

UN ACTION NETWORK MEMBERS

CTED UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE	CTED - United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate		
DPA	DPPA – Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs		
UN	DPO – Department of Peace Operations		
International Labour Organization	ILO - International Labour Organization		
UN MIGRATION	IOM –International Organization for Migration		
International Trade Centre	ITC- International Trade Centre		
OCHA	OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE THEN COMMISSIONER	OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		
GENOICE PREVENTION ALCOHOR RESPONSEBILITY TO PROTECT	OSAPG – Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide		
United Nations Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth	OSGEY - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth		
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT	OSRSG-CAAC - Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict		
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WUNAIDS UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS			
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<u>UN</u> D P	UNDP – United Nations Development Programme		
environment Unide Indian Conference Programme	UNEP- United Nations Environment Programme		
UNFPA	UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund		
UNHCR	UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
unicef	UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund		
UNITEO NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)	UNOCT – United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism		
UNODA UNETO NATIONA OFFISE FOR OBARMAMENT AFFAIRS	UNODA - United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs		
UNODC	UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		
WOMEN	UN Women – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women		
	WHO - World Health Organization		

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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			
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women			
CTED	United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate			
OPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs			
OPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations			
ORC	Democratic Republic of the Congo			
-oCs	Frameworks of Cooperation			
GBV	Gender-based violence			
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System			
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council			
LO	International Labour Organization			
OM	International Organization for Migration			
sDB	Islamic Development Bank			
SIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant			
TC	International Trade Centre			
Cs	Joint Communiqués			
PO	Junior Professional Officer			
_GBTQI	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			
МоРН	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			

PUNDS Participating UN Organizations PSWI Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative RRMC Resource Management Committee SDGs Sustainable Development Goals SOGIESC Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics SDGP Standard Operating Procedure SRHR Sexual and reproductive health and right: 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-CAAC Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict SWC Sexual Violence in Conflict SWC United Arab Emirates UN United Nations UN Action MPTF UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict UN Action MPTF UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict UNALIDS Init United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS UNAMAA United Nations Mission in Afghanistan UNDCT United Nations Development Programme UNDCC United Nations Development Programme UNDCC United Nations Population Fund UNDFR United Nations Children's Fund UNITAMS United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism UNOCA United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism UNOCA United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism UNOCA United Nations Children's Fund UNITAMS United Nations Children's Fund UN	ABBREVIATIONS ANI	D ACRONYMS		
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UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women WHO World Health Organization	UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime		
WHO World Health Organization	UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia		
	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women		
WPA Women's Protection Adviser	WHO	World Health Organization		
	WPA	Women's Protection Adviser		
WPHF Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund	WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund		
WPS Women, Peace and Security	WPS	Women, Peace and Security		

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Executive SUMMARY

The United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network (UN Action or the Network) persevered in its efforts to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) throughout 2022. Working in alignment with its 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework and 2022 – 2023 Workplan, the Network continued to ensure that CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met, and accountability of perpetrators is enhanced through coordinated and multi-stakeholder initiatives and activities, at both the international and country level.

During this period, UN Action was able to coordinate at all levels, from convening its Steering Committee, to advancing initiatives at the technical-level through Network entity Focal Points, and to organising strategic retreats and public events. As the drivers of the Network, Focal Points continued to meet monthly for regular meetings and, additionally, for emergency meetings to share timely information on CRSV reports and trends and to coordinate actions and messaging on the UN's response. In total, Focal Points were convened on seven situations of concern to strengthen capacity and technical expertise on CRSV, including convening multiple times to discuss the ongoing situation in Ukraine.

To help increase the Network's visibility, UN Action hosted two external brownbags on the nexus of CRSV with that of terrorism and violent extremism, as well as two internal brownbags on the integration of economic empowerment opportunities for CRSV survivors. It also expanded its online Digital Library as a hub for information sharing by creating a webpage on the nexus of trafficking in persons and CRSV globally. Furthermore, the Network hosted a side event on the margins of the high-level week of the 77th UN General Assembly. There, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (the SRSG-SVC), as the Chair of UN Action, officially launched the release of two new knowledge products among Member States, UN entities, and private sector organisations.

The Network also grew from 21 to 24 member entities, with the addition of the UN Department of Global Communications (DGC), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The new members will contribute to increased CRSV awareness-raising globally, enhanced understanding of the nexus between CRVS and climate change, and amplified access to livelihood opportunities for survivors, respectively.

