



CONFLICT RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

S/2019/280
29 March 2019



INTRODUCTION

1. The present report, which covers the period from January to December 2018, is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2106 (2013), in which the Council requested me to report annually on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and to recommend strategic actions.
2. 2019 marks the 10-year anniversary of the

20. Sexual violence results in multiple consequences for survivors and their families, including unwanted pregnancies that may result from such violence. Mothers of children born of wartime rape bear the burden of being ostracized by their own community. In addition to economic difficulties, they are often stigmatized by members of their family and community, who view them as “affiliates of the enemy”. Survivors and their children often face high levels of stigma, and the children can be at risk of abuse, abandonment and marginalization. Children born of wartime rape constitute another vulnerable group, who are often labelled by communities as the “bad blood” of political, ethnic or religious enemies. These children are stigmatized at birth and may suffer a lifetime of detrimental consequences. They may lack access to community resources, family protection and education or livelihood activities. They are often prime targets for recruitment by armed groups and terrorist organizations. Aside from stigmatization and social exclusion, they may also face routine but critical administrative challenges in registering their births, their legal names or their rights to citizenship.

21. Survivors often require immediate, life-saving health care, including comprehensive clinical management of rape to manage injuries, administer medication to prevent sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Survivors may also require life-saving psychosocial support to recover from the psychological and social impact of the violence. However, while limited services for post-rape medical and psychosocial care may be available in some urban centres, such services are typically less available in rural areas, and access to medical and psychosocial support for survivors in acute humanitarian crises is extremely limited. In periods of armed conflict, survivors often do not seek care as a result of threats to their lives, stigma, community pressure or the lack of availability or awareness about services. Stigma and discrimination relating to HIV often have profound implications for HIV prevention, care and support.

22. Despite the increased attention of the international community to ending impunity for sexual violence crimes, accountability remains elusive. The ability of victims to gain access to the justice system is frequently hindered by reporting barriers at both the individual and structural levels. Across most countries, victims express reluctance to report their experiences owing to stigma, the fear of reprisal, rejection by their families and communities, and their lack of confidence in judicial and non judicial responses. In conflict and post-conflict settings, stigmatization can mean the loss of community protection, where retaliation comes at the hands of armed actors, or where the already weak rule of law is further compromised by general insecurity. Limited capacities for investigating

conflict-related sexual violence, paired with frequently deep-rooted gender biases against women and girls, can also impede the effectiveness and sensitivity of investigative and judicial authorities.

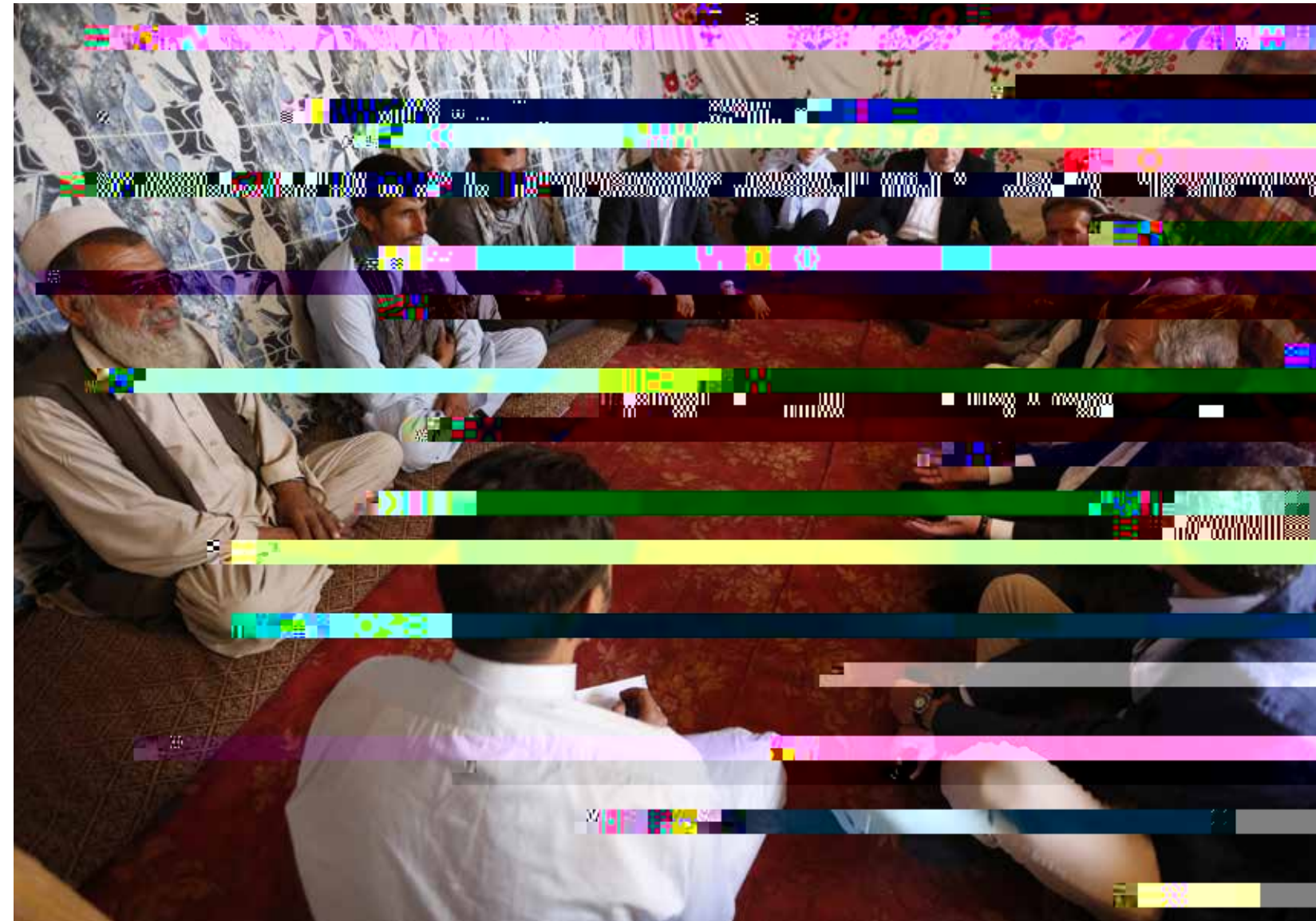
23. In 2018, mixed progress was observed in terms of the investigation and prosecution of conflict-related sexual violence. Notably, two important convictions were upheld on appeal during the reporting period: in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the verdict in the Kavumu child rape case was affirmed; and in Guatemala, the groundbreaking Sepur Zarco conviction for sexual and domestic slavery of Kekchi women during the internal armed conflict was upheld by the Appellate Court, with no possibility of appeal. However, that progress could be undermined by Guatemala’s bill No. 5377 aimed at reforming the Law on National Reconciliation, which explicitly excluded serious crimes, including sexual violence, from amnesties. If approved, military officers who had been convicted and sentenced would be released from custody, seriously compromising victims’ rights and Guatemala’s progress in addressing other cases of sexual violence.

