



CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
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| CAR | Central African Republic |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women |
| CMR | Clinical Management of Rape |
| 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 |
| EPEPVS | Police spéciale de Protection de l’Enfant et de Prevention des Violences Sexuelles |
| EUI | European University Institute |
| FARC-EP | Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo |
| FoCs | Frameworks of Cooperation |
| GBV | Gender-based violence |
| GBVIMS | Gender-based Violence Information Management System |
| GFP | Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ISIL | Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant |
| ITC | International Trade Centre |
| JCs | Joint Communiqués |
| MARA | Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support |
| MINUSMA | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali |
| MoPH | Ministry of Public Health |
| 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 |
| 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 |

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| OSRSG-CAAC | United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict |
| 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 |
| PUNOs | Participating UN Organizations |
| R-ARCSS | Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan |
| RMC | Resource Management Committee |
| SCC | Special Criminal Court |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SPLA-IO | Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition |
| SRN | Stop Rape Now |
| 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 |
| SSPDF | South Sudan People's Defence Forces |
| SVC | Sexual Violence in Conflict |
| SWPA | Senior Women Protection Adviser |
| ToC | Theory of Change |
| TOE | UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict |
| TORs | Terms of Reference |
| UAE | United Arab Emirates |
| UMIRR | Joint Rapid Response and Prevention Unit for Sexual Violence against Women and Children/ Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants |
| 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 |
| UNAMID | United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |

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| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| 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 |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WPA | Women's Protection Adviser |
| WPS | Women, Peace and Security |

INTRODUCTION

This second 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 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) 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 civil society in preventing and responding to CRSV, galvanised by resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#). The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)-specific outcomes which will be detailed in a further section of this Report.

This Report provides information on key achievements undertaken through the CRSV-MPTF in 2021. This includes initiatives implemented by the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network ([UN Action or the Network](#)), which is a network of 21 UN entities¹, united by the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. It details work undertaken by the Network in 2021, as relates to deliverables specified in [UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2020 – 2025](#), and its attending 2020-2021 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 2021, as relates to deliverables specified in the TOE's Joint Programme 2020-2024. This Report provides financial information for the period of 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021.

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



¹ CTED, DPPA, DPO, IOM, ITC, OCHA, OHCHR, OSRSG-CAAC, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNODA, UN Women, WHO, OSAPG, OSG's Youth Envoy, OSRSG-VAC, UNOCT.

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 2021, the UN Action Network and the UN system more broadly, were once again confronted by unprecedented challenges due to the continued COVID-19 pandemic and its far-reaching implications for the implementation of the CRSV agenda. As outlined in the 2021 annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence, increased militarisation, reduced civic space, and the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons fuelled widespread and systematic CRSV, despite the ongoing global pandemic. Recourse to military interventions rather than diplomatic settlements and political solutions provoked displacement on a massive scale and exposed civilians to heightened levels of sexual violence. In particular, women peacebuilders and human rights defenders were directly targeted, including through sexual violence and harassment as a form of reprisal, in order to exclude them from public and political life. Activists and advocates working to highlight the plight and rights of survivors of CRSV, and to support their access to justice and services, were also subjected to reprisals and intimidation. Sexual violence further impeded women's livelihood activities, against the backdrop of economic shocks and poverty driven by protracted conflict and pandemic-related restrictions. These trends and patterns emerged at a time when the global public health crisis had already diminished humanitarian reach and access and had diverted resources away from lifesaving GBV services, deeply impacting survivors, in particular displaced women and girls. Throughout 2021, military spending outpaced investment in pandemic-related healthcare in fragile and conflict-affected communities. These intersecting humanitarian, security and political crises exacerbated the root causes of CRSV, including militarisation, arms proliferation, impunity and institutional collapse, structural gender-based inequality, and harmful social norms. The Report further noted that protection is the bedrock for women's full, equal and meaningful participation in political, social and economic processes, which is in turn critical to ending and preventing the recurrence of CRSV.

Nevertheless, having rapidly adapted to remote working arrangements and tested new virtual tools in 2020 at the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021, the Network coordinated at all levels, from convening its Steering Committee meetings, to technical-level working groups of Focal Points, strategic retreats and public events. In doing so, and conducting these critical meetings entirely virtually, the Network exemplified how innovative online tools and creative modalities for engagement can lead to higher productivity.

UN ACTION NETWORK GROWTH

The Network continued to expand over the past year, from 19 to 21 UN entities. In 2021, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and Security Council Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) joined UN Action to contribute to several critical areas of the CRSV agenda, including the economic empowerment and livelihoods support of survivors of CRSV, and on the nexus of sexual violence, conflict and terrorism respectively.

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 [published nine statements](#), individually and collectively, on current and emerging situations of concern and commemorations for CRSV progress: two on Ethiopia, and one each on Myanmar, Sudan, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Iraq, and Guinea.

RESOURCING AND VISIBILITY CHALLENGES

Recognising that the COVID-19 pandemic stymied efforts to raise funds for the CRSV-MPTF on a larger scale, UN Action redoubled its focus on the development of an Advocacy Strategy and Fundraising Strategy (the Strategies) in order to counter such challenges. The Strategies, which run parallel to UN Action's Strategic Framework until 2025, laid out the Network's goal of raising \$100 million by 2026. UN Action's Advocacy Strategy provides a framework with components such as fundraising, communications and social mobilisation, including the reinvigoration of the SRN campaign to be launched in 2022. In implementing the Advocacy Strategy, the Network will be able to engage with the wider public and attract a broader range of individuals and institutions to support the CRSV mandate. The Fundraising Strategy calls for stronger engagement with traditional donors, as well as non-traditional partners such as the private sector and foundations. As such, the Network will be prioritising resource mobilisation and fundraising for the CRSV-MPTF moving forward.

UN Action also wrapped up its 2020 – 2021 Workplan and in December 2021, the Network held a virtual technical-level strategic planning retreat to take stock of the Network's key achievements, challenges, and plan for the coming two years, finalising its 2022 – 2023 Workplan shortly thereafter.

RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2021

INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

With its now 21 members, UN Action has steadily grown its reach and capacity. The growth of the Network also saw the strengthening of the UN Action Secretariat, with the recruitment of a Programme Officer (serving as Deputy UN Action Coordinator and supporting knowledge management and learning), alongside the existing capacities of the UN Action Coordinator (coordinating the UN Action Secretariat), a Grants Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Officer (supporting project proposal review, project monitoring and reporting processes), and an Administrative Assistant. The Secretariat continued to benefit from the support of a Junior Professional Officer sponsored 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 and WHO provided experts in protection and prevention and the health dimensions (particularly Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)) of CRSV respectively. The contribution of these significant human resources not only bolsters expertise in priority areas for the CRSV agenda but also demonstrates these 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 Senior Women's Protection Advisers and Women's Protection Advisers (S/WPAs), 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), Frameworks of Cooperation (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. S/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 convene 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 incorporated as a standing item in the monthly Focal Points meetings, if the space allowed for such a discussion.

| Month | Country | Discussion Focus | Entity's Support |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| January | Central African Republic (CAR) | Focal Points were briefed by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) on the status of the implementation of the JC, which provided an entry-point for engagement with non-state actors as well as governmental leaders. | OHCHR shared that it is working with the TOE on the implementation of a dedicated project on justice and accountability in the CAR. IOM shared that it is also working with the TOE in the CAR, as well as on the nexus between trafficking and CRSV. |

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| February | Somalia | The SWPA in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) briefed Focal Points on the progress of the JC implementation, noting that an assessment of the JC was conducted that focused on the establishment of one-stop centres and justice for survivors. | OSRSG-VAC noted that it had a meeting with the Somalia Resident Coordinator to discuss child marriages in the region. |
| | Ethiopia | An Emergency Focal Points meeting was called to share information on the current situation in the Tigray region of Ethiopia and to discuss coordination of UN action and response, including ethical information gathering related to CRSV, coordinated funding for gender-based violence (GBV) services and capacity building, and support for justice and accountability for survivors. | |
| | Sudan (Darfur) | The SWPA and WPA in the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) briefed Focal Points on how their entities can support UNAMID as it hands over CRSV-related activities, such as the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement (the MARA) Working Group, to the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) and other UN mechanisms. | |
| March | Mali | The SWPA in United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and representative from UNFPA Mali briefed Focal Points about the status of the Joint Communiqué and its Action Plan, noting that progress had been stalled due to political turbulence, including a coup d'état, and Covid-19. | OCHA highlighted that it has prioritised humanitarian financing and fundraising in the Sahel region, including in Mali, with a particular focus on the need for services. DPO expressed that its mission in Mali has human resource capacity for the implementation of the Joint Communiqué and enquired with the SWPA if MINUSMA could receive support. |
| April | Iraq | The SWPA in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) and a representative from IOM Iraq briefed Focal Points on the implementation of the JC, including progress on the Yazidi Survivors Law, which provides reparations to | UNHCR shared that it had a large-scale civil documentation programme that covered the largest IDP camp in Iraq. The programme included some low visibility work with the |

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| | | CRSV survivors and legally recognises the magnitude of CRSV as a crime. | Yazidi community to reunify children born of CRSV but was largely unsuccessful due to political sensitivities. |
| June | Libya | A Human Rights Officer from the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) provided Focal Points with an update on the rising use of CRSV in Libya, particularly in detention centres, and the establishment of the MARA technical-level Working Group. | UN Women explained that it has been supporting colleagues in Libya with the MARA and has deployed a SGBV investigator, gender and child rights advisor, and translator to OHCHR for a fact-finding mission. UNODC explained that one of its ongoing projects on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Libya works on the criminal justice angle as an entry point to CRSV work. |
| July | South Sudan | The SWPA in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) briefed Focal Points on the continuous concern of CRSV committed by all parties to the conflict, especially in Western Equatoria, in addition to the economic crisis occurring in South Sudan. | UNFPA shared that it leads the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster in South Sudan and is establishing a One-Stop Centre in Bentiu, while continuing operations in another One-Stop Centre in Malakal. |
| October | Myanmar | A Humanitarian Response Specialist in Myanmar gave Focal Points an overview of the CRSV situation in Myanmar, noting that the Government refused to sign a joint action plan and that reports of CRSV increased after the February 2021 coup d'état. Myanmar currently has no SWPA. | OSRSG-CAAC shared that it continues to monitor and report violence against children in Myanmar. DPPA noted that there is a Special Political Mission that covers Myanmar and is working to deploy more resources to the field. |

In December, the Network held a virtual technical-level strategic planning retreat, attended by all Focal Points, to take stock of the Network's key achievements, challenges, and lessons learned;

review the implementation of the 2020-2021 workplan; and recalibrate for a new context, new members, and new thematic areas to inform the development of the next two-year workplan (2022-2023). The retreat was also an opportunity for Focal Points to re-connect and strategise how to optimise coordination and cohesion in the service of survivors of CRSV.

INITIATIVES RELATED TO PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS

Given UN Action's renewed prioritization and focus on areas outlined in resolution 2467 (2019) and in keeping with best-practices on funding, the Resource Management Committee (RMC) refined the Network's approach to grant-making by setting clear criteria for the kinds of initiatives the Network would support through a newly developed Funding Strategy. The Funding Strategy's central focus is to ensure that all supported actions are meaningful to survivors with a focus on survivors' empowerment. Amongst other key criteria, the Strategy ensures that all projects funded 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.

However, due to the continued funding short-fall within the CRSV-MPTF, UN Action was only able to support two projects in 2021.

UN Action's Somalia-based Project

Running between April 2020 and March 2021, the Somalia-based project, *Leveraging the strength of women in Somalia to mitigate conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and prevent violent extremism (CRSV UNA02)*, implemented by IOM and UNSOM, supported the rehabilitation and reintegration of approximately 230 women who were formerly associated with violent extremist groups, many of whom are survivors of CRSV. The project used culturally grounded approaches to assist women recover from trauma and provided economic empowerment support to ultimately ensure that the women became active contributors to sustainable peacebuilding in their societies.

Survivors received individualised services, such as medical support, referrals, and specialised counselling. They also received dignity kits specifically designed for survivors of GBV, which included traditional Somali clothing (e.g. dresses (diric), shawls (garbosaar), headscarves (shalmad)), sanitary items, personal anti-bacterial cleaning items, and household products such as water buckets and mosquito nets.

Continuing with project adjustments related to the COVID-19 pandemic initiated in 2020, activities included COVID-19 preventative health trainings, provision of Personal Protective Equipment, and hybrid in-person and virtual capacity development trainings for national counterparts. This resulted in few delays and, in fact, enhanced opportunities to test new ways of conducting capacity building and provided an avenue through which public health messages could be integrated into GBV programming (and vice-versa).

IOM and UNSOM reported, that by using survivor-centred psychosocial approaches, they created opportunities for women to explore their identities, establish a sense of belonging within their communities, and build trust with other women. For the first time, survivors were able to share their stories and open up about their traumatic experiences in a space for healing. Therapeutic activities included arts and poetry-based expression and sports and the process of healing helped the women to build their confidence and increase trust and empathy. For example, in a pot breaking activity, the participants worked in pairs, where one of the women was blindfolded and the other guided her to break the hanging pot, which contained a gift. The activity stimulated discussions about trusting someone else to be a guide when one's eyes are blindfolded, as well as about the responsibility carried by the person who guides the blindfolded one. One of the women said: *“From this exercise, I learnt that a blind person can succeed in life if they get a trusted guardian and the support that they need. Trust is something important in order to reach your goals”*.

Survivors also participated in basic education, business development and livelihood skills training to enable them to rebuild their lives, tailored to adapt to each woman's unique needs and goals. For example, some of the women chose to pool their money and start a collaborative business, including starting a small cooperative in goat-keeping and livestock trade. In 2021, realising the varied interests of the women involved in the project, through its civil society organisations' (CSOs) partners, IOM kickstarted new livelihood activities in industrial tailoring and permagardening. In the industrial tailoring class, women produced both canvas and leather handbags of their own designs. Women were also trained on how to plant a nursery following permaculture techniques as a food security measure, resulting in the establishment of a number of new plant nurseries. CSOs were supported in this by permagardening experts who provided weekly remote lectures, helped to navigate challenges that arose during implementation of the demonstration plots, and provided one-on-one support. Across all indicators related to economic wellbeing, the project reported success. For example, in one project location, women's ability to access loans rose by 93%, and 96% of women reported that they were satisfied with their economic status (compared to 35% at the beginning of the project). In another location, at the start of the project only 24% of women had access to a reliable source of income, compared to 92% reporting a reliable income source at the end of the project.

The programme also contributed to reconciliation efforts within communities by promoting economic and personal resilience, social integration, and community engagement, which marked an important step towards empowering the women to become active members of their community and contribute to peacebuilding processes.

Amina's Story

Amina is one of the women who took the brave and risky decision to leave the violent extremist group. She arrived at the centre seeking a better life for herself and her family.*

At the centre, for a first time in a decade, she found someone who listens to her, who she can tell about her burdens in a try to make sense of what has happened to her. "She listens to me without interruption, without judgement. I can cry and it is okay. She even makes me laugh sometimes with her light-hearted sense of humour. For moments, sometimes, I forget about the problems I have," Amina explains about her conversations with her social worker.

*At the rehabilitation centre, Amina is supported emotionally and has access to economic opportunities. She is able to study, to learn how to read and write. Now, Amina is a mother who is able to pay for her children's education and help them with homework (*name changed).*

To ensure sustainability and continuity, over the course of the project the partners conducted **45** trainings for relevant government staff, women-led CSOs, and IOM rehabilitation centres' staff, on gender-responsive and survivor-centred assistance and support to women formerly associated with Al-Shabaab who are survivors of GBV, including CRSV. The trainings included: GBV technical guidance; case management; monitoring and evaluation (M&E); basic counselling skills; psychological first aid; clinical management of rape and how to work with GBV and CRSV survivors; skills and knowledge on trauma informed care and self-care; religious counselling for partners and staff; and online social cohesion sessions informed by [IOM's Community-Based MHPPSS Manual](#). The project engaged with female government focal points to address ongoing developments, including any challenges in the programme, and provided training and capacity building for government counterparts, including by supporting government policy development through the production of rehabilitation and reintegration programme standard operating procedures (SOPs). These SOPs will serve as an implementation guide for the Government of Somalia at federal and regional levels to effectively continue the programmes in the future.

The SRSB-SVC, highlights that "*the UN-Action Network, through its CRSV-MPTF can transform survivors' lives. The results are tangible and visible. In my last visit to Somalia, I gained first-hand knowledge of the immense protection challenges faced by survivors, particularly in displacement settings. My dialogue with the national authorities was frank and constructive; they did not deny or downplay the gravity of the crimes of sexual violence. Such acknowledgement is critical as no problem in human history has ever been resolved through silence and denial.*"

UN Action's Middle East Region Project

A second project, running between June 2021 and July 2022, is being jointly implemented by UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA, in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. The project ***Equipping gender-based violence response services to meet the needs of women and girls within the COVID-19 outbreak (CRSV UNA03)***. The project recognises that the COVID-19 outbreak – and accompanying isolation policies – has led to increased risk of CRSV, while simultaneously creating a unique set of challenges for survivors' access to essential life-saving services. The project therefore supports existing CRSV prevention and response services in their adaptation to the context-specific human security challenges of COVID-19. The project strengthens the quality

and accessibility of life-saving psychosocial and health services for survivors and those at-risk, while building the capacity of service providers to ensure quality support and use innovative technological solutions to safely manage, analyse, and share data on incidents of violence.

During 2021, in Lebanon, project partners increased the capacity of the implementing partners to provide case management and psychosocial support services to a larger segment of persons of concern. Services were provided both remotely and in-person based on the preferences of survivors. Prevention and response services were provided in safe spaces for survivors and people at risk including psychosocial support through a case management approach and referrals to specialised health, legal aid and shelter services. Women and adolescent girls also had the opportunity to participate in self-defense training. Through partnerships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the project also reached the northern region of Lebanon bordering Syria, where a high percentage of Lebanon's refugee population resides. To fight the existing stigma around sexual violence, and CRSV in particular, the partners are conducting awareness-raising activities among the women and girls accessing services, and within the communities residing in the region. A series of empowerment activities are organized within the safe space (including life skills training sessions) to strengthen networks among women and girls and to create an enabling and safe environment for survivors who would like to seek specialized services. Since the beginning of the project, 400 women and girls have been reached through services, outreach and awareness-raising activities.

In Jordan, the partners worked to improve the quality of GBV Case Management. Training sessions covered specialized topics, such as responding to male survivors of sexual violence, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI, and migrant workers who are survivors of GBV. Other topics covered in specialized sessions related to responding to the specific mental health needs of survivors including how to conduct a suicide assessment, as well as supervision and self-care of GBV case workers for supervisors and case managers alike. The case managers have seen different forms of GBV, including CRSV, that were perpetrated by actors in Syria or in the survivors' countries of origin. In most cases, refugees reported on incidents of GBV and CRSV once they trusted the services being provided. The case management initiative included monthly coaching sessions, covering topics such as case management of sexual violence, with attention on different categories of perpetrators and particular stigma associated. In addition, the Gender-based Violence Information Management System+ (GBVIMS+) focal points from each participating organisation were supported to fulfil the assessment requirements to determine readiness for the rollout of the GBVIMS+.

In preparation for the rollout, a training was held in October 2021, with expected access to the GBVIMS+ by the beginning of 2022. In addition, the partners continued to support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in their implementation of the Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) strategy, which includes the selection of priority health facilities for the delivery of CMR services. The partners worked closely with the MoPH in identifying the capacity building needs of the selected facilities, and will further support targeted capacity building initiatives in the second quarter of 2022. A training session on the needs of CRSV survivors will be integrated in the overall training on CMR for health service providers. The procurement of post-exposure prophylaxis kits to assist survivors of rape, is currently under discussion with the MoPH, *to identify the gaps and the specific needs of targeted health facilities. Finally, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, on 19th June, project partners collaborated with*

local organisations to conduct an activity with the participation of twelve adolescent girls and young women from the Zaatari Camp to speak out about CRSV through art. The activity included two sessions: on the first day, partners facilitated an awareness-raising session on forms of GBV and CRSV and their impact on women and girls specifically, but also on the society as a whole. The girls shared their reflections on the topic and indicated what they view as the most prevalent forms of violence and discrimination against girls in the Zaatari Camp, including denials of education, high rates of child marriage, and withholding dowries and inheritances from married women and girls.

Maha* (name changed), a 15-year-old Syrian adolescent girl from the Zaatari Camp highlighted: *“This has been decreased a bit because of the different community awareness raising efforts by different organizations in the camp; especially on gender-based violence topics. Now, the majority understands its meaning and the different services provided on that regard.”*

Girls also highlighted their own roles in standing up against all forms of violence against girls in the camp. Girls found the term “conflict-related sexual violence” new to them, especially when its different forms were highlighted to them, such as rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation and others. During the discussion on CRSV, Rasha* (name changed), aged 16, expressed, *“I can’t imagine the feeling of a girl who has been subjected to any form of CRSV.”*

In Iraq, project partners completed an interagency capacity assessment for the rollout of the Primero/GBVIMS+. Based on this assessment, the partners will define an action plan which will structure, rationalise, and reinforce the efficiency of the initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of the GBV service providers – with special attention paid to the local organisations – to better respond to the needs of the survivors, including survivors of CRSV.

UN Action’s Knowledge Building

During UN Action’s Strategic Retreat in early 2020, the Network identified that there is currently no common approach or methodology within UN Action for conducting joint gaps assessments on the prevention and response to CRSV in countries of concern. Thus, one of the activities set out in the UN Action 2020 -2021 Workplan was to develop such an approach. The objectives of developing the approach for, and then conducting gap assessments, are multiple, but would allow for a better understanding of which CRSV prevention and response commitments are being upheld, which ones are not, and to what extent. In practical terms, this would furnish UN Action with the necessary information to plan for and support comprehensive gap-filling initiatives in countries of concern. UN Action, with the SWPA and their team in the CAR, developed a methodology for conducting this exercise and drafted a comprehensive desk review of the gaps identified, as well as priority areas for response. The methodology will be piloted through an in-person joint mission with UN Action Focal Points in 2022. It is anticipated that the outputs of this exercise will be:

1. A piloted approach for conducting a gaps assessment in a country of concern, for use by UN Action Network entities, and as a reference tool for the UN Action Network and wider audience to conduct similar exercises in other countries of concern.

2. The production and dissemination of an Outcome Document and an Action Plan for the UN Action Network in the CAR, based on the gaps identified and needs prioritised during the gaps assessment exercise.
3. The development and implementation of joint comprehensive programmes by UN Action Network entities to address the needs identified.

The prevention of CRSV has been foremost in the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict's (SRSG-SVC's) agenda. The human cost, particularly to women and girls, that might have been avoided through effective measures of prevention, compelled the SRSG-SVC to request UN Action to develop a comprehensive guidance document on prevention: the Framework on the Prevention of CRSV. A thematic working group led by UNHCR was established in May 2021 for this undertaking. The work has advanced, now having gone through multiple rounds of consultation and technical input by member entities, based on their respective mandates and expertise. The Framework will have a strong emphasis on addressing root causes and justice and accountability. Ultimately, it will be 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 road map to foster stronger prevention efforts, accompanied by commensurate programmatic components in support of these efforts. In 2022, this project will enter its final phase and will be launched on 19 June 2022, commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict.

UN Action frames all of 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 control and direction by survivors, and promotes their safety, well-being, and recovery in a manner that deliberately centres around 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 2021, a thematic working group led by OSRSG-VAC developed an outline for a guidance document titled, 'Advancing Principles of a Survivor-Centred Approach to the Prevention and Response of CRSV' and began collecting 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*; these case studies will inform the guidance document, which will be finalized in 2022.

UN Action is also increasing its focus on the conceptualisation and response to CRSV committed in the context of terrorism and violent extremism. Under the leadership of UNODC and the TOE, and with expertise from key members with a mandate in this area, the Network is more effectively collaborating to prevent and address the use of sexual violence in the context of terrorism and violent extremism. The Network has, in anticipation of mounting a coordinated response, planned a series of exercises for 2022, including expert-led discussions and webinars to better understand the challenges and good practices in judicial response, and in tailoring support and services for survivors of CRSV committed in the context of terrorism and violent extremism.

INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2021, the Team of Experts continued to directly engage in conflict-affected settings to address accountability for CRSV.

In **CAR** the Team of Experts provided technical advice, mentoring and material support to the Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants (UMIRR), the investigative unit of the Special criminal Court (better known under the French acronym USPJ), including by supporting a field mission of the UMIRR near the city of Kaga Bandoro in October 2021, as well as to prosecutors and judges of the ordinary courts. The Team of Experts also provided support for judicial authorities including through a joint workshop with the Ministry of Justice, UNDP, and MINUSCA to discuss the persisting practice of re-qualifying criminal acts (e.g., incidents of rape) as misdemeanors or minor offences by judicial authorities.

In **Colombia** the Team of Experts contributed to the finalization and launch of a digest on International Standards for the Prosecution and Adjudication of Conflict-related Sexual Violence to further inform and support the judicial response to CRSV by the transitional and ordinary justice systems.

In **Côte d'Ivoire** the Team of Experts' continued advocacy for the consolidation of institutional and operationalisation responses to CRSV resulted in the Office of the SRSB-SVC's support to documentation of tools, trainings, and awareness raising campaigns that contributed to no new cases of sexual violence in the past three years.

In Democratic Republic of Congo (**DRC**), the Team of Experts provided technical advice, mentoring and material support to the Special Police for the Protection of Children and the Prevention of Sexual Violence (Police spéciale de Protection de l'Enfant et de Prévention des Violences Sexuelles, acronym EPEPVS). The Team carried out an assessment of the judicial response to CRSV in DRC to assess and reflect on the progress made and the challenges remaining for law enforcement and the national jurisdictions to investigate and prosecute CRSV in line with international standards and best practices, while promoting a victim-centred approach. The Team of Experts also organised a workshop in Kinshasa to identify and reflect on the lessons learned and best practices from the "Sheka" case, one of the most emblematic cases of CRSV perpetrated in the DRC, to inform the judicial response in other prioritised cases of CRSV.

In **Guinea**, the Team of Experts continued to raise national, regional, and international awareness on the need for accountability for the 28 September 2009 events. This engagement resulted in renewed public commitments, including by the transitional authorities following the 5 September 2021 military coup, to hold trials without further delay, and the resumption of the meetings by the Steering Committee tasked with overseeing the preparations of the trials. The Team of Experts also continued to work with the new Minister of Justice and other members of the Steering Committee towards the elaboration of draft guidelines to operationalise the trials for the crimes of 28 September 2009.

In **Iraq**, the Team continued advising the Government of Iraq on legislative reform measures that resulted in March 2021 with the enactment of the Yazidi Survivors Law by the Iraqi Council of Representatives to ensure beneficiaries of inter alia sexual violence committed by Daesh against Yazidis, Turkmen Shi'a, Christians, and Shaback communities are eligible for compensation, residential plots of land, public employment, and rehabilitative measures for survivors. The Team of Experts also continued to work with Iraqi authorities and through partners including IOM and UNAMI on the ground on the bylaws, which were adopted in autumn of 2021. The Team's

technical advice was to ensure as far as possible that individuals can access the assistance offered in the law in safe and secure environments within Iraq, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and abroad/online.

In **Libya**, the Team of Experts organized consultations with a series of partners and stakeholders regarding the challenges, opportunities, and priorities for the UN in helping Libyan authorities enhance accountability for CRSV crimes, which helped to inform the strategic assessment mission of United Nations Support Mission in Libya UNSMIL. In collaboration with UNSMIL, the Team of Experts provided support to legislative initiatives that seek to improve accountability for CRSV crimes.

In **Mali**, the Team of Experts, in close collaboration with the MINUSMA Justice and Corrections Section, finalized and shared with national authorities a joint assessment report analysing the national judicial response to CRSV committed in the context of the 2012-2013 crisis, and identifying specific recommendations to ensure the conclusion of the cases.

In **Myanmar**, the Team of Experts continued to monitor the situation and sought internationally opportunities to support accountability efforts given the coup d'état in February 2021.

In **Nigeria**, the Team of Experts developed and delivered tailored training sessions on accountability for CRSV to strengthen the expertise of the Serious Crimes Response Team on the investigation and prosecution of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Team of Experts participated in delivering a specialized training for journalists reporting on serious international crimes committed in Nigeria.

In **Somalia**, the Team continued to advocate for the withdrawal of the draft bill on Sexual Intercourse Related Crimes (2020) and the reintroduction and adoption of the Sexual Offenses Bill (2018), which had been drafted with the support of government ministries, civil society, and reflected the input of religious leaders. As a result of these efforts and the advocacy of the international community, the draft bill on Sexual Intercourse Related Crimes (2020) has not moved forward.

In **South Sudan**, in line with the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan, the Team of Experts supported the finalisation, adoption and launch in 2021 by the Republic of South Sudan Joint Defense Board of the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan merging the action plans of the SSPDF and the SPLA-IO on CRSV and resulting in the prioritization of activities and requests for strategic support. The Team of Experts also successfully advocated for the inclusion of a benchmark regarding the effective implementation of the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan in UN Security Council resolution 2577 (2021), which renewed the South Sudan sanctions regime until 31 May 2022.

In **Sudan**, the Team of Experts continued to support the advocacy efforts of the SRSG-SVC to move forward discussions with the Government of Sudan on the implementation of the Framework of Cooperation of the Republic of the Sudan and the United Nations on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict, signed on 10 March 2020. The Team of Experts also supported UN led discussions on designing tailored support to the creation of the Special Court of Darfur Crimes as stipulated in the Juba Peace Agreement.

In 2021, the Team of Experts also continued to advance on various thematic engagements, notably in the areas of policing where it has continued to enhance the national capacities to investigate CRSV crimes; transitional justice and reparations where the Team provided technical advice to the Presidency and the Ministry of Human Rights in DRC to inform the establishment of a reparations fund for victims of international crimes, including victims of CRSV; transnational crimes where it focused on the judicial response to the transnational crimes of CRSV committed in the context of terrorism and trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual violence and/or exploitation, when committed in situations of conflict. This work included a mapping of the legal and judicial response provided to CRSV committed in the context of terrorism in key situations, identifying gaps, opportunities and specific recommendations that should allow the relevant actors –Member States, national, regional, and international organisations– to address it.

During the reporting period, the Team of Experts also continued its work on knowledge building, including the organization of the final three webinars of the Digital Dialogue Series. The Series brought together dozens of contributing authors to the Special Issue of the Journal of International Criminal Justice, academics, experts, and practitioners to have critical discussions on challenges affecting the provision of survivor-sensitive justice for CRSV.² The last three Dialogues allowed leading experts to exchange on the justice response to CRSV crimes associated with the slave trade, slavery, and trafficking; on the normative, legal, and operational response to providing reparations; as well as on how justice systems address, or fail to address, gender in their institutional structures, processes, and jurisprudence. The Digital Dialogue Series brought together more than 4,200 viewers across the globe and has formed the basis for a community of practice.

The Team also provided technical expertise to the Office of the SRSG-SVCs [Model Legislative Provisions and Guidance on the Investigation and Prosecution of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#), which was released in English on 19 June 2021 on the International Day for the Elimination of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. The Model Legislative Provisions provide a tool for survivor-sensitive legal reform on CRSV as a serious international crime, based on international law precedents and comparative precedents from numerous national jurisdictions. The Team also contributed to the sexual violence aspects of the IPU/UNOCT/UNCCT/UNODC Model Legislative Provisions for Victims of Terrorism in compliance with resolution 2331 (2016) of the Security Council. The Model Legislative Provisions for Victims of Terrorism will be released in early 2022.

Finally, in September 2021, in collaboration with UNODC and the School of Transnational Governance of the European University Institute (EUI) the Team co-hosted the first course on Gender Dimensions and Women’s Rights in Terrorism. The course was attended by 20 mid-career professionals namely from Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC; OSCE; MINUSMA; UNODC; Nigeria National Judicial Institute; UN Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity; UN Sanctions Committees; and Myanmar Independent Investigation Mechanism. The course explored the role of gender in terrorism and counter-terrorism; the role of women and men in terrorist groups and the impact terrorism has on victims with a highly significant gender dimension. The Team focused specifically on the relation between CRSV and terrorism, criminal patterns, and existing rule of law responses

² The recordings of each session can be accessed [here](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwtZuW_WzXHqt56ULnyhy_MKB72eIgUya):
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwtZuW_WzXHqt56ULnyhy_MKB72eIgUya.

For additional information on the country specific and thematic topics referenced above, please see the 2021 annual report of the Team of Experts.

INITIATIVES RELATED TO INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT

UN Action's advocacy efforts, including its social media engagements, have also grown significantly in the last year. Illustrative of the Network's growth on digital platforms, in 2021, [UN Action's Twitter](#) gained **378 new followers** and garnered **260.6K impressions**. The website (www.stoprapenow.org) has continued to be a critical resource for Network members, partners and colleagues working on CRSV and WPS more generally, and the public. This year, UN Action also published its [inaugural bi-annual newsletter](#) in August 2021; and its second issue will be released in January 2022, 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.

In the same vein, through a wide consultation process with stakeholders in the Network and those outside of it, such as survivors' networks, UN Action developed an Advocacy Strategy and a Fundraising Strategy, which articulated the strategic direction needed for the Network to reach its newly identified goal of raising \$100 million USD by 2026. The Advocacy Strategy was devised with several objectives in mind: to amplify survivors' voices; to create political support and engagements to address CRSV and its root causes; to mobilise resources for comprehensive, coordinated, localised, and survivor-centred CRSV prevention and response; to engage with influencers at all levels; and to increase awareness and visibility of UN Action. The Advocacy Strategy provides the framework for the implementation of a powerful and holistic campaign approach, consisting of interlinked and jointly reinforced components to address specific audiences and opportunities. These components are: strategic advocacy, communication, social mobilisation, and resource mobilisation. The Advocacy Strategy outlines the Network's advocacy outcomes and 'asks', details the various stakeholder groups with whom the Network should engage in order to achieve its goals and in the revitalisation of the Stop Rape Now (SRN) campaign. The Fundraising Strategy and its associated Workplan were developed in line with the Advocacy Strategy, to articulate how the Network can go beyond short-term fundraising to catalyse longer-term and exponential growth, and to form innovative partnerships with a larger-cross-section of donors.

A planned in-person donor convening, scheduled for 2020, but delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was re-imagined as a [virtual Donor Roundtable](#) and held on 16th September as the first step in reinvigorating the political will to financially support the work of UN Action and the CRSV-MPTF. With 22 Member States in attendance, including past, current, and potential donors, the interactive virtual event resulted in expressions of political commitments to the CRSV mandate and raised awareness of UN Action's initiatives and impact. High-level representatives from the governments of Sweden, Norway, and Japan shared 'donors' perspectives' on the key role that UN Action plays in progressing the CRSV mandate and innovative ways to support UN Action. The

Donor Roundtable also included presentations on two of UN Action’s catalytic joint projects, providing life-saving and life-changing support to survivors, in Iraq and Somalia, by the SWPA in Iraq and the implementing officer of the project in Somalia. A number of other Member States present also expressed their commitment to UN Action and the CRSV mandate.

In 2021, UN Action also began initiating new strategic partnerships and private sector engagement to respond to the identified need for dedicated human and financial resources commensurate with the scale of the challenge of eradicating sexual violence in conflict. In November 2021, the SRSG-SVC, as the Chair of the UN Action Network, along with the Network’s Coordinator, travelled to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and attended the Dubai Exposition (Dubai Expo 2020). There, the two engaged with Emirati Government officials, notably the Minister of State for International Cooperation, the Dubai Police, and the General Women’s Union. Their conversations led to the donation of sewing machines to support livelihood activities for survivors of CRSV in South Sudan.

In line with the Secretary-General’s “[Our Common Agenda](#)” recommendation to boost partnerships with the private sector, the trip to the UAE provided UN Action with a platform to hold discussions with potential private sector partners to expand its circle of allies for the CRSV mandate. For example, the SRSG-SVC and the Coordinator met with a company who provides staffing solutions for humanitarian and development projects. Following this meeting, a strategic partnership was forged to explore further opportunities to second WPAs to UN peace missions and other conflict-affected countries, such as Somalia, Afghanistan, and Yemen. Following their return from the mission, the SRSG and the Coordinator look forward to continuing private sector engagement in 2022, including through a planned mission to other States in the Middle East region and a fundraising event for the private sector, philanthropies and foundations.

The SRSG-SVC published ten press statements in 2021 on various priority issues for the Network and the TOE:

| Statements on Situations of Concern | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| Ethiopia | 21 January 2021 | The SRSG-SVC urged all parties waging war in the Tigray region of Ethiopia to commit to a zero-tolerance policy for crimes of CRSV, allow for an independent inquiry into allegations of CRSV and other allegations, and cease hostilities immediately. |
| Myanmar | 25 June 2021 | The SRSG-SVC expressed grave concern over reports of CRSV in detention settings in Myanmar after the 1 February 2021 coup that saw a rise in human rights violations against civilians and commended women’s rights organisations at the frontline providing services and support to victims. |
| Ethiopia | 7 December 2021 | The SRSG-SVC urged the Government of Ethiopia to promptly sign onto a FoC with the UN to prevent and respond to CRSV and urged the Government to implement the recommendations of the UN and Ethiopian Human Rights Commission joint investigation report. |
| Sudan | 21 December 2021 | The SRSG-SVC expressed grave concern over alleged acts of sexual violence against women and girls during the 19 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| | | December 2021 demonstrations in Sudan and called for restraint and accountability for those responsible. |
| Joint Statements | | |
| SRSG-CAAC, Virginia Gamba, SRSG-SVC, Pramila Patten, and SRSG-VAC, Najat Maalla M'jid | 31 March 2021 | The three Special Representatives collectively expressed alarm at escalating violence against civilians, including CRSV towards women and children, in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, and called for an increase of protection and assistance to the vulnerable population in need. |
| EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, and UN SRSG-SVC, Pramila Patten | 18 June 2021 | On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, the joint statement condemned the use and threat of CRSV and urged state and non-state parties to adopt specific commitments to address CRSV. |
| SRSG-CAAC, Virginia Gamba, and SRSG-SVC, Pramila Patten | 5 August 2021 | Following two reports of the UN Secretary-General, the joint statement expressed grave concern over rising levels of CRSV in Somalia and called on the Government of Somalia to expedite the implementation of protection commitments, particularly towards women and girls. |
| Other Press Statements | | |
| South Sudan | 11 February 2021 | The SRSG-SVC welcomed the announcement by the Government of South Sudan to establish traditional justice institutions of the African Union Hybrid Court to address CRSV and other grave violations of human rights and called for the adoption of a survivor-centred approach. |
| Iraq | 4 March 2021 | The SRSG-SVC welcomed the Iraqi Yazidi Survivors' Law, adopted on 1 March 2021, that provided survivors of CRSV with measures of reparations, rehabilitation, and reintegration, and called for its swift and full implementation to benefit survivors of CRSV perpetrated by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). |
| Guinea | 28 September 2021 | The SRSG-SVC urged justice and accountability for the 28 September 2009 events in Guinea to be at the heart of political transition on the 12th anniversary of the massacre in Guinea Conakry, where at least 109 women and girls were subjected to sexual violence. |

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 Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. 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 2021, as per usual practise, Focal Points worked with the OSRSG-SVC and country counterparts to bring timely and quality data into the report. The UN Action Steering Committee also met in March 2022 to review and endorse the 13th annual Report.

Report of the Secretary General on Women and girls who become pregnant as a result of sexual violence in conflict and children born of sexual violence in conflict

UN Action participated intensively through a technical advisory group, which also acted as a consultation forum, for the Security Council mandated [special 2021 report](#) on the specific needs of women and girls who become pregnant as a result of conflict-related sexual violence and of the children born of such violence, as well as the connected, distinct, and sometimes life-threatening risks and harms they face in conflict-affected settings. The Report outlines the hardships experienced by survivors and children born of conflict-related rape, and brings into focus the full range of corrosive political, security and socioeconomic ramifications of these crimes. It calls for the condemnation of all acts of sexual violence in conflict and for greater support for survivors and for children born of rape, with greater efforts to be made to ensure their rights are upheld and perpetrators are brought to justice.

Data Collection, Management, Monitoring, Analysis and Harmonisation

In 2021 UN Action worked extensively on an assessment of the operationalisation of the Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Arrangements (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. The data presented in the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, which is debated before the Security Council and is the only historical record of this crime, primarily comes (80%) from information gathered from the MARA. With this in-depth and investigative assessment to be concluding in the first quarter of 2022, the Network will be equipped to conduct a much-needed update of the Provisional Guidance Note on Resolution 1960 (2010). It is a priority for the Network to work collectively to optimise the MARA where it currently exists; this assessment will also help the Network to plan the rollout of the MARA in emerging and shifting conflict contexts such as the Ukraine, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Myanmar, as well as a regional approach in the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel.

MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

UN Action

As in previous years, UN Action continued to face severe shortfalls in funding, resulting in the ability to support only two projects, implemented in Somalia, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. The projects, however, demonstrate the immense positive changes that can be brought to the lives of CRSV survivors when the UN acts together, and in consort with civil society partners, to achieve the shared goal of ending CRSV and supporting survivors to recover, reclaim their dignity and achieve economic independence.

Through a united and dedicated network membership, in 2021, UN Action demonstrated its strength and necessity, not only adapting to the virtual ways of working but also exemplifying how innovative online tools and creative modalities for engagement can lead to productivity.

With the finalisation of the Advocacy and Fundraising Strategies, UN Action's main priority going forward is resource mobilisation for the CRSV-MPTF to reach the goal of raising US\$100 million by 2026. To support this ambition, the Network will revitalise the Stop Rape Now campaign in order to raise awareness and engage traditional and non-traditional stakeholders, in the service of survivors of CRSV.

To complement these fundraising activities, and to mobilise political will and financial resources for the CRSV-MPTF, the SRSG-SVC will also be embarking on a tour of the Middle East in early 2022. This tour will help UN Action launch strategic partnerships with Member States and private sector companies. In addition, UN Action will host a private sector roundtable in mid-2022.

Further, following the technical-level Strategic Retreat in December 2021, UN Action will finalise its new Workplan 2022-2023. This workplan will include the completion and rollout of knowledge products to fill existing gaps and to inform the implementation of the CRSV mandate and support to survivor-centred projects.

With the addition of its newest member, the ITC, UN Action will ramp up initiatives related to livelihoods and the economic empowerment of survivors.

On the occasion of the International Day of the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict 2022, UN Action will launch the Framework on the Prevention of CRSV, which will serve to translate the concept of CRSV prevention as an international norm, into a practical reality that can be implemented at the national level. The Framework will also galvanise UN Action's work on early-warning systems for CRSV prevention.

The Network will also finalise the assessment of the operationalisation of the MARA and related monitoring and analysis mechanisms, which will lead to the update of the Provisional Guidance Note on Resolution 1960 (2010) *as well as* the optimisation of the MARA where it currently exists.

To further bolster the implementation of programmes and initiatives on CRSV and amplify learning, following the momentum of Security Council resolution 2467 (2019), UN Action will also be finalising a lessons-oriented brief on what it means to take a survivor-centred approach in the context of CRSV.

The Network will also pilot new modalities of engagement with those working on CRSV, gender, and related subjects, including the UN, its partners, and Member States, through 'brownbag' webinars on thematic issues. The first series will focus on the nexus of CRSV and violent extremism/terrorism, led by a thematic working group Chaired by UNODC and the TOE.

The Network's strategy is thus to focus on ensuring that political agreements are translated into tangible actions at the country-level that improve survivors' lives through expanded access to comprehensive, life-saving, multi-sectoral services, including quality medical and psychosocial services, sexual and reproductive health and rights, rehabilitation, livelihood support, enhanced accountability through judicial reforms, and support for reparations-related processes. The Network will place an emphasis on economic empowerment and livelihood support of survivors of CRSV to ensure that survivors achieve a life of personal and economic independence.

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 empower survivors by

prioritising their unique needs, perspectives and wishes, and will pay special attention to intersecting inequalities, namely ethnicity, religion, migratory status, disabilities, age, political affiliation, sexual orientation and gender identity, and HIV status, among others. 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, as outlined in the 2021 annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.

As always, UN Action will focus on its clear strategic priorities, while responding to rapidly shifting situations of concern, guided by the SRSG-SVC's vision, Security Council resolutions relevant to CRSV, and the needs of survivors of CRSV.

Team of Experts

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, a significant and detrimental impact on all aspects of the rule of law response including accountability for CRSV. This includes limitations on the availability and capacity to receive and process reports on incidents of sexual violence by law enforcement and judicial authorities. Additionally, relevant investigative work, pre-trial hearings and trials have been limited causing delays in justice, undermining the confidence of survivors in judicial systems, and emboldening perpetrators.

Despite the many challenges of the reporting period, the Team of Experts was able to ensure business continuity and achieve significant progress in meeting the support needs of survivors and Member States by utilizing a variety of approaches, including strengthened partnerships, field-based experts and communications technologies to continue to collaborate with colleagues and partners both at headquarters and field levels.

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 2022 country priorities of the Team of Experts, please see the 2021 annual report of the Team of Experts.

FINANCIAL REPORTING OF THE CRSV-MPTF

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 Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 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://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>).

2021 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 **2021**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

1. SOURCES AND USE OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2021**, **15** contributors deposited US\$ **16,219,694** and US\$ **95,042** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **16,314,736**.

Of this amount, US\$ **11,918,605** has been net funded to **8** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 5,454,562 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **162,197**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** as of 31 December 2021.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

| | Annual 2020 | Annual 2021 | Cumulative |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sources of Funds | | | |
| Contributions from donors | 8,712,413 | 4,504,373 | 16,219,694 |
| Sub-total Contributions | 8,712,413 | 4,504,373 | 16,219,694 |
| Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income | 34,810 | 22,632 | 95,042 |
| Total: Sources of Funds | 8,747,223 | 4,527,005 | 16,314,736 |
| Use of Funds | | | |
| Transfers to Participating Organizations | 6,345,090 | 5,573,515 | 11,918,605 |
| Net Funded Amount | 6,345,090 | 5,573,515 | 11,918,605 |
| Administrative Agent Fees | 87,124 | 45,044 | 162,197 |
| Bank Charges | 98 | 178 | 333 |
| Total: Uses of Funds | 6,432,313 | 5,618,737 | 12,081,136 |
| Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent | 2,314,911 | (1,091,731) | 4,233,601 |
| Opening Fund balance (1 January) | 3,010,421 | 5,325,332 | |
| Closing Fund balance (31 December) | 5,325,332 | 4,233,601 | 4,233,601 |
| Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost) | 6,345,090 | 5,573,515 | 11,918,605 |
| Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost) | 2,484,872 | 2,969,690 | 5,454,562 |
| Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations | 3,860,218 | 2,603,825 | 6,464,043 |

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2021**.

The **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** is currently being financed by **15** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2021** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2021**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

| Contributors | Total Commitments | Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020 Deposits | Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 Deposits | Total Deposits |
|--|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Government of Belgium | 928,333 | 364,851 | 563,482 | 928,333 |
| Government of Denmark | 1,894,491 | 490,915 | - | 490,915 |
| Government of Estonia | 205,373 | 205,373 | - | 205,373 |
| Government of Finland | 235,557 | 235,557 | - | 235,557 |
| Government of Germany | 709,610 | 121,091 | 588,519 | 709,610 |
| Government of Italy | 76,398 | 27,548 | 48,850 | 76,398 |
| Government of Japan | 4,007,396 | 3,112,624 | 894,772 | 4,007,396 |
| Government of Luxembourg | 33,647 | - | 33,647 | 33,647 |
| Government of Netherlands | 693,176 | 693,176 | - | 693,176 |
| Government of Norway | 1,122,231 | 274,219 | 848,012 | 1,122,231 |
| Sida | 2,806,574 | 2,806,574 | - | 2,806,574 |
| Government of Switzerland | 382,807 | - | 382,807 | 382,807 |
| Government of Turkey | 2,552 | 2,552 | - | 2,552 |
| Government of United Arab Emirates | 51,043 | - | 51,043 | 51,043 |
| Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 4,474,083 | 3,380,841 | 1,093,242 | 4,474,083 |
| Grand Total | 17,623,269 | 11,715,321 | 4,504,373 | 16,219,694 |

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA. As of 31 December **2021**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **95,042**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **nil**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **95,042**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

| Interest Earned | Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020 | Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Administrative Agent | | | |
| Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income | 72,410 | 22,632 | 95,042 |
| Total: Fund Earned Interest | 72,410 | 22,632 | 95,042 |
| Participating Organization | | | |
| Total: Agency earned interest | | | |
| Grand Total | 72,410 | 22,632 | 95,042 |

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2021**, the AA has transferred US\$ **11,918,605** to **8** 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 as of 31-Dec-2020 | | | Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Transfers | Refunds | Net Funded | Transfers | Refunds | Net Funded | Transfers | Refunds | Net Funded |
| IOM | 363,636 | 00 | 363,636 | | | | 363,636 | 00 | 363,636 |
| OHCHR | 605,330 | 00 | 605,330 | 443,756 | 00 | 443,756 | 1,049,086 | 00 | 1,049,086 |
| OSRSG_SVC | 1,815,133 | 00 | 1,815,133 | 3,214,377 | 00 | 3,214,377 | 5,029,511 | 00 | 5,029,511 |
| UNDP | 2,680,650 | 00 | 2,680,650 | 755,183 | 00 | 755,183 | 3,435,834 | 00 | 3,435,834 |
| UNDPO | 880,340 | 00 | 880,340 | 274,375 | 00 | 274,375 | 1,154,715 | 00 | 1,154,715 |
| UNFPA | | | | 295,100 | 00 | 295,100 | 295,100 | 00 | 295,100 |
| UNHCR | | | | 295,303 | 00 | 295,303 | 295,303 | 00 | 295,303 |
| UNICEF | | | | 295,421 | 00 | 295,421 | 295,421 | 00 | 295,421 |
| Grand Total | 6,345,090 | 00 | 6,345,090 | 5,573,515 | 00 | 5,573,515 | 11,918,605 | 00 | 11,918,605 |

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 **2021** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

5.1 Expenditure Reported by Participating Organization

In **2021**, US\$ **5,573,515** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **2,969,690** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **11,918,605** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **5,454,562**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **45.77** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

| Participating Organization | Approved Amount | Net Funded Amount | Expenditure | | | Delivery Rate % |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Prior Years | Current Year | Cumulative | |
| | | | as of 31-Dec-2020 | Jan-Dec-2021 | | |
| IOM | 363,636 | 363,636 | 167,417 | 196,219 | 363,636 | 100.00 |
| OHCHR | 1,049,086 | 1,049,086 | 345,884 | 340,517 | 686,401 | 65.43 |
| OSRSG_SVC | 5,029,511 | 5,029,511 | 545,894 | 890,033 | 1,435,927 | 28.55 |
| UNDP | 3,435,834 | 3,435,834 | 1,200,162 | 1,079,478 | 2,279,640 | 66.35 |
| UNDPO | 1,154,717 | 1,154,715 | 225,515 | 230,320 | 455,835 | 39.48 |
| UNFPA | 295,100 | 295,100 | | 17,833 | 17,833 | 6.04 |
| UNHCR | 295,303 | 295,303 | | 215,291 | 215,291 | 72.90 |
| UNICEF | 295,421 | 295,421 | | 00 | 00 | 0.00 |
| Grand Total | 11,918,607 | 11,918,605 | 2,484,872 | 2,969,690 | 5,454,562 | 45.77 |

5.2. Expenditures 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 (UNSDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

| Category | Expenditures | | | Percentage of Total Programme Cost |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020 | Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 | Total | |
| Staff & Personnel Cost | 1,693,330 | 1,853,124 | 3,546,455 | 69.56 |
| Supplies, commodities and materials | 61,811 | 36,734 | 98,545 | 1.93 |
| Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation | 107,928 | 64,475 | 172,404 | 3.38 |
| Contractual Services Expenses | 52,049 | 127,872 | 179,921 | 3.53 |
| Travel | (8,047) | 170,799 | 162,751 | 3.19 |
| Transfers and Grants | 71,630 | 264,881 | 336,511 | 6.60 |
| General Operating | 343,601 | 258,273 | 601,874 | 11.81 |
| Programme Costs Total | 2,322,302 | 2,776,158 | 5,098,461 | 100.00 |
| ¹ Indirect Support Costs Total | 162,570 | 193,532 | 356,102 | 6.98 |
| Grand Total | 2,484,872 | 2,969,690 | 5,454,562 | |

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

6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2021, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **45,044** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2021**, US\$ **162,197** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **193,532** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **356,102** as of 31 December **2021**.

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 in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

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

EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

Expenditure by Project within Window

| Window/ Project No. and Project Title | Participating Organization | Project Status | Total Approved Amount | Net Funded Amount | Total Expenditure | Delivery Rate % | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Team of Experts and RoL | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1,403,866 | 1,403,866 | 908,890 | 64.74 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | OHCHR | On Going | 1,049,086 | 1,049,086 | 686,401 | 65.43 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | OSRSG_SVC | On Going | 2,920,969 | 2,920,969 | 321,864 | 11.02 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | UNDP | On Going | 1,077,423 | 1,077,423 | 594,276 | 55.16 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | UNDPO | On Going | 1,154,717 | 1,154,715 | 455,835 | 39.48 |
| 00125158 | JP DRC Justice Reform | UNDP | On Going | 454,545 | 454,545 | 321,523 | 70.74 |
| Team of Experts and RoL: Total | | | | 8,560,605 | 8,560,603 | 3,743,740 | 43.73 |
| UN Action | | | | | | | |
| 00119677 | CRSV_UNA_1 | OSRSG_SVC | On Going | 2,108,542 | 2,108,542 | 1,114,062 | 52.84 |
| 00121092 | CRSV_UNA2: Leveraging the stre | IOM | On Going | 363,636 | 363,636 | 363,636 | 100.00 |
| 00127031 | CRSV_UNA_03_MENA | UNFPA | On Going | 295,100 | 295,100 | 17,833 | 6.04 |
| 00127031 | CRSV_UNA_03_MENA | UNHCR | On Going | 295,303 | 295,303 | 215,291 | 72.90 |
| 00127031 | CRSV_UNA_03_MENA | UNICEF | On Going | 295,421 | 295,421 | 00 | 0.00 |
| UN Action: Total | | | | 3,358,002 | 3,358,002 | 1,710,822 | 50.95 |
| Grand Total | | | | 11,918,607 | 11,918,605 | 5,454,562 | 45.77 |

EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country

| Country / Project No. and Project Title | Participating Organization | Total Approved Amount | Net Funded Amount | Total Expenditure | Delivery Rate % | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Central African Republic (the) | | | | | | |
| 00119441 | TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL | UNDP | 1,403,866 | 1,403,866 | 908,890 | 64.74 |
| Central African Republic (the): Total | | | 1,403,866 | 1,403,866 | 908,890 | 64.74 |
| Congo (the Democratic Republic of the) | | | | | | |
| 00119269 | TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice | UNDP | 500,000 | 500,000 | 454,951 | 90.99 |
| 00125158 | JP DRC Justice Reform | UNDP | 454,545 | 454,545 | 321,523 | 70.74 |
| Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total | | | 954,545 | 954,545 | 776,474 | 81.34 |
| Global and Interregional | | | | | | |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | OHCHR | 1,049,086 | 1,049,086 | 686,401 | 65.43 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | OSRSG_SVC | 2,920,969 | 2,920,969 | 321,864 | 11.02 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | UNDP | 1,077,423 | 1,077,423 | 594,276 | 55.16 |
| 00119442 | TOE#3_JP TOE | UNDPO | 1,154,717 | 1,154,715 | 455,835 | 39.48 |
| 00119677 | CRSV_UNA_1 | OSRSG_SVC | 2,108,542 | 2,108,542 | 1,114,062 | 52.84 |
| 00127031 | CRSV_UNA_03_MENA | UNFPA | 295,100 | 295,100 | 17,833 | 6.04 |
| 00127031 | CRSV_UNA_03_MENA | UNHCR | 295,303 | 295,303 | 215,291 | 72.90 |
| 00127031 | CRSV_UNA_03_MENA | UNICEF | 295,421 | 295,421 | 00 | 0.00 |
| Global and Interregional: Total | | | 9,196,560 | 9,196,559 | 3,405,562 | 37.03 |
| Somalia | | | | | | |
| 00121092 | CRSV_UNA2: Leveraging the stre | IOM | 363,636 | 363,636 | 363,636 | 100.00 |
| Somalia: Total | | | 363,636 | 363,636 | 363,636 | 100.00 |
| Grand Total | | | 11,918,607 | 11,918,605 | 5,454,562 | 45.77 |

ANNEX

1. 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 Fund³.

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 21 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 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 Operational Guidance and the UN Action Network Funding Strategy. In 2021, the RMC comprised UNFPA (as Chair), UN Women, DPO, UNHCR 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 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

³ 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.

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 SRSO-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 SRSO-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 SRSO-SVC, and currently comprises experts from DPO, OHCHR, the Office of the SRSO-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.

2. UN ACTION

UN Action brings together the collective experience and institutional capacity of the UN system, and over the last 14 years 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 54 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 21 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.

3. 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 (ToC), 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 Workplan.

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.

4. 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.

5. 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 utilizes 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.

Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) mandates the Team of Experts to “identify gaps in national responses and encourage a holistic national approach” as well as to “work closely with national legal and judicial officials and other personnel in the relevant governments' civilian and military justice systems to address impunity, including by the strengthening of national capacity, and drawing attention to the full range of justice mechanisms to be considered.” In accordance with this mandate, the Team of Experts provides technical and operational support on the basis of assessments it undertakes to strengthen the geographical presence and

professionalism of rule of law authorities and other actors in areas including, inter alia, (i) criminal investigations and prosecutions; (ii) military justice; (iii) legislative reform; (iv) protection of victims and witnesses; and (v) reparations for victims. In addition to specific technical and operational support, the Team of Experts assists governments in developing strategies, plans of action and policy and guidance tools, to address accountability for CRSV.

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.

Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) mandates the Team of Experts to “make recommendations to coordinate domestic and international efforts and resources to reinforce the government’s ability to address sexual violence.” Based on this mandate, the Team of Experts tracks and analyses country situations for CRSV as well as any corresponding response by rule of law institutions and actors and utilises its findings and analysis from assessments to inform its discussions with relevant authorities and partners to plan and coordinate future engagements. The Team of Experts also draws upon its engagements in a wide range of contexts to foster experience sharing and learning between counterparts in countries that have experienced CRSV.

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.

6. DEFINITIONS

Allocation

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

Approved Project/Programme

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

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

Contributor Commitment

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

Contributor Deposit

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

Delivery Rate

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

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNSDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

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.

Project Operational Closure

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

Project Start Date

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

Total Approved Budget

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

US Dollar Amount

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

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS



OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



OSRSG-SVC - Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



UNDP - United Nations Development Programme



DPPA - Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs



BELGIUM



DENMARK



ESTONIA



FINLAND



GERMANY



ITALY



JAPAN



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



SWITZERLAND



TURKEY



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



UNITED KINGDOM



DPO -
Department of
Peace Operations



IOM -
International
Organization for
Migration



UNFPA - United
Nations
Population Fund



UNOCT - United
Nations Office of
Counter-
Terrorism



UNHCR – UN
High
Commissioner for
Refugees



UNODA - United
Nations Office for
Disarmament
Affairs

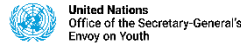


UNICEF - United
Nations Children's
Fund

OSGEY- Office
of the Secretary-
General's Envoy
on Youth



UNODC - United
Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime



OSAPG- Office
of the Special
Adviser on the
Prevention of
Genocide



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



WHO - World
Health
Organization



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



CTED - United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate



ITC- International Trade Centre