2022 additionally saw the development of numerous UN Action guidance documents and knowledge products aimed at preventing and responding to CRSV. For example, under the strategic direction of the SRG-SVC, the Framework for the Prevention of CRV was developed and launched on the margins of the 2022 UN General Assembly. The Framework provides a comprehensive roadmap for Member States, the UN system, civil society, and the security sector to prevent CRSV from occurring in the first place and to prevent further harm to CRSV survivors in the aftermath of the crime. The Network also completed an assessment of the Monitoring, Analysis and Report Arrangements (the MARA) which presented key findings of how the MARA is implemented in various situations of concerns. The MARA assessment also provided recommendations to establish the next generation of the MARA, in line with the update of the Provisional Guidance Note on Security Council resolution 1960 (2010).

Additional knowledge products that were advanced by the UN Action Network in 2022 include the 'Advancing Principles of a Survivor-Centred Approach to the Prevention and Response to CRSV' document. 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 civil society partners. The Network lastly released a white paper, Addressing CRSV: Private Sector Opportunities for Engagement, to expand the circle of allies for the CRSV mandate. This first-of-its-kind document outlines seven recommendation actions that businesses can take to support CRSV prevention and response efforts.



Acknowledging these notable successes, UN Action continued to face challenges in garnering predictable and sustainable resources for its fund, the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund (CRSV-MPTF). As a result, UN Action was only able to support two projects: one in the Middle East region, specifically in Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq, and one in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). However, UN Action continued to seek new strategic partnerships with non-traditional stakeholders, including with Bibliothèques Sans Frontières and Religions for Peace.

The SRSG-SVC and members of the UN Action Secretariat also engaged in numerous advocacy and fundraising missions throughout 2022 with the objective of garnering the needed financial resources to adequately address CRSV. This included travels to United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Belgium, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Moving forward, the Network will continue to prioritise advancing the needs of CRSV survivors. The Network's strategy focuses on ensuring that political agreements are translated into tangible actions at the country-level in ways that directly improve survivors' lives through expanded access to comprehensive, life-saving, multi-sectoral services, including quality medical and psychosocial services, sexual and reproductive health and rights, rehabilitation, livelihood support, enhanced accountability through judicial reforms, and support for reparations-related processes. The Network will also place an emphasis on raising awareness of CRSV globally and engaging in advocacy efforts, particularly those aimed at educating the public about CRSV as a concept.

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

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Introduction

The United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network (UN Action or the Network) brings together the collective experience and institutional capacity of the UN system, and over the last 15 years has filled critical knowledge gaps, generated policy, guidance, and training materials to inform evidence-based prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) at the global and country-level. UN Action funds these efforts through the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund (CRSV-MPTF), which (including activities funded through its predecessor, the <u>UN Action MPTF</u>), has supported 58 projects across 22 conflict-affected countries since 2008, as well as regional and global-level initiatives. These projects have fostered collaboration across UN entities and catalysed innovative initiatives and programming in CRSV. Notably, the UN Action Network is the only UN systemwide initiative that leads advocacy, knowledge-building, resource mobilisation and joint programming to prevent and respond to CRSV and is comprised of 24 UN entities¹. This report details work undertaken by the Network in 2022, as it relates to deliverables specified in UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2020 – 2025 and its attending 2022 - 2023 Workplan.

UN ACTION AN OVERVIEW

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, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Member States, to elevate sexual violence politically, as a peace and security challenge, and as a humanitarian, human rights, gender and development issue.

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 mobilisation, and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict". In all relevant Security Council resolutions. notably <u>1820 (2008)</u>, <u>1888 (2009)</u>, <u>1960 (2010)</u>, <u>2106</u> (2013), 2242 (2015), 2331 (2016) and 2467 (2019), the Council specifically highlights UN Action as the critical interagency coordination forum to address CRSV.