24. In Guinea, 10 years after the crimes committed at the national stadium in Conakry in 2009, which included at least 109 cases of sexual violence, the Government of Guinea has announced the preparation of trials of 15 senior military officials, including former President Moussa Dadis Camara. For the past 10 years, the United Nations has been advocating accountability for these crimes, including through the establishment of an International Commission of Inquiry mandated to establish the facts and circumstances of the events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea, the signature of a Joint Communiqué between the Government of Guinea and the United Nations on fighting impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, and continuous technical support by the Team of Experts to Guinean authorities. However, the fact that the trials have not yet started is a matter of serious concern.

25. Given the strategic and systematic use of sexual violence by terrorist organizations, it is of grave concern that no individuals from any such groups have been convicted for crimes of sexual violence. In Iraq, despite thousands of detentions and numerous prosecutions of members of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) on terrorism charges, none of those cases have included indictments for sexual crimes. In Nigeria, trials are also proceeding, including the establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in 2013, trials have been held in the past, including the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 2008, and the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 2008, and the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 2008.

Sexual violence in conflict-affected settings

31. s33



Democratic Republic of the

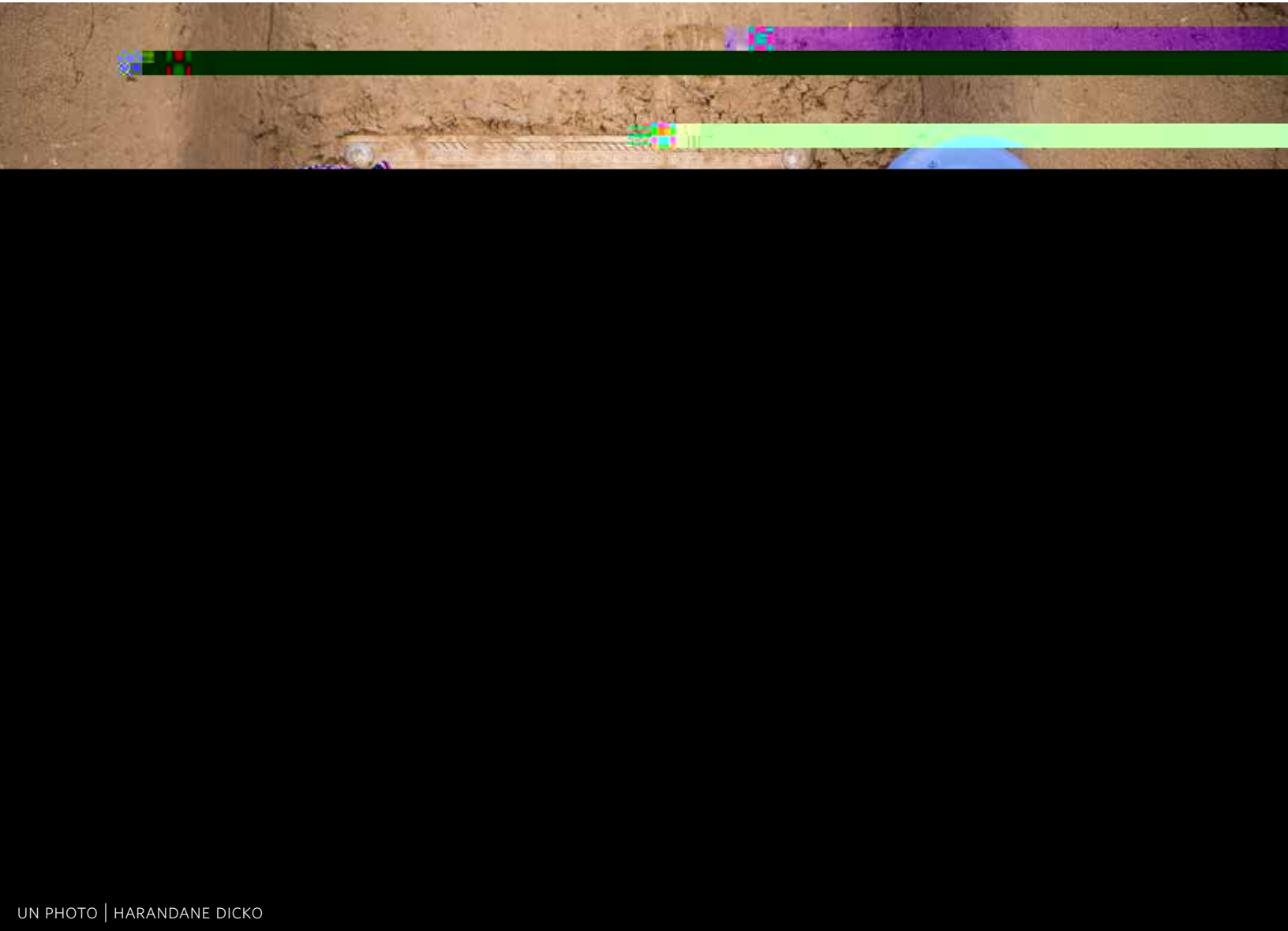




Libya

54. The climate of insecurity, political divisions, sporadic armed conflict, challenges to the rule of law and control exercised by armed groups over large parts of Libya restricted the monitoring of and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence. Incidents are severely underreported as a result of fear, intimidation and stigma

Mali



UN PHOTO | HARANDANE DICKO

60. In 2018, conflict-related sexual violence

Myanmar



PHOTO | HAJRA SANA

66. Following direct engagement with survivors, witnesses, caseworkers and service providers in April 2018, my Special Representative expressed serious concern about a pattern of widespread atrocities, including sexual violence against Rohingya women and girls. The forms of sexual violence consistently recounted by survivors include rape, gang rape by multiple government soldiers, forced public nudity and humiliation, and sexual slavery in military captivity. These acts occurred in the context of collective persecution, the burning of villages and the torture, mutilation and killing of civilians. There are indications that the threat and use of sexual violence was a driver and “push factor” for forced displacement on a massive scale in and out of the northern part of Rakhine State. These observations, together with information that has been verified by the United Nations regarding sexual violence committed as part of military “clearance” operations in October 2016 and August 2017, indicate a wider pattern of ethnically and

