



# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

## Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BSF	Bibliothèques Sans Frontières
CAR	Central African Republic
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CPPF	Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum
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
EUI	European University Institute
FoCs	Frameworks of Cooperation
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GFP	Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ITC	International Trade Centre
JCs	Joint Communiqués
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
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

OIC	Organisation Islamic Cooperation
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
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
PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative
RMC	Resource Management Committee
SCC	Special Criminal Court
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOGIESC	Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics
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
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
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
UNDGC	United Nations Department of Global Communications
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
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 of 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
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

## INTRODUCTION

This third 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 (MPTFO) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the CRSV-MPTF. The Report is based on information provided by the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs). In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the PUNOs and combines this with the narrative report, which is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat.

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

This Report provides information on key achievements undertaken through the CRSV-MPTF in 2022. This includes initiatives implemented by the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network ([UN Action or the Network](#)), which is a network of 24 UN entities<sup>1</sup>, united by the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. It details work undertaken by the Network in 2022, as relates to deliverables specified in [UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2020 – 2025](#), and its attending 2022-2023 Workplan. The Report also summarises key achievements of the Team of Experts, which assists national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. It details work undertaken by the Team of Experts in 2022, as relates to deliverables specified in the TOE's Joint Programme 2020-2024. Additionally, this Report provides financial information for the period of 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022. Both UN Action and the Team of Experts are hosted in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC).

## SDG ACHIEVEMENTS

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



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

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



*To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*

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

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

1. Holistic survivor-centred prevention and protection responses to CRSV are provided by international institutions and actors, in line with Security Council resolution 2467 (2019);
2. Strengthened national and international institutions prevent CRSV by addressing gender-based inequality and discrimination as the root-cause and driver of sexual violence;
3. Greater justice and accountability for CRSV including a victim-centred approach through strengthened capacity and technical expertise of national and international institutions; and
4. Better cooperation and information sharing between UN agencies reinforce coordination and improve system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV.

## ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT

In 2022, the UN Action Network, and the UN system more broadly, were confronted not only with deteriorating situations in existing conflict settings, such as those in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali, just to name a few, but also the rise of new conflicts and consequently the expansion of the CRSV mandate and operations. The invasion of Ukraine in February provoked a multifaceted political, security, economic and humanitarian crisis with ripple effects that continue to be felt globally, as is outlined in the 2022 annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence<sup>2</sup>. In addition, militarisation and arms proliferation increased in the wake of an increase of climate related crisis, exposing civilians to heightened levels of sexual violence, amid shrinking civic space and weakened rule of law. Across diverse countries, civilian demonstrations, and protests were met with a disproportionate use of force, including the use of rape as an instrument of repression and political intimidation. Activists and advocates working to defend the rights of survivors were increasingly subjected to reprisals, including sexual violence and harassment. The targeting of public health institutions in some settings impeded access to services by survivors in a context of rising needs. Amid worsening humanitarian crises and economic shocks, sexual violence hindered women's livelihood activities and girls' access to education, while generating profits for armed and violent extremist groups through conflict-driven trafficking in persons. The 2022 annual Report further noted that survivors of CRSV must have access to multisectoral services, justice, and reparations, while support to vulnerable populations requires building institutional and individual resilience against economic,

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<sup>2</sup> Advance data from the 2022 annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence

climate and security shocks, including by fostering an enabling environment for the meaningful participation of women and all survivors in political and peacebuilding processes.

For the UN Action Network, these complex crises required multi-faceted, focused and coordinated responses: on the one hand ensuring a cohesive and common approach across the humanitarian-peacebuilding-development spectrum of UN entities that comprise the Network, and on the other hand building and rolling out new knowledge products, such as an assessment of the Security Council mandated Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (the MARA) on CRSV as well as the development of a Framework on the Prevention of CRSV, in order to stop CRSV from happening in the first place. Hence in 2022, the Network coordinated at all levels, from convening its Steering Committee, to technical-level working groups of Focal Points continuing to implement activities as set out in its 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework, whilst also responding rapidly to support and bolster the UN’s capacity to respond and address CRSV in several conflict-settings which emerged including Ethiopia, Haiti and Ukraine.

### UN ACTION NETWORK GROWTH

The Network continued to expand over the past year, from 21 to 24 UN entities. The UN Department of Global Communications (UNDGC) became UN Action’s 22<sup>nd</sup> member and will contribute its expertise by supporting the advocacy and communications efforts of the Network, particularly as it relaunches its Stop Rape Now campaign. In September, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) joined the Network in recognition of the environmental dimensions of the WPS agenda and to bolster the integral role women and girls play in environmental protection and sustainable development. UNEP will also advise on the nexus between climate change and CRSV, including the vulnerabilities caused by climate displacement. The International Labour Organization (ILO) became UN Action’s newest member in December 2022, recognising the right of everyone to a world of work free from violence and harassment, including CRSV in conflict-affected settings. The ILO will strengthen UN Action’s initiatives in the area of economic empowerment of survivors of CRSV.

### 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 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) [published ten individual and joint statements](#), advocating for collective action to prevent or respond to CRSV in current and emerging situations of concern - three on Ukraine (one of which was jointly released with UN Women), and one each on Myanmar and Syria. She also used her advocacy platform to recognize the progress that has been made to advance the CRSV agenda including through ensuring survivors have access to justice as is the case in Guatemala and Guinea. Finally the SRSG-SVC announced two new partnerships. Signed in June with the Secretary General of the organization, a partnership with Religions for Peace will promote and facilitate the engagement of religious leaders and multi-religious collaborative efforts in addressing CRSV and countering the stigmatisation of survivors. While in October, a partnership was established with the French NGO, Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF) that will focus on the deployment of modern technologies in implementing innovative initiatives in support of CRSV survivors, their families, and communities.

## A PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE KNOWLEDGE DIMENSIONS OF CRSV

UN Action invested heavily in 2022 on assessing data collection and monitoring mechanisms and creating new knowledge products, which it will accelerate the roll-out of in the coming years.

Some highlights include:

### ***Assessment of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA)***

In 2022, UN Action completed an assessment on the operationalisation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) mandated by the Security Council in its resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#). The goal of the initiative was to evaluate the MARA's effectiveness by examining its progress towards achieving the objectives laid out by Security Council and delivering a set of forward-looking recommendations to accelerate, strengthen, and improve the MARA's implementation and inform the update of the [Provisional Guidance Note](#).

In September, the network launched the ***Framework for the Prevention of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence***. This pioneering and historic document aims to enhance structural and operational prevention of CRSV, articulating a two-track approach to prevent sexual violence in the first instance and to mitigate secondary harms to survivors and communities that arise in its wake. Since its launch in September, the UN Action Secretariat has conducted presentations of the Framework to member States upon the latter's request as well as to representatives of a survivor's group. The Network has since developed a roadmap for the implementation of this Framework and plans to roll-it out in a number of pilot countries in 2023. As an initial step of this phase, UN Action will reach out to UN Country Teams for an in-depth briefing on the Framework and a discussion on the appropriate next steps in their respective context.

In addition, the Network released a ***White Paper: "Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: Private Sector Opportunities for Engagement"***, to expand the circle of allies for the CRSV mandate. This paper outlines seven recommended actions that businesses can take to support prevention and response efforts to aid the Network in its overall goal to prioritise and garner predictable and sustained funding for catalytic joint projects. Both the Framework and the white paper were launched at a high-level side event on the margins of the 2022 UN General Assembly in September and will be rolled out in 2023.

## RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2022

### INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

With its now 24 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 Network), a Grants Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Officer (supporting projects funded through the CRSV-MPTF as well as overall monitoring and reporting on the Network's initiatives), and an Administrative Assistant. The Secretariat continued to benefit from the support of a Junior Professional Officer 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 of CRSV respectively. The contribution of these significant human resources not only bolsters expertise in priority areas for the CRSV agenda but also demonstrates member entities’ continued commitment to the success and strengthening of the Network.

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

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

<b>Month</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Discussion Focus</b>	<b>Entity’s Support</b>
April	Sudan	Focal Points were briefed by <b>UNITAMS</b> on the increased trends of CRSV that were being observed following the coup d’état in October 2021, and the security challenges faced by women’s rights defenders and advocates of CRSV survivors (including those within the government itself). Other notable challenges included the difficulty survivors faced in accessing medical treatment due to the shortage in medical supplies and equipment and inaccessibility of reach to survivors in remote locations.	The <b>TOE</b> briefed on its mission in March where it conducted a technical assessment on Rule of Law related programmes. It relayed that though national authorities seemed receptive to training, there was very limited knowledge of war crimes and crimes against humanity and stretched capacities of prosecutors, which amongst other factors had rendered the country unable to pursue accountability for CRSV. <b>UNODC</b> updated that it is in the second phase of its

			<a href="#">Better Migration Management</a> programme, which may provide an entry point to strengthen its work in Sudan.
June	Afghanistan	<b>UNAMA, OHCHR and UNICEF</b> jointly briefed that since December 2021, the de-facto authorities in Afghanistan had progressively restricted the involvement of women in socio-economic life, spanning employment, education and mobility, while CRSV remained difficult to address, primarily due to the stigma associated with reporting and the challenges of verifying allegations.	<b>UNICEF</b> volunteered that it was looking to scale-up safe spaces for women and girls, which had also become a site for the provision of mental health and psychosocial services, while <b>UNFPA</b> noted that most of its gender-based violence (GBV) interventions continued under the umbrella of health services. Since the meeting the UN Action Secretariat has been engaging with the World Bank, BSF and UN Action entities to assess the security and feasibility of a joint CRSV project with a focus on preventing early and forced marriage.
August	Somalia	<b>The SWPA</b> briefed that a <a href="#">Joint Communiqué</a> (JC) was signed in 2013; an action plan was adopted in 2014 and implemented until 2018. The development of a new action plan was initiated in 2019 but delayed due to COVID-19 and the protracted electoral crisis. The Government had decided in January that the action plan for the JC could be integrated into the National Action Plan for resolution 1325, which was now awaiting approval from the new Cabinet. The SWPA also outlined two joint programmes underway: 1) phase two of a prior programme on human rights, co-led by UNICEF and UNSOM, supporting victims of human rights	<b>UN Women</b> shared that its joint programme contributes to building an enabling environment for peacebuilding efforts through strategies, such as addressing negative social norms that are harmful to women's rights, establishing women-led early warning systems for conflict; supporting women's leadership and operationalization in conflict preparation plans; and developing a guidance document on reporting incidents of women's rights violations as well as

		violations, including survivors of sexual violence, and protecting women and 2) a joint programme on women, peace, and protection launched in November 2021, co-led by UNDP, UN Women, and UNSOM.	training civil society partners and government stakeholders on early warning of CRSV.
October	Guinea	<b>The TOE</b> briefed Focal Points on the historic opening of the domestic trials for the 28 September 2009 events where at least 156 persons were killed or disappeared and at least 109 women and girls were victims of sexual violence. Importantly, the opening of the trial took place in the presence of 11 of the accused parties, including former President Camara, who returned voluntarily to Guinea from his exile in Burkina Faso.	<b>The TOE</b> organised a training for magistrates on SGBV focusing on the national and international legal framework, the role of evidence, protection of witnesses and victims.
November	Ethiopia	<b>OHCHR</b> briefed on the staggering scale of sexual violence in Ethiopia, committed by all parties, which was articulated in the <a href="#">Joint Human Rights Commission Report</a> published in 2021 and confirmed by the International Commission of Human Rights Experts of Ethiopia. It warned of under- and non- reporting due to stigma and discrimination. It also raised the issue of hampered access to services due to lack of qualified service providers, looting and destruction of service centres, and barriers to justice due to the use of cultural dispute settlement mechanisms rather than formal justice systems.	<b>OCHA</b> briefed on its June mission and outlined findings on: 1) The enormity and scale of GBV and CRSV and conflation of the two; 2) That gender was not always adequately visible nor prioritised, citing the example of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) kits sometimes not considered ‘emergency materials’ and being removed from trucks carrying humanitarian /emergency materials through blockades; and 3) women’s participation and leadership was not meaningful in protection and humanitarian action. For this OCHA urged better funding for local women’s organisations.
	Haiti	<b>The OHCHR member of the TOE</b> briefed on the <a href="#">Joint OHCHR and</a>	<b>IOM</b> noted a report it had published outlining that,

	<p><a href="#">BINUH report on the use of sexual violence by gangs in Haiti</a>, which was produced following an OHCHR deployment in April and May 2022. The report assessed the impact of gang violence on the human rights situation in Haiti and found four key manifestations of sexual violence: 1) Sexual violence in the context of inter-gang violence; 2) Sexual violence happening within communities controlled by gangs; 3) Sexual violence perpetrated in the context of kidnapping; and 4) Sexual violence when crossing “frontlines” in the context of daily livelihood activities. The report raised the visibility of sexual violence in the context of gang violence and has now become a priority of the work of the OSRSG-SVC.</p>	<p>just in the last five months, it had recorded a three-fold increase in displacement in Port-au-Prince, with 96,000 persons displaced. It was also running a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) hotline for survivors.</p>
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***Ukraine:***

At the onset of the Russian invasion into Ukraine in February 2022, the Network immediately mobilised and convened its members (including meeting once at the Steering Committee level and six times at the technical level) to ensure a coherent survivor centric and complementary approach, to avoid duplication, and to serve as a convening hub for timely and systematic information sharing and coordination on CRSV prevention and response. The Network mapped where and on what priority areas entities were providing support in Ukraine and neighbouring refugee-receiving countries. It identified funding and operational needs and supported coordination to fill gaps. In April and May, the Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator of the UN Action Network accompanied the Chair of the Network, the SRSR-SVC, to Poland, Moldova and Ukraine, where she signed, on behalf of the entire United Nations system, a FoC with the Government on the prevention and response to CRSV. The Network played an instrumental role in supporting the development of, and initiating the Implementation Plan for the FoC. It also began to design training tools to enhance the capacity of the UN Country Team (UNCT), Government of Ukraine and other partners to address CRSV, and has established itself as a key knowledge hub that continues to create tools and guidelines to support the implementation of a number of areas of the FoC through the Interdepartmental Working Groups on Combating Sexual Violence established by the Government.

***Coordinating with the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund and the Spotlight Initiative:***

During its Focal Points meetings in February and May, UN Action met with the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) and the Spotlight Initiative respectively in order to understand the functions and structures of the funds, as well as to ascertain how CRSV survivors were currently, and may better benefit from funding through these mechanisms.

At the end of 2022, UN Action marked the mid-point of its two-year Workplan, with a virtual “mini-retreat” held in December. It assessed its achievements over the year and re-calibrated its workplan to adjust to new challenges and opportunities. In 2023, as it reaches the mid-point of its overall 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework, the Network will embark on a rigorous evaluation of its shortfalls and successes since 2020, which will be outlined in a public report.

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

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

However, due to the continued funding short-falls of the CRSV-MPTF, UN Action was only able to support two projects in 2022: one in the Middle East, and the other in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

While this report provides concrete data on the achievement of funded projects, it is clear that UN Action’s joint work can help transform the lives of the people it serves. With the full consent and observance of confidentiality of survivors, some of their experiences are captured in the following sections.