Resolution 1820 (2008)

Provided the conceptual foundation and broad framing of CRSV and identified sexual violence as part of the Peace and Security Agenda Provided the conceptual foundation and broad framing of CRSV and identified sexual violence as part of the Peace and Security Agenda

Resolution 2106 (2013)

Called for prevention efforts to address CRSV and noted that women and girls are disproportionately affected by CRSV

Resolution 1888 (2009)

Created the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as the role of UN Action to implement the CRSV mandate

Resolution 2242 (2015)

Recognised that CRSV is used strategically by certain terrorist groups and used as a tactic of terrorism

Resolution 1888 (2009)

Established the UN's reporting mechanism to collect data on CRSV cases and patterns at the local level and affirmed the Security Council's commitment to leverage all means to address CRSV

Resolution 2331 (2016)

Identified that human trafficking can be used to exacerbate conflict, while classifying human trafficking survivors as terrorism survivors

Resolution 2242 (2015)

Highlighted the need for a survivor-centred approach in the prevention and response to CRSV and acknowledged the need to tackle CRSV root causes

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 forcemultiplier effect, recognising that sexual violence requires a broad-based, multisectoral response.

member entity and is governed by a Steering Committee consisting of Principals from each of the 24 entities. The Security Council appointed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) to provide strategic guidance as the Chair to the Network; this work is supported by a Secretariat, located in the Office of the SRSG-SVC (OSRSG-SVC).

Further, UN Action is the primary consultation forum for the annual Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV. The Report serves not only as a public record of this crime, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field of CRSV prevention and response forward. Annually, the Report brings to light new trends and patterns on CRSV 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. UN Action works through a network of Focal Points from each In 2019, the Security Council enshrined these new areas into resolution 2467 (2019), thereby providing strategic direction on essential elements that need to be considered in a survivorcentred 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 (2019), UN Action developed its new Strategic Framework (2020 - 2025), focusing particularly on a comprehensive and survivor-centred approach to addressing CRSV, with a renewed emphasis on the prevention of CRSV, including through preventing 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.

SDG Achievements

The work of UN Action contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), primarily SDGs 5 and 16:





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, UNODA, UN Women, WHO

Governance and structure

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 Terms of Reference (TORs), the Steering Committee serves as a high-level forum for driving the strategic direction of the Network and coordinating substantive policy and operational matters through 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 act as liaisons between their entities, including 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 OSRSG-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 in 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.



24 UN entities of the UN Action Network are eligible to receive funding from the CRSV-MPTF.

UN Action's Fund

THE CRSV-MPTE

The CRSV-MPTF succeeds the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four CRSV-specific outcomes: Fund, which operated from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2019, and builds upon past achievements, best practices, and 1. 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).

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. 3. Under the CRSV-MPTF, two Windows were established – one for UN Action and the other for the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (the TOE). Each Window has its own oversight and decision-making body and is guided by the strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC. 4. The decision-making process for the use of funds is outlined in relevant governance documents. The UN Action Steering Committee provides oversight and strategic advice, and the MPTF Office of UNDP serves as the Administrative Agent using the pass-through fund management modality.

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



The UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF

Through the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, all 24 UN entities 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)

To take resource allocation decisions for the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, the UN Action Network established a Resource Mobilisation Committee (RMC), a sub-committee of UN Action Focal Points. The RMC is comprised of 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 2022, the RMC was comprised of UN Women (as Chair), DPO, IOM. OCHA and UNODC.

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 Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs) submitting proposals for consideration through vetting of projects, grant administration, reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

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, UNODA, UN Women, WHO

UN Action in 2022

ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT

broadly, were confronted not only with deteriorating situations in existing conflict settings, such as those in Afghanistan, the rise of new conflicts and consequently the expansion of economic and humanitarian crisis with ripple effects that peacebuilding processes. continue to be felt globally, as is outlined in the 2022 annual Violence. In addition, militarisation and arms proliferation increased in the wake of an increase of climate related crisis. amid shrinking civic space and weakened rule of law. Across met with a disproportionate use of force, including the use of rape as an instrument of repression and political intimidation. CRSV 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 which emerged including Ethiopia, Haiti, and Ukraine.

In 2022, the UN Action Network, and the UN system more 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 the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali, but also requires building institutional and individual resilience against economic, climate and security shocks, including the CRSV mandate and operations. The invasion of Ukraine by fostering an enabling environment for the meaningful in February provoked a multifaceted political, security, participation of women and all survivors in political and

Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual 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 exposing civilians to heightened levels of sexual violence, the humanitarian-peacebuilding-development spectrum of UN entities that comprise the Network, and on the other hand diverse countries, civilian demonstrations, and protests were 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 Activists and advocates working to defend the rights of 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

UN Action Network Growth

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

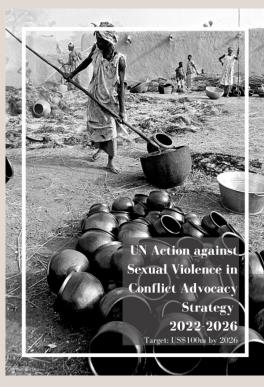
Responding to new and existing situations through High-level Political Advocacy

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. 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.



