between Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) & The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)	This guidance note explains what the MARA and the GBVIMS are, how they work; and outlined guiding principles and recommendations on if, how and when data from the GBVIMS could contribute to data collection on CRSV.
	UNA033	Global / UNIFEM, OHCHR	Guidance note of the United Nations Secretary-General: Reparations for conflict-related sexual violence	This note aims to provide policy and operational guidance for the UN's engagement on reparations for victims of CRSV, including advocacy, supporting the design, implementation and M&E of reparation programmes and initiatives.
2015	UNA028	Regional / multi-country level / WHO, UNODC	Strengthening the medico-legal response to sexual violence in conflict	This toolkit is practitioner-focused and sheds light on what medico-legal evidence should be collected to support national and international criminal justice processes.

2016	UNA034	Uganda / WHO, UNHCR	Course Self Help Plus (SH+)	SH+ is a 5-session intervention to teach participants how to self-manage their distress. It comprises psychoeducation on topics such as the effects of stress and ways to manage stress, guided practice in a range of stress management techniques (grounding, mindfulness, living by important values) and questions for small group discussions and interaction.
2017	UNA047	Lebanon / UNFPA, UNDP	A Desk Review and 2 Guidance notes on engaging with men at community level to address GBV risks that women and girls face	The desk review exposes the current status of intervention engaging men and boys with the aim to end VAWG in Lebanon, in the frame of the SGBV Task Force (TF) and provide operational recommendations to the TF on possible ways forward. One includes definitions of the different modalities of engagement with men and the second provides a step by step guidance on how to engage with men at the community level.
			Guidance on Emotional Support Groups (ESGs) with women and girls at risk and survivors of GBV	This document guides service providers on the best practices when facilitating ESGs.
			Global Standards and Essential Services for Women and Girls subject to Violence	These standards aim to ensure a greater access to a coordinated set of essential multi-sectoral services for all women/girl survivors of GBV or those at risk of GBV in order to inform/strengthen the GBV programming in Lebanon and in the region.
			Six Tips for media professionals	These tips intend to support all media professionals on ethical and safe reporting; tackling the core concepts of GBV, survivor-centered approach, rights-based approach, ethical and safe coverage as well as consent.
2018 / 2019	UNA051	Regional / multi-country level / UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	Easily accessible GBVIMS reference tools	These tools, developed for GBVIMS users, include webinars, podcasts, videos, etc.

2019	UNA053	Iraq / UNICEF, UNAMI	Children Born of Rape & Children Born to ISIS Fathers: Situation analysis	This study intends to improve knowledge base on factors affecting the fundamental rights of children born of rape and to people perceived of ISIL affiliations because of conflict. It identifies major gaps in existing interventions and informs actions to be taken to protect this group of children.
			Analysis of the legal framework governing civil documentation in Iraq	This analysis provides an overview of the current issues governing civil documentation and registration affecting women and children who are victims of CRSV and violence in general in Iraq. It conducts a comprehensive review of legislation, rules, policies, action plans, procedures relevant to survivors of CRSV; and examines gaps in legislation.
	UNA042	Jordan / UN Women, UNICEF	Best practices in planning for peace: Case study and toolkit on the process of developing a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in Jordan	This toolkit documents the process of designing and adopting the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) as a best practice and case study that could guide other countries preparing national action plans.
	UNA050	Jordan / UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	Guidance for the provision of legal support to victims of gender-based violence	This guidance seeks to provide legal service providers involved in humanitarian assistance and their organisations with practical information on the Jordanian legal framework pertaining to GBV and key skills to apply a survivor-centered approach in their daily work.
	UNA057	Iraq / IOM, OSRSG-SVC, UNAMI	Training Guidebook for Civil Society Organizations in Iraq on transitional justice and reparations	The guidebook provides central information on transitional justice issues, with a particular focus on reparations and the role of civil society. Case studies from Iraq and other countries that experienced transition are included to provide a comparative analysis of different approaches in various contexts.

	UNA058	Iraq / UNFPA, UNAMI, IOM	7-day Training of Trainers training package	This training contains several key components, including types and forms of VAW; causes, costs and effects of violence; legal framework related to sexual violence against women. The package also includes guidelines on prevention and response to GBV, including survivors with disabilities; SOPs for GBV; GBV Guiding Principles; Referral Pathways, Reporting; Case Management; PSEA and PFA.
	UNA059	Myanmar / UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM	Drivers of Violence Against Adolescents in Myanmar: Visualized Findings from Adolescent Consultations in Kachin and Rakhine States	This report explores social norms and drivers of violence against children with the specific goal of (re) designing prevention interventions.
	UNA060	South Sudan / UNDP, UNFPA	Paralegal training toolkit: a manual on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases in South Sudan	This manual is intended to serve as a user-friendly tool for capacity building of personnel of various Government institutions and provide technical guidance on investigation skills and prosecution techniques.
			Training Manual on Human Rights and Gender-Based Violence	This training manual aims to help participants state, define and appreciate human rights including reproductive rights; clarify what is GBV; clarify their personal beliefs about the roles of women and men and identify different forms of VAW; identify services available in their community and the protection of civilian camps; explain and understand sexual exploitation and abuse that they see in the Protection of Civilian camps.
	UNA061	Bangladesh / IOM, UNFPA	MHPSS Assessment Guide for IPs	This resource provides a structure to GBV service providers to assess psychosocial needs.
	UNA064	Global / IOM, OSRSG- SVC	Report on the linkages between reparations and a survivor-centred approach	This workshop report analyses the linkages between reparations and a survivor-centred approach and how a survivor-centred approach can be integrated into reparations and other transitional justice measures.

Annex 4: References to UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict in UN Security Council resolutions

Security Council resolution	Paragraph	Text
<u>1820</u> (2008)	PP	Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict,” to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it.
<u>1888</u> (2009)	OP 4	Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”.
	OP 5	Encourages the entities comprising UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to continue and enhance cooperation and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response.
	OP 23	Urges relevant Special Representatives and the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General, with strategic and technical support from the UN Action network, to work with Member States to develop joint Government- United Nations Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and to regularly provide updates on this in their standard reporting to Headquarters.

	OP 24	Requests that the Secretary-General ensure more systematic reporting on incidents of trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all relevant reports to the Council, and encourages the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, and the Chairperson(s) of UN Action to provide, in coordination with the aforementioned Special Representative, additional briefings and documentation on sexual violence in armed conflict to the Council.
<u>2106</u> (2013)	OP 7	Calls for the further deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPA) in accordance with resolution 1888 to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the planning and review of each United Nations peacekeeping and political mission, and to ensure that these experts are adequately trained and deployed in a timely manner; and recognizes the role of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict in facilitating coordinated responses of relevant peacekeeping, humanitarian, human rights, political and security actors and emphasizes the need for enhanced coordination, information sharing, analysis, response planning and implementation across these sectors.
<u>2467</u> (2019)	OP 34	Recognizes the role of United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict as the interagency coordination forum chaired by the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to address this problem and encourages the revision and continued development of innovative operational tools and guidance by United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict.