



# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

## Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
United Nations Development Programme  
PARTNERS GATEWAY: <https://mptf.undp.org>

May 2024



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</i>	4
<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	7
<i>SDG ACHIEVEMENTS</i>	7
<i>ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT</i>	8
UN ACTION NETWORK GROWTH	10
RESPONDING TO NEW AND EXISTING SITUATIONS THROUGH HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL ADVOCACY	10
EXPANDING THE KNOWLEDGE DIMENSIONS OF CRSV	11
<i>RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2023</i>	12
INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION	12
INITIATIVES RELATED TO PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS	18
INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY	26
INITIATIVES RELATED TO INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT	30
<i>MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES</i>	35
UN ACTION	35
TEAM OF EXPERTS	36
<i>ANNEX</i>	50
GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRSV-MPTF	50
UN ACTION	52
UN ACTION'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	53
TEAM OF EXPERTS	54
TEAM OF EXPERTS' JOINT PROGRAMME	55
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	57
DONORS	59



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAR	Central African Republic
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CERF	Central Emergency Relief Fund
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CRSV-MPTF	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTED	United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	European Union
FoC	Frameworks of Cooperation
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV AoR	Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility
GMSS	Global MARA Support System
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ITC	International Trade Centre
JCs	Joint Communiqués
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPG	Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine
OSAPG	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide
OSGEY	United Nations Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth
OSRSG-CAAC	United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
OSRSG-VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children
PHC	Primary Healthcare Doctors
PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
RMC	Resource Management Committee
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SCC	Special Criminal Court
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SRSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SRSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
SWPA	Senior Women Protection Adviser
TOE	UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
TORs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAction MPTF	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDGC	United Nations Department of Global Communications
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNITAD	United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability Against Da'esh/ISIL Crimes
UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNPOL	Police Division of the UN Department of Peace Operations
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WHRDs	Women Human Rights Defenders
WFP	World Food Program
WLO	Women-led organisations
WPA	Women's Protection Adviser
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
YPS	Youth, Peace and Security

## INTRODUCTION

This fourth Consolidated Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report (the Report) for the [Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund \(CRSV-MPTF or the Fund\)](#) is prepared by the United Nations (UN) Action Secretariat, the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (Team of Experts or TOE), and the UNDP, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the CRSV-MPTF. The Report is based on information provided by the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs). In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the PUNOs and combines this with the narrative report, which is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat.

The CRSV-MPTF succeeds the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which operated from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2019, and builds upon past achievements, best practices, and lessons learned, in an effort to reinforce synergies between UN entities, governments, and their partners in preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), galvanised by Security Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#). The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four outcomes which help address CRSV and will be detailed in a further section of this Report.

This Report provides information on key achievements undertaken through the CRSV-MPTF in 2023. This includes initiatives implemented by the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network ([UN Action or the Network](#)), which is a network of 25 UN entities<sup>1</sup>, united by the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. It details work undertaken by the Network in 2023, as relates to deliverables specified in [UN Action’s Strategic Framework for 2020 – 2025](#), and its attending 2022-2023 Workplan. The Report also summarises key achievements of the Team of Experts, which assists national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. It details work undertaken by the Team of Experts in 2023, as relates to deliverables specified in the TOE’s Joint Programme 2020-2024. Additionally, this Report provides financial information for the period of 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023. Both UN Action and the Team of Experts are hosted in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC).

## SDG ACHIEVEMENTS

Jointly, the work of the TOE and UN Action contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals ([SDGs](#)), primarily SDGs 5 and 16:



*To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

---

<sup>1</sup> CTED, DPPA, DPO, ILO, IOM, ITC, OCHA, OHCHR, OSAPG, UN Office on Youth Affairs, OSRSG-CAAC, OSRSG-VAC, UNAIDS, UNDGC, UNDP, UNEP UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCT, UNODC, UNODA, UN Women, WFP, WHO.



*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.*

As a matter relating to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, combining SDGs 5 and 16, UN Action and the TOE contribute to the overall goal that CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met and accountability for CRSV is enhanced through the CRSV-MPTF.

The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four CRSV-specific outcomes:

1. Holistic survivor-centred prevention and protection responses to CRSV are provided by international institutions and actors, in line with Security Council resolution 2467 (2019);
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 through strengthened capacity and technical expertise of national and international institutions; and
4. Better cooperation and information sharing between UN agencies reinforce coordination and improve system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV.

## ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT

In 2023, as is outlined in the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence<sup>2</sup>, the outbreak and escalation of conflict exposed civilians to heightened levels of sexual violence, fueled by arms proliferation and increased militarisation. Arms bearers from both State and non-State armed groups targeted civilians, particularly displaced, refugee and migrant women and girls, with rape, gang rape and abductions, amid record levels of internal and cross-border displacement. Sexual violence curtailed women's livelihoods and girls' access to education, while generating profits for armed and violent extremist groups, including through conflict-driven trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Women and girls were disproportionately affected by sexual violence, yet women's voices are still muted or missing from key decision-making forums on matters of peace and security. With the accelerated drawdown of peace operations in Mali and the Sudan, UN entities have encountered significant challenges to sustain the implementation of Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict, including the continued function of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) and engagement with parties to conflict. Sexual violence continued to be used as a tactic of war, torture and terrorism amid deepening political and security crises. Escalating cycles of violence, in turn, hindered or cut short the implementation of peace processes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Mali, South Sudan, and the Sudan. UN designated terrorist groups, other non-State armed groups and transnational criminal networks used sexual violence as a tactic to incentivise recruitment and gain control over territory and lucrative natural resources. In Mali, Myanmar, South Sudan and Ukraine, private contractors or militias and self-defence groups were used to

---

<sup>2</sup> Data from the [2023 annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence](#)

reinforce military operations. The complex array of actors has complicated attribution of responsibility, undermining accountability for these crimes.

Women and girls, in particular, were attacked in their homes, on roads, and while undertaking essential livelihood activities, including in and around displacement sites in Cameroon, Libya, Mozambique and elsewhere. In 2023, humanitarian access was severely constrained in almost all settings covered in the present report. Attacks on health centres in Haiti, Mali, Myanmar, the Sudan, and Ukraine limited access to life saving services including sexual and reproductive health care. In Mali and the Sudan, armed actors threatened victims and/or health workers to suppress reporting, while harassment and reprisals against human rights defenders were reported in South Sudan and the DRC.

Owing to withdrawals of UN peace operations in the Sudan and Mali, and the ongoing transition of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), organisations and networks providing support to survivors have had to contend with or plan for a reduced security umbrella in delivering services.

At the same time, digital threats, including misogynistic hate speech, gendered disinformation, and incitement to violence hindered women's participation in public life, amid a global push back on generational gains made on gender equality. Despite entrenched and emerging challenges, survivors and service providers continued to report sexual violence crimes. In addition, arms bearers perpetrated sexual violence crimes, reported in the DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan, the Sudan and elsewhere, demonstrating that the illicit proliferation and widespread availability of small arms and light weapons directly facilitated incidents of sexual violence. By fueling armed conflict, weapons proliferation contributed to the creation of an environment conducive to the perpetration of sexual violence with impunity. Moreover, sexual violence played a significant role in the political economy of war, with trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and increasingly, kidnapping, with the threat and use of sexual violence to extort higher ransom, enabling armed and extremist groups to generate revenue.

In the face of such challenges, and within the constraints of extremely limited resources, UN Action not only continued to deliver on its priorities, but expanded its impact and reach, through global level coordination, advocacy and public awareness-raising and knowledge production and dissemination. At the country-level, UN Action Network members implemented projects in the DRC and Mali, and launched a multi-year, large-scale project involving six UN Action members in Ukraine, with the coordination support of the UN Action Secretariat funded through the CRSV-MPTF.

In the DRC, this innovative project reached hundreds of survivors of CRSV who are involved in the artisanal mining sector to access medical, psychosocial, legal and socioeconomic reintegration support. In Ukraine, the coordinated, multisectoral project is building the capacity of relevant stakeholders to prevent CRSV and empower survivors, in line with all five pillars of the [Implementation Plan of the Framework of Cooperation \(FoC\) between the UN and the Government of Ukraine](#). In Mali, the UN Action project directly supported over 6,500 beneficiaries through awareness raising activities and the provision of multisectoral and socioeconomic reintegration assistance to survivors, children born of rape, and their communities.

As part of joint advocacy, the network [called](#) for immediate action to protect women and girls in eastern DRC following a dramatic surge in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in and around displacement sites. The Network continued to promote knowledge sharing in areas of emerging threats by holding roundtable discussions on links between arms proliferation and CRSV. To raise public awareness and motivate citizens to take action against this egregious crime, the Network organised a photographic exhibition at the United Nations Headquarters between June and August 2023, attracting an estimated 50,000 visitors.

To ensure that the UN Action Network's initiatives have concrete impact, uncover and address challenges in progress and process at all levels, and consolidate gains, it initiated an independent external review of its 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework. This involved a comprehensive desk review, focus groups and key informant interviews with over 50 key stakeholders, including the Chair of the Network, Heads of Entities, technical level Focal Points, Member State donors, and civil society partners either serving or representing CRSV survivors, which will be published in a forthcoming public report.

## UN ACTION NETWORK GROWTH

In 2023, the Network continued to expand from 24 to 25 UN entities with the addition of the World Food Programme (WFP). During the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC)'s mission to the DRC in June 2023, she met with multiple women and girls who had been subjected to CRSV while undertaking essential livelihood activities, such as searching for food, or collecting wood and water. It became apparent that survivors were faced with the impossible choice between economic subsistence and sexual violence, and that there is a clear link between food insecurity and the occurrence of CRSV. With the addition of WFP to the Network, there will be a better understanding of this crucial nexus between food insecurity, poverty and sexual violence.

## RESPONDING TO NEW AND EXISTING SITUATIONS THROUGH HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL ADVOCACY

In her capacity as Chair of the UN Action Network and the CRSV mandate holder, the SRSG-SVC [published ten individual and joint statements](#), advocating for collective action to prevent and/or respond to CRSV in current and emerging situations of concern, including Ukraine, the Sudan, the DRC, Colombia, and Israel and the State of Palestine. The SRSG-SVC also announced a new partnership with the University of Ottawa through the signing of [FoC](#) in May 2023. The purpose of this partnership is to bridge the gap between the UN and those in academia working on CRSV to ensure that research findings are effectively integrated into policies and programming, through regular information exchange, technical collaboration and joint problem-solving, using modern and innovative technologies.

As the UN faces an increasing reality of mission drawdowns, as occurred in Mali and the Sudan, there is a need to ensure the continuity of the MARA and to sustain protection and response measures for CRSV survivors and those at risk in the absence of peacekeeping operations. In response, the Network has leveraged its knowledge and experience, for example by drawing from

findings of the assessment it conducted in 2022 on the operationalisation of the MARA and facilitating the sharing of lessons learned from UNFPA Myanmar with UNFPA Mali, to provide insight to the Mali team on what the MARA could look like if it were to be led by UNFPA.

In addition, as part of its commitment to speaking in one voice, in July, the Network released a joint [press statement](#) urging immediate action to protect women and girls from sexual violence in and around internally displaced people (IDP) camps in the DRC. The Network urged all parties to immediately cease the use of sexual violence and called on the Government to provide multisectoral assistance to survivors of CRSV and to provide unimpeded access for humanitarian actors to protect and respond to survivors' needs. It was read at the UN Geneva press briefing, promoted by MONUSCO, picked up by various media outlets and shared with concerned Member States.

## EXPANDING THE KNOWLEDGE DIMENSIONS OF CRSV

Through 2023, UN Action continued to invest in deepening the understanding of CRSV in emerging and priority areas by developing new knowledge products and disseminating information to a range of stakeholders, which it will accelerate the roll-out of in the coming years. Some highlights include:

The Network made progress in the development of *guidelines on the application of a survivor-centred approach*. In order to translate UN Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) on a survivor-centred approach into practice, this guidance document aims to give concrete examples and recommendations, based off real case studies, for those in the UN system to apply in specific contexts where CRSV is a matter of concern. By doing so, the Network aims to ensure that all efforts prioritise survivors' unique needs, perspectives and wishes, while paying special attention to intersecting inequalities.

In addition, the Network strengthened the understanding of what it means to *provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to survivors of CRSV*. Through the development of an initial conceptual framing of the nexus of CRSV and MHPSS (drawing from interviews with UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, the UN Office on Youth Affairs, and UN Women, as well as existing policies, guidance, projects and knowledge), this research initiative will support the work of those working on trauma-informed MHPSS support to survivors, children born of CRSV and their communities. The final guidance document aims to be finalised in 2024.

Lastly, UN Action hosted a webinar on the *nexus between CRSV, arms control and disarmament* in December on the occasion of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV). This event, which brought together Member States, civil society, academia, country colleagues, and UN Action member entities, shed light on arms control in the context of sexual violence in the Sudan. Participants examined entry points in the work of the UN, Member States and civil society organisations (CSOs) to integrate arms control and disarmament measures with the goal of strengthening CRSV advocacy and prevention efforts.

## RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2023

### INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

With its now 25 members, UN Action has steadily grown its reach and capacity. The Network continued to be supported by the UN Action Secretariat, composed of the UN Action Coordinator (coordinating the UN Action Network), a Programme Officer (serving as Deputy UN Action Coordinator and supporting knowledge management and learning), a Grants Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Programme Officer (supporting projects funded through the CRSV-MPTF as well as overall monitoring and reporting on the Network’s initiatives), and an Administrative Assistant. The Secretariat continued to benefit from the support of a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) co-funded by the Government of Japan. Further, in supporting specific thematic areas of focus identified by the UN Action Network, entities were also encouraged to provide additional capacity. UNHCR continued to provide an expert in protection and prevention until June 2023. The contribution of this significant human resources not only bolsters expertise in priority areas for the CRSV agenda but also demonstrates member entities’ continued commitment to the success and strengthening of the Network.

UN Action’s monthly Focal Points meetings serve as an important forum for coordinating progress on the Network’s Workplan, and for the UN Action Network to consult with country counterparts, including Women’s Protection Advisers (WPAs) and CRSV Focal Points, to discuss how entities are individually and collectively engaging on the CRSV mandate in situations of concern, particularly in support of the implementation of Joint Communiqués (JCs), FoCs, and attending to CRSV-related national strategies and plans. UN Action also uses this forum to identify gaps in implementation and to strategise on how these can be filled. WPAs and field-based staff who are responsible for implementing the CRSV mandate are encouraged to be candid in sharing challenges they face and to recommend ways in which the Network can further support with CRSV mandate implementation.

With the emergence of new crises and conflicts, UN Action Focal Points convened rapidly to share timely information on CRSV reports and trends in situations of concern, and to discuss the coordination of actions and key messaging of the UN’s response. Discussions on specific countries of concern or emergencies were also incorporated as a standing item in the monthly Focal Points meetings, if the space allowed for such a discussion, which are illustrated as examples in the table below.

Monthly Focal Points Meeting			
Month	Country	Discussion Focus	Entity’s Support
April	Libya	Focal Points were briefed by the <b>Senior Women’s Protection Advisor (SWPA) in Libya</b> who spoke about CRSV trends and patterns, specifically the use of CRSV in detention settings and against men. Challenges currently	<b>UN Women</b> has provided technical support for the draft national law on combatting violence against women by deploying legal experts. It also has provided capacity building

		<p>faced in the implementation of the CRSV mandate include the impunity of perpetrators, fragmented actions by those in-country, and deprioritisation of CRSV. However, despite these barriers, the MARA in Libya is incredibly strong and demonstrates cooperation and coordination on this issue.</p>	<p>trainings to 400 women human rights defenders to identify cases of online violence.</p> <p><b>UNODC</b> is conducting an ongoing justice assessment in Libya, which will look at issues of GBV against women and violence against children.</p>
May	Sudan	<p>The <b>SWPA of UNITAMS</b> and the <b>OHCHR Gender Advisor</b> in Sudan briefed on the deteriorating situation in Sudan amidst the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023. The UN has been attempting to be in close contact with local organisations, women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and others across the country to hear about their experiences and shed light on trends and patterns of CRSV. The MARA working group, however, continues to be the best way to share information and ensure coordinated action.</p>	<p><b>OCHA's</b> Gender in Humanitarian Action group is working on a gender assessment with UN Women.</p> <p><b>UNFPA</b>, through the GBV Sub-Cluster, has been updating a service mapping and developing awareness raising materials.</p>
June	Iraq	<p>The <b>SWPA in Iraq</b> briefed on lessons learned and findings from her time as a SWPA. It is clear that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) is using CRSV as a weapon against women and girls, more so than perceptions of ISIL targeting groups based on ethnicity. She recommended that the best way to ensure CRSV survivors are supported with services and assistance is by mainstreaming CRSV activities in existing UN programmes.</p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b> recalled that it implemented a UN Action project in Iraq in 2021 and 2022 which strengthened the capacity of key government/local service providers in the context of the transition towards recovery and stabilisation, namely on GBV case management.</p>
August	Sudan	<p>UN colleagues in Sudan, including the <b>SWPA</b>, the <b>GBV Area of</b></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> continues to coordinate the GBV</p>

		<p><b>Responsibility (GBV AoR) Coordinator</b>, and a representative from <b>OCHA</b>, provided an update on the humanitarian situation in Sudan as it relates to CRSV. Despite increases in CRSV cases, access issues and supply shortages inhibit the provision of services to survivors. WHRDs and service providers to CRSV survivors are also facing threats.</p>	<p>response in refugee settings, including in Egypt, Chad, South Sudan and Ethiopia.</p> <p><b>OHCHR</b> is working with the SWPA to collect, monitor and report credible cases of CRSV for accountability purposes.</p>
	Ukraine	<p><b>UNFPA Ukraine</b> provided an update on trends and patterns in Ukraine, particularly in line with the implementation of the UN’s FoC on the prevention and response to CRSV with the Government of Ukraine. UNFPA continues to enhance comprehensive, holistic services to increase the willingness of survivors to seek help; however, there is room for improvement in meaningfully engaging survivors of CRSV in its work.</p>	<p><b>The TOE</b> held a workshop for senior investigators focused on building strong legal cases on CRSV. It also enhanced the capacity of police in Ukraine through trainings and providing additional material on how to treat cases of CRSV.</p>
<b>Emergency Meetings</b>			
July	DRC	<p>Representatives from <b>MONUSCO, UNFPA DRC, WHO African Region, UNODC Southern Africa</b> and the <b>GBV AoR</b> convened to discuss the rapidly deteriorating security situation and recent rise in CRSV cases in the DRC. Activities being carried out include strengthening GBV coordination, collaboration with religious leaders, provision of psychosocial support to survivors, and facilitating legal justice. Challenges identified by field colleagues included funding shortages, accessing and security issues, and monitoring barriers.</p>	<p><b>UNODA</b> and its partner, <b>UNIDIR</b>, recently published a report that indicated one of its affiliated Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) found that 87% of CRSV incidents in the DRC involved a firearm.</p> <p>After the completion of a recent visit to Kinshasa, <b>CTED</b> found a lack of awareness amongst military and traditional actors around CRSV, particularly its use as a tactic of terrorism.</p>

Additionally, the monthly Focal Points meeting served as a platform to map how member entities are working on and internally mainstreaming CRSV. In 2023, nine UN Action member entities presented on their mandates and intersections with preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict.

<b>Month</b>	<b>Entity</b>	<b>Mainstreaming CRSV</b>
February	OCHA	<b>OCHA</b> works on CRSV through its protection of civilians mandate, the WPS agenda, and related Security Council resolutions. It has a unique role to play in the area of gender equality as a convener of humanitarian action, which is institutionalised through three key priorities: i) drive robust gender analysis; ii) enhance women’s organisations and women’s meaningful participation in humanitarian decision-making; and iii) prioritise prevention, response, and mitigation of GBV, including CRSV.
	UNICEF	<b>UNICEF</b> uses its GBV in emergencies programme model for its response to CRSV. This model has three cross-cutting pillars: i) supporting survivors to access services; ii) mitigating risks to GBV across all sectors; and iii) prevention. UNICEF’s advocacy has been focused on how to take into account the needs of CRSV survivors when funding GBV service provision and GBV programming.
April	UNFPA	<b>UNFPA</b> facilitates multi-sectoral lifesaving services for GBV and CRSV survivors and those at risk, as part of its mandate as a humanitarian actor. In relation to CRSV, UNFPA’s position is to avoid creating a hierarchy across different forms of GBV. UNFPA is also the lead GBV agency in IDP camps and leads 32 GBV Sub-Clusters and AoRs where they are activated.
May	UNODC	<b>UNODC’s</b> mandate is guided by international treaties related to transnational organised crime, corruption, and drug control, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions on terrorism and UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Its expertise relating to CRSV is linked with

		efforts to prevent terrorism, trafficking in persons, violence against women, and violence against children. These efforts are realised through normative work, data collection, research and analysis, and delivery of technical assistance. This includes capacity building, providing legal and advisory services, and the development guidance and policies.
September	WFP	As a new member of the Network, <b>WFP</b> aims to strategically embed how it works on CRSV into its existing work on GBV protection, including by addressing root causes. Its priorities include risk mitigation, re-energising its commitments to referral pathways, and increasing understanding of and investment in addressing root causes on the nexus of gender inequality, food and nutrition.
	UN Women	Leading the WPS agenda, <b>UN Women</b> addresses CRSV mainly through its protection pillar. Its work centred on addressing the root causes of CRSV at the global, regional and country-levels, while ensuring a survivor-centred approach and close relationships with local women’s organisations in all efforts. UN Women also provides trainings for police and the military on preventing CRSV and on country’s legal frameworks to address CRSV.
October	UNODA	<b>UNODA</b> provides support to the UN system on issues related to arms control and disarmament. CRSV is primarily linked to its prevention pillar, whereby UNODA is advocating for more data and research on how weapons are being used in the perpetration of CRSV. It also developed and is implementing a training manual on gender mainstreaming, specifically related to small arms policies, which includes a CRSV section.
November	UN Youth Office (formerly the UN Office of Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth)	<b>The UN Youth Office</b> is responsible for implementing the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda to work for and with young people. While CRSV has never been a standalone priority of the YPS agenda, CRSV

		has been discussed through the lens of various other subjects, such as agency, empowerment and the prevention of violence.
December	UNOCT	<b>UNOCT</b> has a mandate on policy coordination and technical assistance, assessing entry points to address CRSV within a terrorism context while establishing thematic connections. Its Human Rights and Gender Section provides technical assistance and support to programmes and policy functions to develop capacity-building tools on the intersection of SGBV and CRSV with terrorism and violent extremism.

***Mission Preparation and Updates:***

Given the reach of the 25 Network members in the field, UN Action monthly Focal Points meetings were also used as a platform for entities to support the preparation of and hear the outcomes from the SRSG-SVC's field visits. In 2023, the Focal Points were invited to provide background information from their respective field colleagues for missions to Colombia, DRC, South Sudan, Lithuania, and CAR. Upon the SRSG-SVC's return, colleagues who accompanied the missions briefed Focal Points on findings, challenges, lessons learned and recommended ways forward.

***Coordinating with the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF):***

To better understand and seek synergies with other UN funding mechanisms, the Network continued to be briefed by other funds in the monthly Focal Points meeting. In February 2023, CERF, a tool for humanitarian financing managed by OCHA, presented its work and purpose as a kick-start to emergency responses. In relation to CRSV, the fact that CRSV is not tracked as a priority area for CERF funding indicates the critical need for UN entities to bring the issue to the table. It became apparent that the best way to have CERF allocate more funds to CRSV specifically would be to raise the profile of CRSV as a priority through Network entities and in the SRSG-SVC's political advocacy.

***Comprehensive response in Ukraine:***

Throughout 2023, the Network continued to be actively engaged in the prevention and response to CRSV within the context of Ukraine. Most prominently, UN Action established itself as a coordination body that continues to create tools and guidelines to support the implementation of a number of areas of the FoC through the Interdepartmental Working Groups on Combating Sexual Violence established by the Ukrainian Government. Alongside UNFPA, the UN Action Secretariat co-chairs the Government's Sub-Working Group on the provision of comprehensive assistance to survivors of CRSV. In 2023, this Working Group alone met twice, and its progress was presented at larger coordination meetings three additional times.

***MINUSMA Transition:***

On 30 June 2023, the UN Security Council issued resolution 2690 which called for the withdrawal of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) by 31 December 2023 in line with the Malian Government's request. As such, UN Action supported

colleagues in Mali to ensure the continued provision of services to CRSV survivors, as well as a coordinated transition of all CRSV-related activities to remaining UN entities in-country. One such critical activity requiring support during the transition was the MARA. As the MARA mechanism in Myanmar differs from other countries, whereby there is no peacekeeping or political mission on the ground despite an agreement with the Government to address CRSV, UN Action facilitated a discussion between UNFPA Mali and UNFPA Myanmar to provide insight to the Mali team on what the MARA could look like without MINUSMA. Colleagues at UNFPA Myanmar shed light on challenges, promising practices and lessons learned in its implementation of the MARA in line with UN Security Council resolution 1960.

## INITIATIVES RELATED TO PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS

In line with Security Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), UN Action's approach to funding ensures that all supported actions are meaningful for, and designed around the needs and desires of CRSV survivors. All projects funded must clearly articulate a survivor-centred approach, address the root-causes of CRSV, support its prevention, foster national ownership and institutional capacity building, and ensure the projects' sustainability amongst other Network priorities.

Through the CRSV-MPTF, UN Action funded projects in the DRC, Mali, and Ukraine. The latter project, launched in August, and being implemented jointly by UNFPA, UN Women, UNODC, UNDP, the WHO and IOM, is UN Action's largest project to date, not only in terms of budget, but also in terms of the number of UN Action members involved.

### ***Achieving Justice and Building Economic Resilience in the DRC:***

Implemented from March 2022 to June 2023, UN Action funded a project in the DRC, implemented jointly by OHCHR and MONUSCO. The initiative provided access to holistic and multisectoral assistance, including medical, psychosocial, legal and reintegration support to 755 survivors of CRSV and those at risk. The innovative project built the socioeconomic resilience of women involved in the artisanal mining sector, working with and through local women's cooperatives and self-help groups in 13 conflict-free mining sites, whilst also addressing the fight against impunity on CRSV-related crimes.

Project partners set up a One Stop Centre providing medical, psychological, socio-economic reintegration support and referrals for legal assistance. At the conclusion of the project, 755 survivors of GBV and CRSV received multisectoral assistance (498 women, 61 girls, 10 boys and 186 men), all of whom were also supported to access legal services through civil society partners.

The project enabled judicial authorities and local customary leaders to address CRSV in South Kivu province. Human rights violations and CRSV committed since 2021 was addressed by encouraging victims to speak out through awareness-raising missions and by supporting to judicial investigations, and hearings.

Through legal clinics, the project partners conducted awareness-raising missions and documented 451 cases of serious human rights violations, including 272 involving sexual violence (235 against women, 31 against girls, one to a boy, and 5 men). Access to justice for victims of CRSV was

facilitated through support to victims and witnesses' participation to judicial process. The legal clinics sensitized victims and communities on participating in the judicial investigations, hearings and trials. Legal aid, psychosocial assistance and transport and lodging costs were covered for victims. All victims chose to and were supported in filing complaints before the competent courts at the appropriate Prosecutor's Offices.

The support provided enabled the Congolese justice system to fight impunity and held accountable armed groups leaders, while providing judicial rehabilitation to hundreds of women who accessed justice in very remote areas. Results achieved include the military justice sentencing one warlord (Ndarumanga) to life in prison for crimes against humanity, including sexual slavery and forced pregnancy (the first conviction in the country on the grounds of forced pregnancy). Two other warlords Charlequin and Donat have been detained in preparation for upcoming trials for committing numerous violations, including CRSV against women, men, girls and boys. All three warlords are currently in custody at Bukavu central prison. More armed groups members are under judicial prosecution in the above-mentioned warlords' case, pending their trial in the months. The project partners also trained 47 judicial police officers. Topics of the training included: the legal framework for the protection of victims of human rights violations; SGBV and CRSV; and national law on these matters.

To raise awareness on CRSV, as well as on public health issues such as COVID-19 mitigation, project partners trained 61 persons including health professionals, religious leaders and members of CSOs. For awareness-raising at the community-level, the partners produced and distributed materials such as posters, scarves, tote bags, caps and T-shirts with messages like "Stand up for women's rights" and "Together let's fight conflict related-sexual violence". Besides community sensitisation, part of the COVID-19 recovery measures included material support for CRSV survivors, including startup products for their chosen business, such as for baking, soap production, making of matches etc.

A particular innovation of the project has been the technical and material support provided to a local community radio station, which was opened in collaboration with a team of local journalists. In-depth training was provided for journalists and radio managers on gender, community radio management, radio editing and journalistic ethics. As a result, the radio station broadcasts new material four times daily in French, Swahili and Kirega on topics such as women's rights, GBV, education, health and agriculture; to date, the station has already broadcast 218 programmes. The set-up now also supports income-generating activities through the installation of an internet café / small business centre.

In support of the economic empowerment and strengthening of women jeweller's cooperatives, two women were trained to lead trainings for others on lapidary, the art of working with gemstones and jewellery production. These women have now started to train other survivors. The project partners supported the legal and financial set-up of the cooperatives, which will allow the groups to have access to the necessary machinery for lapidary production, and the capacity to follow industry leading standards in ethical sourcing and jewellery production. To do this, the partners travelled to the mining sites related to the project to evaluate working conditions and verify the sourcing of precious metals to be used in jewellery production. The cooperatives have also been provided with necessary equipment and trained in developing business plans and marketing. The

founding members are now working on branding, to allow them to operate independently at the conclusion of the project.

***Responding to the urgent needs of women and girls affected by CRSV in Mali:***

Initiated in March 2023, the project was originally planned to be implemented by UNFPA and MINUSMA. The project aimed to prevent and respond to CRSV in IDP camps located in the Gao and Menaka regions, to ensure that survivors of and those at-risk of GBV, including CRSV, have access to appropriate holistic care services and livelihoods and that communities are engaged on CRSV prevention and response, within the contexts of the challenges and safety risks of the prevailing insecurity in the region. An additional focus of the project was to increase engagement and capacity of signatory armed groups to prevent and respond to CRSV through dialogues and encouragement to abide by their commitments on zero-tolerance for CRSV. However, on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023, two weeks after the Government of Mali requested the withdrawal of MINUSMA, the UN Security Council unanimously approved the complete withdrawal of UN peacekeeping forces in Mali by 31 December 2023.

The region of Menaka was the first area to experience the closure of the MINUSMA camps and since then, the region has experienced an increase of attacks against civilians, criminality, as well as clashes between the parties in conflict. In addition, due to the withdrawal of MINUSMA, activities related to the engagement with parties to conflict required reprogramming.

Still, in 2023, UNFPA brought effective results under very difficult circumstances. UNFPA and its partners progressed towards the goal of increasing the capacity of communities to reduce risks, prevent and respond to GBV/CRSV in targeted areas, using mobile clinics to reach out to communities with less access to services and provided training to service providers for a more effective response.

In partnership with the Regional Directorate of Health in Menaka and Gao, UNFPA used two approaches to build community capacity to promote behaviour change and encourage the reporting and referral of GBV cases, including CRSV. The first was through the establishment of 24 early-warning mechanism “*comités*”. These play an important role in identifying incidents and referring survivors to reference centres for case management. In 2023, each *comité* developed an action plan that included sensitisation activities, awareness raising sessions within the community and the promotion of radio programmes that disseminate prevention messages and information for survivors. The plans also include activities to follow up on cases identified through the mobile clinics or other appropriate mechanisms and the organisation of community dialogues. Another part of this is the mentorship programme where 130 women and girls have been trained as mentors on prevention and response to GBV and CRSV, aiming to promote information sharing and communication for positive behaviour change. The mentors each have an action plan that aims at strengthening their capacities to share key information on GBV and CRSV, be alert to concerning situations, as well as how to refer cases they identify for appropriate care. These two approaches have reached 8,729 people who have benefited from awareness-raising sessions on GBV and CRSV identification, prevention and response, as well as messages to reduce stigma of survivors and create an enabling environment to increase reporting and access to integrated care.

Over the year, 362 survivors were assisted with comprehensive case management in mobile clinics and at a One Stop Center. In the IDP camps, 2,967 women and girl GBV survivors and those at risk benefited from psychosocial support; 602 of them were during the listening sessions (both individual and collective). Culinary activities were conducted as part of the psychosocial support interventions and contributed to building life skills for survivors; 2,364 women also benefitted from culinary activities. Finally, UNFPA procured 2,500 Dignity kits of which 517 have already been distributed among women survivors in the IDP camps.

In 2024, UNFPA and its partners will continue to expand these activities, whilst ensuring the sustainability of the community early-warning systems and mentorship programme, as the project concludes.

***Strengthening national and community-based CRSV response through “UNited Action to Empower CRSV Survivors in Ukraine:***

In recognition of the ongoing war in Ukraine, which shows minimal signs of abating and continues to exacerbate risks of GBV, including CRSV, UN Action recognised the need for a large-scale, sustained multi-sectoral response, including efforts to prevent CRSV, meet survivors’ needs, and enhance accountability for CRSV. The project, which began in August, and will run for two years, has been co-designed based on identified needs and complementarity, and is jointly being implemented by UNODC, UNDP, IOM, UN Women, WHO, and UNFPA. The project will ensure that the rights and needs of CRSV survivors are properly addressed through improved system-wide responses at the national and community level, including civil society (particularly women-led organisations and survivors networks), with strengthened awareness, knowledge, capacity and technical expertise, increased availability and accessibility of comprehensive survivor-centred multi-sectoral assistance, and by mitigating risks, improving the survivor-centred gender-sensitive justice and reparation framework along with reinforced coordination, cooperation, and coherence among key international and domestic actors. The project includes nine key outcomes which are fully aligned with the Implementation Plan of the Government of Ukraine-UN FoC on the Prevention and Response to CRSV. The joint project is anchored in localisation efforts and will foster national ownership and leadership for a sustainable, survivor-centred response that also empowers civil society, survivor networks and women’s rights defenders, and to date is the largest project both in terms of UN Action members involved, and in scale that has been implemented by the Network.

During the first four months of the project, activities have been primarily focused on setting up the systems and tools for comprehensive planning, monitoring and evaluation, internal coordination, communication and reporting, knowledge management, as well as stakeholder engagement.

Despite the short implementation period, the project partners carried out a number of programmatic activities. UNFPA conducted a series of workshops to train regional media, public sector communication experts, and journalism students on survivor-centred, gender-responsive, and trauma-informed media reporting of CRSV. These sessions reached 192 participants (64 male, 128 female) across various regions, enhancing their understanding and skills in ethical reporting on CRSV. Efforts were also focused on developing a national Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) protocol and survivor-centred forensic procedures, involving collaboration with multiple UN agencies and local partners. This includes hosting discussions and roundtables with national

and international experts to address gaps and challenges in the CMR protocol, aiming to improve access to healthcare for survivors. Preliminary work has also begun on developing an Information Sharing Protocol for ethical and gender-responsive data management related to CRSV, marking a foundational step towards better data handling and survivor support.

UN Women conducted consultations with women-led organisations (WLOs) on the topic of their suitability as implementing partners, as well as to gather firsthand information and analyse the current landscape relevant to the project objectives. UN Women also explored modalities for the inclusion of survivor networks in the project, in particular ‘SEMA Ukraine’, a network of female survivors.

UNDP held consultations with the Office of the Prosecutor General to identify needs in engaging psychologists, in areas requiring the involvement of experts such as assisting victims and survivors in trauma-informed, survivor-centred, and gender-responsive manner throughout criminal investigations and trials. UNDP also held consultations with a national organisation, the Free Legal Aid Coordination Center, about building staff and lawyers’ capacities on sensitive communication with CRSV survivors, rights and services survivors are entitled to, and referral mechanisms and pathways.

WHO conducted a series of advocacy and technical meetings with the Ministry of Health, health care institution representatives and CSOs on raising awareness and gaining commitment for the implementation of project-related activities such as capacity building for the healthcare workers and managers, piloting a quality assessment (tool) of the services available for survivors, and the use of updated training packages for the primary and emergency health care professionals. This included two intersectoral and technical meetings with the Ministry of Healthcare, Ministry of Interior and the National Police, CSOs and other UN agencies to abolish the mandatory reporting for CRSV and other forms of GBV violence. WHO has also conducted trainings on CMR and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) for the primary healthcare doctors (PHC) across 10 regions of Ukraine. 230 PHC doctors had their capacity enhanced with appropriate knowledge and skills in providing CRSV and other GBV survivors with a range of services using the WHO guidelines and national legislation. WHO also supported translation into the Ukrainian language and verification of CMR-IPV protocol and guidelines for health managers to deepen and expand their understanding of GBV as a public health concern among the different levels of medical practitioners. All the above progress made is contributing towards improved availability and accessibility of the essential healthcare services for survivors of CRSV, which remains a gap.

Jointly, several of the implementing agencies, WHO, UNFPA, UNODC, IOM and UN Women alongside a related Technical Working Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health in Crisis have collaboratively worked to address system-level barriers in accessing quality essential healthcare and support services for GBV and CRSV survivors at the manager/policy level, which impacts the practice at the community level. This relates particularly to the legislative analysis, drafting, advocacy and technical support to the Government for the development of the national CMR protocol.

The project supports access to interim and long-term reparative measures in Ukraine. To achieve this, in 2023, IOM initiated an extensive mapping of CSOs that work on the protection of survivors

of CRSV as well as governmental stakeholders that provide services to CRSV survivors. Once the mapping is concluded, the identified organisations and stakeholders will be involved in gathering testimonies of violations which, in turn, will serve to improve the categorisation of crimes and legal framework for reparations and remedies.

As the project accelerates implementation in 2024 and beyond, the partners plan to strengthen cooperation, coordination, and coherence, as well as improve the availability and accessibility of the essential healthcare and GBV services for survivors as outlined in their joint workplan. This includes strengthening the capacities of WLOs and community-based groups, including through launching a small grants program to deliver primary assistance, comprising legal aid and counselling to survivors of CRSV. Additionally, safety audits will be conducted in collaboration with local governments in several high-risk locations for trafficking in persons. The project partners will provide training for the free legal aid system and psychological services provision will be launched in April. The project will assess CSOs, particularly in relation to their documentation protocols, and finalise a mapping to assess the capacities of governmental actors to be engaged. In 2024, the partners will continue to strengthen the capacity of government entities in dealing with reparations by providing them with the necessary training and equipment, amongst numerous other joint initiatives to be implemented in this comprehensive project.

## **UN ACTION'S KNOWLEDGE BUILDING**

### ***Data Collection, Management, Monitoring, Analysis and Harmonisation:***

In 2022, UN Action finalised an assessment of the operationalisation of the MARA and related monitoring and analysis mechanisms, which are critical for coordination and programmatic responses by the UN system and partners in affected countries. In 2023, based on the recommendations from the assessment, the Network developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) and brought on board an expert to lead two priority workstreams: the update of the Provisional Guidance Note on the Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1960 (2010), and the opportunity to strengthen the operationalisation of the MARA. The update of the Provisional Guidance Note aims to provide user-friendly information and guidance applicable across different country settings, reflecting policy and guidance developments and operational practices since 2011. In order to strengthen and look to the next generation of the MARA, the exploration of a “Global MARA Support System (GMSS)” began, which aims to support trend analysis within and across contexts and years, support mission-based teams and their field Focal Points in data collection and verification, ensure data security, and enable collaboration with the OSRSG-SVC during reporting. UN Action secured funding from the UK Government to assess whether a GMSS is needed, appropriate and feasible, in order to strengthen the operationalisation of the MARA in targeted conflict-affected contexts. These workstreams will continue into 2024 through a Working Group co-led by DPO and the UN Action Secretariat.

### ***CRSV Capacity Building Working Group:***

UN Action's response to the crisis in Ukraine in early 2022 triggered requests from various UN field offices and civil society partners for trainings on CRSV, starting with the fundamentals of CRSV. Similar requests were made from colleagues based in Ethiopia and Mozambique. At the end of 2022, the Network formed a working group, led by DPO and UNFPA, on capacity building to assess the training needs for those working on CRSV, with the aim of designing and delivering

tailored trainings on the fundamentals of CRSV. In 2023, UN Action developed a draft training on fundamentals of CRSV with the objective of system wide-endorsement and roll out in 2024.

In addition, as part of peer learning across UN agencies, in November, UNFPA and UNICEF oriented Network members on the [GBV Accountability Framework](#), named as such to drive home the point that it is each individual's responsibility to hold oneself accountable to mainstreaming GBV. The Framework was an outcome of conversations with donors and the UN on why GBV was not being prioritised, and what could be done to ensure it would be prioritised in coordination efforts and funding. The original actors in developing this inter-agency initiative included many UN Action entities, major international organisations and Member States, and the basic premise for the Framework is that all humanitarian actors, not just GBV specialists, have a role to play in the prioritisation and integration of the prevention and response to GBV across all sectors. The Framework includes one page of high-level actions for each category of actors across the humanitarian programme cycle and covers six categories of actors (donors, humanitarian coordinators, humanitarian country teams, GBV mainstreaming agencies, GBV coordination leads, and GBV specialist agencies).

#### ***Framework for the Prevention of CRSV:***

In September 2022, the Network led the development and launch of the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV, a practical tool and guidance that can be implemented at the regional, national, and local levels to provide stakeholders, especially governments and UN agencies, a guideline to foster stronger prevention efforts. The Framework is a critical component for the holistic approach in combatting CRSV. Following missions to the DRC, the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan in 2023, the SRSG-SVC secured political will at the highest-levels of the respective governments, where UN Action entities have field presences, to ensure the full implementation of the Framework. To advance this work, a roadmap for the Framework's implementation was also developed with a pilot to be rolled out in South Sudan in 2024.

#### ***Principles of a Survivor-Centred Approach:***

UN Action frames all its initiatives through a survivor-centred lens when it comes to preventing and responding to CRSV. This requires that initiatives are informed by basic principles that foster empowerment, allow participation and leadership of survivors, and promotes their safety, well-being, and recovery in a manner that deliberately centres their wishes and needs. Following Security Council resolution 2467 (2019), where a survivor-centred approach to CRSV was articulated for the first time at the highest-levels of the UN, the Network identified the need to build new knowledge to inform what it means to take a survivor-centred approach in the specific context of the prevention and response to CRSV. In 2022, under the leadership of UN Women, the Core Group working on this theme continued to develop a document provisionally titled, 'Advancing Principles of a Survivor-Centred Approach to the Prevention and Response of CRSV'. The working group collected case studies illustrating when a survivor-centred approach was successfully, or unsuccessfully, applied in the response to CRSV from UN Action members and CSO partners, including the [All Survivors Project](#) and [Nadia's Initiative](#). The Network is currently consulting with organisations representing survivors of CRSV, including SEMA, to ensure the principles, case studies and practical guidelines captured are appropriate, relevant and accurately reflect the needs and wishes of survivors.

Further, in March, UN Action hosted a brownbag webinar attended by nearly 50 participants to share experiences from Guatemala and the DRC on what it means to apply a survivor-centred approach in the pursuit of transitional justice. Led by UN Women and OHCHR, the webinar was an opportunity to discuss promising practices, lessons learned as well as challenges with taking a survivor-centred approach in practice. UN Women presented the case of the *abuelas of Sepur Zarco* and OHCHR presented learnings from its work in the DRC and the case of Sheka. One key factor for success identified was the strong involvement and presence of civil society – for example, in Guatemala, civil society led the process of documenting the cases and served as the bridge with judicial authorities. UN Women summarised in three key terms the process of transitional justice: “transformation”, “leadership”, and “respecting rights”.

***The nexus of CRSV, Arms Control and Disarmament:***

To better understand the critical nexus between CRSV, arms control and disarmament, the UN Action Network hosted a webinar on the occasion of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV using the humanitarian situation in the Sudan as a case study. Representatives from UNODA, UNIDIR and UNODC shed light on arms control as a means for CRSV prevention. For example, the representative from UNIDIR presented findings from the 2023 report, [Addressing Weapons in Conflict-related Sexual Violence: The Arms Control and Disarmament Toolbox](#). The report addressed themes raised in the Secretary-General’s 2022 annual report on CRSV, which indicated that ‘the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is one of the factors fuelling systematic and widespread CRSV’ and provided a backdrop for the roundtable discussion. It also illustrated some interesting conclusions and recommendations, including the need to disaggregate data by weapon to better inform CRSV prevention efforts and to use the MARA Working Group in-country to collect information on weapon trends and analysis. UNODC complemented the UNIDIR findings by raising the importance of implementing policies to prevent access to firearms and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. It is critical to disaggregate firearm data by age and gender to have a greater understanding of the issue. Not doing so could act as a hindrance to comprehensive response in conflict and non-conflict settings.

***Economic Empowerment for Survivors of CRSV:***

In conflict and post-conflict settings, women are often engaged in insecure work which hinders their economic security. After exposure to CRSV, they can become even more vulnerable to economic hardship with even less access to economic opportunity, creating cycles of dependency and poverty. Recognising that survivors of CRSV require not only immediate medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, but also, in the long-term, to become economically self-reliant as part of their journey to healing, UN Action has increased focus on economic empowerment. Last year, to lay the groundwork for a whole of UN Action approach, the Network, led by ITC, hosted two brownbags. The first established the concept of economic empowerment for survivors of CRSV, and the second shared promising economic empowerment and livelihood practices implemented by entities. To implement these practices, UN Action has funded two projects with a focus on economic empowerment, including the one in the DRC summarised earlier in this report and one to be implemented in South Sudan in 2024. These projects will allow the Network to further define its approach in this area through a white paper and practical guidelines to be developed in 2024.

## INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2023, the Team of Experts continued to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law to enhance accountability for CRSV, resulting in significant progress at the national level.

In **CAR**, there was notable progress on accountability for CRSV. President Touadera appointed a Deputy Prosecutor of the Republic before the High Court of Bangui in charge of CRSV and trafficking and extended the Action Plan for combating conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence until December 2026. Additionally, the holding of three criminal sessions before the Bangui Court of Appeal, the use of a second courtroom for protection purposes and the first decision of the Appeal Court of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) confirming charges of rape as war crimes and a crime against humanity for Issa Sallet Adoum, as a military superior and ordering specific reparations for victims of CRSV, all demonstrated the strengthening of the judicial response. In the context of these recent developments and with the aim to fostering further progress on accountability for CRSV in CAR, the TOE in collaboration with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and UNDP, assisted the Government in identifying recommendations to strengthen the judicial response to CRSV and supported the advancement of accountability in CAR through the organization of a high-level roundtable on accountability for CRSV crimes in November 2023. The roundtable facilitated the drafting of a roadmap for action to enhance justice for CRSV, aligning with the Government's political will and commitments. The Team of Experts also continued to support domestic jurisdictions, notably through specialized capacity-building efforts and delivered a training session on specialized techniques for interviewing CRSV victims, with the support of the MINUSCA which provided prosecutors with new methods and tools directly applicable to pending CRSV cases awaiting trial.

In the **DRC**, 2023 was shaped by the political dynamics surrounding preparations for the general elections and the insecurity in eastern DRC. In this context, a significant increase in allegations of CRSV against civilians, including children, particularly affecting internally displaced persons fleeing renewed conflict around Goma, prompted the deployment of the TOE in support of the visit of the SRSB-SVC, to meet with victims, engage with military jurisdictions and local authorities, raise awareness about the dire conditions in IDP camps and advocate for accountability in response to alarming reports of escalating CRSV. Despite this deteriorating context, some progress was achieved on accountability: the DRC military courts issued the first conviction, at the national level, for the offence of forced pregnancy as a crime against humanity. Additionally, DRC courts convicted two generals, under command responsibility, for rape, murder, inhumane acts, and imprisonment, as crimes against humanity. The TOE, jointly with UNDP, deployed a national expert to conduct a mapping of case files containing charges of CRSV currently pending before military jurisdictions in the provinces of North-Kivu, South-Kivu and Ituri, to support national judicial authorities on such cases and to reprioritize international support to the prosecution of CRSV.

In **Guinea**, efforts towards accountability for the 28 September events continued to progress: the court held hearings of the 11 defendants and those of more than 100 victims and a dozen of witnesses. In an unexpected turn of events, four defendants attempted to escape from jail, three of them were brought back to jail while one is still missing. These escapes sparked protection

concerns amongst victims and witnesses. On 13 November, the trial resumed. Video and audio evidence of the 28 September 2009 incidents were presented before the Court, which prompted the prosecutor to request the requalification of the crimes into crimes against humanity. The request is currently pending before the judges. The TOE continued to provide specialized technical support to national judicial authorities through three capacity building sessions for Guinean justice officials. In July, in response to the protection concerns raised by victims and witnesses, the TOE together with its co-lead, OHCHR, deployed a protection mission to Conakry to assess threat levels experienced by victims, witnesses and other persons at risk during the trial and to provide support to national authorities implementing the new *Law on the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk*. As part of its continued efforts to foster UN coordination and collaboration, the TOE co-chaired with DPPA a dedicated sub-working group of the Guinean United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force, which facilitated the adoption of a UN integrated strategy for trial support to ensure coordination across the system.

In **Iraq**, accountability for CRSV continued to face significant gaps. The TOE deployed a dedicated specialist on CRSV into the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD) to enhance support for Iraqi and other judicial authorities on CRSV cases including by building case files and working with authorities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The TOE continued to work in partnership with IOM and others on the implementation of the Yazidi Survivors Law notably addressing new impediments to receiving benefits under the law. In the context of the closure of UNITAD and with the Joint Communiqué between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence of 2016 remaining, the TOE will need to review modalities to assist Iraq.

In **Nigeria**, the TOE co-organised with the Wayamo Foundation and UNODC a series of training sessions on serious international crimes focusing on CRSV for the Complex Case Group at the Attorney General's Office. These led to the first indictment and conviction of a Boko Haram member on sexual violence related charges.

In **Libya**, in support of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) mandate, the TOE deployed an expert in support of UNSMIL human rights and justice component to assess the criminal justice response to CRSV and identify priority recommendations for national rule of law institutions. The Team of Experts also continued to support the development of a national legislative framework in line with international standards and best practices. The TOE provided technical advice to parliamentarians in their drafting of a Violence Against Women Law through a workshop following which the necessary number of signatures by parliamentarians was gathered for it to be tabled for a reading by relevant parliamentary committees. Additionally, the TOE worked with women lawyers, civilian prosecutors and military prosecutors to raise awareness and understanding of applicable international norms and standards related to CRSV.

In **South Sudan**, accountability for crimes, including CRSV, remains elusive following years of war and intercommunal violence that have left many parts of the country without the presence of statutory justice institutions. Despite this situation, the Government of South Sudan, with support from the United Nations, has worked to support joint special mobile courts composed of statutory judges and traditional leaders, who serve as advisers, to adjudicate criminal cases; circuit and

mobile courts to adjudicate criminal cases in under-served areas and general courts martial to address crimes committed by armed forces, including CRSV. These efforts resulted in 12 convictions and one order for compensation to a victim by the Yei General Court Martial and the Raja Circuit Court based on 26 cases of sexual violence investigated and referred by police. To further support these accountability efforts, the TOE engaged with the South Sudan National Police Service (“SSNPS”) Steering Committee for the Implementation of the Action Plan and focal points from SSNPS field offices through a one-and-a-half-day workshop on strengthening police capacity to prevent, respond and investigate CRSV.

In **Sudan**, the TOE suspended its operations following renewed conflict in April 2023, since which it has been closely monitoring the situation of justice institutions and assisted the SRSO-SVC with advocacy for the creation of an impartial national accountability mechanism. As an immediate result of these efforts, the RSF committed to publishing a unilateral communiqué and a field circular aimed at preventing and addressing CRSV.

In **Ukraine**, the TOE assisted national authorities in achieving tangible progress in the implementation of the 2022 FoC on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. The TOE led on three of the Framework’s priority areas: (i) access to justice and accountability for CRSV; (ii) reparations and compensation for CRSV survivors; and (iii) trafficking for the purposes of sexual violence. Based on a thorough analysis of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the TOE advocated for a comprehensive review of the provisions related to CRSV. As part of the working group established by the CRSV Specialized Unit in the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine (“OPG”), legal advice was provided on draft amendments and on draft law 9351. The latter was submitted to the Verkhovna Rada in June 2023. The TOE also advocated for the inclusion of a “crimes against humanity” provision in the Criminal Code to capture the full extent of CRSV violations perpetrated in the country and strengthen justice for such crimes. Regarding criminal accountability for CRSV, the OPG continued to advance investigations and prosecutions. As of December 2023, the OPG’s CRSV Specialized Unit documented approximately 270 instances of sexual violence in conflict, issued 40 notes of suspicion and 19 indictments against 28 individuals. Two indictees were convicted and sentenced to 12 years and 10 years respectively. To support national efforts to bring to trial CRSV cases and to strengthen the OPG’s capacity to operationalize the *Strategy for a Victim and Witness Centered Approach to Conflict Related Sexual Violence Case Management* launched in October 2022, the TOE consolidated its partnership with the CRSV Specialized Unit. Based on a joint assessment of existing needs, a series of workshops on *Strengthening Victim-Centered Accountability for Crimes of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine* was launched in 2023. Over three scenario-based sessions, 75 investigators, prosecutors and judges from seven regions built their skills and gained a better understanding of how to investigate and prosecute CRSV cases within their national legal framework, taking into account international best practices. To assist the OPG in building complex structural cases, the TOE has deployed a senior international criminal litigation expert into the CRSV Specialized Unit since October 2023. This resulted in the CRSV Specialized Unit’s enhanced capacity to review cases and initiate pattern analysis of CRSV crimes. The TOE provided research and facilitated expert discussions on matters under consideration by the CRSV Specialized Unit to better inform its proceedings. On reparations, the TOE, in partnership with IOM, supported Ukrainian authorities in their consideration of legal and administrative aspects concerning the adoption of reparation laws for survivors of CRSV. In 2023,

the TOE in conjunction with IOM held workshops in Kyiv, provided comments on draft legislation on urgent interim reparative measures that have been introduced to the Ukrainian parliament in 2023, and conducted trainings for regional prosecutors to enhance their understanding on reparations. Further, the TOE and IOM continue to work with international partners on the international registry of damages for Ukraine to ensure victims of human rights abuses, including CRSV, can access appropriately. Regarding trafficking, the TOE worked on assisting legal practitioners in pursuing accountability for those crimes, including by developing a memorandum on the nexus between trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The TOE partnered with UNODC to deploy jointly an expert on trafficking and CRSV to advise national authorities in reviewing trafficking legislation and bring it in line with international standards. Finally, during the reporting period, the TOE continued to support the deployment of a dedicated CRSV capacity in the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine which, in 2023, became fully operational. This resulted in the increased capacity of the UN to report on CRSV cases, as well as in the creation of a baseline to inform UN responses to the needs of CRSV survivors.

Thematically, the Team of Experts advanced on critical crosscutting issues essential to progressing accountability for CRSV, including policing, transitional justice and reparations, transnational crimes (such as terrorism and trafficking in persons) as well as the rollout of the model legislative provisions.

On **policing**, at the global level the TOE continued to strengthen its partnership with the United Nations Police Division and initiated new partnerships with national criminal police investigative units. The Team of Experts held briefing session with the focal points from permanent missions in New York to raise awareness about the mandate of the TOE and initiated a mapping of existing national capacity to investigate sexual violence as an international crime with a view to developing a network of criminal investigators. In response to recurrent request for training of investigators from domestic police services, the TOE, in partnership with the Institute for International Criminal Investigation, launched the production of a series of educational videos to enhance the use of trauma-informed and survivor-centred interview techniques by national level investigations units. At the national level, the TOE responded to capacity building requests in South Sudan by delivering a workshop to equip the Steering Committee and focal points of the SSNPS with the knowledge necessary to prevent the commission of sexual violence within the rank and file of the police service. In Ukraine, the TOE strengthened the capacity of 30 national police investigators drawn from different regional offices and the newly established war crimes unit through customised in-person and online skill-based workshops designed to tool investigators with specialized techniques for investigating and interviewing vulnerable victims.

On **transnational crimes**, the TOE continued to develop specific activities to strengthen the investigation and prosecution of CRSV in the context of terrorism and trafficking. The Team of Experts carried out research and analysis on the nexus between terrorism and sexual violence. In collaboration with CTED, the TOE co-organized an Experts Group Meeting gathering prosecutors, judges, legal practitioners and academics from different contexts to capture existing practices and relevant standards in advancing criminal accountability for sexual and gender-based violence crimes in terrorism contexts. The conclusions of the workshop informed the report, "[Towards Meaningful Accountability for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Linked to Terrorism](#)", published by CTED in November 2023.

The Team of Experts intensified its efforts to expand its **knowledge building** by prioritising a dedicated workstream to support legislative review based on the Office of the SRSG-SVC's [\*Model Legislative Provisions on the Investigation and Prosecution of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence\*](#) (2021), which contains provisions that parliamentarians, experts and practitioners can use to strengthen laws on CRSV both substantively and procedurally. To roll out the model legislation tool, the TOE finalized a review of legislation from ten priority countries; developed training modules on the model legislative provisions; and updated its archives on lesson learned material.

In the second semester of 2023 the TOE focused on the preparation and organization of the first international conference of prosecutors on accountability for CRSV, aimed at bringing together prosecutors and legal practitioners from dozens of national jurisdictions, with the objective of sharing and discussing best practices and challenges.

During the reporting period, the TOE also deepened its **M&E** efforts to ensure optimum delivery of its Joint program. The Team contracted an independent consultant who undertook a mid-term review of the work of the TOE under its 2020-2024 joint programme. The review strongly affirmed the value of the current phase of the Team of Experts joint programme, noting that the TOE increased national capacities and responses to CRSV and facilitated coordinated approaches across UN entities. In CAR, the TOE recruited an independent consultant to conduct an evaluation of its projects implemented in collaboration with UNDP from 2019 to 2022, with the aim to guide and enhance future initiatives through several recommendations.

For additional information on the country specific and thematic topics referenced above, please see the 2023 annual report of the Team of Experts.

## INITIATIVES RELATED TO INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT

UN Action's public engagement efforts, including through social media and web presence have also grown significantly in the last year. The Network maintains and regularly updates its social media accounts including on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter) and Instagram. The website ([www.stoprapenow.org](http://www.stoprapenow.org)) has continued to be a critical resource for Network members, partners and colleagues working on CRSV, WPS more generally, and the public. In 2023, the website was visited by 105,000 users, of which 82% were through organic searches. This year, UN Action also published its bi-annual newsletter in [January](#) and [August](#), showcasing the Network's initiatives, members, and supporters in the global response to CRSV. The purpose of this newsletter is to increase awareness of UN Action among UN entities, partners, donors, and the public.

To further increase awareness on CRSV, UN Action hosted an exhibition titled "A CRSV Survivor's Journey" at the UNHQ from June to August 2023. Through an array of photos, videos, text and interactive elements, the exhibition showcased the gravity of CRSV as an urgent threat to international peace and security while highlighting the voices of survivors and the work of UN Action. The exhibition, which brought in over 50,000 visitors, was developed with various collaborators and sponsors: the SEMA Network, the Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, Bibliothèques Sans Frontières and VML, and was co-sponsored by the Governments of Republic

of Lithuania, Japan, and Norway. The launch event, held on the margins of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June), was attended by over 120 participants and featured numerous speakers, including survivors of CRSV from Colombia and South Sudan, and representatives from UNODC, OCHA, and the Permanent Missions of Norway, Japan and Lithuania.

The SRSG-SVC, as Chair of the Network, continued to strategically engage with Governments and partners in situations of concern, as well as traditional and non-traditional stakeholders with the primary purpose of fostering partnerships and advocating for an increase in support to the CRSV mandate.

Following 2021 and 2022 missions to the Gulf Region, the SRSG-SVC and the UN Action Coordinator travelled to Saudi Arabia to speak at the Third Riyadh Humanitarian Forum in February. There, she also continued discussion with the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation to advocate for funding for humanitarian support to CRSV survivors and those at risk. While in the region, SRSG Patten travelled to Bahrain to meet with the Ministry of Social Development, the Royal Humanitarian Foundation and the National Institute for Human Rights to raise awareness on the mandate and raise funds for the work of UN Action. Despite the best efforts of the SRSG-SVC and the UN Action Secretariat, including missions in three consecutive years, funds have not been received from Member States or institutions in the Gulf Region.

In June, SRSG Patten was invited to Norway to speak at a conference on Protecting Children in Armed Conflict, where she also met with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (specifically, the Foreign Minister, the Director-General of Multilateral Affairs and the Norwegian Special Envoy for WPS). Further meetings included with the Norwegian Special Envoy on Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence, as well as key Norwegian International Non-governmental organisation (INGOs), such as the Norwegian Refugee Council. As a steadfast partner to UN Action, Norway renewed its commitment to providing core support to UN Action, and pledged funds for UN Action's multi-sectoral project in Ukraine.

In October, SRSG Patten, accompanied by the UN Action Grants Management and M&E Officer, visited Lithuania to participate in a roundtable organised by the government on how to address sexual violence in conflict and support survivors. The roundtable brought together various Ministries and Departments of the Lithuanian government, civil society and representatives of the governments of Ukraine, Latvia, Poland and Estonia, and focused, specifically on the experience of Ukraine. During the visit, SRSG Patten met with relevant government authorities including the Chancellor of the Government, the Parliament, Ministries of Justice, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Social Security and Labour, representatives of Ukrainian community organisations and Lithuanian NGOs providing services to Ukrainian refugees. Lithuania also provided a core contribution to UN Action for the first time this year.

Additional fundraising and advocacy missions were undertaken by the SRSG-SVC to Jordan, Germany and Austria to which the UN Action Network contributed its efforts in preparation and follow-up.

The UN Action Deputy Coordinator also represented UN Action at the technical level in two events in 2023. In March, the Deputy Coordinator attended the EU Humanitarian Forum, which provided an opportunity to the Network to further strengthen cooperation and partnerships with international stakeholders, like I/NGOs, donors and Member States. In collaboration with CARE International, the EU, Belgium, Germany and Spain, the Deputy Coordinator participated in an event that focused on preventing and responding to CRSV by turning international humanitarian law commitments into compliance. This specific mission enabled UN Action to foster a new partnership with the EU through its European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Directorate-General, which will advance in 2024. Additionally, the Deputy Coordinator represented UN Action at the 53<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva in June 2023. There she participated in a side event which took stock of progress made under strategic partnerships with relevant stakeholders to ensure that survivors of CRSV in the context of the large-scale invasion of Ukraine have access to the care and reparation they deserve and are entitled to.

To forge new innovative partnerships, the SRSO-SVC travelled to Ottawa, Canada in May 2023 to sign a FoC between her Office and the University of Ottawa. Recognising the crucial role of academic institutions in addressing CRSV, the partnership will produce robust and transformative research in areas such as MHPSS to survivors of CRSV and the use of CRSV in refugee and IDP camps. The OSRSO-SVC also hopes to establish a Fellowship Programme through this partnership that provides a space for South-North and South-South learning, while researching underexplored fields of study relating to CRSV.

The SRSO-SVC published ten press statements in 2023 on the mandate, including on various priority issues for the Network and the TOE:

<b>Statements on Situations of Concern</b>		
<a href="#">Sudan</a>	24 May 2023	The SRSO-SVC expressed grave concern about reports of sexual violence against women and girls, including allegations of rape, in the context of violent hostilities which erupted between the Sudan Armed Forces and the RSF on 15 April 2023. She called on both parties to comply with their obligations under international law and respect their commitments as per the May 2023 Jeddah Talks.
<a href="#">DRC</a>	25 May 2023	In response to alleged acts of sexual violence against women and girls in and around IDP camps near Goma, the SRSO-SVC expressed deep alarm about CRSV perpetrated by armed men against women and girls attempting to return to their homes or as they carry out their daily livelihood activities, including collecting firewood, food or water.
<a href="#">Colombia</a>	1 June 2023	Following a mission to Colombia, the SRSO-SVC renewed her Office's engagement with Colombian authorities to support efforts on the prevention and

		response to CRSV. She urged that advancements towards peace can play a pivotal role in reducing the impact of armed conflict on civilians, including sexual violence, and deliver the dividends of peace that will improve the living conditions of communities.
<a href="#">Sudan</a>	1 August 2023	In response to the escalating allegations of CRSV in Sudan, the SRSG-SVC engaged with the Deputy Commander of the RSF where she raised concerns about increasing sexual violence in Khartoum and Darfur. As a next step, the SRSG-SVC urged the RSF to issue a formal undertaking in the form of a Unilateral Communiqué condemning CRSV and committing to effective measures to prevent and address such violations.
<a href="#">Israel</a> and the State of Palestine	8 December 2023	In the aftermath of the 7 October attacks by Hamas in Israel, the SRSG-SVC expressed grave concern about reports of sexual violence against hostages in Hamas captivity. She called for the hostages' immediate, safe and unconditional release and reiterated the Secretary-General's call for a humanitarian ceasefire.
<a href="#">Israel</a> and the State of Palestine	21 December 2023	After meeting with the families of some of the hostages in Hamas captivity, the SRSG-SVC reiterated her call for the immediate, safe and unconditional release of the hostages, especially the 15 women, after 75 days in captivity. She noted that the reports of sexual violence committed by Hamas must be promptly and rigorously investigated.
<b>Joint Statements</b>		
<a href="#">Joint Statement by OSCE Special Representative Richey and SRSG-SVC on preventing and responding to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and sexual violence in the context of the Russian invasion of Ukraine</a>	30 March 2023	The Organisation for Security and Coordination in Europe (OSCE) Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Valiant Richey and the SRSG-SVC expressed their grave concern about the harm of sexual exploitation, and sexual violence and its cost for the whole of society, as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
<a href="#">Joint Statement by EU High</a>	19 June 2023	To commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, this joint

<a href="#">Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, and SRSO-SVC on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict</a>		<p>statement called for more decisive action to prevent and eliminate CRSV, and to advance gender equality as a political priority. The senior officials also recognised the heightened risk of sexual violence through the facilitation and promotion of online digital channels.</p>
<p><b>Other Press Statements</b></p>		
<a href="#">SRSO-SVC welcomes the formal opening of a dedicated case on CRSV by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia</a>	<p>28 September 2023</p>	<p>The SRSO-SVC commended the formal opening by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia of a dedicated case on SGBV, reproductive violence and other gender-based crimes on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity committed in the context of the armed conflict.</p>
<p><b>New Partnerships</b></p>		
<a href="#">The OSRSO-SVC and the University of Ottawa sign a partnership to fight sexual violence in conflict</a>	<p>2 May 2023</p>	<p>Through the signing of an FoC between the OSRSO-SVC and the University of Ottawa, both parties expressed their commitment to prevent and respond to CRSV. The Framework will lead to the creation of a Gender, Peace and Security Collaboratory that will support the OSRSO-SVC in its efforts through robust, transformation, and critical research on CRSV.</p>

The Network also released a [press statement](#) in July 2023 on behalf of the then 24 UN entities urging immediate action to protect women and girls from sexual violence in and around IDP camps in the DRC. Other concerns raised were the risks that other serious crimes like human trafficking become prevalent in the context of armed conflict, such as sexual exploitation, enslavement, and forced marriage; and the recruitment and use of children, including in combat. The Network urged all parties to immediately cease the use of sexual violence and called the Government of the DRC to provide multisectoral assistance to survivors of CRSV and to provide unimpeded access for humanitarian actors to protect and respond to survivors’ needs. It was read at the UN Geneva press

briefing, promoted by MONUSCO, picked up by various media outlets and shared with concerned Member States.

***Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence:***

UN Action is the primary consultation forum for the annual Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV. The Report serves not only as a public record of events, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field of CRSV prevention and response forward. Annually, the Report brings new concerns and information on CRSV to light, and additionally, serves as a reference tool, as well as a basis for strategic advocacy and enhanced operational response. In 2023, as per usual practise, Focal Points worked with the OSRSG-SVC and country counterparts to bring timely and quality data and analysis into the report. The UN Action Steering Committee also met in April 2023 to review and endorse the annual Report.

## MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

### UN ACTION

While in previous years, UN Action could rely, for the most part on regular, multi-year core funding, in acknowledgement of the changing funding landscape and donor attention, the Network has increased its efforts to secure core contributions for its strategic priorities, for example from Norway and Lithuania, whilst bringing on board new Member State donors such as Canada, and Germany for country and / or thematically delineated funds, and encouraged donors to provide in kind support such as the contribution of a JPO from the Government of Japan. This approach will continue in 2024 as UN Action actively reassess its fundraising strategy in this new environment. In addition, the Network will establish new fundraising mechanisms, such as accepting donations from the public, including concerned citizens and philanthropists, which it has not done previously.

Through a united and growing network working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, UN Action will continue to build and roll-out new areas of knowledge. In recognition of the illicit proliferation and widespread availability of small arms and light weapons directly fuelling incidents of sexual violence, the Network will expand its work on disarmament as means of CRSV prevention. It will also strengthen its reach in the area of economic empowerment as a form of both protection from CRSV and recovery for survivors who may face stigma and isolation. In addition, with the welcoming of the WFP to the Network, UN Action will solidify the conceptual and practical connections between food insecurity and CRSV to enhance resilience and strengthen protection from CSRV. Along the lines of holistic prevention, the Network will roll-out the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV in pilot countries, notably South Sudan.

With the increasing reality being faced of mission drawdowns and the need to ensure the continuity of the MARA and sustain protection and response measures for CRSV survivors and those at risk in the absence of peacekeeping operations, the Network has leveraged its knowledge and experience, for example, drawing from findings of the assessment it conducted in 2022 on the Operationalization of the MARA, and facilitating the sharing of lessons between UNCTs and UN agencies who have faced such situations with those in transition. This area of work is a pressing priority for the Network, and in 2024 UN Action will assess the feasibility of establishing a “Global MARA Support System”, which would support trend analysis within and across contexts

and years, support mission-based teams and their field Focal Points in data collection and verification, ensure data security, and enable collaboration with the OSRSG-SVC during reporting.

UN Action will also work through a progressively inclusive and intersectional lens as part of its survivor-centred approach to preventing and responding to CRSV. This will recognise that survivors are unique individuals. The Network's initiatives will seek to advocate for and to empower survivors by prioritising their needs, perspectives and wishes, and will pay special attention to intersecting inequalities, namely ethnicity, religion, migratory status, disability, age, political affiliation, sexual orientation and gender identity, and HIV status, among others. Through these shared tenets, UN Action will be able to ensure that survivors' rights are respected, that they are treated with dignity, and that their capacity to make informed decisions and to guide interventions to prevent future incidents of CRSV is embraced.

In 2024, as it reaches the final two years of its 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework, UN Action will finalise the results of the rigorous and independent evaluation it is currently conducting of the Network's shortfalls and successes since 2020. The evaluation involved a comprehensive desk review, focus groups and key informant interviews with 50 participants across UN Action's key stakeholder groups including the leadership of the Network (e.g. the Chair, and Heads of Entities), technical-level Focal Points from member entities, SWPAs, UNCTs, agencies implementing UN Action funded projects, donor Member States, civil society partners, and organisations either representing or working closely with survivors. Results will be outlined in a public report to be published in 2024 and will feed into the Network's strategic planning, re-orientation of focus and process and the concrete activities in its 2024 – 2025 Workplan.

As always, UN Action will focus on its clear strategic priorities, while responding to rapidly shifting situations of concern, ensuring creativity in the current challenging financial operating environment, guided by the SRSR-SVC's vision, the shared goals of its 25 Network members, Security Council resolutions relevant to CRSV, and above all, the needs of survivors themselves.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS

Overall, the Team of Experts' interventions in 2023 have demonstrated that significant strides can be made in the fight against CRSV with the necessary resources. However, the increasing requests from national counterparts for the TOE's expertise and support in investigating and prosecuting CRSV have exceeded its current capacity and funding level, underscoring the need for additional resources to meet this critical demand.

Going forward, the Team of Experts will continue to focus on (i) enhancing political will to promote accountability for CRSV at national, regional and international levels; (ii) enhancing the technical and operational capacity of national rule of law institutions and actors to address CRSV; and (iii) enhancing cooperation, coordination, coherence, and knowledge among the range of actors working to promote accountability for CRSV.

For additional information on the 2023 country priorities of the Team of Experts, please see the 2023 annual report of the Team of Experts.

# **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund**

Financial Report prepared  
by the Administrative Agent

May 2024

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation/Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

### **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 contributor to a Fund in a signed donor agreement 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.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed donor agreement.

### **Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization and Non-UN Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organizations.

### **Donor Agreement**

Standard Administrative Arrangement and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.

### **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 a 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 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. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the Steering Committee has approved the final narrative report.

### **Project Start Date**

Project/ Joint programme start date as per the programmatic document.

### **US Dollar Amount**

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

### **Transferred Funds**

Funds transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.

## INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the donor agreement signed with contributors/donors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. 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 stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>).

## 2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2023. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

## 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2023**, **18** contributors deposited US\$ **34,572,324** and US\$ **273,613** was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **34,845,937**.

Of this amount, US\$ **25,247,937** has been net funded to **13** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **17,141,510** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **345,723**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** as of 31 December 2023.

**Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2023	Total
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	20,290,578	14,281,746	34,572,324
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>20,290,578</b>	<b>14,281,746</b>	<b>34,572,324</b>
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	132,848	140,765	273,613
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>20,423,426</b>	<b>14,422,511</b>	<b>34,845,937</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	17,899,160	7,676,281	25,575,441
<b>Sub-Total Transfers</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>	<b>7,676,281</b>	<b>25,575,441</b>
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(327,505)	(327,505)
<b>Sub-Total Refunds</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(327,505)</b>	<b>(327,505)</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	202,906	142,817	345,723
Bank Charges	452	185	637
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>18,102,518</b>	<b>7,491,779</b>	<b>25,594,297</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2,320,908</b>	<b>6,930,732</b>	<b>9,251,640</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	4,233,601	2,320,908	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>2,320,908</b>	<b>9,251,640</b>	<b>9,251,640</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	17,899,160	7,348,777	25,247,937
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	10,407,067	6,734,443	17,141,510
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>7,492,094</b>	<b>614,333</b>	<b>8,106,427</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December 2023. The **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** is currently being financed by **18** contributors, as listed in the table below.

**Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Government of Belgium	1,420,495	1,420,495
Government of Canada	3,358,491	3,358,491
Government of Denmark	2,561,333	2,561,333
Government of Estonia	339,881	339,881
Government of Finland	348,390	348,390
Government of Germany	4,546,442	4,546,442
Government of Italy	96,889	96,889
Government of Japan	5,434,358	5,434,358
Government of Lithuania	85,779	85,779
Government of Luxembourg	33,647	33,647
Government of Netherlands	1,790,441	1,790,441
Government of Norway	5,559,009	5,559,009
Government of Switzerland	382,807	382,807
Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office)	802,586	802,586
Government of the United Kingdom (other)	4,474,083	4,474,083
Government of Turkey	2,552	2,552
Government of United Arab Emirates	51,043	51,043
Sida	3,284,099	3,284,099
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34,572,324</b>	<b>34,572,324</b>

### 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 Administrative Agent.

As of 31 December **2023**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **273,613**.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	132,848	140,765	273,613
<b>Total: Fund Interest Earned</b>	<b>132,848</b>	<b>140,765</b>	<b>273,613</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
<b>Total: Agency Interest Earned</b>	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>132,848</b>	<b>140,765</b>	<b>273,613</b>

### 4. Transfer of Funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2023**, the Administrative Agent has transferred US\$ **25,575,441** to **13** Participating Organizations (see list below).

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 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	474,007	-	474,007	707,901	(110,371)	597,531	1,181,908	(110,371)	1,071,537
OHCHR	2,776,793	-	2,776,793	291,975	-	291,975	3,068,767	-	3,068,767
OSRSG_SVC	7,233,371	-	7,233,371	1,959,505	-	1,959,505	9,192,876	-	9,192,876
UNDP	4,978,271	-	4,978,271	1,282,179	-	1,282,179	6,260,451	-	6,260,451
UNDPPO	1,348,854	-	1,348,854	633,932	-	633,932	1,982,786	-	1,982,786
UNDPFA	-	-	-	213,999	(213,999)	-	213,999	(213,999)	-

UNFPA	295,100	-	295,100	1,007,001	(3,135)	1,003,866	1,302,101	(3,135)	1,298,966
UNHCR	295,303	-	295,303	149,946	-	149,946	445,249	-	445,249
UNICEF	295,421	-	295,421	-	-	-	295,421	-	295,421
UNITAD	-	-	-	293,591	-	293,591	293,591	-	293,591
UNODC	202,041	-	202,041	383,909	-	383,909	585,949	-	585,949
UNWOMEN	-	-	-	568,239	-	568,239	568,239	-	568,239
WHO	-	-	-	184,105	-	184,105	184,105	-	184,105
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>	<b>7,676,281</b>	<b>(327,505)</b>	<b>7,348,777</b>	<b>25,575,441</b>	<b>(327,505)</b>	<b>25,247,937</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2023** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

### 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2023**, US\$ **7,348,777** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **6,734,443** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **25,247,937** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **17,141,510**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **67.89** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Cumulative	
IOM	1,992,828	1,071,537	395,827	440,748	836,574	78.07
OHCHR	3,068,767	3,068,767	1,167,487	1,076,071	2,243,558	73.11
OSRSG_SVC	9,462,624**	9,192,876	3,379,470	2,851,221	6,230,691	67.78
UNDP	6,464,361**	6,260,451	3,665,591	626,254	4,291,845	68.55
UNDPO	2,028,340	1,982,786	855,901	549,786	1,405,688	70.89

UNFPA	2,389,459	1,298,966	291,965	623,155	915,120	70.45
UNHCR	445,249	445,249	295,303	131,611	426,914	95.88
UNICEF	295,421	295,421	289,190	-	289,190	97.89
UNITAD	293,591	293,591	-	86,823	86,823	29.57
UNODC	1,187,082	585,949	66,333	133,164	199,497	34.05
UNWOMEN	1,555,696	568,239	-	62,315	62,315	10.97
WHO	773,718	184,105	-	153,295	153,295	83.26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29,957,135**</b>	<b>25,247,937</b>	<b>10,407,067</b>	<b>6,734,443</b>	<b>17,141,510</b>	<b>67.89</b>

\*The expenditures reported represent payments made against obligations made by PUNOs prior to the operational closure of projects.

\*\* Amount will be adjusted per budget correction for project 119442.

## 5.2 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 established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

**Table 5.2 Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	6,328,806	3,864,521	10,193,327	63.62
Supplies, commodities and materials	127,470	68,952	196,422	1.23
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	320,454	97,117	417,571	2.61
Contractual Services Expenses	650,095	678,741	1,328,836	8.29
Travel	676,945	507,707	1,184,651	7.39
Transfers and Grants	418,640	226,501	645,141	4.03
General Operating	1,204,822	852,481	2,057,303	12.84
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>9,727,231</b>	<b>6,296,020</b>	<b>16,023,251</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	679,836	438,423	1,118,259	6.98
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,407,067</b>	<b>6,734,443</b>	<b>17,141,510</b>	<b>-</b>

## 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 2023, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2023, US\$ **345,723** has been charged in Administrative Agent-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period US\$ **438,423** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **1,118,259** as of 31 December **2023**.

## 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 (<https://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed daily 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.

## ANNEX 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY THEME/OUTCOME

Annex 1 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Theme/Outcome by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization.

### Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Theme/Outcome

Theme/Outcome / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Team of Experts and RoL</b>							
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	Operationally Closed	500,000	500,000	454,951	90.99
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	On Going	1,605,026	1,605,026	1,511,305	94.16
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	On Going	1,690,335	1,690,335	1,354,754	80.15
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	5,019,302*	5,289,050	2,880,195	54.46
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	On Going	1,674,776*	1,930,763	1,336,410	69.22
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	On Going	2,028,340	1,982,786	1,405,688	70.89
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	On Going	1,115,395	1,115,395	757,672	67.93
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Ukraine	OHCHR	On Going	865,649	865,649	377,218	43.58
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law	UNDP	On Going	294,250	294,250	96,724	32.87
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacity	UNODC	On Going	202,041	202,041	199,497	98.74
00133846	Developing a Comprehensive Rep	IOM	On Going	110,370	110,371	110,371	100.00
00140018	Technical Assistance and Capacity	IOM	On Going	240,750	240,750	240,750	100.00
00140049	UNITAD -TOE expertise to assist	UNITAD	On Going	293,591	293,591	86,823	29.57
00140133	Support to national judicial a	UNDP	On Going	184,488	184,488	53,469	28.98
00140162	Support accountability CSV cri	UNDP	On Going	550,853	550,853	75,542	13.71
00140195	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	On Going	149,946	149,946	131,611	87.77
00140265	Strengthening Do No Harm	IOM	On Going	100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00
00140296	Global Programme against Trafficking	UNODC	On Going	179,241	179,241	-	-
<b>Team of Experts and RoL: Total</b>				<b>16,804,355*</b>	<b>17,284,536</b>	<b>11,172,983</b>	<b>64.64</b>

\* This budget will be removed from UN Action, and corrected (reference project 119442)

<b>UN Action</b>							
00119442**	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	539,496	-	-	-
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	3,903,826	3,903,826	3,350,495	85.83
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	UNWOMEN	On Going	203,883	203,883	47,268	23.18

00121092	CRSV_UNA2: Leveraging the stre	IOM	Financially Closed	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNFPA	On Going	295,100	291,965	291,965	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNHCR	On Going	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNICEF	On Going	295,421	295,421	289,190	97.89
00131519	CRSV_UNA_4_DRC OHCHR MONUSCO	OHCHR	On Going	512,782	512,782	511,586	99.77
00140098	CRSV response to the urgent ne	UNFPA	On Going	686,584	686,584	623,155	90.76
00140335	Strengthening national and com	IOM	On Going	1,178,070	256,779	21,816	8.50
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNDP	On Going	539,573	79,677	5,770	7.24
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNFPA	On Going	1,407,775	320,417	-	-
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNODC	On Going	805,800	204,668	-	-
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNWOMEN	On Going	1,351,813	364,356	15,047	4.13
00140335	Strengthening national and com	WHO	On Going	773,718	184,105	153,295	83.26
<b>UN Action: Total</b>				<b>13,152,780*</b>	<b>7,963,401</b>	<b>5,968,526</b>	<b>74.95</b>

\*\* The ERP system Quantum transition has resulted in some budgets not being fully reported. This will be corrected in future reporting periods. Project 119442t will be removed from UN Action.

<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>29,957,135*</b>	<b>25,247,937</b>	<b>17,141,510</b>	<b>67.89</b>
--------------------	--	--	--	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------

\*The ERP system Quantum transition has resulted in some budgets not being fully reported. This will be corrected in future reporting periods (reference project 119442)

## ANNEX 2. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Annex 2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Country by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization.

**Table Annex 2 Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country**

Country / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Central African Republic (the)</b>						
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	1,605,026	1,605,026	1,511,305	94.16
<b>Central African Republic (the): Total</b>			<b>1,605,026</b>	<b>1,605,026</b>	<b>1,511,305</b>	<b>94.16</b>
<b>Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)</b>						
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	500,000	500,000	454,951	90.99
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	1,115,395	1,115,395	757,672	67.93
<b>Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total</b>			<b>1,615,395</b>	<b>1,615,395</b>	<b>1,212,623</b>	<b>75.07</b>
<b>Global and Interregional</b>						
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	1,690,335	1,690,335	1,354,754	80.15
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	5,558,798*	5,289,050	2,880,195	54.46
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	1,674,776*	1,930,763	1,336,410	69.22
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	2,028,340	1,982,786	1,405,688	70.89
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	OSRSG_SVC	3,903,826	3,903,826	3,350,495	85.83
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	UNWOMEN	203,883	203,883	47,268	23.18
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNFPA	295,100	291,965	291,965	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNHCR	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNICEF	295,421	295,421	289,190	97.89
00131519	CRSV_UNA_4_DRC OHCHR MONUSCO	OHCHR	512,782	512,782	511,586	99.77
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law	UNDP	294,250	294,250	96,724	32.87
00133846	Developing a Comprehensive Rep	IOM	110,370	110,371	110,371	100.00
00140018	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	240,750	240,750	240,750	100.00
00140049	UNITAD -TOE expertise to assis	UNITAD	293,591	293,591	86,823	29.57
00140098	CRSV response to the urgent ne	UNFPA	686,584	686,584	623,155	90.76
00140133	Support to national judicial a	UNDP	184,488	184,488	53,469	28.98

00140335	Strengthening national and com	IOM	1,178,070	256,779	21,816	8.50
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNDP	539,573	79,677	5,770	7.24
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNFPA	1,407,775	320,417	-	-
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNODC	805,800	204,668	-	-
00140335	Strengthening national and com	UNWOMEN	1,351,813	364,356	15,047	4.13
00140335	Strengthening national and com	WHO	773,718	184,105	153,295	83.26
<b>Global and Interregional: Total</b>			<b>24,325,347*</b>	<b>19,616,148</b>	<b>13,170,075</b>	<b>67.14</b>

\*The ERP system Quantum transition has resulted in some budgets not being fully reported. This will be corrected in future reporting period (reference project 119442)

<b>Iraq</b>						
00140265	Strengthening Do No Harm	IOM	100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00
<b>Iraq: Total</b>			<b>100,002</b>	<b>100,002</b>	<b>100,002</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Nigeria</b>						
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacit	UNODC	202,041	202,041	199,497	98.74
<b>Nigeria: Total</b>			<b>202,041</b>	<b>202,041</b>	<b>199,497</b>	<b>98.74</b>

<b>Somalia</b>						
00121092	CRSV_UNA2: Leveraging the stre	IOM	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
<b>Somalia: Total</b>			<b>363,636</b>	<b>363,636</b>	<b>363,636</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Ukraine</b>						
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Uk	OHCHR	865,649	865,649	377,218	43.58
00140162	Support accountability CSV cri	UNDP	550,853	550,853	75,542	13.71
00140195	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	149,946	149,946	131,611	87.77
00140296	Global Programme against Traff	UNODC	179,241	179,241	-	-
<b>Ukraine: Total</b>			<b>1,745,689</b>	<b>1,745,689</b>	<b>584,371</b>	<b>33.48</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>29,957,135*</b>	<b>25,247,937</b>	<b>17,141,510</b>	<b>67.89</b>
--------------------	--	--	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------

\*The ERP system Quantum transition has resulted in some budgets not being fully reported. This will be corrected in future reporting periods.

## ANNEX

### GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRSV-MPTF

Following the creation of UN Action in 2007, and through the advocacy and concerted efforts of Network members, in 2009, Security Council resolution 1888 established the role of the SRSG-SVC to provide strategic and coherent leadership on the CRSV mandate. The resolution also created the TOE and the position of WPAs in peacekeeping operations to support the SRSG-SVC's initiatives, including technical support to Member States, and to catalyse the implementation of Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict (SVC). While integrating this newly created structure, UN Action, through the UN Action MPTF, operationalised key components, including critical funding from 2009 to 2010 for the programmatic operations of the TOE, and in 2010 supporting the start-up of the Office of the SRSG-SVC. As the two operational arms of the CRSV mandate, UN Action and the TOE work in coordination, resourced entirely through voluntary contributions to the Fund<sup>3</sup>.

Relaunched in 2020 as the CRSV-MPTF, the new Fund aims to increase coherence, bring attention to critical gaps and underfinanced priorities, consolidate and coordinate efforts to reduce fragmentation, and ensure impact at the country level across the UN system with regard to the CRSV agenda.

Under the CRSV-MPTF, two Windows were established – one for UN Action and the other for the TOE. Each Window has its oversight and decision-making body and is guided by the strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC. The decision-making process for the use of funds is outlined in relevant governance documents.

The UN Action Steering Committee, chaired by the SRSG-SVC, provides oversight and strategic advice. The MPTF Office of UNDP serves as the Administrative Agent using the pass-through fund management modality.

#### ***The UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF:***

Through the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, all 25 UN entities who are members of the UN Action Network are eligible to receive funding from the CRSV-MPTF. If the funding situation allows, projects that fit under the UN Action Strategic Framework and the Network's Funding Strategy may be granted funds based on a call for proposals issued on a biannual (twice-yearly) basis.

To take resource allocation decisions for the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, the UN Action Network established a Resource Management Committee (RMC), a sub-committee of UN Action Focal Points. The RMC comprises five UN Action Focal Points, one of whom serves as the Chairperson, nominated every year by the broader group of UN Action Focal Points and endorsed by the SRSG-SVC. Resource allocation decisions are made by the RMC based on its

---

<sup>3</sup> UN Action's work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of Member States, including the Governments of Bahrain, Belgium, Estonia, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden, with funds directed to UN Action entities to support specific UN Action deliverables.

Operational Guidance and the UN Action Network Funding Strategy. In 2023, the RMC comprised UN Women (as Chair), UNODC, DPO, OCHA and IOM.

The UN Action Secretariat manages the technical and operational functioning of the CRSV-MPTF, including support to the SRSG-SVC, the UN Action Steering Committee and the RMC in matters related to funding through, and fundraising for the CRSV-MPTF. It also supports the PUNOs submitting proposals for consideration through vetting of projects, grant administration, reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

***Governance of UN Action:***

*The UN Action Network Steering Committee*

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. As per the TORs, the Steering Committee serves as a high-level forum for discussing and coordinating substantive policy and operational matters regarding CRSV, with a view to taking consensus-based decisions on concerted courses of action.

*The UN Action Network Focal Points*

UN Action Focal Points serve as the main technical representatives for entities in the UN Action Network and serve as the liaison between the entity, including its country offices/missions, and UN Action, to ensure two-way communication, knowledge sharing and coordinated action.

*The UN Action Secretariat*

The UN Action Secretariat, located in the Office of the SRSG-SVC, coordinates and convenes the UN Action Network at the working-level, and provides technical and administrative support. It supports the preparation of the annual Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV, frames advocacy messages for UN Action and the SRSG-SVC, supports and engages in joint missions of situations of concern, conducts training, briefings and outreach activities, and develops strategic partnerships with a broad range of actors. The Secretariat also facilitates UN Action's strategic planning, monitors the implementation of agreed upon deliverables in line with UN Action's Strategic Framework and Workplan, and evaluates and reports on the impact of UN Action's activities.

***The Team of Experts Window of the CRSV-MPTF:***

Through the Team of Experts Window of the CRSV-MPTF, the TOE mobilises resources for the implementation of activities under its joint programmes as well as country-specific projects. These resources are then transferred to the co-lead entities of the TOE following consultation with the Advisory Group. The TOE then reports on its engagements through its annual report as well as project specific reports.

***Governance of Team of Experts:***

The Team of Experts functions under a "co-lead entity" structure that currently includes members from DPO; OHCHR; the Office of the SRSG-SVC and UNDP. This approach allows the Team of Experts to leverage the comparative advantage of each co-lead entity to ensure coherence, maximise impact, and feed its experiences back to the co-lead entities to strengthen their respective rule of law programmes.

The Team operates under the strategic leadership of the SRSB-SVC, pursuant to operative paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) and is guided in its work by an Advisory Group comprised of one designated senior representative per co-lead entity (DPO, OHCHR, Office of the SRSB-SVC and UNDP) at P-5 level or above. The Advisory Group, inter alia, provides programmatic guidance and oversight in the management and delivery of the joint programme to ensure targeted results, coherence, and impact over time; supports resource mobilisation; promotes and facilitates collaborative working relationships between the Team of Experts and the co-lead entities; and ensures visibility of the Team of Experts through strategic communication and public information efforts.

The Team is led by a Team Leader who reports to the SRSB-SVC, and currently comprises experts from DPO, OHCHR, the Office of the SRSB-SVC and UNDP, who each report to both the Team Leader and their respective entities. This structure facilitates enhanced communication and greater coherence by ensuring that efforts being undertaken by the Team of Experts complement and inform the work of respective co-lead entities to address CRSV.

## UN ACTION

UN Action brings together the collective experience and institutional capacity of the UN system, and since inception in 2007 has filled critical knowledge gaps, generated policy, guidance, and training materials to inform evidence-based prevention and response to CRSV at the global and country-level. UN Action funds these efforts through the CRSV-MPTF, which (including activities funded through its predecessor, the [UN Action MPTF](#)), has supported 58 projects across 22 conflict-affected countries since 2008, as well as regional and global-level initiatives. These projects have fostered collaboration across UN entities and catalysed innovative initiatives and programming in CRSV. Notably, the UN Action Network is the only UN system-wide initiative that leads advocacy, knowledge-building, resource mobilisation and joint programming to prevent and respond to CRSV.

UN Action was created in 2007 in response to the “[Call 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 UN, as well as from women’s rights 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.

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 all relevant Security Council resolutions, notably [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), [1960 \(2010\)](#), [2106 \(2013\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#) and [2467 \(2019\)](#), the Council specifically highlights UN Action as *the* critical interagency coordination forum to address CRSV.

In line with the relevant Security Council resolutions mentioned above, UN Action seeks to synergise efforts of humanitarian, human rights, development, political, peacekeeping, and security actors to address CRSV – reinforcing good practices, strengthening coordination, and avoiding duplication of efforts. To achieve this synergy of action, UN Action harnesses the

comparative strengths of each UN entity for a force-multiplier effect, recognising that sexual violence requires a broad-based, multisectoral response.

UN Action works through a network of Focal Points from each member entity and is governed by a Steering Committee consisting of UN Principals from each of the 25 entities. The Security Council appointed the SRSG-SVC to provide strategic guidance as the Chair to the Network; this work supported by a Secretariat, located in the Office of the SRSG-SVC.

Further, UN Action is the primary consultation forum for the [annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#). The Report serves not only as a public record of this crime, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field of CRSV prevention and response forward. Annually, the Report brings new trends and patterns on CRSV to light, and additionally, serves as an information base and reference tool for strategic advocacy and enhanced operational response.

Subsequent annual Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council have detailed critical dimensions and emerging challenges for addressing CRSV. Most recently, these include addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children born of wartime rape and their mothers, the use of sexual violence to pursue strategies and tactics of terrorism, sexual slavery and conflict-driven human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, sexual slavery and forced marriage, as well as the need for enhanced justice and accountability, including reparations for survivors of CRSV. In 2019, the Security Council enshrined these new areas into resolution 2467, thereby providing strategic direction on essential elements that need to be considered in a survivor-centred approach to addressing CRSV. Further, the Security Council, under Operative Paragraph 34 in the same resolution, encouraged UN Action to *revise and continue development of innovative operational tools and guidance* in these new areas.

Shortly after the issuance of Security Council resolution 2467, UN Action developed its new [Strategic Framework \(2020 – 2025\)](#), focusing particularly on a comprehensive and survivor-centred approach to CRSV, with a renewed emphasis on prevention of CRSV, including addressing its structural root causes.

The overarching goal of UN Action is that CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met, and accountability of perpetrators is enhanced.

## UN ACTION'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The UN Action Network developed its [2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework](#) in 2020, through an intensive and iterative process that led to the delineation of a new Goal, Theory of Change four main Outcome Areas and a General Outcome related to overall coordination and advocacy, as well as specific activities, which were further detailed in its 2020 – 2021 and 2022 - 2023 Workplans.

The overarching goal of UN Action is that *CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met, and accountability of perpetrators is enhanced*.

The five attending Outcomes are:

- **General Outcome related to Overall Coordination of the UN Action Network:** UN agencies cooperate and share information to reinforce coordination and coherence and improve the system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV;
- **Outcome 1 related to Prevention, Protection and Support to Survivors:** Survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented and mitigated;
- **Outcome 2 related to Capacity Building and Strategic Engagement:** Duty-bearers and decision-makers 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;
- **Outcome 3 related to Knowledge Building and the development of Policies, Guidance and Tools:** UN Action member entities contribute to advancing the implementation of the CRSV/WPS agenda in a way that is informed by relevant guidance, policies, and tools on addressing CRSV and its root causes;
- **Outcome 4 related to Data Collection, Management, Monitoring, Analysis and Harmonisation:** Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns, supports evidence-based high-level advocacy, enhances engagement with, and pressure on, parties to conflict, and informs impactful, survivor-centred solutions.

UN Action also developed targets with linked indicators for each of these Outcome areas. As living tools, UN Action’s overall Governance Documents, Strategic Framework and Workplan are regularly reviewed and updated in consultation with decision-makers and key stakeholders, including country counterparts.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS

The Team of Experts was created by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. Subsequent Security Council resolutions, including 2106 (2013); 2331 (2009); [2447 \(2018\)](#); and 2467 (2019) have reinforced the mandate of the Team of Experts – the only dedicated Security Council mandated mechanism to provide this type of support on a global basis – and further elaborated the causes and consequences of CRSV and its linkages with other crimes including terrorism, trafficking and transnational organized crime; and brought greater focus to the needs of victims and the importance of justice to respond to and prevent CRSV. The Team of Experts is based at the UN Headquarters in New York, works under the overall strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC, and deploys regularly to some of the world’s most challenging contexts. It provides a “One UN” response to Member States needs through a “co-lead entity” structure that currently includes experts from DPO; OHCHR; the Office of the SRSG-SVC and the UNDP. This approach allows the Team of Experts to leverage the comparative advantage of each co-lead entity to ensure coherence, maximise impact and feed its experiences back to the co-lead entities to strengthen their respective rule of law programmes. The co-lead entities also participate in an Advisory Group which meets regularly to guide and enhance the impact of the Team. The Team of Experts regularly engages with UN partners through inter-agency coordination arrangements, most notably the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) and UN Action. The Team operates under five-year Joint Programme that builds upon the experiences and lessons learned by the Team while supporting national authorities in strengthening the rule of law over the past decade. While there has been some progress at the normative level, sexual violence, like other

serious international crimes continue to be a common feature of armed conflict across the world and perpetrators are rarely brought to justice. Demand among Member States for assistance remains high, often surpassing the Team of Experts' ability to respond given financial and human capacity constraints. From the outset, the Team of Experts has been funded entirely through voluntary contributions for all staffing, programmatic and operational costs, and considerable effort is dedicated to ensuring that adequate resources are mobilised to meet current commitments and fulfil the Team's obligations under its Security Council mandate.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS' JOINT PROGRAMME

Since its establishment in 2011, the Team of Experts has operated under three successive joint programmes (2012-2014, 2015-2019, and 2020-2024), which have provided the operational and programmatic framework upon which the Team has undertaken its work. The Team's current joint programme (2020-2024), which was developed in 2019 through an intensive and iterative process with the co-lead entities and Member State partners, is guided by the principles of national ownership, leadership and responsibility, victim-sensitive and human rights-based approaches, and a refined theory of change. The theory of change is based on the premise that strong political will; improved technical and operational capacity of national rule of law institutions and actors; and enhanced cooperation, coordination, coherence, and knowledge among actors will enable effective, victim sensitive criminal proceedings for CRSV in line with international standards, resulting in increased accountability for such crimes and ultimately contribute to long-term peace, security and development.

First, the lack of political will to promote accountability for CRSV at the national, regional and international levels undermines accountability efforts by preventing the adoption and implementation of internationally compliant laws, policies, and procedures; impeding criminal proceedings; maintaining discriminatory gender norms and gender-based discrimination and stereotypes that may negatively impact and stigmatize victims of CRSV; and limiting resources for rule of law institutions and actors.

Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) mandates the Team of Experts to work "with the consent of the host government [...] to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law." Through engagement with Member States; international, regional, and national mechanisms and bodies, including the Security Council; NGOs; CSOs and others, the Team of Experts seeks to generate political will to promote accountability for CRSV and ensure consistent political advocacy around accountability efforts. The Team of Experts also utilises opportunities provided by the SRSG-SVC's formal agreements with Member States in the form of joint communiqués and frameworks of cooperation, the Security Council's country-specific mandates for UN peace operations, and the Secretary-General's country and thematic reports to highlight the need for justice and accountability.

Next, the lack of technical and operational capacity of national rule of law institutions and actors to address accountability for CRSV limits the geographical presence and professionalism of justice authorities and other actors, leading to accountability processes which are not compliant with international standards, further undermining confidence in the justice system and contributing to continued instability and conflict.

Finally, the lack of cooperation, coordination, coherence, and knowledge among the range of actors (governments, CSOs, NGOs, United Nations, etc.) working to promote accountability for CRSV limits information sharing, creates unrealistic expectations, contributes to fragmentation, reduces available resources, and undermines efforts to deliver justice in an integrated, coherent and sustainable manner in line with international standards.

In line with its theory of change, the Team of Experts seeks to achieve the following outcome and outputs:

- **Outcome:** Greater accountability for CRSV through prompt, effective and victim sensitive criminal proceedings carried out in line with international standards.
- **Output 1:** Political will to promote accountability for CRSV at country, regional and international levels enhanced.
- **Output 2:** Technical and operational capacity of national rule of law institutions and actors to address accountability for CRSV enhanced.
- **Output 3:** Cooperation, coordination, coherence and knowledge among the range of actors (governments, CSOs, NGOs, United Nations, etc.) working to promote accountability for CRSV enhanced.

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

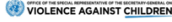
	CTED - United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate		UNDGC - United Nations Department of Global Communications
	DPPA - Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs		UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
	DPO - Department of Peace Operations		UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
	ILO - International Labour Organization		UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
	IOM - International Organization for Migration		UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
	ITC - International Trade Centre		UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
	OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		UNOCT - United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
	OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		UNODA - United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
	OSAPG - Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide		UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
	OSGEY - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth		UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



OSRSG-CAAC - Office of the  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General for  
Children and Armed Conflict



WFP - World Food Program



OSRSG-VAC - Office of the  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General on Violence  
Against Children



WHO - World Health  
Organization



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations  
Programme on HIV/AIDS

## DONORS



Belgium



Luxembourg



Canada



Netherlands



Denmark



Norway



Estonia



Switzerland



Finland



Swedish International  
Development Cooperation



Germany



United Kingdom



Italy



Turkey



Japan



United Arab Emirates



Lithuania