Recognising that the COVID-19 pandemic stymied efforts to raise funds for the CRSV-MPTF on a larger scale, UN Action redoubled its focus on the development of an Advocacy Strategy and Fundraising Strategy (the Strategies) in order to counter such challenges. The Strategies, which run parallel to UN Action's Strategic Framework until 2025, laid out the Network's goal of raising \$100 million by 2026. UN Action's Advocacy Strategy provides a framework with components such as fundraising, communications and social mobilisation, including the reinvigoration and/or rebranding of the Stop Rape Now (SRN) campaign to be launched in 2023. In implementing the Advocacy Strategy, the Network will be able to engage with the wider public and attract a broader range of individuals and institutions to support the CRSV mandate. The Fundraising Strategy calls for stronger engagement with traditional donors, as well as non-traditional partners such as the private sector and foundations. As such, the Network will be prioritising resource mobilisation and fundraising for the CRSV-MPTF moving forward.







UN Action's STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

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

The UN Action Network developed its <u>2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework in 2020</u>, 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 2022 – 2023 Workplan.

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/Women, Peace and Security (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.



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Initiatives Undertaken

BY UN ACTION IN 2022

Initiatives under general outcome related to overall coordination of the network

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.

Coordinated Strategic Planning

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.

Collective Advocacy and Fundraising

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, <u>UN Action's Twitter</u> gained 1967 new followers and garnered 99.4K impressions. The website (<u>www.stoprapenow.org</u>) 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 <u>January</u> and <u>October</u> 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 Strategies (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 highlevel 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 <u>partnership</u> 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 Network also released a white paper, <u>Addressing CRSV: Private Sector Opportunities for Engagement</u>, 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. The white paper was launched at a high-level side event on the margins of the 2022 UN General Assembly, attended by Member States, UN entities, and private sector organisations.









Initiatives Under Outcome 1 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.

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 contextspecific human security challenges of COVID-19. The project strengthened the quality and accessibility of life-saving psychosocial and health services for survivors and those atrisk, 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

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 Interagency 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 2021including for the selection of CMR facilities and for the capacity development of the service providers in these facilities.

women. In efforts to empower women

and girls and provide them with much-

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

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.

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INTHE 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 referred to the medical services provided to flee to Jordan with his wife and four children in 2013, he was reliving the trauma

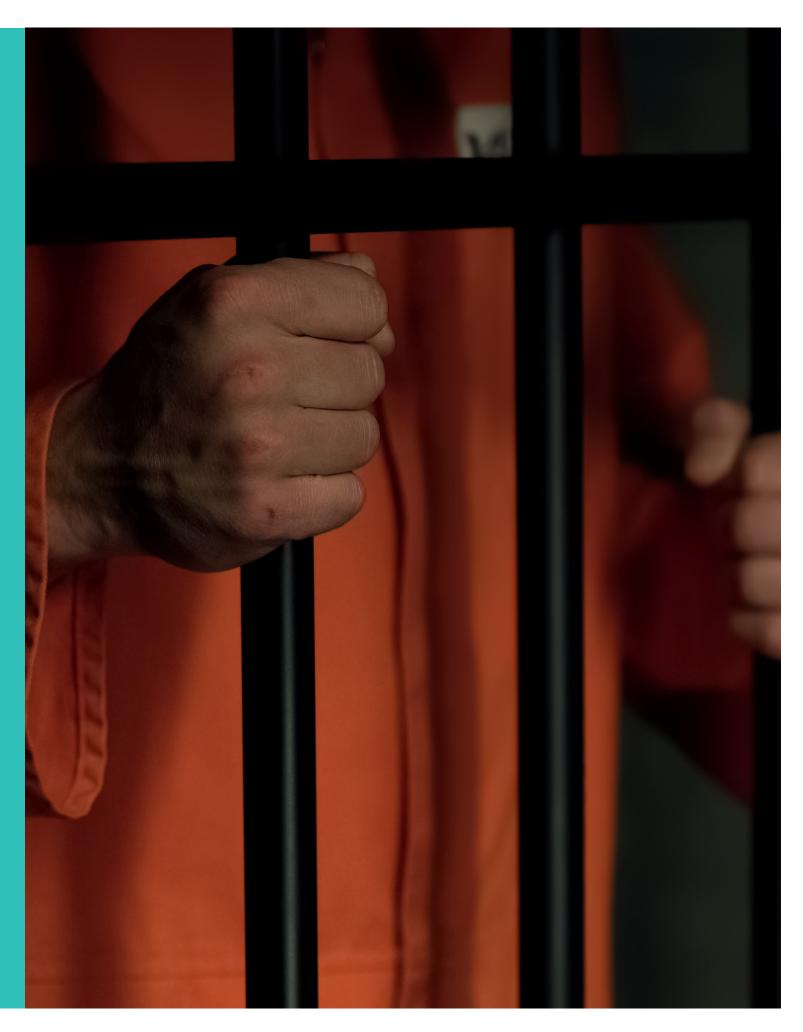
Maher has had difficulty adjusting to the refugee situation and the camp environment. He is no longer the person he and my home. I was no longer able to take care of my children and my wife, nor meet their needs. I was no longer able to work and communicate with others. Suddenly a anymore, I was eager to delete all these

Through the efforts conducted by the outreach team, Maher was introduced to centre. It was the beginning of his journey to healing. At the community centre, Maher been exposed to." Maher is also an active sessions. He was able to open up and when he was reassured that the services he boys about GBV, gender equality, child received were confidential. He participated marriage and more.

in awareness-raising sessions and was

"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 available protection services for male survivors of violence, and he plays a crucial turn to ensure that men and boys know that there are services that help them member of the community committees inside the camp. He implements



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.







UN Action's Project In 2022, UN Action funded a project men), all of whom were also supported

in the DRC in the DRC, "Mitigating gender-based violence including conflict-related society partners. sexual violence and COVID-10 effects on women and girls while reinforcing Through legal clinics, the project women's response in the DRC" (CRSV_ 300 survivors of CRSV and those at sector, working with and through local groups in 13 conflict-free mining sites, whilst also addressing the fight against impunity on CRSV related crimes.

> Centre providing medical, psychological, and referrals for legal assistance. So far 201 survivors of GBV and CRSV have received multisectoral assistance (121

to access legal services through civil

partners conducted awareness-raising UNA04), implemented jointly by OHCHR missions and documented 327 cases and MONUSCO. Running to June of serious human rights violations, 2023, the initiative provides access to including 133 involving sexual violence holistic and multisectoral assistance, (rape of 124 women, rape of eight including medical, psychosocial, girls and one sexual mutilation of legal and reintegration support to man) allegedly committed by armed groups and the militaries of the FARDC risk. The innovative project builds the between from 2009 to 2022. The UN socioeconomic resilience of women joint Investigation Mission, currently involved in the artisanal mining under planning, will provide material support to judicial authorities to women's cooperatives and self-help organize investigations and mobile trials to take place in 2023.

During the process of victim identification, all were provided free Project partners have set up a One Stop legal aid and referred for holistic services. At the same time project socio-economic reintegration support partners are continuing to conduct outreach to provide free legal information and aid and strengthen the referral systems for medical and women, 38 girls, three boys and 39 psychosocial care and support. The project team, in collaboration with local partners, also 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 incomegenerating activities through the installation of an internet café/small business centre.

In order to support economic empowerment and the strengthening of women jeweller's cooperatives, two women were trained to lead trainings for others on lapidary, the art of working with gemstones and jewellery production. These women have now started to train other survivors. The project partners 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 jewellery 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.

Initiatives Under Outcome 2 Related to Capacity Building And Strategic Engagement

Outcome 2 of UN Action's Strategic Framework 2020-2025 calls for activities that ensure that duty-bearers and decision-makers take action to address both the immediate risks and root causes of CRSV at the global and national levels to promote compliance and accountability. The Network advances such initiatives by strengthening the capacity and technical expertise of those engaging in CRSV efforts, as well as through joint and sustained high-level advocacy.



Monthly Focal Points Meeting

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 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. These discussions were incorporated as a standing item in the monthly Focal Points meetings, and are listed in the following table.

Month	Country	Discussion Focus	Examples of Entity's Support
April	Sudan	Focal Points were briefed by the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) 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 TOE 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. UNODC updated that it is in the second phase of its Better Migration Management programme, which may provide an entry point to strengthen its work in Sudan.
June	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. (GBV) interventions continued under services. Since the meeting the UN Adengaging with the World Bank, BSF are assess the security and feasibility of a		UNICEF 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 UNFPA 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	The SWPA briefed that a Joint Communiqué (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 United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), supporting victims of human rights 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.	UN Women 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 womenled early warning systems for conflict; supporting women's leadership and operationalisation in conflict preparation plans; and developing a guidance document on reporting incidents of women's rights violations as well as training civil society partners and government stakeholders on early warning of CRSV.
October	2009 events where at least 156 persons were killed or disappeared and at least 109 women on the national and international		The TOE 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	OHCHR briefed on the staggering scale of sexual violence in Ethiopia, committed by all parties, which was articulated in the Joint Human Rights Commission Report 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.	OCHA 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.
November	Haiti	The OHCHR member of the TOE briefed on the Joint OHCHR and BINUH report on the use of sexual violence by gangs in Haiti, 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.	IOM noted a report it had published outlining that, 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. Annual Report 2022 25





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 SRSG-SVC. to Poland. Moldova and Ukraine.

where she signed, on behalf of the entire UN system, a FoC with the Government of Ukraine 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.

High-Level Advocacy

Once data is collected from the field, it is vital that UN senior officials use the reliable and objective information on CRSV trends and patterns for further advocacy and engagement on CRSV. The SRSG-SVC published ten press statements, including with UN Action Network members (such as UN Women and OSRSG-VAC) in 2022 on various priority issues for the Network and the TOE

Statements on Situations of Concern

Ukraine

Myanmar

and urgently called for the protection of civilians, especially women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by armed conflict and displacement. She stressed for all parties to prohibit the use of all forms of sexual violence. 25 August 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

the rapidly deteriorating situation in Ukraine

28 February SRSG-SVC Patten expressed concern about

Joint Statements

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

16 March 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.

Executive Director of UN Women on

Ukraine

SRSG-SVC and the 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.

the Occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict

EU and the UN on 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.

High-Level Advocacy

Other Press Statements			
<u>Syria</u>	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.	
<u>Guatemala</u>	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.	
<u>Guinea</u>	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.	
New Partnership	New Partnerships		
OSRSG-SVC and Religions for Peace	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.	
OSRSG-SVC and Bibliothèques Sans Frontières	13 October 2022	SRSG-SVC Patten signed a cooperation agreement with the French NGO, BSF. The partnership will focus on the deployment of modern technologies in implementing innovative initiatives in support of CRSV survivors, their families, and communities.	

Initiatives under Outcome 3 related to Knowledge Building and Development Of Policies, Guidance and Tools

Under Outcome 3 of the UN Action Strategic Framework 2020-2025, entities committed to advancing the implementation of the CRSV and WPS agenda through the development of guidance, policies and tools. Such products would help fill gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise to improve CRSV prevention and response. Therefore, through UN Action's thematic working groups, numerous knowledge building tools were conceptualised and/ or created throughout 2022.



Capacity Building

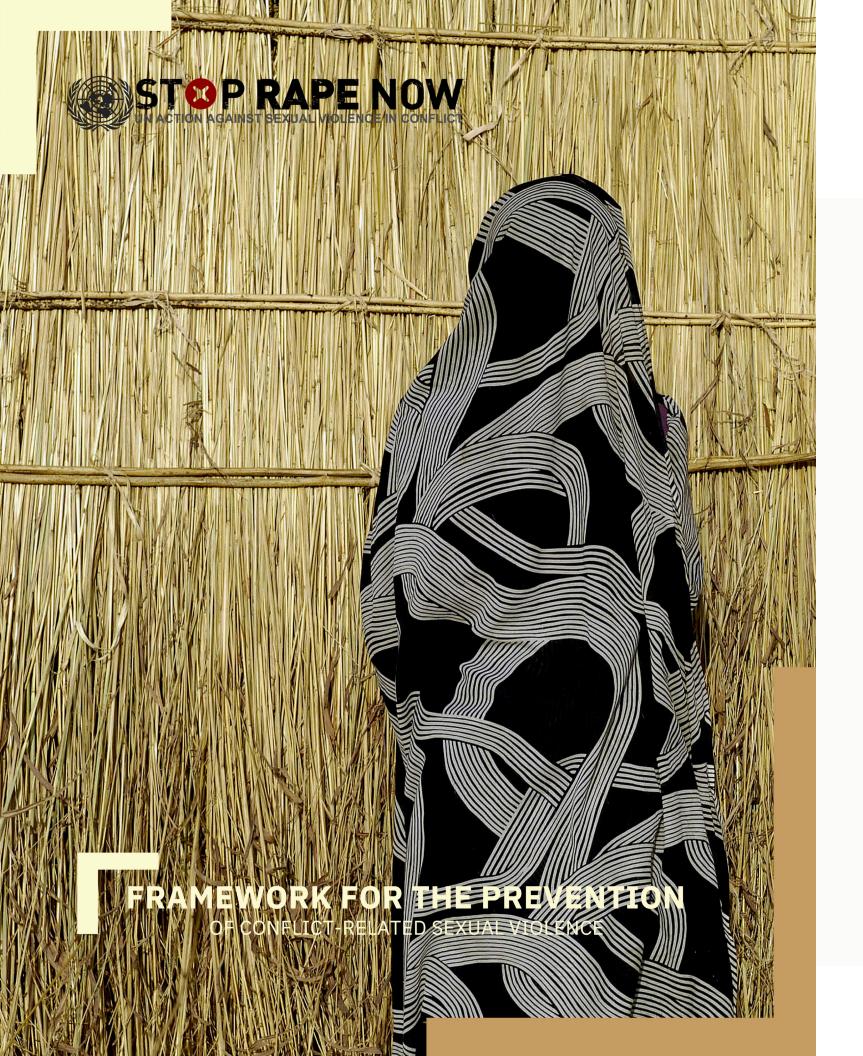
UN Action's response to the crisis in Ukraine triggered requests from UN field offices and civil society partners for trainings on CRSV, starting from the fundamentals of CRSV. In December 2022, the Network formed a working group on capacity building to assess what the training needs might be for those 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:

- 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.
- The development and implementation of joint comprehensive programmes by UN Action Network entities to address the needs identified.

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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 the Network identified the need to integrated into the draft document.

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 survivorcentred 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; time at the highest-levels of the UN, the learnings from the brownbag are

Addressing 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.

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

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. an example from a UN Action

Economic Empowerment for Survivors of CRSV

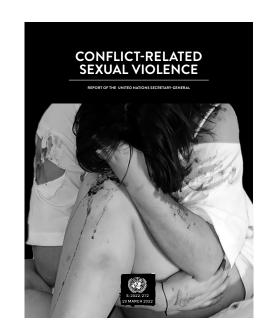
In conflict and post-conflict settings, women are often engaged in insecure work which stifles their economic security. After exposure to CRSV, they can become even more vulnerable to economic hardship with even less and violent extremism. The Network access to economic opportunity, held two expert-led discussions and 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 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

Initiatives under Outcome 4 Related to Data Collection, Management, Monitoring, Analysis And Harmonisation

A main priority in advancing the CRSV mandate is ensuring that reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risk and patterns are gathered. In turn, this crucial information supports evidence-base highlevel advocacy, therefore, enhancing engagement with and pressure on parties to conflict and informing survivorcentred solutions. As a platform to adopt a "One UN" approach, the UN Action Network provides reporting on CRSV trends from the field, which can, and often is, translated into political advocacy and strategic engagement at the international level.



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

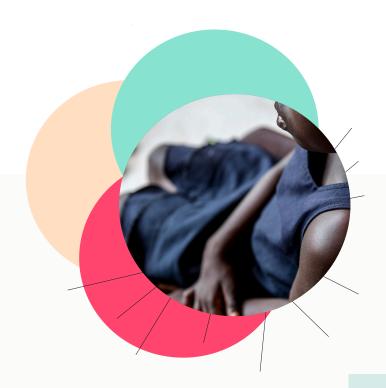
UN Action is the primary consultation forum for the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. The Report serves not only as a public record of events, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field of CRSV prevention and response forward. Annually, the 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 2021 annual Report.



Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (the MARA)

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.

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Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The UN Action Secretariat tracks the progress and effectiveness of the Network's initiatives on an annual basis through an extensive M&E exercise in line with its 2020 - 2025 Strategic Framework. As part of this, UN Action collects qualitative and quantitative data from diverse sources such as annual reports, meeting readouts, press statements, social media monitoring and surveys and measures it against baseline information collected in previous years, including annual surveys with Focal Points. This information then informs a range of the Network's political advocacy and strategic engagement on CRSV. The exercises also act as a forum for Focal Points to express how the Network can better engage in CRSV efforts, including how UN Action can ensure the meaningful participation of local women's organisations and survivor's networks in the development of JCs or FoCs. In addition, Focal Points are able to rate the coordination, cooperation and coherence of the Network, which is then analysed against baseline data collected in previous years.

Feedback from the Focal Point Survey

Areas of Strength

"Hosting of brownbags that focus on diverse support activities in CRSV, the encouragement and inclusion of different member entities to present their work and areas of support and potential collaboration with other members."

"Regular information sharing from Secretariat to Focal Points and recent joint projects under the CRSV-MPTF."

"Overall (there is) a good level of cooperation; some entities are more active than others during monthly meetings and/or when taking responsibilities from the workplan forward (this may be due to a lack of time, lack of expertise, lack of interest for UN Action work, etc)."

Areas for Growth "The addition of new entities into the network who don't have any significant experience or expertise on CRSV and without prior consultation of current members however (has) created challenges related to coherence and internal sense of cohesion."

The results of SWPA/UNCT surveys, with data collected from country-level at the baseline, mid-point and end of the Strategic Framework are and will be used to identify gaps and areas of improvement for the Network to focus on in order to better support in-country initiatives. In past years, this has included recommendations to strengthen support to UNCTs after the completion of a UN Action-funded project. The Network has responded to this recommendation by increasing its support to country colleagues to develop Concept Notes which can be used to advocate with donors for further funding in order to support long-term projects. Another request was to translate knowledge guidance products and documents into languages other than English, which will be implemented when the funding situation allows. recommendation was to increase dialogue information sharing between those working at headquarters and those in the field. As a result of this feedback, UN Action changed its coordination model to ensure that SWPAs/UNCTs are invited to the Network's

monthly Focal Points meetings in order to brief on the current situation and areas of pressing need, to hold entities accountable to their commitments at the global level, and to advise on support required. One consistent piece of feedback was for increased advocacy and lobbying with Governments to strengthen national policies on CRSV, which the Network has responded to by elevating the issue of CRSV through statements of the Network's Principals and Heads of Entities, including through joint statements with the SRSG-SVC. The SWPA/UNCT survey conducted at baseline overwhelmingly reaffirmed the usefulness of UN Action guidance documents and advocacy to inform strategies and raise awareness around CRSV. The next survey with SWPAs/UNCTs will be conducted in 2024 to guide the final two years of UN Action's strategic initiatives.

Finally, the 2022 M&E exercise will provide vital information for UN Action's mid-term review of its 2020 - 2025 Strategic Framework to be conducted in 2023, with the support of an independent evaluation expert.



Top countries UN Action entities supported to include CRSV into national policies, strategies and laws:

Top 3 UN Action products used/ disseminated:

Top 3 occasions UN Action Principals raised the issue of CRSV:

- 1. South Sudan, DRC and Iraq (tied)
- 1. Social media messages and UN Action's Website (stoprapenow.
 - org) (tied) 2. The Framework for the Prevention of CRSV: Addressing CRSV: Private Sector Opportunities for Engagement; Early warning indicators on CRSV; and the 2022 Secretary-General's annual Report on CRSV (tied).
- 1. The 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66),
- 2. The 77th Session of the General Assembly
- 3. The Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security.

Moving Forward

CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

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.

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Resources

The 2022 Secretary-General's annual Report on CRSV called upon Member States, donors and regional and intergovernmental organisations to provide "predictable financial support to the conflict-related sexual violence multi-partner trust fund for the work of the United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict network". Even before UN Action was officially established in 2007, the Network has been funded through voluntary contributions for all staffing, programmatic and operational costs. Though the Network invests significant efforts to ensure that adequate resources are mobilised to address the chronic funding shortfalls for preventing and addressing CRSV, donor contributions continue to fall below levels of the Network's projected needs.



A. Core Contributors















B. Project-Specific Allocations

Project	Participating Organisation	Countries Supported	Total \$USD
CRSV_UNA_03	UNFPA	Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq	295,100
CRSV_UNA_03	UNHCR	Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq	295,303
CRSV_UNA_03	UNICEF	Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq	295,421
CRSV_UNA_04	OHCHR	DRC	512,782

Net Funded Amount Total \$1,398,606

C. Other Contributions

Contributor	In-Kind Contribution	Location of Support
Japan	JPO	USA (New York, UN Headquarters)





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Thank You!

Design | Milena Sonnenberg

