Senior Women Protection Advisors (SWPAs) are deployed in 8 peace operations / special political missions. The presence of SWPAs reflects enhanced data collection and analysis on CRSV. More than 1,677 cases (68% of the total) were reported in the countries where SWPAs are deployed.

46 parties have not assumed commitments to address CRSV. 30 (71%) have been listed for over 5 years since the adoption of resolution 1960 (2010).

72 parties (56 non-State actors and 16 State actors) have been listed across 12 countries in 787 cases. The victims were children in 766 cases (97%) of the cases.

Women and girls account for more than 2,297 of the reported cases (94%).

Girls account for 766 (97%) of the cases.

More than 146 cases (6%) were reported against men and boys.

The Office of the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict has signed 12 Joint Communiqués with Member States to address CRSV.

9 security sector actors have assumed formal commitments to address CRSV.

Sanctions regimes of the Security Council include sexual violence within their designation criteria.

The list of parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of sexual violence includes 49 parties. The vast majority of parties are, as in previous years, non-State actors, including several groups designated as terrorist entities. Listing is based on cumulative evidence documented over the years, and not only in the present report.
Sexual violence continued to be used as a tactic of war, torture, and terrorism amid deepening political and security crises, compounded by militarization and the illicit proliferation of arms in the wake of unconstitutional changes of government. This trend exposed civilians to heightened levels of sexual violence, amid shrinking civic space and weakened rule of law in settings affected by conflict. State and non-State armed groups continued to target civilians with rape, gang rape and abductions. United Nations-designated terrorist groups, other non-State armed groups and transnational criminal networks used sexual violence as a tactic, destabilizing already fragile contexts.

Globally, the trend of increasing recourse to mercenaries, mercenary-related actors and private military and security companies by parties to conflict has been accompanied by increasing violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. Impunity remained the norm. Survivors are not a homogeneous group. In 2022, violations were documented against women, girls, men, boys and persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, as well as persons living with disabilities, ranging in age from 4 to over 80 years of age.

Patterns of sexual violence continued to be used as part of the repertoire of political violence to intimidate and punish opponents, their family members, and women human rights defenders. Globally, women’s human rights defenders, including those advocating for victims of sexual violence, have been targeted with attacks to stem their activism and participation in public life.

Conflict-related sexual violence continued to propel both internal and cross-border displacement with displaced and refugee women and girls exposed to heightened risks. Climate-related displacement and insecurity exacerbated competition for scarce resources, which increased intercommunal violence, displacing and refugee women and girls exposed to heightened risks. Climate-related displacement and insecurity exacerbated competition for scarce resources, which increased intercommunal violence, displacing and refugee women and girls exposed to heightened risks.

The gender-based digital divide is nowhere more acute and perilous than in situations of conflict. Disturbing trends of gender-based hate speech and incitement to violence fuelled conflict in which rape and other forms of sexual violence were used to humiliate and destabilize targeted communities. Internet restrictions impeded the ability of survivors to access information, with frequent telecommunications shutdowns hindering access to helplines and other support services.

In October 2022, the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic delivered its first verdict, convicting a commander of the armed group, Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation, for rape perpetrated by his subordinates, on the basis of criminal responsibility.

In April 2022, the case of Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, alleged “jihadi leader” accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Darfur, including two counts of rape as a crime against humanity and a war crime, proceeded to trial before the International Criminal Court.

In December 2022, the International Criminal Court confirmed the conviction and sentencing of Dominic Ongwen, a former member of the Lord’s Resistance Army, for war crimes and crimes against humanity, which included charges of sexual and gender-based violence such as forced marriage and forced pregnancy.

In terms of reparative justice, in Colombia, the landmark final report of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition, issued in June 2022, offered specific recommendations to State institutions to provide transformative reparations for survivors and to ensure guarantees of non-repetition.

In December 2022, the Parliament of the Democratic Republic of the Congo adopted a law on protection and reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence and established a reparations scheme. A national commission was subsequently created to outline the terms of eligibility for reparations and establish a national fund.

In 2022, the Security-Council mandated Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict engaged with 30 countries in strengthening roles of law institutions to enhance accountability for conflict-related sexual violence, including the DRC, Guinea, the Sudan, Ukraine and elsewhere.

The United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) network coordinates the work of 24 UN entities. In 2022, UN Action funded an innovative project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, implemented with local women’s cooperatives in conflict-free mining sites. To enhance structural and operational prevent the network launched a Framework the Prevention of CRSV.