### **In the words of Salma**

The story of Salma\*<sup>3</sup> - a 37-year-old Syrian woman - began when she was arrested during the war in Syria. Her story is that of hundreds of women and girls who have been subjected to all forms of violence, humiliation and exploitation as a result of the war. *“I lived the worst days of my life in detention. I was subjected to the worst forms of abuse, humiliation, and sexual violence, and I lived the most difficult and breathtaking moments. I wished for death many times, I wished to close my eyes forever, I wished to erase from my memory all the painful and disturbing memories. Why me?” What did I do?”* she said to the case manager at the Institute for Family Health (IFH) - one of the UNFPA’s implementing partners in the Zaatari camp in Jordan.

For nearly a year, Salma had been subjected to different forms of sexual violence and exploitation while in detention. In 2013, she was able to flee with her three children to Jordan, but the events of the detention continued to haunt her every day and night. To this day, Salma still lives with fear and uncertainty. *“The experience of sexual violence destroyed me and made me weaker. I was tired of self-blame. I became surrounded by memories that exhausted and tired me, nightmares and dreams that prevented me from enjoying my life even after my release from prison, and this experience is still present in front of my eyes.”* expressed Salma.

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<sup>3</sup> \*The names of survivors have been changed for protection and confidentiality reasons.

Like many other refugee women, Salma faced difficulty in adjusting to the camp's environment. She was forced to marry a man who mistreated her. She said: *"I couldn't take it anymore. I hated my life and hated men. I only married him because my family forced me to! When we are in a closed room, all the memories from the detention return. I feel afraid, but where can I escape?... I did not want this life anymore."* Salma lived in constant fear, anxiety, despair, mistrust of herself and others, recurring physical pain, and disturbances in her sleep and appetite. She also isolated herself from everyone she cared about, as negative thoughts gradually chipped away at her. Through the outreach teams in the Zaatari camp, Salma was introduced to the services provided at the Women and Girls Safe Spaces. She said: *"When I arrived at the safe space, I felt that everything will change, and indeed that is what happened!"*

Salma was attended by a case manager in the centre, and this was the first time she spoke about the incidents that had occurred during the previous years. She was provided with case management services to identify her needs, such as psychosocial support. She was referred to the SRH services, received cash assistance to secure her basic needs, and participated in recreational activities which helped her recover some hope. After a year of continuous follow up, Salma's mental and psychological health began to improve. She was no longer hostage to her past which had tormented her for years.

Today, Salma is independent, empowered and able to achieve and give back to her community: *"I did not expect that one day I would reach where I am now! I thought that no one could help me or even get me out of the nightmare I was in. But after the healing trip with the case manager in the safe space, I was able to turn the page and start over. Today I am empowered, strong, working, taking care of myself, my family and those around me."*

## **UN Action's Middle East Region Project**

Between June 2021 and July 2022, UN Action members UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA jointly implemented the project ***"Equipping gender-based violence response services to meet the needs of women and girls within the COVID-19 outbreak"*** ([CRSV UNA03](#)) in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. Recognising that the COVID-19 outbreak – and accompanying isolation policies – had led to increased risk of CRSV, while simultaneously creating a unique set of challenges for survivors' access to essential life-saving services, the project supported existing CRSV prevention and response services in their adaptation to the context-specific human security challenges of COVID-19. The project strengthened 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 of innovative technological solutions to safely manage, analyse, and share data on incidents of violence.

**In Lebanon**, the partners delivered a package of core services including case management, psychosocial support, and emotional support group sessions in areas heavily populated by Syrian refugees. Services were delivered in women and girls' safe spaces and through mobile teams that were able to reach remote and isolated areas. In response to the inflation of the Lebanese pound and increase in fuel prices, 150 beneficiaries received emergency cash for transport to ensure their

access to the safe spaces and recurring cash assistance to access legal and health services. To fight stigma around sexual violence, and CSRV particularly, the partners conducted awareness-raising activities among the women and girls accessing services and within the communities residing in the region. The sessions were implemented using a blended approach of online and face-to-face interventions due to COVID-19 restrictions. 682 females (199 Lebanese and 483 Syrians) and 473 males (189 Lebanese and 284 Syrians) were reached through awareness sessions discussing topics related to gender roles and violence against women. In efforts to empower women and girls and provide them with much-needed skills, a series of empowerment activities were organised within the safe spaces, including life skills training sessions to strengthen networks among women and girls and create an enabling and safe environment for survivors to seek specialized services. 50 women and girls were trained and supported with life skills training in embroidery and marketing, including the use of social media for advertising their businesses. Partners also developed a national pool of trainers to provide quality care, support and protection to survivors, with a focus on safe, ethical and comprehensive case management. UNFPA led the overall process in collaboration with the Inter-agency GBV Task Force and supported the coordination of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS+) to ensure efficient, safe and ethical data collection within the case management process. In addition, UNFPA continued to support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in implementing the Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) strategy launched in 2021 including for the selection of CMR facilities and for the capacity development of the service providers in these facilities.

**In Jordan**, the partners worked to improve the quality of case management for survivors of CRSV. Training sessions covered specialised topics, such as responding to male survivors of sexual violence, persons with disabilities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI) communities, and migrant workers. Other topics covered in specialised sessions related to responding to the specific mental health needs of survivors, including how to conduct a suicide assessment, as well as the supervision of and self-care for frontline workers. Monthly coaching sessions covered topics such as case management of sexual violence, with attention to different categories of perpetrators and the particular stigma associated with it. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the consequences of the restrictions and closures caused an increase in psychosocial distress and vulnerability of survivors. Thus training sessions built on best practices for responding to the mental health needs of survivors were helpful for case managers. Partners also supported six local and international NGOs implementing case management to rollout of the GBVIMS+ in Jordan. In most cases, refugees reported on incidents of GBV and CRSV once they trusted the services being provided.

The partners conducted a facility assessment of three government hospitals with the objective of assessing their readiness in providing 24/7 CMR services and their inclusion in the GBV referral pathway. As part of efforts to strengthen the national system's response, including for CRSV survivors, trainings were conducted at the sub-national level by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to build the capacities of health care providers (e.g. in gynaecology, nursing, emergency rooms and forensic medicine departments) on CMR national guidelines; a training of trainers (ToT) was also implemented. Future plans include replicating the CMR training at the sub-national level by the MoH and implementing partners of the UN entities.

**In Iraq**, the project improved the quality of CRSV services by building the capacity of case management frontline service providers, with a focus on local women-led organisations and

governmental entities. GBV guiding principles, accountability towards affected populations, and a survivor-centred approach were at the heart of each training being delivered. Participants benefitted from technical knowledge and tools to concretely serve survivors (with a particular focus on those facing higher levels of discrimination and marginalisation). Targeted sessions were also organised to address the specific needs of CRSV survivors in the Iraqi context, including with regard to their immediate safety and security. A total of 232 local and national service providers strengthened their capacity to better serve survivors. It is expected that the project will have a catalytic impact, as certified trainers from the GBV Case Management Capacity Building Initiative (CM-CBI) will sustain continuous learning efforts to provide quality response services to survivors, including those of CRSV, even after the end of the project.

UNFPA Jordan commemorated the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict by sharing the stories of survivors who were subjected to sexual violence during the period of war in Syria, and who were supported through this project, including the story of Maher.

### **In the words of Maher**

*"I did not expect to get out of the detention alive. I lived there the worst days of my life. I was subjected to various types of torture, the most severe of which was sexual violence, which harmed me and affected how I saw myself, affected my relationship with my wife and children and everyone around me..."* he explained.

Maher is a 30-year old man, who was held in a military detention centre in his country of origin - Syria. Although he managed to flee to Jordan with his wife and four children in 2013, he was reliving the trauma of his time in detention every day.

