



# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

## Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024

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

May 2025



United Nations  
MPTF Office

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</i>	3
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i>	5
<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	6
<i>SDG ACHIEVEMENTS</i>	7
<i>ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT</i>	8
<i>RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2024</i>	9
INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION	9
UN ACTION NETWORK GROWTH	18
EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS	18
UN ACTION PILLAR 1 IN-COUNTRY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT: INITIATIVES RELATED TO PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS	19
UN ACTION PILLAR 2: KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	31
TOE INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY	33
UN ACTION PILLAR 3 ADVOCACY FOR ACTION: INITIATIVES RELATED TO INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT	38
<i>MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES</i>	43
UN ACTION	43
TEAM OF EXPERTS	44
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT	45
<i>ANNEX</i>	65

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAR	Central African Republic
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CRSV-MPTF	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTED	United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	European Union
FoC	Frameworks of Cooperation
GBV	Gender-based violence
GMSS	Global MARA Support System
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ITC	International Trade Centre
JCs	Joint Communiqués
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPG	Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine
OSAPG	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide
OSGEY	United Nations Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth
OSRSG-CAAC	United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

OSRSG-VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children
PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
RMC	Resource Management Committee
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SCC	Special Criminal Court
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SMSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SMSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SMSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
SWPA	Senior Women Protection Adviser
TOE	UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
TORs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAction MPTF	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDGC	United Nations Department of Global Communications
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAD	United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability Against Da'esh/ISIL Crimes
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Program
WPA	Women's Protection Adviser
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2024, the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund (CRSV-MPTF) served as a catalytic instrument to support coordinated, survivor-centred action across the UN system in some of the world's most complex conflict and post-conflict settings. This annual progress report covers the Fund's fifth year of implementation, reflecting the consolidated efforts of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network ([UN Action or the Network](#)) and the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (Team of Experts or TOE), structured around the Fund's four outcome areas.

Driven by survivors' critical and multifaceted needs, the CRSV-MPTF maintained its focus on complementarity, national ownership, and operational flexibility. It reinforced the UN system's strategic advantage in fostering coherent, inter-agency responses to conflict-related sexual violence, while ensuring that national authorities, civil society actors, and survivors remained central to all stages of planning and implementation. In 2024, the Fund delivered notable results in supporting the rollout of the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV, enhancing access to comprehensive survivor services, and reinforcing coordination mechanisms across several priority settings.

At the global level, UN Action continued to function as the primary coordination platform of the UN on CRSV, aligning technical assistance, advocacy for action, and knowledge generation. The Network produced strategic guidance materials, facilitated peer learning, and met regularly with in country colleagues to share vital information. A key achievement in 2024 was the finalization of the UN Action Strategic Framework evaluation, which affirmed the relevance and added value of UN Action's approach while providing recommendations to strengthen efficiency, coherence, and accountability.

In 2024, UN Action implemented four joint survivor-centred projects in Ukraine, Sudan, South Sudan, and Mali, all designed to deliver holistic care while strengthening national capacities and promoting long-term prevention and accountability.

In Ukraine through UN Action's largest multi-agency joint to date, UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, WHO and IOM delivered trauma-informed services through Survivor Relief Centres (SRCs) and mobile outreach teams. It also leveraged digital platforms like Aurora and the CMR ExpertGuide to provide virtual mental health, legal, and medical support. Survivors influenced new legislation granting legal status and reparations, and peer-led networks ensured inclusive, rights-based programming. Coordination with national authorities and civil society underpinned all activities, including piloting the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV.

In Sudan, UNFPA and UNHCR delivered life-saving services and established community-based protection mechanisms in West and Central Darfur amid active conflict. Women and Girls Safe Spaces and a Multi-Purpose Community Centre provided psychosocial support, legal aid, vocational training, and clinical care to thousands in need, including survivors of CRSV. Community dialogues, survivor inclusion, and training of frontline workers helped embed sustainable local structures despite severe access constraints and bureaucratic impediments.

In South Sudan, the joint project of UNMISS, UNFPA, and ITC focused on socio-economic empowerment for survivors and at-risk groups in four conflict-affected areas. The project combined access to legal, medical, and psychosocial services with tailored vocational training and income-generation support. Survivors formed self-help groups and participated in community awareness campaigns, while the project also strengthened institutional capacity and secured renewed political engagement through high-level dialogues.

In Mali, UNFPA delivered a critical support in Gao and Menaka amid the UN peacekeeping mission's drawdown. The project reached over 8,000 women and girls with psychosocial and medical care, cash transfers, life skills training, and the provision of safe spaces. Community early warning systems and mobile clinics helped sustain service delivery despite deteriorating security and access challenges. Together, these projects demonstrated UN Action's ability to adapt to highly volatile contexts while advancing survivor-centred programming, national ownership, and multi-sectoral coordination.

In terms of knowledge production, UN Action led the development of guidance tools, case studies, and training modules that were disseminated within the UN system as well as with implementing partners and civil society stakeholders. These resources contributed to strengthening capacity in key thematic areas, including survivor-centred approaches, ethical data collection, and CRSV risk mitigation in humanitarian action. Technical exchanges facilitated by UN Action helped to transfer good practices across contexts and strengthen global expertise in integrated CRSV prevention and response.

As the CRSV-MPTF enters its sixth year, it continues to represent a uniquely agile and strategic vehicle for supporting transformative action on CRSV. The Fund's work in 2024 reaffirmed its relevance in rapidly shifting humanitarian and political landscapes and underscored the enduring need for sustained, predictable, and flexible funding. Future priorities include deepening field-focused interventions, strengthening engagement with Member States to ensure long-term ownership, and reinforcing data harnessing systems to better capture impact and inform adaptive programming.

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

This Report provides information on key achievements undertaken through the CRSV-MPTF in 2024. This includes initiatives implemented by the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network ([UN Action or the Network](#)), which is a network of 26 UN entities<sup>1</sup>, united by the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. It details work undertaken by the Network in 2024, as relates to deliverables specified in [UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2020 – 2025](#), and its attending 2024-2025 Workplan. The Report also summarises key achievements of the Team of Experts, which assists national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. It details work undertaken by the Team of Experts in 2024, as relates to deliverables specified in the TOE's Joint Programme 2020-2024. Additionally, this Report provides financial information for the period of 1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024. Both UN Action and the Team of Experts are hosted in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC).

## SDG ACHIEVEMENTS

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



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



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

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

The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four specific outcomes:

---

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

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

## ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT

In 2024, as is outlined in the annual *Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence*<sup>2</sup>, CRSV continued to be used as a tactic of war, repression, and control. Over the past year, overlapping armed conflicts, mass displacement, shrinking humanitarian space, and the drawdown of UN peace operations have significantly worsened the risks and impacts of CRSV.

One of the most significant contextual shifts in 2024 has been the geographic expansion of CRSV linked to the proliferation of non-State armed groups, transnational criminal networks, and terrorist organizations. These actors routinely use sexual violence to dominate territory and control natural resources. Spillover from conflicts, such as in Sudan, exacerbated regional instability and exposed new populations to harm. The availability of small arms directly enabled widespread CRSV in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Haiti, and Myanmar.

Simultaneously, the withdrawal of UN peacekeeping operations in locations such as Sudan and Mali has weakened the protection infrastructure in fragile states. These missions historically played a key role in supporting survivors, providing protection to human rights defenders, and reinforcing accountability. Their closure has left significant gaps, particularly where national forces assuming responsibility are themselves implicated in long-standing patterns of abuse. The drawdowns have also led to the deprioritization of WPS mandates, with no commensurate reallocation of resources for gender-focused peacebuilding efforts.

In 2024, access to services for survivors further deteriorated due to insecurity and attacks on humanitarian personnel and infrastructure. In contexts like Libya, Myanmar, Yemen, and the State of Palestine, essential health and psychosocial services were severely disrupted. Most survivors, particularly those in rural or conflict-affected areas, could not reach services within the critical 72-hour window for clinical management of rape (CMR). Stigma, insecurity, and logistical barriers compounded these challenges, leaving survivors without support and exposing them to long-term health and socioeconomic harm.

Displacement, both as a cause and consequence of CRSV, remained a central theme. The crisis in Sudan alone, has in 2024, created the world's largest displacement emergency, while climate-induced disasters in Somalia and South Sudan heightened conflict and resource-based violence.

---

<sup>2</sup> Advance data from the [2024 annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence](#)



Women and girls have been particularly vulnerable to CRSV and trafficking in and around displacement sites.

The year also saw alarming reports of sexual violence used as a method of torture, especially in detention settings, where men and boys were frequently targeted. In places such as Libya, Ukraine, and Myanmar, sexual violence was used systematically to humiliate and degrade detainees. Women and girls were also subjected to abuse in detention or captivity, often without access to medical care.

Important to highlight that while the majority of victims and survivors are female, it is important to recognise that men and boys too are targets of CRSV. The wide diversity of survivors, ranged in age from three to 75 and included women, men, boys, girls, persons with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) individuals. These survivors face intersecting risks and barriers shaped by gender, age, identity, and perceived association with armed actors. Tailored, survivor-centred, and intersectional approaches remain urgently needed to close protection gaps and support recovery amid transitions and instability – noting the reality that protection and service delivery mechanisms for survivors remain inadequate, fragmented, offered based on available resources and donor interest.

In addition to its core support to coordinating the UN system on addressing CRSV, UN Action's work is tightly focused around producing tangible results in three strategic areas including 1. Advocacy for Action 2. Knowledge Building and 3. In-Country Operational Support. Achievements under these areas for 2024 are highlighted in the Annual Report.

## RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2024

### INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

With its now 26 members, UN Action has steadily grown its reach and capacity. The Network continued to be supported by the UN Action Secretariat, composed of the Senior Women's Protection Advisor (UN Action Coordinator) who under the leadership of the Chair of UN Action, simultaneously serving as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) directs the work of UN Action in support of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated UN-wide approach to addressing CRSV, a Programme Officer (Deputy Coordinator) who supports the UN Action Coordinator in overseeing the work of UN Action, to ensure system-wide implementation of the CRSV mandate, and the implementation of UN Action's Strategic Framework and Work Plan, a Grants Management and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer who manages UN Action's joint catalytic, in-country programmes, resource mobilization efforts, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to demonstrate UN Action's impact, a Knowledge Management Specialist, co-located at the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) who leads UN Action's knowledge building activities articulated in the Network's Strategic Framework, including on prevention. The Secretariat also includes a Programmes Assistant who conducts essential administrative, financial

and programmatic operations that enable the Network and Secretariat to function. The Secretariat also benefits from the support of a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) funded by the Government of Italy.

UN Action's monthly Focal Points meetings are a vital platform for driving progress on the Network's Workplan and ensuring that critical coordination takes place across the UN's diverse efforts to address CRSV. These meetings facilitate direct consultations with key country counterparts, including Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) and CRSV Focal Points, allowing stakeholders to assess how entities are addressing the CRSV mandate in areas of concern. A primary focus is supporting the effective implementation of Joint Communiqués (JCs), Frameworks of Cooperation (FoCs), and national strategies aimed at preventing and responding to CRSV. Moreover, these meetings serve as a crucial opportunity for identifying gaps in current efforts, brainstorming solutions, and developing actionable strategies to overcome obstacles. WPAs and field-based personnel, who are on the front lines of implementing the CRSV mandate, are encouraged to openly share the challenges they face, ensuring that the Network can provide targeted, responsive and field-focused support where it's most needed. Additionally, beyond fostering stronger data sharing, planning and coordination among UN entities, the monthly Focal Point Meetings serve as a common platform for WPAs, missions, country teams and civil society, when relevant, while also supporting the expansion of the MARA arrangement to UN Action member entities who had not previously been involved, a pivotal point in comprehensively addressing CRSV.

As new crises and conflicts continue to emerge, UN Action's Focal Points convene quickly to exchange timely, on-the-ground information about CRSV reports and evolving trends. These discussions are essential for ensuring that UN Action remain synchronized, and that key messaging is consistent and effective in addressing these urgent issues. Specific situations, such as emerging conflicts or crisis zones, are given focused attention in these meetings whenever possible, ensuring that the Network is agile and responsive. The table below illustrates some of these thematic and country-focused discussions, showcasing how the Focal Points meetings are a dynamic, real-time tool in coordinating a comprehensive and impactful UN response.

Monthly Focal Points Meetings			
Month	Theme and/or Situation	Discussion Focus	Entity's Support
January	UN Action funded projects	<b>The UN Action Secretariat</b> provided a progress status of ongoing and upcoming projects funded to Network members in the DRC, Mali, Ukraine and South Sudan, as well as an overview of key activities and challenges faced. UN Action members commended the projects' implementation and positive	In 2024, UNFPA, UN Women, UNODC, ITC, WHO, UNDP and IOM co-implemented CRSV-MPTF funded projects.

		results, while noting the short implementation timelines and funding constraints.	
Feb	UN Action Principals' Steering Committee Meeting	The <b>UN Action Steering Committee</b> convened at the Principals level to discuss and endorse the 15 <sup>th</sup> annual <i>Report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict</i> covering the period of January to December 2023, which was preceded by a presentation of the Report by the Chair of UN Action, the SRSG-SVC.	<b>UN Action members</b> provided constructive contributions to the drafting of the Report, which enabled UN Action to remain the primary consultation forum for the development of the Report.
March	Addressing CRSV perpetrated in terrorism contexts	<b>The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)</b> presented its work on the prevention and response to CRSV perpetrated by terrorist actors, and emphasised efforts to support Member States in ensuring accountability for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) linked to terrorism.	<b>The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</b> reported providing specialised trainings for female justice practitioners in charge of prosecuting, investigating, and adjudicating terrorism-related cases.
April	UN Action's Evaluation of Mid-Term Strategic Framework 2020-2025	<b>The UN Action Secretariat</b> presented the findings of the mid-term evaluation of UN Action's Strategic Framework 2020 – 2025, which emphasised the Networks' relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and outlines lessons learned and recommendations.	<b>UN Action members</b> contributed actively to the development of the mid-term review, by providing relevant input and feedback throughout the data collection and consultation phases.
May	Cybersecurity and technology-facilitated CRSV	<b>UNODC</b> presented on its activities related to CRSV and cybercrimes, an issue which cross-cuts UNODC's mandate. Through its technical assistance in line	As part of its Global Programme on Cybercrime, <b>UNODC</b> focused on fostering the role of women in countering cybercrimes in Africa through a gender lens,

		with UNODC’s Strategy 2021-2025, the entity elaborated on its works with criminal justice and law enforcement systems to implement a victim-centred and human-rights based approach.	namely by offering capacity-building trainings on the criminal justice sector and improving national frameworks against cybercrime.
June	UN Action Principals’ Steering Committee Meeting	<b>The UN Action Steering Committee</b> convened for the second time on 24 June 2024 at the Principals level to discuss the achievements of the UN Action Network in 2023, as well as to agree collectively on the strategic priorities and direction of the Network for 2024 and 2025, with a particular focus on mission withdrawals and transitions, the monitoring, analysis and report arrangement workstream, and fundraising and advocacy.	<b>UN Action members</b> continued to be increasingly active throughout 2025 and collectively contributed their expertise to leverage technical, financial, and political resources, ensuring survivor-centred responses to CRSV in situations of concern.
	Haiti	<b>UN Women and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Country Offices in Haiti</b> briefed Focal Points on the alarming increase in CRSV cases perpetrated by armed gangs in Haiti and highlighted gaps and challenges that needed to be urgently met. Recommendations to fill existing gaps included scaling-up lifesaving services, reinforcing awareness campaigns as part of prevention efforts, providing dedicated funding, training the Multilateral Security Support (MSS) to ensure	Member entities reported on their efforts including:  <b>The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</b> worked on issues related to arms control in Haiti, including a range of activities to provide technical support to the police force.  <b>The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</b> strengthened gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response efforts through local partners to facilitate survivors’ access to multi-sectoral services, including

		<p>CRSV does not occur, and ensuring the meaningful participation of women at all leadership levels.</p>	<p>through mobile safe care spaces in Internally Displaced People (IDP) sites.</p> <p><b>The United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict's (OSRSG-CAAC)</b> informed on the annual <i>Report of the Secretary-General</i> covering 2023 included Haiti as a situation of concern, while documenting 400 grave violations against children verified in Haiti, including killing and maiming as the highest violations, followed by abduction and sexual violence.</p> <p><b>The International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b> worked with a number of UN entities to help with the reconstruction of three safe shelters, in addition to providing cash assistance.</p> <p><b>The World Food Program (WFP)</b> focused on digitalising safe delivery of cash assistance and distributing free SIM cards, noting that 66% of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers digitally are women.</p>
July	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) briefings on the DRC and Ethiopia	<p><b>Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)</b> was the first external partner to provide a standalone briefing to UN Action Focal Points, ensuring a broader and richer exchange on CRSV trends and patterns in the DRC, particularly</p>	<p>In the framework of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC's (MONUSCO) transition process in the DRC, <b>UN Women</b> outlined its support of the Government's efforts</p>

		North Kivu, and in Ethiopia, specifically Tigray. PHR provided invaluable insights and recommendations from the field on gaps and best approaches related to addressing CRSV cases in both countries.	through a new country programme on social cohesion, which included women's protection activities related to CRSV prevention and response.
August	Chad	<b>OSRSG-SVC</b> and <b>TOE</b> briefed UN Action members on the mission to Chad conducted by the Chair of UN Action, the SRSR-SVC, in July, which aimed to assess the situation in the Ouaddaï Region, where more than 620,000 refugees who have fled the hostilities in Sudan, including survivors of CRSV.	<p>In order to ensure coordination and share information on complementary funding streams to the CRSV-MPTF, <b>UN Women</b> briefed that it launched the first-ever Call for Proposals in Chad through the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), which provided new programmatic and institutional funding opportunities for local women's rights and women-led civil society organisations (CSOs) in Chad working to ensure an enabling environment for WPS, as well as the protection of women and girls in conflict and crisis contexts, including relating to GBV and CRSV.</p> <p><b>UNODC</b> engaged with the national authorities and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Chad on providing technical assistance in the area of community policing with the objective of addressing recurrent cases of sexual abuse perpetrated against refugees, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, drug consumption, terrorism and</p>

			violent extremism prevention and trafficking of firearms.
Sept	Sudan	<b>The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</b> provided an overview of the humanitarian situation in Sudan, exacerbated by the rainy season, noting that a famine has been declared with 26 million people facing acute food insecurity and 755,000 people experiencing IPC Phase 5.	<b>The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNFPA</b> provided updates on the implementation of UN Action's joint project in Sudan, aiming to prevent and respond to CRSV in West and Central Darfur, with support from local partners.
Oct	Somalia	<b>The Senior Women Protection Adviser (SWPA) in Somalia</b> highlighted that CRSV remains pervasive in-country, disproportionately affecting displaced women and girls. Underreporting remains high due to insecurity, stigma, difficulties accessing police stations, and fear of reprisals. Structural gender inequalities and widespread insecurity further heighten the vulnerability of women and girls to CRSV, and service provision is severely limited, with six One Stop Centres (OSC) recently closing due to underfunding.	<b>OCHA</b> provided an overview of the dire humanitarian situation in Somalia, driven by decades of conflict, extreme climate shocks and widespread displacement, while noting that the Humanitarian Response Plan was only 37.5% funded, and the GBV sector was particularly underfunded at 8.9%.
	Colombia	<b>TOE</b> briefed UN Action members on the outcomes of its technical assessment mission to Bogota in August 2024 in preparation for the official mission of the SRSG-SVC, as UN Action Chair. The technical mission informed TOE's wider	<b>UNICEF Country Office in Colombia</b> reported that it advocated actively for the inclusion of sexual violence in the peace talks and ceasefire protocols with armed groups, as well as within the strategies developed by the Intersectoral Commission for Preventing

		strategy in Colombia and provided a space for engagement with a wide range of UN and national stakeholders, as well as with international donors.	Recruitment, Use, and Sexual Violence against Children by Armed Groups and Organized Criminal Groups (CIPRUNNA).
Nov	South Sudan	The SWPA in <b>South Sudan</b> provided an overview of the protection and CRSV situation in South Sudan, characterised by increased reports of CRSV, intercommunal violence, continued political instability, climate and conflict-driven displacement, and challenges in the implementation of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement (MARA). <b>TOE</b> also provided an overview of its work on justice in accountability in South Sudan.	<b>The International Trade Center (ITC)</b> presented updates on the implementation of the UN Action project in South Sudan and UN Action shared findings from its monitoring mission (4–14 September 2024), which included site visits and engagements with survivors, community leaders, and service providers to assess project progress.
	Lebanon	<b>OCHA</b> provided an overview of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon, characterised by significant casualties amid escalating hostilities in Lebanon since September 2024, which led to mass displacement and widespread destruction of central infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and water facilities, severely impeding service delivery.	<b>UN Women</b> updated on leveraging its network of 442 women peacebuilders and mediators at the community-level in Lebanon to promote the nexus between conflict and gender-sensitive humanitarian relief and enhance social cohesion efforts in collective shelters with a focus on preventing CRSV.
	Israel / Occupied Palestinian Territory	<b>The United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)</b> provided an update on the hostilities in Gaza from a political perspective, including ongoing negotiations for a	<b>UN Women shared</b> that it has published a gender alert that focuses on women’s health, as well as a brief analysis of the gendered impact of the conflict by collecting stories from Gaza as an effort to advocate for



		<p>ceasefire/hostage deal with the US, Egypt and Qatar in mediation roles. DPPA reported that hostilities and Israel's military operations led to significant casualties, displacement, and widespread destruction of infrastructure, while aid delivery remains severely restricted, leaving women and girls particularly vulnerable. Moreover, DPPA highlighted shifting international political dynamics and outlined various initiatives aimed at addressing the situation.</p>	<p>more attention and unimpeded humanitarian support.</p>
Dec	MARA 2.0 Needs Assessment Report	<p><b>Co-Chairs of UN Action's MARA Core Group (Department of Peace Operations DPO and the UN Action Secretariat)</b> presented an overview of key findings and recommendations of the <i>MARA 2.0. Needs Assessment Report</i>, which aimed to evaluate the existing MARA architecture and explored improvement areas to enable the MARA to achieve its objectives.</p>	<p><b>UN Action members</b> were instrumental in providing relevant feedback and input throughout the data collection and consultation phase of the <i>MARA 2.0. Needs Assessment Report</i>. The monthly meeting allowed the members to collectively reflect on the findings and prioritise actionable recommendations, which would enhance and build on existing MARA tools.</p>

### ***Mission Preparation and Updates:***

Given the reach of the 26 Network members in the field, UN Action monthly Focal Points meetings were also used as a platform for entities to support the preparation of and hear the outcomes from the SRSG-SVC's field visits. In 2024, the Focal Points were invited to provide background information from their respective field colleagues for missions to Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Ukraine, Kenya and Chad. Upon the SRSG-SVC's return, colleagues who accompanied the missions briefed Focal Points on findings, challenges, lessons learned and recommended ways forward in order to ensure continuity between headquarters based political advocacy and country-level impact.

## UN ACTION NETWORK GROWTH

In 2024, the Network continued to expand from 25 to 26 UN entities with the addition of UN Habitat in recognition of the fact that the outbreak of conflict and the resultant displacement, places women and children, who are already in harm's way at further risk of CRSV. Bringing in the elements of urban crisis prevention and risk management, as well as ensuring access to safe and adequate housing support during and after conflict aids in the creation of a protective environment, with the potential of mitigating CRSV.

## EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS

In 2024, having reached the final two years of its 2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework, UN Action conducted a rigorous and independent evaluation to assess the Network's shortfalls and successes since 2020. The evaluation involved a comprehensive desk review, focus groups and key informant interviews with over 50 participants across UN Action's key stakeholder groups including the leadership of the Network (e.g. the Chair, and Heads of Entities), technical-level Focal Points from member entities, SWPAs, UNCTs, agencies implementing UN Action funded projects, donor Member States, civil society partners, and organisations either representing or working closely with survivors.

Key results include that UN Action's strategies and activities are firmly aligned with the mandate of the SRSG-SVC and remains highly relevant to the realities of current conflict dynamics. The Network's ability to adapt to new challenges, including operating during the COVID-19 pandemic and taking immediate action to address CRSV in the face of the war in Ukraine illustrates its resilience and strategic foresight. Stakeholders consulted noted the survivor-centred focus and the continued relevance of UN Action's Strategic Framework outcome areas. The report recommending increasing both internal and external communication and visibility so that the Framework's reach and relevance could be further amplified.

The governance structure of UN Action is well-established, enabling coordinated engagement across member entities, whilst Focal Points and the Resource Management Committee (RMC) of the CRSV-MPTF, comprising of a sub-set of Focal Points are effectively positioned to connect policy and operational work. While some variations in engagement remain across its member entities, the evaluation identified strong opportunities to deepen coherence through a more strategic role for the Steering Committee and wider stakeholder alignment. The evaluation highlighted that the Network Secretariat's commitment and agility have been instrumental in maintaining momentum, despite its limited staffing.

The evaluation found that UN Action has delivered important results. These include high-profile advocacy events during the UN General Assembly and CSW, strategic expert-led knowledge sharing sessions on priority themes such as economic empowerment, transitional justice, and violent extremism, as well as the finalization of the *Framework for the Prevention of CRSV* and completion of the MARA assessment, collectively harnessing the Network's unique role in driving thought leadership and joint action. The evaluation noted that within the current resource limited environment, ambition should be tempered with practicality, recommending a targeted

prioritization of outcomes which would further sharpen focus and deliver greater results within existing capacity.

The report highlighted that UN Action's grant-making processes and collaborative planning have contributed to operational efficiency and impact. Funded initiatives have consistently centred on meeting survivor's needs and demonstrated flexibility in delivery. The evaluation recognized a clear opportunity to bolster efficiency and scale through a revised, joint fundraising strategy and enhanced engagement with donors seeking programmatic and field-focused results.

The evaluation found that UN Action's work has laid critical groundwork for sustainable, nationally owned approaches to CRSV. It recommended that continuing in these efforts by strengthening local partnerships, meaningfully engaging survivor's networks, and reinforcing technical support to field actors would ensure that interventions are durable and impactful. Unequivocally, continued support through the CRSV-MPTF remains essential to scale this work and deliver long-term change.

The evaluation puts forward a set of forward-looking, actionable recommendations aimed at building on the Strategic Framework's strong foundation. These include enhancing strategic leadership and ownership within the Steering Committee, refining priorities to align ambition with available resources, and strengthening communications with donors, civil society, and field partners. It found that there is also an opportunity to deepen engagement with survivors and local actors, foster shared leadership across the Network, and scale impact through joint fundraising efforts.

The evaluation highlighted the pivotal role that donors and allied Member States can play in realizing the full potential of the UN Action. With its strong foundations, responsive design, and proven results, UN Action's Strategic Framework provides a vital platform for collective impact and a means for donors to contribute directly to strengthening global prevention and response to sexual violence in conflict, anchored in the voices, rights and needs of survivors.

UN Action's strategic activities and the CRSV-MPTF were further validated through a comprehensive two-year audit process conducted by the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), underscoring the strength and accountability of its approach and outcomes.

## UN ACTION PILLAR 1 IN-COUNTRY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT: INITIATIVES RELATED TO PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPORT TO SURVIVORS

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

Through the CRSV-MPTF, in 2024, UN Action funded projects in Mali, the Sudan, South Sudan and Ukraine.

### **CRSV response to the urgent needs of affected women and girls in Ménaka and Gao regions in Mali**

**UN Action’s UNFPA-led project in Mali** concluded in May. The project delivered a critical, survivor-centred response to CRSV and GBV in Menaka and Gao. Amid a backdrop of deepening insecurity, a worsening humanitarian crisis, and the withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the project still ensured service delivery, community mobilization, and systems strengthening, benefitting thousands of survivors and at-risk individuals.

The project’s central aim was to strengthen the capacity of communities, health systems, and local institutions to prevent, respond to, and mitigate CRSV. By the project’s end, over **8,000 women and girls** including survivors had been reached, with **100%** receiving psychosocial support and over **4,000** accessing medical services. These services were delivered through mobile clinics, safe spaces, and the One Stop Centre in Menaka, which served as a hub for holistic care—including CMR, mental health care, and legal referrals. The deployment of three midwives to remote areas significantly enhanced the reach of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Through their work, **916** prenatal consultations and **190** assisted deliveries were completed, alongside expanded access to family planning and postnatal care.

Psychosocial support was a cornerstone of the project. A total of **2,984** women and girls—including **726** at-risk individuals—participated in individual and group listening sessions. Beyond counselling, innovative psychosocial interventions such as culinary training were introduced to help survivors regain self-worth and economic agency. One such participant from the IDP site in Taykarène, who had lost her husband in the conflict and suffered sexual violence during displacement, shared that the culinary activity gave her “**a reason to wake up, to contribute to something again, and not feel invisible.**” More than **2,300** women engaged in these life skills sessions across ten IDP sites.

In parallel, the project delivered socio-economic reintegration support. A cash transfer program provided **450** survivors with \$250 each via mobile money, empowering them to meet immediate needs or invest in small-scale livelihoods. Some recipients used the funds to open food stalls or purchase sewing equipment, helping to rebuild their autonomy. The implementation of this modality was supported by training for Local Support Committees (CALs), local authorities, and IDP site leaders, ensuring transparency and strong community ownership. Complaints and feedback mechanisms were established to uphold accountability and responsiveness.

Community mobilization was equally pivotal. Early Warning Systems (*Comités de veille Communautaire*) were created in **27** sites, designed to detect, refer, and respond to GBV and CRSV incidents. These community groups developed action plans that included awareness-raising campaigns, radio broadcasts, and follow-up on cases reported via mobile teams. Regular meetings every three months allowed for adjustments and monitoring. In tandem, **130** women and girls were trained as mentors to disseminate key messages on CRSV prevention and survivor support.

Together, these mechanisms reached over **13,500** individuals, catalysing behavioural change and reducing stigma toward survivors.

Dignity kits were distributed to **2,500** women and girls in IDP sites. Safe spaces were made available in the IDP camps, enabling women and girls to seek services and build peer networks without fear. Meanwhile, a toll-free number was introduced for remote case management, through which **352** survivors received assistance. These combined efforts significantly improved survivor access to services across multiple sectors, including medical, psychosocial, legal, security, and livelihoods.

Despite the closure of MINUSMA, co-implementer of the project, and the loss of their substantive programming, which had included engagement with armed groups, UNFPA reprogrammed the associated activities and redirected the funds to expand service provision.

A significant enabler of this success was the strong partnership between UNFPA and IEDA Relief, a national NGO with deep roots in the target regions. As a trusted local actor, IEDA played a key role in maintaining access, particularly after the deteriorating security environment prevented UNFPA staff from traveling to Menaka beyond September 2023. Localization proved essential: with national staff embedded in affected communities, IEDA sustained service delivery, conducted remote case management, and facilitated ongoing data collection through the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS).

Coordination with local government bodies, such as the Regional Directorates of Health, Social Development, and the Promotion of Family and Women, ensured alignment with national priorities and long-term integration of services. These partnerships enabled continued deployment of mobile health teams and midwives under the oversight of the Regional Health Directorate. UNFPA also co-led GBV and SRH sub-clusters at the regional level and engaged regularly with OCHA's access and coordination mechanisms to address humanitarian constraints and logistical challenges.

The project also faced significant hurdles. Security conditions deteriorated rapidly following the MINUSMA withdrawal, with non-state armed groups expanding their presence. Road transport became unviable due to targeted attacks and looting, leaving air transport as the only option, albeit increasingly limited. The frequency of humanitarian flights to Menaka fell sharply, compounding logistical difficulties and cost. Yet, these challenges also catalysed adaptation. UNFPA prepositioned supplies in advance of MINUSMA's exit, sourced dignity kits locally to minimize transport reliance, and shifted to remote monitoring using digital communication tools.

Key lessons emerged from this operating context. First, early investment in local partnerships pays dividends during crises. The selection of IEDA Relief ensured continuity of care when external access was constrained. Second, community engagement is foundational to survivor-centred programming. Training local mentors, committees, and authorities enhanced not only coverage but also trust, accountability, and uptake of services. Third, diversification of service delivery (through mobile clinics, remote case management, and safe spaces) proved critical in reaching populations in inaccessible or conflict-affected zones.

From a sustainability perspective, the project laid solid groundwork through its mentorship programs, capacity-building for health personnel, and integration of services within local governance structures. Collaboration with sister UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP as well as members of the UN Action Network strengthened multisectoral linkages, while UNFPA-led campaigns on menstrual hygiene and adolescent engagement extended the impact to younger populations. Nonetheless, ongoing insecurity poses a serious threat to continuity, underscoring the urgent need for sustained funding and flexible operational modalities.

At its conclusion, the project successfully responded to the urgent needs of conflict-affected populations in Menaka and Gao despite facing extraordinary challenges. It offered comprehensive, survivor-centred services, reinforced community protection mechanisms, and built local capacity for long-term response. Many survivors, once silenced and isolated, now report feeling safer, more informed, and more empowered. One survivor captured this shift in a simple but powerful way: **“Now I know I am not alone. There is a place I can go. There are people who listen.”** With this legacy of trust, care, and resilience is the most enduring result of the project—and a vital foundation for future interventions.

### **Mitigating Risks and Enhancing the Response to GBV and CRSV in Conflict-Affected Areas of Sudan**

The joint project implemented by UNFPA and UNHCR has provided a vital response to the urgent needs of women and girls in West and Central Darfur. The project was launched in April 2024 and has delivered life-saving services and established locally rooted protection structures for survivors of GBV and CRSV.

Activities focused on both prevention and response, working through local networks, health systems, safe spaces, and national coordination structures.

A key feature of the project was its investment in community-based protection systems. A total of **80** community members were trained to serve as focal points for identifying GBV risks, sharing information on available services, and safely referring survivors to care. In both Central and West Darfur, awareness campaigns were deployed to reach high-risk populations with life-saving messages. These efforts, including mobile sensitization teams and mass events such as the 16 Days of Activism, reached nearly **12,000** individuals. Community dialogues encouraged open discussion of harmful social norms and provided space for survivors and frontline workers to engage safely and respectfully.

At the heart of the project were the Women and Girls’ Safe Spaces (WGSS) and community centres established to provide critical support to survivors. In West Darfur, UNFPA fully rehabilitated and operationalized a WGSS in the Al Salam area of Geneina, offering a range of services including psychosocial support, GBV case management, legal assistance, and referrals to health and protection actors. Over **8,360** women and girls accessed services through this facility by December 2024. Meanwhile in Central Darfur, UNHCR opened a Multi-Purpose Community Center (MPCC) in Zalingei, equipped with private consultation rooms and a safe recreational space, managed through an inclusive, trained community committee. Both facilities were designed to be stigma-free, centrally located, and easily accessible to IDPs, refugees, and host communities.

The project also emphasised strengthening the capacity of service providers and GBV actors. Across the two states, over **100** individuals were trained in various aspects of GBV in emergencies, including survivor-centred care, trauma-informed practices, case management, and referral coordination. These trainings targeted frontline health workers, social workers, community focal points, and GBV coordinators. In West Darfur, three rounds of CMR training were conducted, benefiting **90** health professionals and equipping them to provide emergency medical care and referrals for survivors. The project also supported the refurbishment of a confidential GBV service corner within Geneina Hospital, further strengthening the integration of clinical and psychosocial care for survivors.

Psychosocial support was another vital element. Building on existing mental health and protection services, the project trained more than **90** individuals—community members and service providers alike—in psychological first aid and stress management. These trained actors went on to support group counselling sessions and individual emotional care, particularly for displaced women and girls living in informal settlements and high-risk areas. Post-training assessments indicated an **80%** improvement in participants' knowledge and confidence to manage survivor-centred cases sensitively and ethically.

Recognising the connection between economic insecurity and GBV risk, the project also introduced targeted livelihoods support for women and girls, including survivors and persons with disabilities. A total of **44** women received vocational training in small business management and perfume production. Start-up kits and seed funding enabled participants to launch income-generating activities (IGAs). The design of these trainings was informed by market assessments and survivor consultations. Many of the women trained reported increased self-confidence, social connectedness, and reduced exposure to harmful coping mechanisms, including transactional sex. One participant shared that she had endured a series of challenging experiences. These hardships led her to withdraw from the community, opting to stay at home and cope with the emotional toll, including mental health struggles. However, after being selected for the IGA training, she noticed a positive shift. **"I felt some improvement, and now I feel that I am doing very well"** she said. Through the training, she gained the skills to make perfumes, and with the capital she received, she was able to purchase materials and start producing perfumes for sale. The participant explained that the opportunity has greatly boosted her self-confidence, and she can now even travel outside Zalingei to sell her products.

Coordination was a critical enabler of the project's impact. Fourteen inter-agency GBV coordination meetings were held in the target states to harmonize service delivery, address gaps, and strengthen referrals. In addition, **15** participants took part in a tailored GBV coordination training designed to reinforce understanding of IASC minimum standards and the core principles of survivor-centred programming. A learning brief on programming for adolescent girls was developed and shared with stakeholders to guide age-appropriate interventions.

However, the project also faced significant operational constraints. In Central Darfur, the MPCC in Zalingei came under threat of political interference by parties to the conflict, who attempted to repurpose the facility for their use. After sustained negotiations, the community's right to maintain the space for humanitarian purposes was upheld. Seasonal rains also delayed access to certain

areas, including Um Shalaya refugee camp. In West Darfur, the emergence of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)-aligned Sudanese Agency for Relief and Humanitarian Operations (SARHO) introduced new bureaucratic hurdles and delayed program rollout. The broader collapse of financial systems, limited access to cash, and telecommunications blackouts further complicated implementation across both states. However, by working with trusted community members, adopting flexible delivery methods, and engaging directly with local authorities, the project was able to sustain service provision in difficult conditions.

One of the most promising aspects of the intervention was its emphasis on sustainability. Rather than creating parallel systems, the project embedded resources and knowledge within existing community structures. Trained focal points, locally managed safe spaces, and partnerships with state health institutions laid a foundation for continued support to survivors beyond the project's lifespan. The integration of women-led organizations and refugee and IDP voices into decision-making further enhanced the relevance and durability of the approach.

The project has so far reached **thousands** of women and girls affected by violence and displacement in Sudan. It has built essential protection infrastructure, supported healing and recovery, and empowered communities to take ownership of prevention and response efforts.

Between December 2023 and December 2024, the joint project **Building Socio-Economic Resilience for Survivors of CRSV in South Sudan** implemented by UNMISS, UNFPA and ITC achieved measurable and meaningful progress in empowering survivors of CRSV and at-risk groups across four conflict-affected areas (Yambio, Bor, Bentiu, and Juba). Amid ongoing political fragility, localized insecurity, and a deteriorating economic climate, the project provided an integrated package of support services and contributed to policy, institutional, and community-level transformations in CRSV prevention and response.

At its core, the project sought to rebuild the agency of survivors through a holistic, survivor-centred approach encompassing medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic empowerment assistance. It successfully reached **200** survivors, predominantly women and girls, but also inclusive of other vulnerable groups, who were provided with multisectoral services delivered through established one-stop centres and community-based platforms. Survivors were referred to reproductive health services, received counselling and legal aid, and engaged in awareness sessions such as the “Know Your Laws” radio talk shows that demystified CRSV-related legislation and informed them of their rights.

Beyond immediate services, one of the project's most notable achievements was in fostering long-term economic empowerment. A total of **199** survivors underwent business and vocational skills training tailored to the local market demands and South Sudanese context, including soap-making, retail operations, and small-scale agriculture. This was accompanied by training in soft skills such as business planning, time management, conflict resolution, and marketing. These efforts culminated in an impressive **SSP 47,902,800** (roughly USD \$368,000) in income generated across the four project locations—a significant indicator of progress toward self-reliance.

Survivors themselves report transformation not only in their livelihoods, but also in their sense of dignity and confidence. One woman in Yambio, who received training in soap production and later



joined a self-help group (SHG), remarked: **“I no longer wait for someone to help me. Now I wake up knowing I can feed my children and pay for school.”** Another survivor in Bentiu shared how she reinvested profits from her vegetable farming activities to lease additional land, gradually growing her small enterprise while mentoring other survivors in her SHG.

Group-based approaches played a critical role in enabling these outcomes. Over 80 SHGs were formed or strengthened, providing survivors with not only a platform for collective economic activity but also vital psychosocial support. These groups served as safe spaces where survivors could share experiences, challenge stigma, and rebuild a sense of solidarity. The SHGs were complemented by the creation of **55** Community Action Groups (CAGs), which were trained to promote awareness, prevent violence, and advocate for the rights of survivors at the community level.

The project also placed a strong emphasis on institutional strengthening. In total, **185** duty bearers, including police, judiciary actors, armed forces, and social service authorities, were trained on CRSV legal frameworks and survivor-centred approaches. These trainings aimed to reduce secondary victimization, enhance survivor safety, and foster accountability within national systems. In tandem, **126** frontline workers, including staff at one-stop centres, local NGOs, and self-help groups, received training in trauma-informed care, legal referral processes, and community outreach. These capacity-building efforts helped embed sustainability into the project, ensuring that quality services for survivors could continue beyond the project period.

Recognizing the critical role of legislative and policy frameworks in combating CRSV, the project facilitated high-level engagement with the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and other national actors. A milestone event was the High-Level Parliamentary Dialogue convened in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, marking the 10th anniversary of South Sudan’s 2014 Joint Communiqué with the United Nations on the prevention of CRSV. This dialogue, attended by over 60 parliamentarians, culminated in a renewed political commitment to review and strengthen CRSV-related legislation. As part of their follow-up, parliamentarians committed to field visits to CRSV hotspot areas and pledged to work closely with survivor networks on future reforms.

Meanwhile, the project’s communication and visibility strategy ensured that key messages reached broader audiences. Radio programmes, social media campaigns, and community events during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence helped disseminate legal knowledge and destigmatize CRSV, particularly in remote communities. The project also engaged **200** community leaders, including chiefs and religious figures, to champion CRSV prevention, facilitate survivor reintegration, and reinforce local referral pathways.

A survivor-centred approach underpinned all aspects of implementation. The project prioritized the inclusion of survivors with diverse and intersectional identities, including IDPs, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and those from marginalized ethnic groups. In Yambio, special accommodations were made to ensure that survivors with mobility challenges could participate in training sessions. This inclusive design was supported by close collaboration with community-based organizations and leaders who helped identify and reach underserved individuals.

Safety and security considerations were also integrated into project delivery. Survivors engaged in livelihood activities in designated safe spaces: community compounds or women-friendly centres monitored by local partners. Legal aid referrals were facilitated through trusted civil society partners, with the principles of anonymity and confidentiality upheld throughout. These measures, coupled with survivors' growing economic independence, significantly reduced the risk of re-victimization and exploitation.

Monitoring data and qualitative feedback confirm strong beneficiary satisfaction with the services received. **70%** of survivors expressed satisfaction with the integrated package of support, noting improvements in their mental health, social connectedness, and sense of control over their futures. Many reported a renewed ability to support their children, participate in community life, and advocate for the rights of others. In one account, a survivor who had remained silent for years found her voice through an SHG in Bor. **"I thought I was alone. Now I know we are many, and we are stronger together"**, she said during a group meeting.

As the project enters its final phase, the focus is shifting toward consolidation and sustainability. To this end, efforts are underway to link survivors to financial institutions and local cooperatives through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Future iterations of the project may seek to scale up these financial inclusion models and enhance survivors' access to capital, markets, and technical assistance. Lessons learned have also underscored the need for continued investment in financial literacy, branding, post-harvest handling, and private sector engagement.

Importantly, the project's model, combining direct support with institutional engagement and community-level transformation, has been recognized as a replicable approach for other conflict-affected contexts.

## **Project Monitoring Visit**

Between 4 and 14 September 2024, the UN Action Secretariat visited South Sudan to better understand how the joint project was progressing. Through meetings with survivors, UN and government partners, and local organizations and by visiting key service centres, the Secretariat was able to assess what was working well, what was not, as well as to map out possible next phases of the project.

Overall, the visit showed that the project is making a real difference in the lives of survivors, within a challenging operating environment. One Stop Centres in Juba and Yambio are providing crucial medical, legal, and psychological support, whilst running on very limited resources. Staff are committed but stretched and centres also sometimes ran short on basic medical supplies, had limited space or were short-staffed. Frontline workers spoke openly about burnout and the lack of support systems for themselves due to continual budget cuts.

Discussions with survivors of CRSV gave important insights into how the project is impacting real lives. Many survivors shared how counselling and support have helped them heal and rejoin their communities. Outreach efforts to engage traditional leaders and challenge stigma seemed to be driving shifts in community attitudes. Still, serious gaps remain, especially for male survivors and

children born as a result of sexual violence, who are often left out of support services entirely. Survivors stressed that these groups need to be recognized and included in future programming.

Government partners showed real commitment to addressing CRSV, for example, the Secretariat participated in a high-level dialogue held in Juba to mark 10 years since the signing of the UN-Government Joint Communiqué on CRSV which was co-organised by the project partners with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. Survivors played a leading role in the event, voicing their priorities around reparations, better healthcare, education, and inclusion in national justice efforts, as well as to address the stigma and barriers faced by children born of CRSV, whilst government officials showed renewed willingness to listen and engage.

The Secretariat also gained more insight into the economic empowerment aspects of the project during the visit. Survivors explained that income-generating activities like farming and soap-making are critical to building their independence. While the latest phase of livelihood activities had not launched at the time of the visit, survivors voiced their support for such initiatives and advocated for expanding these opportunities to reach even more of their peers.

The Secretariat met with local CSOs and implementing partners who are playing a pivotal role in service delivery. Their strong relationships with communities have helped sustain the project through delays and challenges. However, rising costs and uncertain funding are putting them under severe straining to keep doing more with less.

The Secretariat was able to surmise that the project is making a tangible impact in assisting survivors to rebuild their lives in meaningful ways, and to reintegrate them into their communities – considering its relatively modest scope. Filling service gaps, reaching the most marginalized groups, and making sure efforts are sustainable over the long term will be critical to turning short-term success into lasting change.

In Ukraine, the **UNited Action to Empower Survivors of CRSV** project – UN Action’s largest to date, implemented by UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, and the World Health Organization (WHO), made substantial strides in strengthening Ukraine’s national and community-based response to CRSV. Despite the devastating toll of the ongoing full-scale invasion and mounting risks to civilians, the project delivered life-changing results for survivors and at-risk groups while advancing critical legal and institutional reforms.

A landmark achievement was the adoption of two pivotal laws: Law No. 4067-IX, granting CRSV survivors legal status and access to urgent interim reparations, and Law No. 4071-IX, establishing systems to record damages caused by the war. Survivors’ networks, including SEMA Ukraine and ALUMNI, were integral to shaping these laws, ensuring they reflected survivors' needs and centred dignity, justice, and reparative measures. This legislative progress has laid a durable foundation for Ukraine’s long-term reparations framework, offering survivors a pathway toward recognition, recovery, and restitution.

On the ground, the project played a central role in ensuring survivor’s access to comprehensive, trauma-informed support. Over **8,000 individuals in need of support, including survivors** were identified and provided with assistance, with **100%** receiving psychosocial care. Critical services

were strengthened through an expanded network of Survivor Relief Centres (SRCs), strategically located in frontline and high-risk areas. Eight SRCs and Women and Girls Safe Spaces were equipped with innovative tools such as the “Ideas Cube” and “Ideas Box” digital libraries, provided by Libraries Without Borders. These tools offer survivors offline access to vital information on rights, services, trauma recovery, and vocational skills, especially crucial in areas with damaged infrastructure and poor internet access. The SRCs served not only as safe spaces for accessing medical, legal, and psychosocial support but also became hubs for survivor-led peer groups, fostering resilience and solidarity.

Technology and innovation were key enablers throughout the project. Virtual platforms allowed continuous professional development and service provision even amid security restrictions. WHO launched the Ukrainian-language “CMR ExpertGuide”, a Telegram-based mentoring tool offering on-demand training, guidelines, and case support for healthcare providers dealing with sexual violence survivors. This innovative approach provided a critical lifeline to frontline health workers facing immense caseloads and mobility challenges. In parallel, the **Aurora online psychotherapy platform** expanded access to mental health services for CRSV survivors nationwide. Through Aurora, survivors could receive confidential virtual counselling and therapeutic support, overcoming barriers of distance, stigma, and ongoing insecurity. The platform recorded a significant increase in survivors of sexual violence among its users—**95%** of new clients by late 2024—demonstrating its role as a vital channel for trauma recovery. Additionally, JurFem, a women-led CSO project implementing partners developed a mobile application designed to assist newly trained female paralegals—many of whom are survivors themselves—in providing real-time legal advice and connecting survivors with appropriate services, even from remote or conflict-affected areas.

One survivor from Zaporizhzhia, who received legal aid through a paralegal trained under the project, captured the broader impact: **"When the world around you is broken, it matters to know there are hands reaching for you—some near, some through a phone, but always there. It saved my life and gave me hope to rebuild."**

In many cases, the combination of in-person safe spaces like the **Survivor Relief Centers** and digital platforms like the **Aurora psychotherapy platform** created a continuum of care, allowing survivors to access urgent support, counselling, legal aid, and information whether onsite or remotely. This flexible methodology, reinforced by mobile apps, virtual mentorship, and peer networks, ensured that no matter the shifting frontlines or personal barriers, survivors had visible pathways to healing and empowerment.

Rehabilitation programming was another cornerstone. A co-designed holistic rehabilitation retreat for 36 female CRSV survivors delivered stabilization therapy, psychoeducation, medical care, and case management before, during, and after participation. Outcomes showed dramatic improvements in mental health indicators, including reductions in PTSD, depression, and anxiety. Participants described the retreat as life-changing, noting that it provided not just healing, but also a renewed sense of purpose and community. Inspired by its success, a new CSO was established by psychotherapists trained under the program to further specialize in trauma recovery for CRSV survivors.

The project also advanced access to medical care and strengthened Ukraine's healthcare system for GBV/CRSV response. UNFPA and WHO trained **105** healthcare providers on comprehensive CMR-Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) protocols, with another **66** receiving targeted training on gender-sensitive service delivery. WHO disseminated over **150** PEP kits to frontline healthcare facilities. Importantly, coordination with Ukraine's Ministry of Health helped revise outdated mandatory reporting policies that previously deterred survivors from seeking care. Plans were initiated to institutionalize CMR-IPV training into medical university curricula, ensuring sustainability beyond the project lifecycle.

In the justice sector, UNDP, UNODC, and IOM collectively strengthened victim and witness support mechanisms. A new cadre of psychologists was deployed to accompany prosecutors during survivor interviews, minimizing re-traumatisation and building survivor trust. Training and guidelines for prosecutors were developed to enhance trauma-sensitive investigations. Simultaneously, UNDP trained **264** free legal aid specialists to deliver survivor-centred support, while UN Women's partnership with JurFem created a network of paralegals, including trained survivors, offering grassroots legal aid.

Meanwhile, the project invested heavily in localization and community mobilization. Three women-led CSOs, La Strada Ukraine, JurFem, and the Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health, were engaged to implement targeted activities. These included research on online risks of trafficking, public awareness campaigns promoting digital safety for women and girls, and the roll-out of small grants to eight grassroots CSOs, including newly registered male and female survivor-led organizations, reflective of the project's deliberate strategy to empower survivors and local actors as agents of change within their own communities.

Meaningful survivor participation was woven into every stage of programming. Survivors shaped rehabilitation programs, informed legislative advocacy, and advised on communication campaigns. Meetings with senior UN officials, including SRSG-SVC Patten, provided survivors direct platforms to influence policy dialogue and donor priorities. This participatory model not only amplified survivor voices but also ensured programming was grounded in real needs and experiences.

Coordination across the humanitarian, development, and protection sectors was a major achievement. PUNOs co-chaired key government-led CRSV response working groups, launched a new UN CRSV Response (MARA) Working Group to strengthen data management and coordination, and engaged actively with Ukraine's Inter-Agency Working Group on CRSV. Regular technical meetings and joint missions, as well as the UN Action Secretariat coordinated high-level donor roundtables ensured coherence, resource optimization, and strategic alignment with the *Framework of Cooperation on CRSV*. PUNOs also participated in and supported the implementation of the Practice-Based Symposium on CRSV Prevention implemented by the UN Action Secretariat which was held in Kyiv in July.

While achievements were significant, challenges remained. Intensified hostilities, displacement, destruction of services, and funding uncertainties threatened program continuity. In response, the project's adaptability, leveraging digital solutions, local partnerships, and remote support systems, ensured services continued reaching survivors even during the most difficult periods.

Across the duration of the year, project catalysed major, tangible progress: it strengthened national legislation, scaled up holistic services, empowered survivor leadership, localized interventions, and institutionalized innovation. By fusing traditional service delivery with technology-driven solutions, and embedding survivor participation at its core, the project has helped create a more resilient, survivor-centred response ecosystem. These results not only advance support in accessing immediate needs but also lay the foundation for a more just, inclusive, and sustainable future for CRSV survivors in Ukraine.

## **Monitoring Visit**

In July 2024, the UN Action Secretariat undertook a monitoring visit to Ukraine to assess the mid-term progress of the **UNited Action** Project. This monitoring visit formed part of a broader technical mission requested by the Government of Ukraine with the aim of reinforcing coordination among the UN, national authorities, civil society actors, and survivor networks. The objectives of the mission were to conduct project site visits, formally present the **UNited Action** Project to national authorities and donors, and engage with UN Country Team (UNCT) members, CSOs, and survivor organizations to evaluate project achievements, challenges, and alignment with the national FoC implementation plan.

The mission included a mix of stakeholder meetings as well as six project site visits, held across Kyiv, Dnipro, and Zaporizhzhia at the frontlines of the conflict. Meetings involved consultations with government counterparts supporting project roll-out, and key civil society and survivor networks. Site visits provided critical insights into project delivery at Survivor Relief Centres (SRCs), a Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS), and a Maternal and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) service delivery point. These engagements offered a valuable opportunity to observe first-hand the range of services provided, hear directly from frontline service providers and survivors, and gather reflections on gaps and opportunities for improvement.

Key findings from the monitoring mission indicate that the project has established strong and effective partnerships with the Government of Ukraine, CSOs, and survivor-led networks, delivering a comprehensive and holistic set of services. SRCs operating in **12** locations, along with mobile outreach teams, are providing essential mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal aid, and case management to survivors, including those displaced or living in hard-to-reach areas. Awareness campaigns and digital platforms have further expanded access to information and services. Importantly, the project has pioneered specialized programming for male survivors of CRSV, including the formation of the ALUMNI survivor network to promote peer-to-peer support and foster greater inclusivity in CRSV response efforts.

Government engagement has been a notable strength, with national authorities actively integrating the project within the FoC Implementation Plan and demonstrating ownership of CRSV prevention and response efforts. However, the mission also identified persistent challenges in the operating environment including severe resource limitations, particularly staffing shortages, outdated equipment, and underfunded mental health services, which constrain service delivery capacity. Regional discrepancies in law and service implementation coupled with coordination gaps among

PUNOs and CSO partners were also observed, highlighting areas requiring urgent attention to ensure a more uniform and survivor-centred approach nationwide.

To address these challenges, several recommendations emerged from the mission. Expanding and institutionalizing specialized trauma-informed training across both government and civil society sectors is essential, with a focus on complex needs such as support for children born of CRSV. Greater, more equitable and de-centralised resource allocation is needed to sustain high-quality service delivery and to prevent staff burnout, especially in conflict-affected areas. Coordination mechanisms among PUNOs and CSOs should be reinforced through regular joint planning and review meetings, moving toward an integrated and complementary approach. Furthermore, continued advocacy for legal and policy reforms, particularly regarding mandatory reporting laws, is crucial to ensuring survivors' rights and agency are fully respected. Finally, deeper investment in economic empowerment initiatives, such as entrepreneurship training and support, will strengthen survivors' resilience and long-term recovery.

The mission confirmed that while substantial progress has been made, particularly in fostering trust, inclusivity, and government collaboration, strategic adjustments and continued support will be essential to sustain momentum and achieve transformative change.

## UN ACTION PILLAR 2: KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

UN Action serves as the global knowledge hub for the UN system as well as the wider policy/practice community on CRSV. In 2024, UN Action continued to identify and fill knowledge gaps and provide capacity building support. UN Action modernised and updated its CRSV guidance, policies, and tools through a mapping exercise. This mapping allowed the Network to better understand existing knowledge gaps and strategically plan to fill them. UN Action also disseminated the fundamentals of CRSV training developed in 2024, and actively engaged in other member entities' training initiatives, including DPO's validation of the Integrated Training Materials package to train peacekeeping components.

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

In 2022, UN Action finalised an assessment of the operationalisation of the MARA and related monitoring and analysis mechanisms, which are critical for coordination and programmatic responses by the UN system and partners in affected countries. Acting on the assessment's recommendations, the Network developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) in 2023 and secured UK Government funding to engage an expert in designing a global MARA support system (GMSS). The expert conducted a detailed needs assessment and, in 2024, delivered an in-depth trend analysis across multiple contexts. This work culminated in the report *MARA 2.0: Strengthening the MARA on CRSV*, along with a concept and budget framework for a **Global MARA Hub**. The findings and proposed framework were rigorously reviewed by the Working Group, co-led by DPO and the UN Action Secretariat. In December, DPO and the UN Action Secretariat convened the entire UN Action Network and key stakeholders to present identified needs, discuss recommendations, and define the next steps for advancing MARA 2.0.

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

In 2022, the Network led the development and launch of the *Framework for the Prevention of CRSV*, a practical tool and guidance that can be implemented at the regional, national, and local levels to provide stakeholders, especially governments and UN agencies, a guideline to foster stronger prevention efforts. Since then it has been making efforts to roll-out the *Framework* in select settings.

In July 2024, UN Action (UN Women, UNFPA, and the UN Action Secretariat) piloted the roll-out of the *Framework* in Kyiv, Ukraine. The pilot country was decided based on political will expressed by the Government of Ukraine, primarily through the Office of the Commissioner on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, and opportunity based on the active UN Action joint catalytic programme implemented in Ukraine. The 'Practice-based Symposium on the Prevention of CRSV' brought together over **60** representatives from relevant national ministries, CSOs based in Kyiv and in other oblasts, the UNCT, supportive members of the diplomatic community, and survivors of CRSV. Focusing on secondary prevention – that is preventing further harm to communities and survivors after CRSV has occurred – the Symposium resulted in concrete solutions for implementation by the national security sector, justice mechanisms, national policies, and the international community. Survivors' voices were elevated as they led conversations and recommended specific action points. The learnings from the Symposium have since informed and accelerated progress in the implementation of activities under the *Framework of Cooperation on CRSV* signed between the Government of Ukraine and the UN, through the SRSG-SVC, in May 2022.

The UN Action Secretariat also presented the *Framework* and learnings from the pilot on several occasions, including at an online event for the UK's PSVI International Alliance.

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

UN Action frames all its initiatives through a survivor-centred lens when it comes to preventing and responding to CRSV. This requires that initiatives are informed by basic principles that foster empowerment, allow participation and leadership of survivors, and promotes their safety, well-being, and recovery in a manner that deliberately centres their wishes and needs. Following Security Council resolution 2467 (2019), where a survivor-centred approach to CRSV was articulated for the first time at the highest-levels of the UN, the Network identified the need to build new knowledge to inform what it means to take a survivor-centred approach in the specific context of the prevention and response to CRSV. Since 2022, UN Action, under the leadership of UN Women, has had a working group focused on this theme. In 2024, UN Action developed internal guidance on compensating survivors of CRSV for their time, efforts, and participation in UN Action-led activities, external to projects. This guidance was used to compensate survivors' participation in the pilot roll-out of the *Prevention Framework* in Ukraine.

### ***CRSV in the digital space***

While largely having a positive impact on society, the proliferation and innovation of information and communication technologies and the rise of artificial intelligence have led to their exploitation for nefarious purposes, including gender-based hate speech, image-based sexual abuse, online harassment, trafficking-in-persons, and other technology-facilitated forms of violence. In 2024, UN Action started a working group co-chaired by UNODC and UN Women seeking to better understand the impact of information and communication technologies on CRSV. UNODC led a



presentation on cybercrimes, and several working group meetings took place to strategise on how to best tackle this topic as a Network. UN Action conducted thorough research and developed a resource page for the nexus of technology and CRSV, now available online and consistently updated.

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

In conflict and post-conflict settings, women are often engaged in insecure work which hinders their economic security. After exposure to CRSV, they can become even more vulnerable to economic hardship with even less access to economic opportunity, creating cycles of dependency and poverty. Recognising that survivors of CRSV require not only immediate medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, but also, in the long-term, to become economically self-reliant as part of their journey to healing, UN Action has increased focus on economic empowerment. In 2023, UN Action, led by ITC, hosted two expert interagency roundtables to lay the groundwork for the Network's engagement on this topic. UN Action established the concept of economic empowerment for survivors of CRSV, and shared promising economic empowerment and livelihood practices implemented by entities. In 2024, UN Action began implementing a project in South Sudan providing market-driven economic empowerment support to survivors of CRSV and impacted communities. It also developed an online resources page which brings together key knowledge products, tools and examples on how to establish economic empowerment support services for CRSV survivors.

## **TOE INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

In 2024, the Team of Experts continued to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law to enhance accountability for CRSV, resulting in continued progress at the national level.

In the Central African Republic (CAR), progress towards accountability for CRSV continued, although slowed by inadequate means to meaningfully support the implementation of the Government's commitments. The TOE, jointly with its co-leads in country, continued supporting strengthening institutional frameworks to combat CRSV. It supported the Government in finalizing a revised National Action Plan (2024–2028), which prioritizes prosecution, protection, and prevention. The TOE also continued to provide a modicum of support to the Mixed Unit of Police and Gendarmerie for Rapid Intervention and Repression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children's (*Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants, UMIRR*) through concrete expertise, as well as material and financial support to ongoing investigations and prosecutions for CRSV. To enhance national police investigative capacities, the TOE together with UNDP conducted training for 45 UMIRR personnel, reinforcing their survivor-centred approach, and provided financial support to the specialized unit to ensure its operational capacity for documentation, reporting, and case management. The TOE further supported judicial proceedings of the Courts of Appeal in Bambari, Bangui, and Bouar that held criminal sessions that included sexual violence cases, with the court of Appeal in Bambari resuming its work for the first time after 14 years. The TOE also supported the Special Criminal Court of the CAR (SCC). Dedicated support was provided to the SCC investigations in Mbomou Prefecture to conduct additional interviews which led to the strengthening of the case file. Additionally, to operationalize a survivor-centred and trauma

informed approach, and address protection concerns, the TOE funded SCC courtroom equipment to facilitate victim and witness testimonies and established a workspace for SCC lawyers.

In Colombia, renewed appetite from national authorities to move forward swiftly on justice and accountability for CRSV led to renewed engagement for the TOE. The Team deployed an expert in August 2024 to assess technical needs of the ordinary and transitional judicial systems in addressing accountability for past and ongoing CRSV. Based on its engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including the Attorney-General's office and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP), it identified critical areas requiring technical support. The Team participated in a specialized training session for magistrates of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace that focused on effective techniques for interviewing perpetrators regarding CRSV. In November 2024, the Team supported and participated in the SRSG-SVC's official visit to Colombia. As a result of these engagements, the Team received a formal request for urgent technical assistance from the SJP and another from Colombia's Attorney-General's office.

In the DRC, in response to the alarming rise in CRSV, the Team deployed two experts in July 2024 to carry out an urgent assessment of the national rule of law response to the crisis and identify areas for immediate intervention. The findings of the assessment, presented to the diplomatic community in Kinshasa and New York, highlighted the immediate need for enhancing assistance to survivors, increasing the role for specialized police units and reinforcing support to the *auditorat militaire*. As part of the drafting of the new DRC Joint Justice Program (2025–2029), the Team assessed judicial capacity and emphasized the need to strengthen access to justice, victim and witness protection, and support for military justice. The TOE together with UNDP-DRC conducted a review of CRSV cases pending before military courts in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. The review also identified procedural obstacles and engaged with judicial authorities on measures needed to advance cases and improve prosecution strategies. Financial and capacity-building support was provided to the Special Police for the Protection of Children and the Prevention of Sexual Violence (EPEPVS) in multiple cities throughout DRC to enhance investigative expertise and ensure a survivor-centred judicial response. One key intervention was the organization of mobile military court hearings in South Kivu between May and June 2024, financially supported by the TOE. This led to the prosecution of several armed group members in three high-priority cases for crimes against humanity including sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and torture as well as allowing 436 victims to seek justice before DRC courts. The TOE also continued engagement with the National Fund for Reparations, advocating for the swift implementation of court-ordered reparations from perpetrators that remain outstanding and providing technical support in assessing eligible cases. In DRC, despite significant interest from national judicial authorities to partner with the UN, and the Team in particular, to secure the sustainability of progress on accountability for CRSV, lack of funds limited the ability for the Team to achieve its full impact.

In Guinea, where the SRSG-SVC and TOE have supported national justice efforts for the past twelve years, on 31 July 2024, in a landmark verdict the Criminal Court of Dixinn convicted eight members of the former ruling junta for crimes against humanity, including sexual violence for the events of 28 September 2009. The court decision also awarded reparations including to survivors of sexual violence, who received the highest compensation. Survivors and their family held the result of this trial as a major victory for justice. In October 2024, the TOE held an “after-action review” session in collaboration with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for

Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNDP, identifying challenges, successes, and lessons learned to guide future interventions towards national accountability. With a view to assess its long-term engagement and leverage lessons learned, an external evaluation of the TOE program in Guinea was also commissioned.

With regards to Haiti, escalating violence and the security situation delayed a technical assessment mission initially scheduled for November 2024 in support of judicial authorities to address the patterns of sexual violence used by gangs. Despite its inability to carry out programmatic work on the ground, the TOE continued to engage with UN and civil society counterparts to prepare a future deployment and played an active role at international level in raising awareness of the urgency of the situation of CRSV in Haiti and mobilizing political will to address it. This engagement underscored the importance of collaborative efforts in responding to the urgent situation and supporting survivors there.

In Iraq, while significant progress was achieved on the implementation of reparations, criminal accountability for CRSV crimes continued to face significant challenges with no cases of CRSV tried in Iraqi courts against Daesh more than a decade after the Sinjar attacks. The TOE embedded a dedicated expert on CRSV into the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD) to enhance support for Iraqi and other judicial authorities on CRSV cases including by building case files. This expert also assisted with the closure and transfer of evidence by UNITAD in 2024. The TOE continued to work in partnership with the IOM and others on the implementation of the Yazidi Survivors Law. By the end of 2024 a total of **2,276** applications for reparations were approved by the Government of Iraq of which **1,272** were for Yazidi women and girls as well as Turkmen Shi'a, Shabak and Christian women. The TOE and IOM commissioned a report on how to improve survivors access to these benefits moving forward, which will be released in 2025. Following the closure of UNITAD, Iraqi authorities engaged with the Office of the SRSO-SVC with a view to reinvigorate the Joint Communiqué on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2016) and appointed a new focal point for its implementation. Iraq also established a new judicial cooperation institution in Baghdad. These actions provide an opportunity for engagement in the coming years provided funding can be identified.

In Nigeria, building on the progress for accountability for CRSV in the context of terrorism over the past several years, the TOE co-organised with the Wayamo Foundation a training session for prosecutors of Nigeria's Attorney-General's office on serious international crimes that focused on CRSV to further their technical knowledge in handling such crimes. However, engagement of the TOE in Nigeria in 2024 was hampered by lack of funds to support the Government adequately despite its notable progress on this issue in previous years.

In South Sudan, where sexual violence remains a common feature of the conflict, the TOE assisted the Government's efforts towards legislative reform. In June 2024, it held a joint workshop with UNMISS and the South Sudanese Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, the South Sudanese Law Reform Commission, and the SSPDF Military Justice Directorate, and representatives of the South Sudanese Ministry of Justice and civil society which provided technical assistance on how to address CRSV in pending bills on *inter alia*, the South Sudanese criminal code, the criminal procedure code, and evidence law. Further, the police expert on the

TOE also supported the revision of the induction training materials for new police officers of UNMISS to equip them with knowledge and capacity to prevent, identify and respond to CRSV. Although there was positive progress in 2024, political developments in 2025 in South Sudan worsened with an increased risk for CRSV. This dire situation is compounded by a lack of funds for the TOE's work in South Sudan.

In the Sudan, in response to the staggering reports of use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, the TOE supported the SRSG-SVC's visit to neighbouring Chad where she met with displaced Sudanese CRSV survivors and raised attention to their plight. The TOE continues to support the SRSG-SVC's efforts to build political will to address accountability in one of the most complex crises for CRSV in 2024 with a visit planned for 2025.

In Ukraine, the TOE supported enhancing national capacities across the justice chain through multiple coordinated initiatives. In line with the Office of the Prosecutor General's (OPG) *Strategy for a Victim- and Witness-Centered Approach to Conflict Related Sexual Violence Case Management* (2022), the TOE completed the delivery of a foundational workshops series on *Strengthening Victim-Centered Accountability for Crimes of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine*. Overall, the series provided **100** investigators, prosecutors and judges from seven regions with specialised skills to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate CRSV cases in line with international best practices. At the request of the OPG's CRSV Specialized Unit, the TOE (i) extended the deployment its international criminal litigation expert embedded in the OPG in Kyiv to provide regular mentoring and advice on the prosecution of complex CRSV crimes; (ii) deployed a psychologist that provided in-house expertise to liaise with traumatized survivors and provided survivors with initial support in the criminal justice process; (iii) facilitated the deployment of a digital evidence management system for CRSV cases. As a result of these actions, the number of instances of CRSV documented by OPG's CRSV Specialized Unit increased almost 30% compared to the previous year (to 335 instances). More particularly, the CRSV Specialized Unit had issued **64** notices of suspicion and **29** indictments against **41** individuals. Three indictees were convicted and sentenced *in absentia*. With the aim of fostering consistency across investigations of CRSV, and to address the specific capacity needs of the War Crimes Unit in the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), the TOE launched a mentoring project on survivor-centred, trauma-informed investigations tailored to the War Crimes Unit. The project included in-person mentoring and capacity building trainings for police officers and first responders improving interviewing techniques. The mentoring project also has led to the identification of NPU CRSV focal points across Ukraine's regions. Further, the TOE advised national authorities on legislation for reparations for CRSV survivors in collaboration with IOM. This work contributed to the adoption in November 2024 on the *Law on Legal and Social Protection of the Rights of Victims of Sexual Violence Related to the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and Urgent Interim Reparations* and the *Law on the Registration of Persons Whose Live and Health Were Harmed by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine*. Finally, the TOE completed research on *Nexus Between Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Exploitation in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations: Conceptualization of the Crimes' Nexus and Rule of Law Response — With a Focus on Ukraine*.

Thematically, the Team of Experts advanced on critical crosscutting issues essential to progressing accountability for CRSV, including policing, transitional justice and reparations, transnational

crimes (such as terrorism and trafficking in persons) as well as the rollout of the OSRSG-SVC's *Model Legislative Provisions on the Investigation and Prosecution of CRSV*.

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

On transnational crimes, the TOE continued to develop tools to strengthen the investigation and prosecution of CRSV in the context of terrorism and trafficking in persons. The Team of Experts continued to raise awareness of the need for justice for CRSV in terrorism contexts and build the capacity for the prosecution of sexual violence crimes in the context of terrorism, specifically in Nigeria. Regarding trafficking in persons, to advance the understanding among national counterparts of the link between CRSV and human trafficking, the TOE commissioned research on *Nexus Between Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Exploitation in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations: Conceptualization of the Crimes' Nexus and Rule of Law Response*. The preliminary findings of the study, which included a focus on Ukraine, were launched in Kyiv and in Vienna. The full study report will be launched in 2026.

On legislative reform, the Team of Experts prioritized the development of a strategy and tools to support the roll out of the OSRSG-SVC's *Model Legislative Provisions on the Investigation and Prosecution of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* (2021), which contains provisions that parliamentarians, experts and practitioners can use to strengthen domestic laws on CRSV both substantively and procedurally. The TOE finalized a review of legislation from ten priority countries with UN field colleagues, developed training modules on the model legislative provisions and updated its archives on lesson learned material. Arabic, Spanish and Ukrainian versions of the *Model Legislative Provisions* will also be launched in 2025.

In response to the identified need for expanding the number of domestic prosecutorial units with the capacity to address CRSV crimes globally, in March 2024, the TOE in partnership with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and with support from the United Kingdom and France, organized the first ever *International Conference of Prosecutors on Accountability for CRSV* at the Peace Palace in The Hague. The conference brought some **50** prosecutors from over **30** Member States

to share their practical experience, best practices, lessons learned and challenges in achieving holistic justice for CRSV survivors in domestic courts. Four short documentary films highlighting successful domestic emblematic cases were also produced alongside with case summaries and practical papers on several dimensions of CRSV prosecutions. The national prosecutors present recommended the establishment of a *Network and Community of Practice for Practitioners Pursuing Criminal Accountability for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*, to bolster their ability to meaningfully prosecute CRSV in compliance with international standards and best practice in their jurisdiction. The TOE will explore its operationalizing in 2025.

For additional information on the country specific and thematic topics referenced above as well as other activities conducted, please see the 2024 annual report of the Team of Experts.

### UN ACTION PILLAR 3 ADVOCACY FOR ACTION: INITIATIVES RELATED TO INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT

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

On the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence, commemorated on 19<sup>th</sup> June under the theme of "Attacks against healthcare in conflict-affected areas: impacts for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence", Heads of Entities, including UNFPA spoke as members of the Network. The event also featured the voices of survivors in countries supported through UN Action funded projects including in South Sudan.

In October 2024, the United Nations commemorated the 15-year anniversary of the CRSV mandate. At the heart of the commemorative event, hosted by the OSRSG-SVC, was the Survivors' Hearing, a powerful platform where we heard from survivors and frontline activists. Survivors from the DRC, Ukraine, Israel, Sudan, South Sudan, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Syria, and Myanmar courageously spoke about their experiences and made concrete recommendations about how the international community can prevent what happened to them from ever happening again. Additionally, UN Action developed and screened an original documentary showcasing the progress made on CRSV since the mandate's inception. **16** Member States and Regional Groups reiterated their support for the mandate, namely the SRSG-SVC, the UN Action Network, and the Team of Experts.

The SRSG-SVC, as Chair of the Network, continued to strategically engage with Governments and partners in situations of concern, as well as traditional and non-traditional stakeholders with

the primary purpose of fostering partnerships and advocating for an increase in support to the CRSV mandate.

Additionally, UN Action provided comprehensive training to the newly elected Security Council Member States on WPS and CRSV and the pivotal role of UN Action in this regard. This training covered the mandates' priorities, key objectives, and the critical role Member States can play in advancing those agendas, aiming to equip Member States with the knowledge and tools necessary to effectively contribute to the ongoing efforts to address and prevent CRSV

### *Engagement with Academic Institutions*

UN Action accompanied the SRSG-SVC to a Symposium at the University of Cote D'Azur which was co-organized with *Bibliothèques sans Frontières* which was entitled "Combating Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Normative Frameworks and Operational Action". The symposium examined international legal framework related to CRSV as well as both the challenges and successes encountered in prosecutions of CRSV crimes using international legal instruments, by analysing different practical experiences and sharing successful practices on the judicial response to CRSV at the international level. The SRSG delivered the keynote remarks to open the Symposium and UN Action was invited to present on the *Framework on the Prevention of CRSV* which focused on nation-wide prevention strategies and early warning systems designed to detect CRSV incidents. UN Action presented concrete examples from country projects which provided support services for CRSV survivors, covering post-trauma care, psychosocial support, and rehabilitation programs. Additionally, this session provided an opportunity for UN Action to highlight the role of local communities and civil society partners in preventing and addressing CRSV in support of UN Action member entities.

In recognising that the circle of allies for the CRSV mandate needed to be expanded, the SRSG-SVC also signed a framework of cooperation with the University of Ottawa to expand academic research and involvement in the fight against CRSV. In February, UN Action represented the SRSG at the third annual Symposium of the Research Network on Women Peace and Security co-hosted by the University of Ottawa's Gender, Peace and Security Collaboratory. The 2024 Symposium built on insights from the previous two years with a focus on "'Because we Must': Taking Action to Address Gender Equality, Peace and Security". The Symposium focused on crises of GBV and insecurity facing women and other marginalized groups in conflict-affected and colonized spaces also requires overcoming adversity and challenging unjust and violent behaviours. Achieving gender equality, peace and security begins with understanding changing environments; a critical examination of the structural barriers to peace; and support for as well as scaling up of initiatives by activists, human rights defenders and policy-makers around the world who are working to end conflict-related sexual violence and to expose overlapping experiences of insecurity (climate change, food insecurity, migration, and militarization and war, among other insecurities). UN Action delivered the keynote address and participated in a panel discussion on prevention.

### *Advocacy and Fundraising Efforts*

As a result of the SRSG-SVC's advocacy efforts, in 2023, the Canadian Government made its first ever contribution to UN Action (as well as the TOE) for CRSV prevention and response efforts in Ukraine. Given the urgent needs of the mandate, the SRSG-SVC conducted a follow-up mission in May 2024. The main objective of the mission was to update on mandate developments, including with respect to the Office, UN Action and the Team of Experts. The SRSG-SVC met with the University of Ottawa and key Government Officials.

In June, UN Action accompanied the SRSG-SVC to Finland and Norway. The objectives of the mission were to update on mandate developments, including with respect to UN Action and the TOE and specifically to update on UN Action's achievements and upcoming priorities vis-à-vis Norway's core contributions to UN Action. The SRSG also provided the keynote remarks the PRIO Conference on gender, accountability and atrocity prevention and attended the closed roundtable discussion at the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies to commemorate the Rwandan genocide.

Additional fundraising and advocacy missions were undertaken by the SRSG-SVC to the European Union (EU), the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria amongst others, to which the UN Action Network contributed its efforts in preparation and follow-up.

The Secretariat also engaged on a regular basis with donors and supportive Member States, by providing updates on the Network's progress including with Japan, Norway, the U.K., Canada, Germany and the Netherlands.

In December, the UN Action Steering Committee formally endorsed the extension of the CRSV-MPTF to December 2030, based on the aforementioned evaluation of its effectiveness and the ever-increasing demand for the country-focused resourcing required to address CRSV.

The SRSG-SVC published ten individual or joint press statements in 2024 on the mandate, including on various priority issues for the Network and the TOE:

<b>Statement Summaries</b>		
Israel / Occupied Palestinian Territory	24 January 2024	The Statement elaborated that at the invitation of Israel, the SRSG-SVC was to visit Israel and the occupied West Bank from 29 January to early February 2024. Her non-investigative mission would gather and analyse information on reported sexual violence, engage survivors and witnesses, whilst upholding survivor-centred principles.
Israel / Occupied Palestinian Territory	4 March 2024	The Statement outlined that SRSG Patten concluded her visit to Israel and the occupied West Bank. Supported by a team of technical experts, she gathered, analysed and verified information on conflict-related sexual violence linked to the 7 October attacks. She found clear and convincing



		evidence that sexual violence, including rape and sexualised torture, had occurred. SRSG Patten presented her findings, issued recommendations, and reaffirmed the need for justice and accountability.
Sudan	25 April 2024	SRSG Patten and ASG for OCHA, Joyce Msuya jointly appealed for greater international engagement to combat sexual violence in Sudan after one year of conflict. They confirmed widespread reports of rape, forced marriage, sexual slavery, and trafficking, particularly affecting women and girls. They called for protection under international humanitarian law, urgent support for frontline responders, and full funding of humanitarian appeals, stressing the need to prioritise survivors and strengthen the response to conflict-related sexual violence.
IDESVIC	19 June 2024	On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, the EU High Representative to the UN Josep Borrell and SRSG Patten jointly called for urgent action to eliminate sexual violence in conflict. They condemned rising attacks on healthcare facilities, which severely restricted survivors' access to life-saving care. Stressing that sexual violence remains a major human rights violation, they urged all parties to protect health services under international law and appealed for increased donor support to humanitarian operations providing critical assistance to survivors.
Sudan	24 July 2024	The Statement followed SRSG Patten's visit to Chad. The purpose of the visit was to assess the situation of Sudanese refugees, many of whom were survivors of sexual violence. She confirmed widespread, brutal sexual violence, including rape, trafficking, and ethnically motivated attacks. SRSG Patten urged an immediate cessation of violence, highlighted critical gaps in services for survivors, and appealed for increased donor funding to meet urgent humanitarian needs. She commended Chad's response and called for intensified international solidarity. She further expressed the need for the immediate cessation of sexual violence

		by parties to the conflict in Sudan and urged for funding from the international community to support survivors
Iraq	2 August 2024	SRSG Patten marked ten years since Da'esh's attack on Sinjar by urging the international community to prioritise justice, accountability, and support for Yazidi survivors. In the Statement she highlighted the ongoing suffering of displaced and missing Yazidis, called for full implementation of Iraq's Yazidi Survivors Law, and stressed the need for services to enable healing and reintegration. SRSG Patten also reaffirmed that justice and accountability are essential for lasting peace and reconciliation.
Israel / Occupied Palestinian Territory	9 September 2024	On 9 September 2024, SRSG Patten expressed deep concern over reports of sexual violence and sexualised torture against Palestinian detainees under Israeli custody since 7 October. She condemned acts such as rape, forced nudity, and sexual assault, and called for independent investigations and unhindered access to detention sites. SRSG Patten stressed that impunity must not be tolerated, reaffirmed the rights of victims to medical support, and urged full accountability in line with international human rights standards.
Israel / Occupied Palestinian Territory	7 October 2024	SRSG Patten marked one year since the 7 October attacks by expressing solidarity with victims and survivors, particularly those of sexual violence. She reaffirmed findings that rape, and gang rape occurred during the attacks and against hostages, and reiterated calls for the immediate release of all hostages. SRSG Patten urged full independent investigations into sexual violence allegations and emphasised the urgent need for a ceasefire to alleviate humanitarian suffering.
Syria	20 December 2024	In her statement SRSG Patten urged immediate access to holistic services and justice for survivors of CRSV conflict-related sexual violence in Syria. She emphasised the need for mental health care, legal redress, and survivor-centred transitional justice measures. SRSG Patten called on Syria's caretaker Government to prioritise survivors' rights

		in rebuilding efforts and pressed the international community to provide financial and technical support. She reaffirmed her Office's commitment to fostering inclusive and durable peace.
--	--	--

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

UN Action is the primary consultation forum for the annual *Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV*. The *Report* serves not only as a public record of events, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field of CRSV prevention and response forward. Annually, the *Report* brings new concerns and information on CRSV to light, and additionally, serves as a reference tool, as well as a basis for strategic advocacy and enhanced operational response. In 2024, 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 2024 to review and endorse the annual *Report*.

## **MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES**

### **UN ACTION**

While in previous years UN Action could rely for the most part on regular, multi-year core funding, in acknowledgement of the changing funding landscape and donor attention, the Network has increased its efforts to secure core contributions for its strategic priorities, whilst bringing on board new Member State donors for country and/or thematically delineated funds, and encouraged donors to provide in kind support such as the contribution of JPOs, as received from Italy. This approach will continue in 2025 as UN Action actively reassess its fundraising strategy in this new environment. In addition, the Network has established a new fundraising platform through which it is able to accept donations from the public, including concerned citizens and philanthropists, which it has not done previously.

Through a united and growing network working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, UN Action will continue to build and roll-out new areas of knowledge that have been requested by colleagues from the field. This includes continuing to expand its work to support the long-term recovery of survivors of CRSV through economic empowerment, increasing focus on protection from CRSV by working with new members such UN Habitat on linkages to adequate and secure housing and with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the nexus of climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security, including by building the evidence base on climate and environment-related risks for GBV in conflict-affected contexts and identifying opportunities for enhancing prevention, protection and resilience. Along the lines of holistic prevention, the Network will roll-out the *Framework for the Prevention of CRSV* in pilot countries who seek this assistance

With the increasing reality being faced of mission drawdowns and the need to ensure the continuity of the MARA and sustain protection and response measures for CRSV survivors and those at risk in the absence of peacekeeping or special political missions, the Network has leveraged its

knowledge and experience to facilitate the sharing of lessons and practical advice between UNCTs and UN agencies who have faced such situations with those experiencing a transition. As this trend is likely to accelerate in 2025, UN Action will build in mechanisms that allow for rapid deployment of SWPAs to ensure minimal disruption to the work of MARA and country-level leadership in the area of CRSV.

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

As always, UN Action will focus on its clear strategic priorities while responding to rapidly shifting situations of concern, utilising all means at its disposal to stay field-focused, build in sustainability by ensuring its work is localised and placing the prevention of CRSV as of primary priority. It will work with creativity in the current challenging financial operating environment and will maintain momentum in a moment of regression on the WPS agenda, guided by the SRSG-SVC's vision, the shared goals of its 26 Network members, Security Council resolutions relevant to CRSV, and above all, the needs of survivors themselves.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS

Overall, the Team of Experts' interventions in 2024 have demonstrated that significant strides can be made in the fight against CRSV with the necessary resources. However, the increasing requests from national counterparts for the TOE's expertise and support in investigating and prosecuting CRSV have exceeded its current capacity and funding level, underscoring the need for additional resources to meet this critical demand.

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

For additional information on the 2024 country priorities of the Team of Experts, please see the 2024 annual report of the Team of Experts.

# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

### **Approved Project/Programme**

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

### **Contributor Commitment**

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

### **Contributor Deposit**

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

### **Delivery Rate**

### **Participating Organization**

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing the applicable legal agreement with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### **Project Expenditure**

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

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.

### **Project Operational Closure**

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

**Donor Agreement**

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

**Net Funded Amount**

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

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

**Project Start Date**

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

**US Dollar Amount**

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

**Transferred Funds**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	4
1. Sources and Uses of Funds .....	5
2. Partner Contributions .....	6
3. Interest Earned .....	7
4. Transfer Of Funds .....	8
5. Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates .....	9
6. Cost Recovery .....	11
7. Accountability and Transparency .....	11
8. Direct Cost .....	11
9. Annexes .....	12

## INTRODUCTION

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

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. It receives, administers and manages contributions,

and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 27 March 2019 to 31 December 2024 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>).



## 2024 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2024**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2024**, **20** contributors deposited US\$ **46,448,672** and US\$ **529,973** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **46,978,644**.

Of this amount, US\$ **37,811,880** has been net funded to **15** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **26,318,599** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **453,642**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** as of 31 December 2024.

**Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2024	Total
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	34,572,324	11,876,347	46,448,672
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>34,572,324</b>	<b>11,876,347</b>	<b>46,448,672</b>
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	273,613	254,869	528,481
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	1,491	1,491
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>34,845,937</b>	<b>12,132,708</b>	<b>46,978,644</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	25,575,441	12,884,092	38,459,533
<b>Sub-Total Transfers</b>	<b>25,575,441</b>	<b>12,884,092</b>	<b>38,459,533</b>
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(327,505)	(320,148)	(647,653)
<b>Sub-Total Refunds</b>	<b>(327,505)</b>	<b>(320,148)</b>	<b>(647,653)</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	345,723	107,919	453,642
Bank Charges	637	209	846
Other Expenditures	-	10,845	10,845
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>25,594,297</b>	<b>12,682,916</b>	<b>38,277,213</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>9,251,640</b>	<b>(550,208)</b>	<b>8,701,432</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	2,320,908	9,251,640	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>9,251,640</b>	<b>8,701,432</b>	<b>8,701,432</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	25,247,937	12,563,943	37,811,880
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	17,141,510	9,177,090	26,318,599
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>8,106,427</b>	<b>3,386,854</b>	<b>11,493,281</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2024**.

The **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** is currently being financed by **20** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements<sup>3</sup> with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2024** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2024**.

**Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
European Union	1,084,480	1,084,480
Government of Austria	218,207	218,207
Government of Belgium	2,500,839	2,500,839
Government of Canada	3,358,491	3,358,491
Government of Denmark	2,561,333	2,561,333
Government of Estonia	419,188	419,188
Government of Finland	457,775	457,775
Government of Germany	6,235,757	6,235,757
Government of Italy	112,663	112,663
Government of Japan	6,872,939	6,872,939
Government of Lithuania	129,052	129,052
Government of Luxembourg	40,055	40,055
Government of Netherlands	1,790,441	1,790,441
Government of Norway	8,152,699	8,152,699
Government of Switzerland	550,203	550,203
Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office)	2,219,979	2,219,979
Government of the United Kingdom (other)	4,897,380	4,897,380
Government of Turkey	7,468	7,468
Government of United Arab Emirates	149,355	149,355
Sida	4,690,367	4,690,367
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,448,672</b>	<b>46,448,672</b>

<sup>3</sup> Or equivalent for the European Union

### 3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December **2024**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **528,481**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **1,491**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **529,973**. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	273,613	254,869	528,481
<b>Total: Fund Interest Earned</b>	273,613	254,869	528,481
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNODC	-	1,491	1,491
<b>Total: Agency Interest Earned</b>	-	1,491	1,491
<b>Grand Total</b>	273,613	256,360	529,973

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2024**, the AA has transferred US\$ **38,459,533** to **15** Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	1,181,908	(110,371)	1,071,537	1,320,402	-	1,320,402	2,502,309	(110,371)	2,391,939
ITC	-	-	-	386,324	-	386,324	386,324	-	386,324
OHCHR	3,068,767	-	3,068,767	203,514	-	203,514	3,272,281	-	3,272,281
OSRSG_SVC	9,192,876	-	9,192,876	2,704,428	-	2,704,428	11,897,304	-	11,897,304
UNDP	6,260,451	-	6,260,451	1,964,206	(293,040)	1,671,166	8,224,656	(293,040)	7,931,617
UNDPO	1,982,786	-	1,982,786	489,459	-	489,459	2,472,245	-	2,472,245
UNDPPA	213,999	(213,999)	-	-	-	-	213,999	(213,999)	-
UNFPA	1,302,101	(3,135)	1,298,966	2,484,299	-	2,484,299	3,786,400	(3,135)	3,783,265
UNHCR	445,249	-	445,249	414,000	(18,335)	395,666	859,249	(18,335)	840,914
UNICEF	295,421	-	295,421	-	(6,231)	(6,231)	295,421	(6,231)	289,190
UNITAD	293,591	-	293,591	-	-	-	293,591	-	293,591
UNMISS	-	-	-	14,889	-	14,889	14,889	-	14,889
UNODC	585,949	-	585,949	725,253	(2,543)	722,709	1,311,202	(2,543)	1,308,658
UNWOMEN	568,239	-	568,239	1,410,086	-	1,410,086	1,978,325	-	1,978,325
WHO	184,105	-	184,105	767,234	-	767,234	951,339	-	951,339
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,575,441</b>	<b>(327,505)</b>	<b>25,247,937</b>	<b>12,884,092</b>	<b>(320,148)</b>	<b>12,563,943</b>	<b>38,459,533</b>	<b>(647,653)</b>	<b>37,811,880</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

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

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2024** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

## 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2024**, US\$ **12,563,943** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **9,177,090** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **37,811,880** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **26,318,599**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **69.6** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Cumulative	
IOM	2,391,938	2,391,939	836,574	488,523	1,325,098	55.40
ITC	386,324	386,324	-	-	-	-
OHCHR	3,272,281	3,272,281	2,243,558	644,353	2,887,911	88.25
OSRSG_SVC	11,627,556	11,897,304	6,230,691	2,847,243	9,077,934	76.30
UNDP	8,224,656	7,931,617	4,291,845	1,433,673	5,725,517	72.19
UNDPO	2,472,247	2,472,245	1,405,688	586,177	1,991,865	80.57
UNFPA	3,786,400	3,783,265	915,120	1,354,998	2,270,119	60.00
UNHCR	859,249	840,914	426,914	355,339	782,253	93.02
UNICEF	295,421	289,190	289,190	-	289,190	100.00
UNITAD	293,591	293,591	86,823	150,568	237,391	80.86
UNMISS	14,889	14,889	-	-	-	-
UNODC	1,311,202	1,308,658	199,497	322,156	521,654	39.86
UNWOMEN	1,978,325	1,978,325	62,315	756,019	818,334	41.37
WHO	951,338	951,339	153,295	238,040	391,335	41.14
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37,865,416</b>	<b>37,811,880</b>	<b>17,141,510</b>	<b>9,177,090</b>	<b>26,318,599</b>	<b>69.60</b>

## 5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

**Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	10,193,327	4,346,724	14,540,052	59.25
Supplies, commodities and materials	196,422	39,567	235,988	0.96
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	417,571	322,769	740,340	3.02
Contractual Services Expenses	1,328,836	1,425,012	2,753,848	11.22
Travel	1,184,651	710,629	1,895,280	7.72
Transfers and Grants	645,141	204,814	849,955	3.46
General Operating	2,057,303	1,468,763	3,526,066	14.37
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>16,023,251</b>	<b>8,518,278</b>	<b>24,541,529</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	1,118,259	658,811	1,777,070	7.24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,141,510</b>	<b>9,177,090</b>	<b>26,318,599</b>	<b>-</b>

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

## 6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2024, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, US\$ **453,642** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period US\$ **658,811** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **1,777,070** as of 31 December **2024**.

## 8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, no funds have been charged as Direct Costs.

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<https://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed daily from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

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

**Conflict-Related Sexual Violence**  
**MPTF**  
Annexes to Financial Report



## **Annex 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY THEME**

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

## Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Theme

Theme / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Team of Experts and RoL							
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	Operationally Closed	500,000	454,951	454,951	100.00
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	On Going	1,605,026	1,605,026	1,569,169	97.77
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	5,665,869	5,935,617	4,461,561	75.17
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	On Going	2,472,247	2,472,245	1,991,865	80.57
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	On Going	1,893,849	1,893,849	1,512,229	79.85
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	On Going	2,090,925	2,090,925	1,728,776	82.68
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	On Going	1,259,845	1,011,854	827,408	81.77
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Uk	OHCHR	On Going	865,649	865,649	865,649	100.00
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law	UNDP	On Going	294,250	294,250	127,295	43.26
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacit	UNODC	On Going	202,041	199,497	199,497	100.00
00133846	Developing a Comprehensive Rep	IOM	On Going	110,370	110,371	110,371	100.00
00140018	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	On Going	240,750	240,750	240,750	100.00
00140049	UNITAD -TOE expertise to assis	UNITAD	Operationally Closed	293,591	293,591	237,391	80.86
00140133	Support to national judicial a	UNDP	On Going	315,562	315,562	194,202	61.54
00140162	Support accountability CSV cri	UNDP	On Going	550,853	550,853	537,374	97.55
00140195	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	On Going	149,946	131,611	131,611	100.00
00140265	Strengthening Do No Harm	IOM	On Going	100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00
00140296	Global Programme against Traff	UNODC	On Going	179,241	179,241	179,107	99.93
00140675	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	On Going	214,000	214,000	214,000	100.00
00140694	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	On Going	253,590	253,590	237,527	93.67
00140921	Accountability for CRSV Crimes	UNDP	On Going	1,014,053	1,014,053	3,223	0.32
Team of Experts and RoL: Total				20,271,658	20,227,487	15,923,957	78.72

UN Action							
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	5,961,687	5,961,687	4,616,373	77.43
UN Action: Total				5,961,687	5,961,687	4,616,373	77.43

Theme/Outcome / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UN Action							
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	UNWOMEN	On Going	513,092	513,092	306,465	59.73

00121092	CRSV_UNA2: Somalia Leveraging the strength	IOM	Financially Closed	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNHCR	On Going	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNFPA	On Going	295,100	291,965	291,965	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNICEF	On Going	295,421	289,190	289,190	100.00
00131519	CRSV_UNA_4_DRC OHCHR MONUSCO	OHCHR	On Going	512,782	512,782	510,032	99.46
00140098	CRSV_UNA05_Mali	UNFPA	On Going	900,583	900,583	853,070	94.72
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNFPA	On Going	1,892,525	1,892,525	750,133	39.64
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	IOM	On Going	1,323,590	1,323,590	272,812	20.61
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNDP	On Going	594,143	594,143	283,119	47.65
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	WHO	On Going	951,338	951,339	391,335	41.14
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNODC	On Going	929,920	929,920	143,050	15.38
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNWOMEN	On Going	1,465,233	1,465,233	511,869	34.93
00140598	CRSV UNA-07 South Sudan	UNMISS	On Going	14,889	14,889	-	-
00140598	CRSV UNA-07 South Sudan	UNFPA	On Going	498,192	498,192	236,872	47.55
00140598	CRSV UNA-07 South Sudan	ITC	On Going	386,324	386,324	-	-
00140682	CRSV_UNA_08_ Sudan	UNHCR	On Going	200,000	200,000	141,339	70.67
00140682	CRSV_UNA_08_ Sudan	UNFPA	On Going	200,000	200,000	138,079	69.04
UN Action : Total				17,593,758	17,584,393	10,394,642	59.11
UN Action: Total				29,225,829	29,207,099	16,172,911	55.37
Grand Total				37,865,416	37,811,880	26,318,599	69.60

## **Annex 2. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY COUNTRY**

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

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

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Central African Republic (the)						
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	1,605,026	1,605,026	1,569,169	97.77
Central African Republic (the): Total			1,605,026	1,605,026	1,569,169	97.77

Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)						
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	500,000	454,951	454,951	100.00
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	1,259,845	1,011,854	827,408	81.77
Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total			1,759,845	1,466,805	1,282,359	87.43

Global and Interregional						
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	1,893,849	1,893,849	1,512,229	79.85
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	5,665,869	5,935,617	4,461,561	75.17
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	2,090,925	2,090,925	1,728,776	82.68
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	2,472,247	2,472,245	1,991,865	80.57
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	OSRSG_SVC	5,961,687	5,961,687	4,616,373	77.43
00119677	CRSV_UNA_1	UNWOMEN	513,092	513,092	306,465	59.73
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNFPA	295,100	291,965	291,965	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNHCR	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA_03_MENA	UNICEF	295,421	289,190	289,190	100.00
00131519	CRSV_UNA_4_DRC OHCHR MONUSCO	OHCHR	512,782	512,782	510,032	99.46
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law	UNDP	294,250	294,250	127,295	43.26
00133846	Developing a Comprehensive Rep	IOM	110,370	110,371	110,371	100.00
00140018	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	240,750	240,750	240,750	100.00
00140049	UNITAD -TOE expertise to assis	UNITAD	293,591	293,591	237,391	80.86
00140133	Support to national judicial a	UNDP	315,562	315,562	194,202	61.54
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	IOM	1,323,590	1,323,590	272,812	20.61
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNDP	594,143	594,143	283,119	47.65
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNFPA	1,892,525	1,892,525	750,133	39.64
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNODC	929,920	929,920	143,050	15.38
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNWOMEN	1,465,233	1,465,233	511,869	34.93
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	WHO	951,338	951,339	391,335	41.14
00140675	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	214,000	214,000	214,000	100.00

00140682	CRSV_UNA_08_Sudan	UNFPA	200,000	200,000	138,079	69.04
00140682	CRSV_UNA_08_Sudan	UNHCR	200,000	200,000	141,339	70.67
Global and Interregional: Total			29,148,341	29,408,723	19,759,503	67%

Iraq						
00140265	Strengthening Do No Harm	IOM	100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00
Iraq: Total			100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00

Mali						
00140098	CRSV_UNA05_Mali	UNFPA	900,583	900,583	853,070	94.72
Mali: Total			900,583	900,583	853,070	94.72

Nigeria						
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacit	UNODC	202,041	199,497	199,497	100.00
Nigeria: Total			202,041	199,497	199,497	100.00

Somalia						
00121092	CRSV_UNA2: Somalia Leveraging the strength	IOM	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
Somalia: Total			363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00

South Sudan						
00140598	CRSV UNA-07 South Sudan ITC		386,324	386,324	-	-
00140598	CRSV UNA-07 South Sudan UNFPA		498,192	498,192	236,872	47.55
00140598	CRSV UNA-07 South Sudan UNMISS		14,889	14,889	-	-
South Sudan: Total			899,405	899,405	236,872	26.34

Ukraine						
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Uk	OHCHR	865,649	865,649	865,649	100.00
00140162	Support accountability CSV cri	UNDP	550,853	550,853	537,374	97.55
00140195	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	149,946	131,611	131,611	100.00
00140296	Global Programme against Traff	UNODC	179,241	179,241	179,107	99.93
00140694	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	253,590	253,590	237,527	93.67
00140921	Accountability for CRSV Crimes	UNDP	1,014,053	1,014,053	3,223	0.32
Ukraine: Total			2,886,537	2,868,203	1,954,491	68.14

Grand Total	38,552,000.00	38,712,463.00	27,171,669.00	70%
-------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	-----

## Contributors

---



European Union



Government of  
Austria



Government of  
Belgium



Government of  
Canada



Government of  
Denmark



Government of  
Estonia



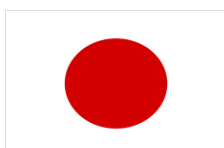
Government of  
Finland



Government of  
Germany



Government of  
Italy



Government of  
Japan



Government of  
Lithuania



Government of  
Luxembourg



Government of  
Netherlands



Government of  
Norway



Government of  
Switzerland



Government of the  
United Kingdom



Government of  
Turkey



Government of  
United Arab  
Emirates



Sida



## ANNEX

### GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRSV-MPTF

Following the creation of UN Action in 2007, and through the advocacy and concerted efforts of Network members, in 2009, Security Council resolution 1888 established the role of the SRSG-SVC to provide strategic and coherent leadership on the CRSV mandate. The resolution also created the TOE and the position of WPAs in peacekeeping operations to support the SRSG-SVC's initiatives, including technical support to Member States, and to catalyse the implementation of Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict (SVC). While integrating this newly created structure, UN Action, through the UN Action MPTF, operationalised key components, including critical funding from 2009 to 2010 for the programmatic operations of the TOE, and in 2010 supporting the start-up of the Office of the SRSG-SVC. As the two operational arms of the CRSV mandate, UN Action and the TOE work in coordination, resourced entirely through voluntary contributions to the Fund<sup>4</sup>.

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

To take resource allocation decisions for the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, the UN Action Network established a RMC, a sub-committee of UN Action Focal Points. The RMC comprises five UN Action Focal Points, one of whom serves as the Chairperson, nominated every year by the broader group of UN Action Focal Points and endorsed by the SRSG-SVC. Resource allocation decisions are made by the RMC based on its Operational Guidance and the UN Action Network Funding Strategy. In 2023, the RMC comprised UN Women (as Chair), UNODC, DPO, OCHA and IOM.

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

### ***Governance of UN Action:***

#### ***The UN Action Network Steering Committee***

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

#### ***The UN Action Network Focal Points***

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

#### ***The UN Action Secretariat***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## UN ACTION

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

UN Action was created in 2007 in response to the “[Call to Action](#)” of the June 2006 *Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond*, held in Brussels. The establishment of UN Action responded to calls from within the UN, as well as from women’s rights organisations, NGOs and Member States, to elevate sexual violence politically, as a peace and security challenge, and as a humanitarian, human rights, gender and development issue.

In June 2007, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee endorsed UN Action as “a critical joint UN system-wide initiative to guide advocacy, knowledge-building, resource mobilization, and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict”. In all relevant Security Council resolutions, notably [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), [1960 \(2010\)](#), [2106 \(2013\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#) and [2467 \(2019\)](#), the

Council specifically highlights UN Action as *the* critical interagency coordination forum to address CRSV.

In line with the relevant Security Council resolutions mentioned above, UN Action seeks to synergise efforts of humanitarian, human rights, development, political, peacekeeping, and security actors to address CRSV – reinforcing good practices, strengthening coordination, and avoiding duplication of efforts. To achieve this synergy of action, UN Action harnesses the comparative strengths of each UN entity for a force-multiplier effect, recognising that sexual violence requires a broad-based, multisectoral response.

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

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

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

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

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

## UN ACTION'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The UN Action Network developed its [2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework](#) in 2020, through an intensive and iterative process that led to the delineation of a new Goal, Theory of Change four

main Outcome Areas and a General Outcome related to overall coordination and advocacy, as well as specific activities, which were further detailed in its 2020 – 2021 and 2022 - 2023 Workplans.

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

The five attending Outcomes are:

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

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

## TEAM OF EXPERTS

The Team of Experts was created by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. Subsequent Security Council resolutions, including 2106 (2013); 2331 (2009); 2447 (2018); and 2467 (2019) have reinforced the mandate of the Team of Experts – the only dedicated Security Council mandated mechanism to provide this type of support on a global basis – and further elaborated the causes and consequences of CRSV and its linkages with other crimes including terrorism, trafficking and transnational organized crime; and brought greater focus to the needs of victims and the importance of justice to respond to and prevent CRSV. The Team of Experts is based at the UN Headquarters in New York, works under the overall strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC, and deploys regularly to some of the world's most challenging contexts. It provides a "One UN" response to Member States needs through a "co-lead entity" structure that currently includes experts from DPO; OHCHR; the Office of the SRSG-SVC and the UNDP. This approach allows the Team of Experts to leverage the comparative advantage of each co-lead entity to ensure coherence, maximise impact and feed its experiences back to the co-lead entities to

strengthen their respective rule of law programmes. The co-lead entities also participate in an Advisory Group which meets regularly to guide and enhance the impact of the Team. The Team of Experts regularly engages with UN partners through inter-agency coordination arrangements, most notably the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) and UN Action. The Team operates under five-year Joint Programme that builds upon the experiences and lessons learned by the Team while supporting national authorities in strengthening the rule of law over the past decade. While there has been some progress at the normative level, sexual violence, like other serious international crimes continue to be a common feature of armed conflict across the world and perpetrators are rarely brought to justice. Demand among Member States for assistance remains high, often surpassing the Team of Experts' ability to respond given financial and human capacity constraints. From the outset, the Team of Experts has been funded entirely through voluntary contributions for all staffing, programmatic and operational costs, and considerable effort is dedicated to ensuring that adequate resources are mobilised to meet current commitments and fulfil the Team's obligations under its Security Council mandate.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS' JOINT PROGRAMME

Since its establishment in 2011, the Team of Experts has operated under three successive joint programmes (2012-2014, 2015-2019, and 2020-2024<sup>5</sup>), which have provided the operational and programmatic framework upon which the Team has undertaken its work. The Team's current joint programme (2020-2024), which was developed in 2019 through an intensive and iterative process with the co-lead entities and Member State partners, is guided by the principles of national ownership, leadership and responsibility, victim-sensitive and human rights-based approaches, and a refined theory of change. The theory of change is based on the premise that strong political will; improved technical and operational capacity of national rule of law institutions and actors; and enhanced cooperation, coordination, coherence, and knowledge among actors will enable effective, victim sensitive criminal proceedings for CRSV in line with international standards, resulting in increased accountability for such crimes and ultimately contribute to long-term peace, security and development.

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

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

---

<sup>5</sup> The 2020-2024 joint programme was extended by the Advisory Group until 31 December 2025.

Security Council's country-specific mandates for UN peace operations, and the Secretary-General's country and thematic reports to highlight the need for justice and accountability.

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

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

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

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



## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

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





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



WFP - World Food Program



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



WHO - World Health  
Organization



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations  
Programme on HIV/AIDS