72. Persistent insecurity, gender inequality, the lack of protection by state authorities and the recurring humanitarian crises in Somalia continue to expose civilians to heightened risks of sexual violence. Women and girls are particularly targeted, although cases against boys have also been documented. The fragile justice system, ongoing security concerns and limited access to areas controlled by Al Shabaab place women and girls in a state of acute vulnerability.

73. Dominant patterns include the abduction of women and girls for forced marriage and rape, perpetrated primarily by



78. In 2018, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) recorded an alarming increase in the number of incidents and victims of conflict-related sexual violence. UNMISS documented 238 incidents, involving 1,291 victims, the majority being women and girls, with 10 male victims. Of the total number, 153 were children. The most common violation was abduction for the purposes of sexual slavery, followed by rape and gang rape. Other violations included attempted rape, forced marriage and forced abortion. The incidents were attributed to the following perpetrators: South Sudan People's Defence Forces (84); pro-Riek Machar Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (92); pro-Taban Deng Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (11); South Sudan National Liberation Movement (1); National Security Services (2); South

Sudan National Police Service (2); Lou Nuer militia (1)

79. The first two quarters of 2018 saw repeated violations of the ceasefire agreement, part of the Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between Parties of the Conflict of South Sudan. Major clashes in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Central and Western Equatoria and Unity States featured rampant human rights violations, including the systematic use of rape, gang rape and abductions for sexual slavery, to terrorize, punish and displace civilians. Civilians continued to flee their villages, fearing atrocities including sexual violence, mainly during clashes between the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the pro-Riek Machar Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition in southern Unity and Western Equatoria. The allied forces of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, pro-Taban Deng Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and youth militias abducted and raped women and girls, forcing many to flee their villages in southern Unity. In Western Equatoria, the pro-Riek Machar Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition also abducted women and girls for the purpose of rape and sexual slavery.