Today Maher lives with his family in the Zaatari camp. Since entering the camp, Maher has had difficulty adjusting to the refugee situation and the camp environment. He is no longer the person he was before entering the detention. He said: *"These thoughts and memories broke me and my home. I was no longer able to take care of my children and my wife, nor meet their needs. I was no longer able to work and communicate with others. Suddenly a new situation was imposed on me. I lost hope in everything, I didn't want my life anymore, I was eager to delete all these memories!"*

Through the efforts conducted by the outreach team, Maher was introduced to the services provided in the community centre. It was the beginning of his journey to healing. At the community centre, Maher benefitted from the psychosocial support sessions. He was able to open up and share his experiences with a counsellor when he was reassured that the services he received were confidential. He participated in awareness-raising sessions and was referred to the medical services provided at the camp hospital.

*"I am back to the strong and passionate person I used to be! All my dark memories suddenly stopped controlling me. I have a strong desire to help others to create change; I found myself after I lost it."* said Maher.

Today, Maher is a volunteer and an active member of a team leading the male engagement programme. He is passionate about educating men and boys about the available protection services for male survivors of violence, and he plays a crucial role in assisting in their referral. *"These services improved my life. Now it's my turn to ensure that men and boys know that there are services that help them overcome the incidents that they may have been exposed to."* Maher is also an active member of the community committees inside the camp. He implements awareness-raising sessions for men and boys about GBV, gender equality, child marriage and more.

## **UN Action's Project in the DRC**

In 2022, UN Action funded a project in the DRC, implemented jointly by OHCHR and MONUSCO. Running to June 2023, the initiative provides access to holistic and multisectoral assistance, including medical, psychosocial, legal and reintegration support to 300 survivors of CRSV and those at risk. The innovative project builds the socioeconomic resilience of women involved in the artisanal mining sector, working with and through local women's cooperatives and self-help groups in 13 conflict-free mining sites, whilst also addressing the fight against impunity on CRSV related crimes.

Project partners have set up a One Stop Centre providing medical, psychological, socio-economic reintegration support and referrals for legal assistance. So far 201 survivors of GBV and CRSV have received multisectoral assistance (121 women, 38 girls, 3 boys and 39 men), all of whom were also supported to access legal services through civil society partners.

Through legal clinics, the project partners conducted awareness-raising missions and documented 327 cases of serious human rights violations, including 133 involving sexual violence (rape of 124 women, rape of 8 girls and 1 sexual mutilation of man) allegedly committed by armed groups and the militaries of the FARDC between from 2009 to 2022 . The UN joint Investigation Mission, currently under planning, will provide material support to judicial authorities to organize investigations and mobile trials to take place in 2023.

During the process of victim identification, all were provided free legal aid and referred for holistic services. At the same time project partners are continuing to conduct outreach to provide free legal information and aid and strengthen the referral systems for medical and psychosocial care and support.

The project team, in collaboration with local partners, have started preparing victims/survivors for their participation in the mobile courts which includes registering cases, informing survivors about the modalities of the trials and putting in place protection and security plans.

In order to raise awareness on CRSV, as well as on public health issues such as COVID-19 mitigation, project partners trained 61 persons including health professionals, religious leaders and members of civil society organisations. For awareness-raising at the community-level the partners have designed and are in the process of producing materials such as posters, scarves, tote bags, caps and T-shirts with messages such as "Stand up for women's rights" and "Together let's fight conflict related-sexual violence". A particular innovation of the project has been the technical and material support provided to a local community radio station, which was opened in collaboration

with a team of local journalists. In-depth training was provided for journalists and radio managers on gender, community radio management, and support to income-generating activities through the installation of an internet café / small business centre.

In order to support economic empowerment and the strengthening of women jeweler's cooperatives, two women were trained to lead trainings for others on lapidary, the art of working with gemstones and jewelry production. These women have now started to train other survivors. The project partners are continuing to support the legal and financial set-up of the cooperatives, which will allow the groups to have access to the necessary machinery for lapidary production, and the capacity to follow industry leading standards in ethical sourcing and jewelry production. The cooperatives have already drafted business plans and the founding members are working on branding.

In 2023 the project partners will continue to document CRSV-related crimes and organise mobile trials. They will also continue to provide access to holistic services for survivors and support the set-up and strengthening of the women's jewellery cooperatives to ensure sustainability in the future.

## **UN Action's Knowledge Building**

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

In 2022, UN Action worked extensively to finalise 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. The Network conducted the assessment in partnership with the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum (CPPF) who provided pro bono expertise throughout the process. The assessment reviewed the operationalisation of the current MARA architecture and made recommendations to update the Provisional Guidance Note and strengthen MARA implementation in the field. The assessment covered four MARA contexts in Central African Republic (CAR), DRC, Somalia and South Sudan, as well as non-MARA and alternative-MARA settings of Ethiopia, the Lake Chad Basin and Myanmar. The Network's working group on the MARA met countless times to review the assessment, which was also consulted with a separate reference group made of WPAs and field colleagues working on CRSV. Upon the finalisation of the assessment, UN Action hosted a brownbag to present its findings and recommendations to a variety of key stakeholders, including Focal Points, WPAs and other field colleagues. In 2023, the working group will use the recommendations to update the Provisional Guidance Note and establish the next generation of the MARA.

### *CRSV Capacity Building Working Group*

UN Action's response to the crisis in Ukraine also triggered requests from UN field offices and civil society partners for trainings on CRSV, starting from the fundamentals of CRSV. In December 2022, the Network formed a working group on capacity building to assess what the training needs might be for those working on CRSV globally, as well as in Ukraine. The working group anticipates designing and delivering trainings, including training of trainers, on the fundamentals of CRSV as well as on more specific areas of work.

### *CRSV Joint Gaps Assessment*

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. 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 WPA 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 desk review, now under translation, and methodology will be piloted, in partnership with the government. 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.

### *Framework for the Prevention of CRSV*

The prevention of CRSV has been foremost on the 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 comprehensive guidance on prevention: the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV. A thematic working group led by UNHCR was established in May 2021 for this undertaking. The Framework for the Prevention of CRSV was finalised after multiple rounds of consultation and technical input by member entities, based on their respective mandates and expertise and advice from survivor's networks. The Framework was launched on the margins of the UN General Assembly high-level week at an in-person event that featured statements from the First Lady of the DRC, the Special Envoy on WPS of the African Union, the Assistant High Commissioner for Operations UNHCR, and Member States (Spain, Panama, and the UAE). The Framework serves as 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. The Framework will be a critical component for the holistic approach in combatting CRSV and UN Action now seeks to implement the Framework in situations of concern.

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

UN Action frames all its initiatives through a survivor-centred lens when it comes to preventing and responding to CRSV. This requires that initiatives are informed by basic principles that foster empowerment, allow participation and leadership of survivors, and promotes their safety, well-being, and recovery in a manner that deliberately centres their wishes and needs. Following Security

Council resolution 2467 (2019), where a survivor-centred approach to CRSV was articulated for the first time at the highest-levels of the UN, the Network identified the need to build new knowledge to inform what it means to take a survivor-centred approach in the specific context of the prevention and response to CRSV. In 2021, a thematic working group led by OSRSG-VAC was formed to develop this document provisionally titled, ‘Advancing Principles of a Survivor-Centred Approach to the Prevention and Response of CRSV’. The working group collected case studies illustrating when a survivor-centred approach was successfully, or unsuccessfully, applied in the response to CRSV from UN Action members and CSO partners, including the [All Survivors Project](#) and [Nadia’s Initiative](#). The working group is now chaired by UN Women and the document is in its final stages of development, to be launched in 2023. The working group also organised a brownbag webinar titled, ‘Developing Survivor-Centred Responses for Male and Persons Identifying with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) Survivors of CRSV’ with the All Survivors Project; the learnings from the brownbag are integrated into the draft document.

*Measures to Address Trafficking in Persons for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*  
The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 raised alarms about the need to further understand the nexus of trafficking in persons and CRSV globally. UN Security Council resolution 2331 (2016) addresses this nexus and articulates the need for coordinated action by the UN. Based on the SRSG-SVC’s vision to further engage on this topic, UN Action developed a [web-page](#) to articulate this nexus as a first-step to understanding what role the Network could play.

#### *Addressing Terrorism and Violent Extremism*

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 held two expert-led discussions and webinars in 2022 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. The inaugural webinar, held in February, set out the historical and theoretical context, and led to a reflection on the concept of this nexus and how it has been articulated in Security Council resolutions. The second in the series helped to improve the overall understanding of challenges and promising practices on this nexus, particularly in the area of judicial response *and* tailoring support and services for survivors to better inform a coordinated approach and response. It was attended by UN personnel across the globe and featured experts from Amnesty International and the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation, King’s College London.

#### *Economic Empowerment for Survivors of CRSV*

In conflict and post-conflict settings, women are often engaged in insecure work which stifles their economic security. After exposure to CRSV, they can become even more vulnerable to economic hardship with even less access to economic opportunity, creating cycles of dependency. Recognising that survivors of CRSV require not only immediate medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, but also, in the long-term to become economically self-reliant as part of their journey to healing, UN Action is increasing focus on economic empowerment. To lay the groundwork for a whole of UN Action approach, the Network, led by ITC, hosted two brownbags in 2022 for all UN actors involved in this area of work. The first brownbag held in May

established the concept of economic empowerment for survivors of CRSV and included an example from a UN Action funded project in Somalia. During the second brownbag participants shared promising economic empowerment and livelihood practices implemented by their entities. Participants also introduced and exchanged relevant tools and strategies that can be tailored to entity- or context-specific needs, including examples from the Middle East Project funded by UN Action, and summarised earlier in this report.

## INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2022, 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 support to the specialised national police and prosecutorial authorities, including to the Prosecutor of the High Court of Bangassou, in drafting the investigation plan and providing mentoring onsite, which allowed investigators to collect more than 120 testimonies related to sexual violence in the Bakouma case. In January 2023, this case was transferred to the Special Criminal Court.

In **Colombia** the Team of Experts contributed to the dissemination 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 the **DRC**, the Team of Experts conducted a technical analysis of a reparations fund for victims of international crimes, which contributed to the Government's decision to establish the multisectoral ad hoc Commission for the Implementation of the National Fund for the Reparation of Victims of Sexual Violence linked to conflicts and other crimes against the peace and security of humanity, and the establishment of the reparations law.

In **Guinea**, in September, the SRSB-SVC attended the historic opening of the domestic trial for the 28 September 2009 events, following ten years of sustained technical support by the Team of Experts to national authorities. At the request of the Ministry of Justice, the Team of Experts provided advice on legislation on reparations and on the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk, ensuring full consideration of the plight and the needs of victims of sexual violence, in line with international norms and standards. The Team of Experts also delivered training for Guinean justice officials on accountability for sexual and gender-based violence. It also co-led the establishment of a new Sub-Working Group of the Guinea United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force to ensure one UN-coordinated approach in support of the trial for these events.

In **Iraq**, the Team of Experts agreed with the UNITAD mechanism to establish a joint post to Iraq in 2023 to ensure accountability for CRSV and enhance Iraqi judicial capacity to address crimes of sexual violence within their jurisdiction. Further, it continued to monitor the developments regarding the Yazidi Survivor Law in conjunction with its partners in IOM and UNAMI, aiming for the first delivery of payments to individuals who qualify under that law for benefits.

In **Libya**, the Team of Experts presented its assessment of the draft Violence Against Women Law to the concerned drafting committee during a workshop in Tunis in May 2022. The draft has since been modified and sent to the House of Representatives. The Team has also reviewed the draft Trafficking in Persons Law. In addition, the Team of Experts conducted a four-day mission to

Tripoli in May 2022, paving the way for a country-wide assessment of Libya's criminal justice response to CRSV.

In **Mali**, the Team of Experts held a virtual briefing on the current progress and challenges impacting the judicial response to CRSV. Over a hundred attendees, including representatives from 35 permanent missions, participated in the event.

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, with UNODC, co-sponsored a series of training sessions on serious international crimes focusing on CRSV for the Complex Case Group of the Department of Public Prosecutions and the Serious Crimes Response Team within the Nigerian Armed Forces. This led to the first-ever inclusion of CRSV charges in indictments against Boko Haram.

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**, the Team of Experts supported the SRSG-SVC's re-engagement with relevant stakeholders to reinvigorate the implementation of the Joint Communiqué resulting in a renewed commitment by the Government of South Sudan to address accountability for conflict-related sexual violence in a survivor-sensitive manner.

In **Sudan**, the Team of Experts conducted a technical assessment of the criminal justice response to CRSV, based on which it co-organised six tailored training sessions on CRSV for national authorities. In addition, it supported the re-establishment of the Northern-Darfur Criminal Justice Forum, which plays a key role in coordinating the criminal justice response to such crimes in Northern Darfur.

In **Ukraine**, the Team of Experts has been driving the implementation of three pillars of the Framework of Cooperation, including justice and accountability, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and reparations. It has directly contributed to the development of the Office of the Prosecutor's Strategy for a Victim and Witness-Centred Approach CRSV Case Management. In addition, the Team of Experts conducted a comprehensive legal review of applicable Ukrainian criminal law provisions to prosecute CRSV cases and initiated capacity-building support for the newly established Specialised Unit on conflict-related sexual violence to build the specialised skills and resources required to investigate and prosecute sexual crime.

In 2022, the Team of Experts 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 in Colombia, DRC, Guinea, Iraq and Ukraine; 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.

Regarding the Office of the SRSG-SVCs [Model Legislative Provisions and Guidance on the Investigation and Prosecution of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#), the Team of Experts contracted a consultant to review and map the laws on CRSV from each jurisdiction described in the 2021 annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence. At the end of 2022, ten Member States' laws related to CRSV on areas of substantive criminal law but also on rules of evidence and procedural protections for survivors had been mapped, with over 200 pages of legislative analysis produced. This exercise will continue through 2023, including the “roll out” of the Model Legislative Provisions in two Member States where there is consent for the Team to work on these issues and legislative reform is ongoing.

For additional information on the country specific and thematic topics referenced above, please see the 2022 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 2022, [UN Action’s Twitter](#) gained **1967 new followers** and garnered **99.4K impressions**. The website ([www.stoprapenow.org](http://www.stoprapenow.org)) has continued to be a critical resource for Network members, partners and colleagues working on CRSV and WPS more generally, and the public. In 2022, the website garnered 149,000 users, 95% were through organic searches. This year, UN Action also published its bi-annual newsletter in [January](#) and [October](#) 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, UN Action began the implementation of its Advocacy and Fundraising Strategy (2022 – 2026), both of which were finalised in 2021. The Network continued to invest in 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. Following her mission to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in November 2021, the SRSG-SVC, as the Chair of the UN Action Network, along with the Network’s Coordinator, again returned to the Gulf region, visiting the UAE and Saudi Arabia in February and March with the primary purpose of fostering partnerships and advocating for an increase in support to the CRSV mandate with traditional and non-traditional stakeholders, such as the private sector and foundations. There she met with high-level officials from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, as well as the Organisation for Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The SRSG-SVC also attended the WPS Conference in Abu Dhabi, UAE in September 2022. Accompanied by the UN Action’s Grants Management and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, the SRSG-SVC also took the opportunity at the Conference to meet with high-level representatives from the African Union, Canada, Iraq, the UAE and Sudan.

A further purpose of the mission in March to the region was to visit the sites of the UN Action project, “*Equipping gender-based violence response services to meet the needs of women and girls within the COVID-19 Outbreak*” in Jordan and Lebanon, where the SRSG-SVC met with survivors of CRSV who had benefited from the project, as well as officials in relevant Government Ministries.

Additional fundraising and advocacy missions were undertaken by the SRSG-SVC and the UN Action Coordinator to Switzerland, Belgium, and Washington DC in Spring 2022. The SRSG-SVC also attended the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) in London in November 2022. Accompanied by the Deputy UN Action Coordinator, the SRSG-SVC spoke at the plenary session on the prevention of CRSV, the session on children born of CRSV, and the session on accountability for CRSV. PSVI also provided an opportunity for fundraising and advocacy, in which the SRSG-SVC met with Government officials from the UK, Ukraine, Colombia, Guinea, South Sudan, Norway, and Her Royal Highness the Countess of Wessex.

To forge new innovative partnerships, the SRSG-SVC travelled to Paris in October 2022 to officially launch the partnership between her Office and the NGO, Bibliothèque Sans Frontières. The aim of this partnership is to deploy modern technologies to implement innovative initiatives in support of survivors of CRSV, their families and communities. These technologies have the potential to provide a wide range of support services encompassing holistic care for survivors and their communities, including mental health services and educational activities.

Additionally, the SRSG-SVC was awarded an honorary degree at the University of Ottawa and was invited to give the annual Alex Trebek Distinguished Lecture Series in November 2022. Accompanied by the UN Action Deputy Coordinator, the SRSG-SVC explored a collaboration with the University of Ottawa on the prevention and response of CRSV through knowledge and capacity transfer, with particular emphasis on addressing specific gaps in the WPS agenda. She also met with key stakeholders in the Canadian Government.

The SRSG-SVC published ten press statements, including with UN Action Network members (such as UN Women and OSRSG-VAC) in 2022 for the mandate including on various priority issues for the Network and the TOE:

<b>Statements on Situations of Concern</b>		
<a href="#">Ukraine</a>	28 February 2022	SRSG-SVC Patten expressed concern about the rapidly deteriorating situation in Ukraine and urgently called for the protection of civilians, especially women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by armed conflict and displacement. She stressed that all parties prohibit the use of all forms of sexual violence.
<a href="#">Myanmar</a>	25 August 2022	Five years into the Rohingya crisis, SRSG-SVC Patten urged for enhanced efforts related to justice and accountability for survivors of CRSV. She also expressed gratitude to the Government of Bangladesh in its support to the Rohingya refugee crisis.
<b>Joint Statements</b>		

<a href="#">UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and SRSG-SVC</a>	16 March 2022	The three senior UN officials expressed serious concerns at the heightened risks of sexual violence, especially trafficking in persons, that may impact significantly women and children fleeing the conflict in Ukraine and are forcible displaced. They noted that urgent action was required to ensure effective international cooperation to identify and trace missing children, recognising that they may be victims of trafficking or at risk of trafficking and sexual violence.
<a href="#">SRSG-SVC and the Executive Director of UN Women on Ukraine</a>	7 April 2022	SRSG-SVC and the Executive Director expressed grave concern about mounting allegations for sexual violence perpetrated against women and girls in the context of the war in Ukraine. Both senior officials expressed their appreciation for the countries receiving and hosting refugees and encouraged them to ensure that comprehensive services were available for survivors of sexual violence.
<a href="#">EU and the UN on the Occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict</a>	17 June 2022	On the Occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, the UN and the European Union called on the international community to accelerate its efforts to eradicate CRSV and to save succeeding generations from this scourge.
<b>Other Press Statements</b>		
<a href="#">Syria</a>	14 January 2022	SRSG-SVC Patten welcomed the verdict by the Higher Regional Court in Koblenz, Germany, against former Syrian colonel Anwar R. for crimes against humanity, including acts of sexual violence. She further called on governments to use all forms of jurisdiction to provide survivors access to justice for crimes of CRSV in Syria and elsewhere.
<a href="#">Guatemala</a>	26 January 2022	SRSG-SVC Patten welcomed the decision by a high-risk court in Guatemala against five former members of the paramilitary Civil Self-Defence Patrols for CRSV committed against indigenous Maya Achi women in the early 1980s during the internal armed conflict. She praised the innovative strategies put in place in the context of these trials to support successful survivor-centred prosecutions.
<a href="#">Guinea</a>	28 September 2022	SRSG-SVC welcomed the opening of the trial for the crimes that occurred on 28 September 2009 during an opposition rally at the Conakry stadium, Guinea. She recalled the importance for the credibility of the trial, that it be held in strict compliance with international standards.
<b>New Partnerships</b>		
<a href="#">OSRSG-SVC and Religions for Peace</a>	17 June 2022	On the Occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, the SRSG-SVC and the Secretary General of Religions for Peace signed a

		cooperation agreement. The agreement aims to promote and facilitate the engagement of religious leaders and multi-religious collaborative efforts in addressing CRSV and countering the stigmatisation of survivors.
<a href="#">OSRSG-SVC and Bibliothèques Sans Frontières</a>	13 October 2022	SRSR-SVC Patten signed a cooperation agreement with the French NGO, Bibliothèques Sans Frontières. The partnership will focus on the deployment of modern technologies in implementing innovative initiatives in support of CRSV survivors, their families, and communities.

**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 2022, as per usual practise, Focal Points worked with the OSRSG-SVC and country counterparts to bring timely and quality data and analysis into the report. The UN Action Steering Committee also met in April 2022 to review and endorse the annual Report.

**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 Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and the DRC. 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 continually growing network working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, UN Action accelerated building and rolling out new knowledge products, such as on the intersection of CRSV, terrorism and violent extremism, the prevention of CRSV, and links to trafficking in persons. In the face of rising global conflict, the Network continued to implement activities as set out in its 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework, whilst also responding rapidly to emerging crises.

During its coordinated response activities in 2022, the Network identified a number of urgent gaps in Ukraine. Based on the FoC and implementation plan and through extensive consultations with the Government of Ukraine and civil society partners, six UN Action Network members across the humanitarian-development-peace spectrum (UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM and WHO) developed a comprehensive and joint initiative that effectively addresses all five Pillars of the FoC. Through intensive resource mobilisation efforts, UN Action aims, through the CRSV-MPTF, to fund this project which will strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian institutions (including those responsible for healthcare, psychosocial care and other relevant service, as well as law

enforcement) to effectively design and implement restorative measures for survivors of CRSV, provide direct quality assistance and support, increase prevention efforts, and enhance criminal accountability processes, whilst enabling conditions for survivors' meaningful participation and leadership in these efforts. Further, upon the request of and in consultation with the Government of Ukraine, UN Action will assist with the monitoring of the implementation plan of the FoC and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure the collection and collation of baseline data, and finalisation of shared, measurable and time-bound indicators and targets for collective success.

In line with the Advocacy and Fundraising Strategy to revitalise the Stop Rape Now campaign, UN Action will continue to work with the creative agency, VMLY&R, to develop and launch a new campaign. With hopes that this campaign will raise awareness and engage traditional and non-traditional stakeholders in the service of survivors of CRSV, the Network's visibility will be elevated both within the UN system and amongst the general public.

To complement these fundraising activities, and to mobilise political will and financial resources for the CRSV-MPTF the SRSG-SVC will be embarking on several fundraising tours in early 2023 to reengage Member States.

The Network's strategy going forward is to ensure that political agreements are translated into tangible actions at the country-level that improve survivors' lives through expanded access to comprehensive, lifesaving, 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 particular needs, perspectives and wishes, and will pay special attention to intersecting inequalities, namely ethnicity, religion, migratory status, disability, age, political affiliation, sexual orientation and gender identity, and HIV status, among others. Through these shared tenets, UN Action will be able to ensure that survivors' rights are respected, that they are treated with dignity, and that their capacity to make informed decisions and to guide interventions to prevent future incidents of CRSV is embraced.

In 2023, as it reaches the mid-point of its overall 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework, UN Action will embark on a rigorous evaluation of its shortfalls and successes since 2020 which will be outlined in a public report. On a practical note, UN Action will be reorienting its Focal Points meetings to feature presentations on each entity's strategic priorities and areas of support on CRSV in order to surface areas of synergy, allow for opportunities to share learning and enhance inter-entity collaboration.

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, the shared goals of its 24 Network members, Security Council resolutions relevant to CRSV, and the needs of survivors themselves.

## **Team of Experts**

With the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Team of Experts has refocused and intensified its efforts in the field, resulting in significant strides toward ensuring accountability for CRSV at the domestic level. The scope of these efforts has extended beyond the countries in which the Team has previously engaged, such as Ukraine, as well as new thematic workstreams, including policing counterterrorism and human trafficking. In addition, the Team of Experts effectively developed fresh connections and strengthened current partnerships with various stakeholders, especially with the EU.

Overall, the Team of Experts' interventions in 2022 have demonstrated that significant strides can be made in the fight against CRSV with the necessary resources. However, the increasing requests from national counterparts for the Team's expertise and support in investigating and prosecuting CRSV have exceeded its current capacity and funding level, underscoring the need for additional resources to meet this critical demand.

Going forward, the Team of Experts will continue to focus on (i) enhancing political will to promote accountability for CRSV at national, regional and international levels; (ii) enhancing the technical and operational capacity of national rule of law institutions and actors to address CRSV; and (iii) enhancing cooperation, coordination, coherence, and knowledge among the range of actors working to promote accountability for CRSV. For additional information on the 2023 country priorities of the Team of Experts, please see the 2022 annual report of the Team of Experts.

# **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF**

**Financial Report**  
prepared by the Administrative Agent

**May 2023**

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation**

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

### **Approved Project/Programme**

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

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a 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. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of

### **Net Funded Amount**

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

### **Total Approved Budget**

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

7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

### **Participating Organization**

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

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

### **Project Financial Closure**

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

### **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.

### **US Dollar Amount**

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars

## 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 2022 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF.

It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>).

## 2022 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 **2022**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

## 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2022, 15 contributors deposited US\$ 20,290,578 and US\$ 132,848 was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 20,423,426.

Of this amount, US\$ 17,899,160 has been net funded to 9 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 10,407,067 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 202,906. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** as of 31 December 2022.

**Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)**

	Annual 2021	Annual 2022	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	4,504,373	4,070,884	20,290,578
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>4,504,373</b>	<b>4,070,884</b>	<b>20,290,578</b>
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	22,632	37,806	132,848
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>4,527,005</b>	<b>4,108,690</b>	<b>20,423,426</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	5,573,515	5,980,555	17,899,160
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>5,573,515</b>	<b>5,980,555</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	45,044	40,709	202,906
Bank Charges	178	119	452
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>5,618,737</b>	<b>6,021,382</b>	<b>18,102,518</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>(1,091,731)</b>	<b>(1,912,692)</b>	<b>2,320,908</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	5,325,332	4,233,601	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>4,233,601</b>	<b>2,320,908</b>	<b>2,320,908</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	5,573,515	5,980,555	17,899,160
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	2,969,690	4,952,504	10,407,067
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>2,603,825</b>	<b>1,028,051</b>	<b>7,492,094</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2022**.

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 **2022** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2022**.

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Belgium	1,420,495	928,333	492,162	1,420,495
Government of Denmark	1,152,877	490,915	661,962	1,152,877
Government of Estonia	296,000	205,373	90,627	296,000
Government of Finland	348,390	235,557	112,834	348,390
Government of Germany	1,713,634	709,610	1,004,024	1,713,634
Government of Italy	86,386	76,398	9,988	86,386
Government of Japan	4,525,358	4,007,396	517,962	4,525,358
Government of Luxembourg	33,647	33,647	-	33,647
Government of Netherlands	693,176	693,176	-	693,176
Government of Norway	1,826,032	1,122,231	703,801	1,826,032
Sida	3,284,099	2,806,574	477,525	3,284,099
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	4,474,083	-	4,474,083
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,290,578</b>	<b>16,219,694</b>	<b>4,070,884</b>	<b>20,290,578</b>

## 3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December **2022**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **132,848**.

No interest was from Participating Organizations, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **132,848**. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	95,042	37,806	132,848
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>95,042</b>	<b>37,806</b>	<b>132,848</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>95,042</b>	<b>37,806</b>	<b>132,848</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2022**, the AA has transferred US\$ **17,899,160** to **9** 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 Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021			Current Year Jan-Dec-2022			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	363,636	-	363,636	110,371	-	110,371	474,007	-	474,007
OHCHR	1,049,086	-	1,049,086	1,727,706	-	1,727,706	2,776,793	-	2,776,793
OSRSG_SVC	5,029,511	-	5,029,511	2,203,861	-	2,203,861	7,233,371	-	7,233,371
UNDP	3,435,834	-	3,435,834	1,542,438	-	1,542,438	4,978,271	-	4,978,271
UNDPO	1,154,715	-	1,154,715	194,139	-	194,139	1,348,854	-	1,348,854
UNFPA	295,100	-	295,100	-	-	-	295,100	-	295,100
UNHCR	295,303	-	295,303	-	-	-	295,303	-	295,303
UNICEF	295,421	-	295,421	-	-	-	295,421	-	295,421
UNODC	-	-	-	202,041	-	202,041	202,041	-	202,041
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,918,605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,918,605</b>	<b>5,980,555</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,980,555</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>

#### 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

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

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2022** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

## 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2022**, US\$ **5,980,555** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **4,952,504** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **17,899,160** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **10,407,067**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **58.14** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Cumulative	
IOM	474,007	474,007	363,636	32,191	395,827	83.51
OHCHR	2,776,793	2,776,793	686,401	481,085	1,167,487	42.04
OSRSG_SVC	7,233,371	7,233,371	1,435,927	1,943,543	3,379,470	46.72
UNDP	4,978,271	4,978,271	2,279,640	1,385,951	3,665,591	73.63
UNDPO	1,348,855	1,348,854	455,835	400,067	855,901	63.45
UNFPA	295,100	295,100	17,833	274,131	291,965	98.94
UNHCR	295,303	295,303	215,291	80,012	295,303	100.00
UNICEF	295,421	295,421	-	289,190	289,190	97.89
UNODC	202,041	202,041	-	66,333	66,333	32.83
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,899,162</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>	<b>5,454,562</b>	<b>4,952,504</b>	<b>10,407,067</b>	<b>58.14</b>

## 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 Sustainable 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. See table below.

**Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	3,546,455	2,782,351	6,328,806	65.06
Supplies, commodities and materials	98,545	28,925	127,470	1.31
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	172,404	148,050	320,454	3.29
Contractual Services Expenses	179,921	470,173	650,095	6.68
Travel	162,751	514,193	676,945	6.96
Transfers and Grants	336,511	82,129	418,640	4.30
General Operating	601,874	602,948	1,204,822	12.39
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>5,098,461</b>	<b>4,628,770</b>	<b>9,727,231</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	356,102	323,734	679,836	6.99
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,454,562</b>	<b>4,952,504</b>	<b>10,407,067</b>	-

## 6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2022, 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\$ **40,709** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2022**, US\$ **202,906** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **323,734** was deducted in indirect

costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **679,836** as of 31 December **2022**.

## **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.

## Annex 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY THEMATIC WINDOW

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

### Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Thematic window

Theme/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Team of Experts and RoL</b>							
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	Operationally Closed	500,000	500,000	454,951	90.99
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	On Going	1,504,981	1,504,981	1,428,790	94.94
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	On Going	1,398,361	1,398,361	1,009,650	72.20
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	3,685,850	3,685,850	1,235,504	33.52
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	On Going	1,702,746	1,702,746	956,820	56.19
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	On Going	1,348,855	1,348,854	855,901	63.45
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	On Going	976,295	976,295	728,305	74.60
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Ukraine	OHCHR	On Going	865,649	865,649	-	-
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law, Sudan	UNDP	On Going	294,250	294,250	96,724	32.87
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacity	UNODC	On Going	202,041	202,041	66,333	32.83
00133846	Policy Framework for Survivors	IOM	On Going	110,371	110,371	32,191	29.17
<b>Team of Experts and RoL: Total</b>				<b>12,589,398</b>	<b>12,589,397</b>	<b>6,865,170</b>	<b>54.53</b>
<b>UN Action</b>							
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	3,547,521	3,547,521	2,143,966	60.44
00121092	CRSV_UNA2: Leveraging the strength of women in Somalia	IOM	Financially Closed	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNFPA	On Going	295,100	295,100	291,965	98.94
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNHCR	On Going	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNICEF	On Going	295,421	295,421	289,190	97.89
00131519	CRSV_UNA_4_DRC OHCHR MONUSCO	OHCHR	On Going	512,782	512,782	157,837	30.78
<b>UN Action: Total</b>				<b>5,309,763</b>	<b>5,309,763</b>	<b>3,541,897</b>	<b>66.71</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>17,899,162</b>	<b>17,899,160</b>	<b>10,407,067</b>	<b>58.14</b>

## Annex 2. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY COUNTRY

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

Table Annex 2 Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country

Country / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Central African Republic (the)</b>						
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	1,504,981	1,504,981	1,428,790	94.94
<b>Central African Republic (the): Total</b>			<b>1,504,981</b>	<b>1,504,981</b>	<b>1,428,790</b>	<b>94.94</b>
<b>Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)</b>						
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	500,000	500,000	454,951	90.99
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	976,295	976,295	728,305	74.60
<b>Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total</b>			<b>1,476,295</b>	<b>1,476,295</b>	<b>1,183,256</b>	<b>80.15</b>
<b>Global and Interregional</b>						
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	1,398,361	1,398,361	1,009,650	72.20
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	3,685,850	3,685,850	1,235,504	33.52
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	1,702,746	1,702,746	956,820	56.19
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	1,348,855	1,348,854	855,901	63.45
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	OSRSG_SVC	3,547,521	3,547,521	2,143,966	60.44
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNFPA	295,100	295,100	291,965	98.94
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNHCR	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNICEF	295,421	295,421	289,190	97.89
00131519	CRSV_UNA_4_DRC OHCHR MONUSCO	OHCHR	512,782	512,782	157,837	30.78
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law, Sudan	UNDP	294,250	294,250	96,724	32.87
00133846	Policy Framework for Survivors	IOM	110,371	110,371	32,191	29.17
<b>Global and Interregional: Total</b>			<b>13,486,560</b>	<b>13,486,558</b>	<b>7,365,051</b>	<b>54.61</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>						
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacity	UNODC	202,041	202,041	66,333	32.83
<b>Nigeria: Total</b>			<b>202,041</b>	<b>202,041</b>	<b>66,333</b>	<b>32.83</b>

Somalia						
00121092	CRSV_UNA2: Leveraging the strength of women in Somalia	IOM	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
<b>Somalia: Total</b>			<b>363,636</b>	<b>363,636</b>	<b>363,636</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Ukraine						
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Ukraine	OHCHR	865,649	865,649	-	-
<b>Ukraine: Total</b>			<b>865,649</b>	<b>865,649</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Grand Total			17,899,162	17,899,160	10,407,067	

## ANNEX 3

### 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 Fund<sup>4</sup>.

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

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

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

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

Through the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, all 24 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 UN Women (as Chair), UNODC, DPO, OCHA and IOM.

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

## **Governance of UN Action**

### *The UN Action Network Steering Committee*

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of principals and senior officials from its member entities and is chaired by the SRSG-SVC. As per the TORs, the Steering Committee serves as a high-level forum for discussing and coordinating substantive policy and operational matters regarding CRSV, with a view to taking consensus-based decisions on concerted courses of action.

### *The UN Action Network Focal Points*

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

### *The UN Action Secretariat*

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

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<sup>4</sup> UN Action's work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of Member States, including the Governments of Bahrain, Belgium, Estonia, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden, with funds directed to UN Action entities to support specific UN Action deliverables.

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

The Team operates under the strategic leadership of the SRSG-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 SRSG-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 SRSG-SVC, and currently comprises experts from DPO, OHCHR, the Office of the SRSG-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 since inception in 2007 has filled critical knowledge gaps, generated policy, guidance, and training materials to inform evidence-based prevention and response to CRSV at the global and country-level. UN Action funds these efforts through the CRSV-MPTF, which (including activities funded through its predecessor, the [UN Action MPTF](#)), has supported 55 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 24 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 and 2022 - 2023 Workplans.

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

The five attending Outcomes are:

**General Outcome related to Overall Coordination of the UN Action Network:** UN agencies cooperate and share information to reinforce coordination and coherence and improve the system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV;

**Outcome 1 related to Prevention, Protection and Support to Survivors:** Survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented and mitigated;

**Outcome 2 related to Capacity Building and Strategic Engagement:** Duty-bearers and decision-makers take action to address both the immediate risks as well as the root causes of CRSV at the global and national level and promote compliance and accountability;

**Outcome 3 related to Knowledge Building and the development of Policies, Guidance and Tools:** UN Action member entities contribute to advancing the implementation of the CRSV/WPS agenda in a way that is informed by relevant guidance, policies, and tools on addressing CRSV and its root causes;

**Outcome 4 related to Data Collection, Management, Monitoring, Analysis and Harmonisation:** Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns, supports evidence-based high-level advocacy, enhances engagement with, and pressure on, parties to conflict, and informs impactful, survivor-centred solutions.

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

#### 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.

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

 OCHA	<p>OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p>		<p>BELGIUM</p>
 United Nations Human Rights OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	<p>OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>		<p>DENMARK</p>
 OSRSG-SVC OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT	<p>OSRSG-SVC - Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict</p>		<p>ESTONIA</p>
 UNAIDS	<p>UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</p>		<p>FINLAND</p>
 UNDP	<p>UNDP - United Nations Development Programme</p>		<p>GERMANY</p>
			<p>ITALY</p>
			<p>JAPAN</p>
			<p>LUXEMBOURG</p>
			<p>NETHERLANDS</p>
			<p>NORWAY</p>
			<p>SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</p>
			<p>SWITZERLAND</p>
			<p>TURKEY</p>



DGC- United Nations Department of Global Communications



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



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



UNITED KINGDOM



ILO- International Labour Organization



DPPA - Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs



IOM - International Organization for Migration



DPO - Department of Peace Operations



ITC – International Trade Centre



UNEP- United Nations Environment Programme



UNOCT - United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism



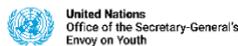
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund



UNODA - United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs



UNHCR – UN High Commissioner for Refugees



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



UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund



OSAPG- Office of the Special Adviser on the



UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UN Women – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



WHO - World Health Organization



Prevention of Genocide

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



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