80. In July 2018, my Special Representative visited Juba and Malakal and met survivors and witnesses who continue to live in situations of acute vulnerability. Their horrific testimonies of sexual violence were consistent with the report released on 10 July 2018 by UNMISS and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, describing indiscriminate attacks against civilians in southern Unity State and finding that at least 120 women and girls as young as 4 were raped and gang-raped. In addition, the report documented the abduction of 132 women and girls for sexual slavery. In the interim report of the Panel of Experts of November 2018 (S/2018/1049), the Panel specifically refers to command responsibility for alleged violations in Unity.

81. In September, a special military court, established to try cases involving the rape of humanitarian workers at Terrain Hotel, convicted 10 rank and file soldiers of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and sentenced them to between 10 and 14 years' imprisonment for committing sexual crimes. Unfortunately, the verdict was limited to low-ranking soldiers, with senior officers having largely evaded liability, and was achieved only after intense international pressure for accountability.

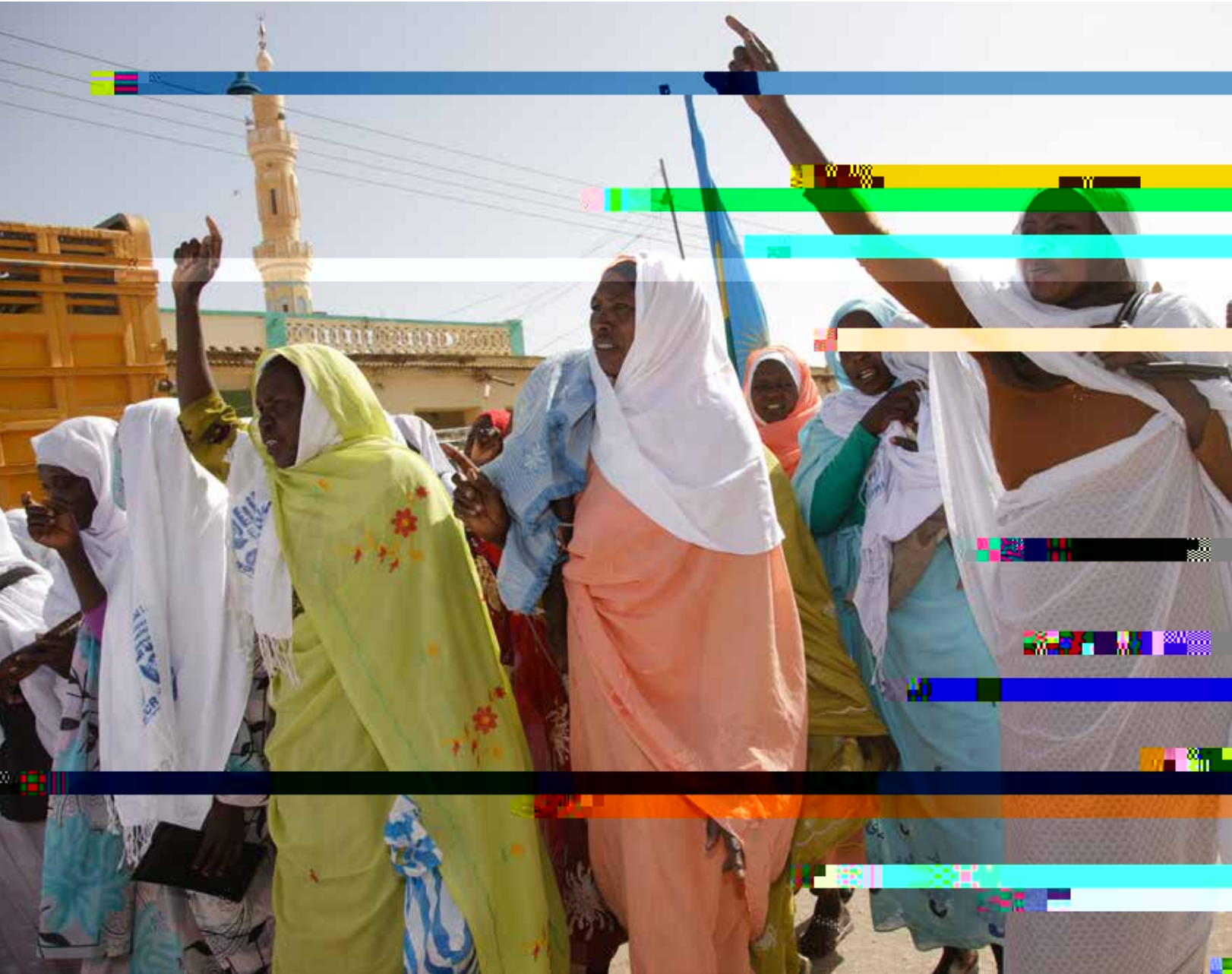
82. In December, during the proceedings of mobile courts in Bentiu, three men accused of rape identified themselves as soldiers of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces. All were convicted and sentenced to

imprisonment for 6 to 12 years, which represents important progress. The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan calls for the creation of a Hybrid Court to try serious international crimes, including sexual violence, but there has been insufficient progress on the creation of this court.

Recommendation

83. I urge the Government of South Sudan to rigorously and expeditiously investigate all incidents of sexual violence and hold perpetrators accountable, regardless of rank. I further urge the Government to establish the Hybrid Court without delay, to provide comprehensive services to survivors, to extend services into remote locations and to grant full access to humanitarian organizations assisting victims and displaced civilians. Considering the scale and consequences of these violations, I also urge the Government to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is addressed as a central aspect of the Revitalized Agreement of 2018 and in accordance with the joint communiqué signed in 2014, including by ensuring that crimes of sexual violence are not amnestied and that victims receive reparations and livelihood support.

84. The overall security situation in Darfur continued to improve with the Government of the



Syrian Arab



94. The conflict in Yemen has exacerbated the dire humanitarian crisis. After four years of continuous violence, more than 80 per cent of the population requires humanitarian assistance and protection. There was increased reporting of sexual violence in 2018, in particular during the last quarter of the year. Reports include cases of physical or sexual assault, rape and sexual slavery. While a few cases are directly attributable to parties to the conflict, most are the result of increased risks that women and children face, against a backdrop of pre-existing gender inequality, exacerbated by the chronic incapacity of Government institutions to protect civilians. Women and children are increasingly at risk of trafficking, sexual violence and exploitation, particularly in the context of displacement.

95. The breakdown of law and order and the limitations of the justice system have resulted in widespread impunity. Those factors, along with the victims' fear of reprisal, contribute to underreporting of crimes of sexual violence. Such reluctance is particularly acute for refugees and asylum seekers, who generally do

IV.

Addressing crimes of sexual violence in post-conflict settings

Bosnia



99. More than two decades after the conflict's end, thousands of survivors of wartime sexual violence continue to suffer socioeconomic marginalization and stigma. Stigmatization causes survivors' tremendous fear of being "outed" to family and community members, preventing many from speaking openly about sexual violence or seeking services or reparations. Furthermore, legislation is not harmonized across the entities, thus survivors have varied entitlements not only in the different entities, but also in the different cantons.

100. Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence require medical and psychosocial support to ease their reintegration and prevent the transgenerational transfer of trauma. Accordingly, the entities' ministries in charge of health and social protection are building the capacities of medical and psychosocial service professionals to provide quality, non-discriminatory and sensitive assistance to survivors across the country. In addition, standard operating procedures for the management of conflict-related sexual violence have been developed and adopted in 20 communities, thereby streamlining service delivery for survivors and allowing for the uniform provision of care. Ministries gathered and published the tools developed through the joint United Nations programme on conflict-related sexual violence as a package of measures to address the legacy of conflict-related sexual violence. Finally, medical and psychosocial professionals are undergoing sensitization training regarding care for survivors of sexual violence. The United Nations is implementing capacity-building activities for ministries relating to quality health and psychosocial support.

101. The United Nations continues to work closely with the Government to enhance the capacities of service providers and establish sustainable multisectoral referral for survivors. In 2018, the Republika Srpska government adopted the Law on Victims of Torture, aimed at creating a conducive environment for survivors to gain access to services, justice and reparations. After one month of implementation, 257 applications for recognition of victim of torture status were submitted to the first instance bodies, 100 of which were filed by survivors of wartime rape. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, access to justice for survivors has been

regulated by the Law on Basic Social Protection, supporting victims of war and families with children. With United Nations support, an interdisciplinary Commission was established in order to grant rapid determinations of status for survivors. Since becoming operational in 2017, the Commission has received 72 applications, from 61 women and 11 men. In 2018, 33 applications were submitted, 29 of which were filed by women and 4 by men. To date, 59 applicants have been granted status.

Recommendation

102. I urge the relevant authorities to uphold the rights of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence to reparations, including by strengthening basic social services such as psychosocial and health services, economic empowerment, housing, free legal aid and education for vulnerable groups, including survivors and their children, and to allocate a specific budget for that purpose. I emphasize the need for a holistic approach for survivors as well as for children born of wartime rape. I further call on the authorities to continue efforts to alleviate stigma and urge the complete harmonization of the entities' laws with respect to the rights of survivors.

103. Local and regional elections held in October were largely peaceful, although electoral violence in some parts of the country resulted in seven deaths and additional injuries. Although no incidents of sexual violence were reported during the October elections, the political climate ahead of the 2020 presidential election remains fragile.

104. Since the closure of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire in June 2017, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the monitoring of and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence has been carried out primarily by the national human rights commission, as well as civil society focal points established by the national committee for the fight against conflict-related sexual violence and the Defence and Security Forces, with United Nations support. Despite positive developments in the prevention of and response to sexual violence by the Ivorian Defence and Security Forces, significant challenges remain in the area of accountability for crimes perpetrated during the 2010–2011 post-electoral crisis, including those of sexual violence. Indeed, no cases of sexual violence committed during the crisis period, which are under investigation by the Cellule spéciale d'enquête et d'instruction, have progressed to trial. Concerns were also raised by the publication, on 8 August 2018, of a presidential decree (ordonnance présidentielle No. 2018-669) granting amnesty "to those individuals prosecuted or convicted for offences related to the post-electoral crisis of 2010–2011". While the President has publicly stated that perpetrators of serious crimes will not benefit from the amnesty, there is widespread concern about an amnesty for high-level military officers, members of armed groups and political leaders. In addition, while many victims of the post-electoral violence have received general compensation from the Government, no reparations for crimes of sexual violence have been awarded.

105. The Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal



107. Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006, survivors of conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated during the course of the armed conflict between the State Party and the then-Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) continue to face barriers in gaining access to services, justice and reparations. The lack of a conducive environment for reporting means female survivors of sexual violence still do not speak about the violence they endured. Victims face legal, social, economic, health-related and psychological challenges, living in constant fear of ostracization.

108. While the Government is considering extending the reparations scheme to victims of conflict-related sexual violence, progress has been slow and there are insufficient opportunities for victims to receive the full range of sexual and reproductive health, mental health, legal aid and livelihood support. Since its establishment in 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has received over 63,000 complaints, and the Commission of Investigation on Enforced Disappeared Persons has received 3,197 complaints. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has registered 308 cases of conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated both by the security forces and the then Maoist rebels. It is highly probable that additional cases were reported as torture, owing to stigma associated with sexual violence. Furthermore, the access of female victims to the complaint system has been restricted by the lack of information and the absence of outreach programmes by the Commissions.

109. The Government has demonstrated its commitment to gender-responsive peacebuilding by drafting a comprehensive bill to amend the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Act. The draft bill, made public in June 2018, contains several progressive provisions, recognizing victims' rights to reparations, eliminating the statute of limitations for sexual violence and torture cases and unconditionally restricting the powers of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission of Investigation on Enforced

Disappeared Persons to recommend amnesties for gross violations of human rights, including torture, rape and other acts of sexual violence.

Recommendation

110. I urge the Government to expedite the revision and adoption of the bill to amend the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, in line with its obligations under international law. I also call for a guarantee of interim relief and full reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence, including health services, psychosocial counselling, livelihood support and adequate compensation. I urge the expeditious adoption of the second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and with guarantees for its effective and well-resourced implementation, along with comprehensive monitoring.



111. In its resolution 30/1 of 1 October 2015, the Human Rights Council welcomed the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to a comprehensive approach to dealing with the past, including instructions to all branches of the security forces that rape and sexual violence are prohibited and will be punished. In its resolution 34/1 (March 2017), the Human Rights Council requested the Government to fully implement the measures identified in its resolution 30/1. Despite delays, Sri Lanka has taken important steps towards implementing the provisions of those two resolutions, including the adoption of the Office for Reparations bill. Unfortunately, there is a lack of progress in establishing a truth and reconciliation commission or a judicial mechanism as envisaged in resolution 30/1, partly owing to the constitutional crisis that began in October 2018.

112. The latest annual Grave Crimes Abstract of the Sri Lankan Police (for 2017) recorded 1,732 complaints of rape and no convictions for rape cases. Since the passage of the Witnesses and Victims Protection Act (2015), a police



118. The ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria is characterized by widespread attacks against civilians, including sexual violence, the abduction of women and girls for sexual slavery, disappearances and forced displacement, all of which are primarily attributed to Boko Haram. The abduction of women and girls by non-State armed groups for use as sex slaves and/or carriers of person-borne improvised explosive devices is a disturbing feature of the ongoing conflict. Ostracization from the community hampers the reintegration of returnees, which leads to further exclusion from social protection and assistance. Those negative effects are compounded for mothers of children born from rape.

119. In February 2018, the United Nations documented the kidnapping of 110 school girls in a secondary school in north-east Nigeria, who were subjected by members of Boko Haram to forced marriage, rape and physical and emotional violence. On 21 March, Boko Haram released 107 of the girls. The armed group announced that one girl who had refused to convert to Islam would be kept as a slave. The United Nations provided medical and psychosocial rehabilitation for the released girls, with counselling for their family members. Another five girls were raped by military officers. One survivor was killed upon the perpetrators learning that she had filed a complaint. Four survivors received medical attention, but declined legal

125. To strengthen the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence as a cross-cutting priority in the work of the security council, I recommend:

- (a) That the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence is reflected in all relevant country-specific resolutions and in authorizations and renewals of the mandates of peace operations through the inclusion of operational provisions, as articulated in Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict and women and peace and security;
- (b) That the periodic field visits of the Security Council integrate a focus on conflict-related sexual violence to the extent possible and where appropriate, and that Council members explicitly engage with national authorities on their obligations to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, and consult survivors, affected communities and women's organizations, with due consideration for the principles of safety and confidentiality.

126. To respond to sexual violence employed as a tactic of terrorism and in the context of trafficking in conflict as framed by Security Council resolutions 2242 (2015), 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017), I recommend:

- (a) The strategic alignment of efforts to address sexual violence with efforts to prevent violent extremism and to counter terrorism, and ensuring that national action plans on women and peace and security and on preventing violent extremism are complementary and in line with Security Council resolution 2242 (2015), in recognition of the fact that acts of sexual and gender-based violence are known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of certain terrorist groups, used as a tactic of terrorism, and an instrument to increase their power through supporting financing, recruitment and the destruction of communities;
- (b)

RECOMMENDATIONS

134. To strengthen prevention in the context of peacemaking efforts, I recommend:

- (a) That ceasefire and peace agreements contain provisions that stipulate conflict-related sexual violence as a prohibited act, particularly in provisions relating to disengagement, and that they detail arrangements for ceasefire monitoring mechanisms, taking into account, inter alia: (i) verification of the cessation of conflict-related sexual violence; (ii) monitoring of and reporting on incidents, trends and patterns of sexual violence, including the identification of parties credibly suspected of being responsible; and (iii) the inclusion of male and female observers, as well as of dedicated gender experts, in the monitoring structure;
- (b) The presence and meaningful participation of women in political negotiations and encouraging mediators to include gender and conflict-related sexual violence expertise as part of their mediation support teams.

135. To strengthen prevention by addressing the illicit exploitation of natural resources, I recommend specific measures by private sector actors, including undertaking due diligence so as to ensure that proceeds from materials acquired for their production processes do not fund armed groups that perpetuate conflict and conflict-related sexual violence, and generally sourcing materials for their production processes from areas not affected by conflict.

136. To strengthen services for all survivors, I recommend:

- (a) Addressing funding shortfalls for programming relating to sexual and gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health care in conflict-affected settings, given that these are lifesaving interventions;
- (b) The delivery of multisectoral assistance for all survivors of sexual violence, including the clinical management of rape, medical, psychosocial and legal services, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive care such as access to emergency contraception and safe termination of pregnancy and HIV prevention, awareness and treatment, as well as reintegration support for survivors, including shelters, where appropriate, and economic livelihood programmes – particular attention should be paid to the diverse range of victims: ethnic or religious minorities; women and girls in rural or remote areas; those living with disabilities; female heads of households; widows; male survivors; women and children associated with armed groups; women and children released from situations of abduction, forced marriage, sexual slavery and trafficking by armed groups; children born of wartime rape; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, who may require specialized responses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

137. **Recognizing that sexual violence is not only an acute risk faced by displaced persons but also a tactic that has been used to induce displacement, I recommend:**

(a) Giving due consideration to conflict-related sexual violence as a gender-related form of persecution that may serve as legitimate grounds for asylum or refugee status, in law and in practice, and encouraging adequate screening mechanisms for the early identification of asylum seekers who are victims of sexual violence or of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation;

(b) The consideration of all durable solutions, in particular, resettlement support for survivors, as well as “special quota projects” that provide temporary protection through the evacuation and humanitarian admission of vulnerable women and children to third countries and the consideration by host countries of measures to be adopted to mitigate the risk of sexual violence, make services available to survivors and provide the option of documenting their cases for future accountability processes.

138. **Recognizing that men and boys are also targets of conflict-related sexual violence, I recommend** more consistent monitoring and analysis of and reporting on sexual violence against men and boys, particularly in the context of formal and informal detention settings and as relates to men and boys associated with armed groups; as well as the review of national legislation to protect male victims; and the strengthening of policies that offer appropriate responses to male victims and challenge deeply entrenched cultural assumptions about male invulnerability to such violence.

139. **Recognizing that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals are sometimes specifically targeted with sexual violence in conflicts, I recommend** more consistent monitoring and analysis of and reporting on violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals, and the review of national legislation to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex victims.

140. **Recognizing the existence and plight of thousands of children born of wartime rape who often face a lifetime of marginalization and vulnerability to recruitment by armed groups, I recommend** giving due consideration to the specific protection needs of such children, including for undocumented forcibly displaced children and the clarification of their legal status as quickly as possible; ensuring the right of mothers to confer their nationality upon their children, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, so as to avoid possible statelessness; and making additional resources available for services that support the survivors of sexual violence and their children and that support women and girls wishing to terminate an unwanted pregnancy resulting from rape in being able to do so.

141. **To foster a more concerted and coordinated global response, I recommend** strengthening the collaboration of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations, and their provision of support to affected Member States in order to address conflict-related sexual violence, including through reinforcing monitoring and documentation; providing financial and technical support to affected Member States to enhance the rule of law and service responses; fostering experience-sharing among affected countries; addressing cross-border dimensions, such as human trafficking; and ensuring adequate training of regional security forces and mediation and ceasefire verification teams.

142. **To strengthen the infrastructure established by the Security Council in its resolution 1888 (2009) to address conflict-related sexual violence and support the response of affected countries, I recommend:**

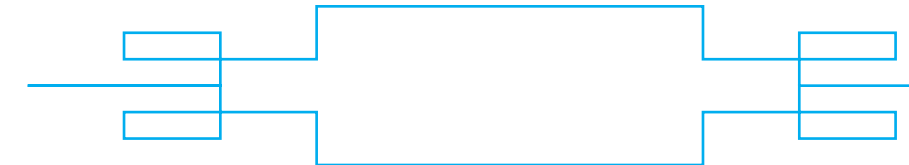
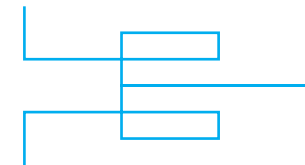
(a) That the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, composed of specialists from the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Peace Operations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and working under the strategic leadership of my Special Representative, be adequately resourced so as to be able to implement their mandates;

(b) The continued deployment of women protection advisers to United Nations peace operations and the offices of resident and humanitarian coordinators in all relevant situations of concern, in order to advise United Nations senior leadership on the implementation of Security Council resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence, and recognizing the importance of adequately resourcing those functions;

(c) The utilization of the expertise of the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in

6)

ANNEX



- (l) All Mai-Mai Simba factions;
- (m) Nyatura;
- (n) Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové led by “General” Guidon Shimiray Mwissa;
- (o) Mai-Mai Raia Mutomboki;
- (p) All Twa militia.

2. State actors:

- (a) Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo;*
- (b) Police nationale congolaise.*

Parties in Iraq

Non-State actors:

- (a) Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

Parties in Mali

Non-State actors:

- (a) Mouvement national de libération de l’Azawad, part of Coordination des mouvements de Azawad;*
- (b) Ansar Eddine, part of Jama’a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin;
- (c) Mouvement pour l’unification et le jihad en Afrique de l’Ouest whose former members joined Islamic State in the Greater Sahara;
- (d) Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, part of Jama’a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al Muslimin;
- (e) Groupe d’autodéfense des Touaregs Imghad et leurs alliés, part of Platform coalition of armed groups/ Plateforme des mouvements du 14 juin 2014 d’Alger.*

ANNEX

Parties in Myanmar

State actors:

- (a) Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw Kyi).*

Parties in Somalia

1. Non-State actors:

- (a) Al-Shabaab.

2. State actors:

- (a) Somali National Army;*
- (b) Somali Police Force* (and allied militia);
- (c) Puntland forces

Parties in South Sudan

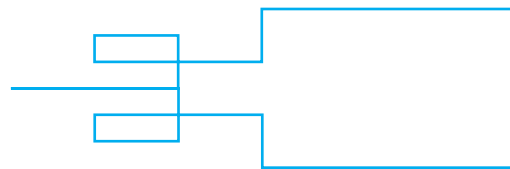
1. Non-State actors:

- (a) Lord's Resistance Army;
- (b) Justice and Equality Movement;
- (c) pro-Riek Machar Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition;*
- (d) Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition forces aligned with First Vice-President Taban Deng.

2. State actors:

South Sudan Government Security Forces including:

- (a) South Sudan People's Defence Forces;*
- (b) South Sudan National Police Service.*



Parties in the Sudan

1. Non-State actors:

- (a) Justice and Equality Movement;
- (b) Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid faction.

2. State actors:

- (a) Sudanese Armed Forces;
- (b) Rapid Support Forces.

Parties in the Syrian Arab Republic

1. Non-State actors:

- (a) Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant;
- (b) Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham led by Nusra Front (Levant Liberation Organization);
- (c) Army of Islam;
- (d) Ahrar al-Sham;
- (e) Pro-Government forces, including the National Defence Forces militia.

2. State actors:

- (a) Syrian Arab Armed Forces;
- (b) Intelligence services.

Other parties of concern on the agenda of the Security Council

Non-State actors:

- (a) Boko Haram.



* Indicates that the party has made formal commitments to adopt measures to address conflict-related sexual violence.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



UN PHOTO/STATON WINTER

2019 marks the 10 year anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) which establishes the mandate. This tenth annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (S/2019/280), submitted pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 2106 (2013), focuses on sexual violence as both a tactic of war and a tactic of terrorism. The report spans 19 country situations, covering the period of January to December 2018, based on cases documented by the United Nations system. It includes 13 conflict settings, four post-conflict countries, and two additional situations of concern. It highlights patterns of violations, as well as challenges faced and actions taken by States to protect women, girls, men and boys from such violence. To chart the way forward, each country section includes a targeted, actionable recommendation, building on the recommendations made in previous reporting cycles. The overarching policy recommendations are detailed, prescriptive and operationally oriented in order to serve as a platform for a comprehensive and multi-sectorial response at national, regional and international levels.

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This report is available in all official United Nations languages here: