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3. Conflict-related sexual violence¹ refers to incidents or patterns (for the purposes of listing in accordance with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010)) of sexual violence, that is rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity against women, men or children. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict or post-conflict settings or other situations of concern (e.g. political strife). They also have a direct or indirect nexus with the conflict or political strife itself, that is, a temporal, geographical and/or causal link. In addition to the international character of the suspected crimes (which can, depending on the circumstances, constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide or other gross violations of human rights), the link with conflict may be evident in the profile and motivations of the perpetrator(s), the profile of the victim(s), the climate of impunity/State collapse, cross-border dimensions and/or the fact that they violate the terms of a ceasefire agreement.

4. The adoption of resolution 1960 (2010) ushered in a new compliance mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence. Guidance on the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements and on the analytical and conceptual framing of conflict-related sexual violence was prepared in collaboration with the United Nations Action network and disseminated in July 2011 to United Nations field teams in licy Ctnwork rranrey bdingpute i in sh trougthr-us p pr(at iso)-6(il)-7(xibile)-6 andbsacuntryt-spe

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pillage and terror. Military personnel are responsive to training, unequivocal orders, disciplinary measures and the example set by their hierarchy. All of these should operate to prevent and deter sexual violence and other grave breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law. In particular, command responsibility must be strictly enforced when superiors fail to prevent or punish violations by their subordinates.

6. Sexual violence, and the long shadow of terror and trauma it casts, disproportionately affects women and girls. However, recent information underscores that the situation of male victims and the plight of children born as a result of wartime rape require deeper examination. The issue must be understood from all perspectives and addressed at all levels as part of a comprehensive approach to protecting civilians. In particular, the searchlight cast by the Security Council should extend to the darkest corners of detention and interrogation facilities, to ensure that abuses of power, including sexual abuse, are prevented and punished.

II. Information on progress made in the implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements pursuant to Security Council resolution 1960 (2010)

A. Modalities of the monitoring, reporting and analysis arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence

7. The purpose of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements is to ensure the systematic gathering of timely, accurate, reliable and objective information on conflict-related sexual violence against women, men and children in all situations of concern, in line with paragraph 8 of resolution 1960 (2010). This information will be used to promote increased and timely action to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence. The arrangements provide an opportunity to promote adherence to and operationalization of safe and ethical practices for collecting information on conflict-related sexual violence. The information derived from them should inform strategic advocacy, enhance prevention and programmatic responses for victims, and contribute to the development of comprehensive strategies to combat sexual violence at the country level.

8. The monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements entail the establishment of a technical-level working group on conflict-related sexual violence, which may build on existing United Nations inter-agency mechanisms. The working group will review information, monitor and verify incidents of sexual violence, analyse data, trends and patterns, prepare reports, build capacity to strengthen the arrangements and coordinate commitments with parties to conflict. Emphasis should be placed on coordination with the monitoring and reporting mechanism under Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict, as well as monitoring and reporting under other mandates as appropriate. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the human rights components of peacekeeping missions and other United Nations entities that have the requisite mandates, expertise and capacity, shall take the lead role in the functions of the working group related to monitoring and verification of incidents.

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ruling party coalition of President Alassane Ouattara, the Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix (RHDP). Civilians, including in some instances children aged between 12 and 15 years, were also reported to be perpetrators.

24. These acts were politically or ethnically motivated and inflicted publicly or in front of family members by elements of armed groups or militias in order to humiliate men and women perceived as political opponents. In Abidjan, on 18 December 2010, seven women who were arrested during a demonstration staged on 16 December by RHDP supporters were gang-raped on two occasions by three masked gendarmes while in detention at the police prefecture. On 3 April 2011, a girl and three male supporters of RHDP were raped in Abidjan by armed youth affiliated with LMP. Similarly, on 11 April, also in Abidjan, seven children between 10 and 15 years of age were raped by RHDP supporters. One of the girls allegedly died as a result of the rape while the survivors left their homes and went into hiding.

25. An alarming trend in rape cases was also observed in western Côte d'Ivoire, where gang rapes by unidentified individuals believed to be members of militia groups frequently occurred during armed attacks against public transport vehicles or private homes. The perpetrators took advantage of the worsening security situation as well as the collapse of the judicial and corrections system, which led to the nationwide escape of almost 12,000 prisoners, including notorious repeat sex offenders. On 4 January 2011, at least 17 women, including a six-year-old child, were gang-raped in Duékoué by a group of 10 armed militiamen belonging to the Alliance patriotique de l'ethnie Wé (APWE), led by Gougnan Monpuho Julien alias Colombo. The group threatened to burn them alive if they resisted being raped. On 7 February, five women and girls belonging to the Malinké ethnic group were gang-raped by a group of eight militiamen who ambushed the vehicle in which they were travelling between Duékoué and Man. However, the assailants did not rape two other women belonging to the Guéré ethnic group who were travelling with them. Incidents of rape by members of the Mouvement ivoirien de libération de l'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire (MILOCI), led by Ziké Sylvain alias Pasteur Gammi, the Union patriotique de résistance du Grand Ouest (UPRGO), led by Yayi Octave, and the Front pour la libération du Grand Ouest (FLGO), led by Maho Glofié, were also documented. In early February 2011, nine women and girls, including pregnant women and a minor, were raped by FDS elements stationed in Boyapleu (Danané), prompting the flight of all young women from the village. Some of the pregnant survivors subsequently gave birth to stillborn babies. On 14 March, in Doké, a 20-year-old woman, then eight months pregnant, was raped by a FRCI element as she was trying to flee the city along with other inhabitants. On 13 April, in Deahouepieu, a female militant from the former ruling party, the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI), was raped by a FRCI element.

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“Lieutenant Colonel” Evariste Sadiki Kanzeguhera and “Captain” Seraphin Lionzo alias Karangwa of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), all of whom are also alleged to have been involved in the attack and who remain at large. On 15 September, the Independent National Electoral Commission registered “Colonel” Sheka’s candidacy in the National Assembly elections, which began on 28 November. Meanwhile, Mai-Mai Sheka attacks in Walikale continued. Following the events in July and August 2010, the United Nations supported the deployment of 100 Congolese National Police officers to the affected area through an integrated response. The deployment facilitated the return of the local population to their villages and Government authorities’ criminal investigations into the incident. This represents a positive example of local security forces employed to provide protection to victims and witnesses of sexual violence.

29. A total of 625 cases of sexual violence perpetrated by parties to the conflict were documented during the reporting period by the United Nations, representing 602 cases against women and girls and 23 against men and boys in the three conflict-affected provinces: North Kivu (299), South Kivu (167) and Orientale Province

32. Despite the increased efforts by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, supported by the international community including MONUSCO, to arrest and try perpetrators of sexual violence, a significant number of cases of sexual violence committed by armed groups and FARDC elements have not been followed up through judicial means. Some cases are not investigated, or if they are, trials are not held, or sentences are not served by the perpetrators. Even when perpetrators are prosecuted and convicted, judges often apply a penalty below the minimum set out in the law. Of particular concern is the impunity enjoyed by high-ranking officers responsible for human rights violations, including sexual violence. For instance, the perpetrators of the rapes that took place in Kikozi and in Bushani are still at large. It is also regrettable that the trial of “Lieutenant Colonel” Mayele has yet to begin despite efforts by MONUSCO and other partners to support the judicial process.

33. Between December 2010 and August 2011, more than 250 trials of elements of national security forces were held with the assistance of MONUSCO and other United Nations entities, including through holding mobile hearings. As a result, more than 150 FARDC and Congolese National Police elements were sentenced for rape and other acts of sexual violence. In addition, on 16 August 2011, in a landmark trial, the Bukavu military tribunal convicted two Rwandan FDLR combatants charged with crimes against humanity, including rape, committed against the population of Kalonge and Bunyakiri from June 2006 to January 2007.

34. MONUSCO has established four of a proposed five prosecution r(5upporcelials)JTJ023472 Tw 0 -1.198 e rhd Congolsh of419(ficer, s)JTJ0.1001 T18.51009 0 Td OrinmeablProv, iest an. uthin vury

prevalent in Zawiyah, Zuwara, Ajdabiya, Misrata and Legzaya (Nafusa Mountains), which were besieged by the former Qadhafi forces. It is, however, too early to determine whether security forces of the former Qadhafi regime and its followers had received orders to carry out rape against women, men and children during the conflict. For example, in one case, a 23-year-old woman was raped on two occasions in the town of Beni Walid by armed men who were wearing military uniforms; she is currently five months pregnant. In another case, a 34-year-old woman reported that she had been taken into an interrogation room, thrown on the floor, beaten and raped by three men. She identified them as members of Qadhafi's forces. She also claimed that there were many women who were raped but feared to report it because of stigma. The absence of State structures to address sexual violence exacerbates the situation and strengthens the silence of victims and witnesses.

37. In their testimonies, men who had been arrested and detained between March and June 2011 at the Abu Salim prison and detention facilities such as the Salah-al-Din Centre for Criminal Interrogation, the Maetiga detention centre, the Bojamil Centre of Interior Security and the Gheryan military battalion, reported being subjected to torture and ill-treatment, as well as to sexual assaults, threats of rape against them and their families, and rape, including anal rape with an automatic weapon, electric shocks to their genitals, and having acid thrown on their private parts by the former Qadhafi security forces, including the prison director of the Abu Salim prison, members of the Subhan battalion in Gheryan and auxiliary security agents belonging to the President of the Popular Guard, Mansour Dowd. They had also been threatened with death for failing to confess. The men noted the presence of female and child detainees, and did not rule out the possibility that they were also being raped and sexually abused.

38. Separately, members of the former Qadhafi forces who are currently in detention in the Haffra prison, Tajoura region, also report having been subjected to torture and ill-treatment to elicit confessions for crimes of which they had been accused, including rape and other forms of sexual violence. They deny having received orders to rape from their superiors. In one case, the detainee reported that

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equipped to investigate cases of sexual violence, and all sectors (health, psychosocial and justice) are weak and underfunded. Progress is being made, however, including the approval of a national standard operating procedure for gender-based violence, training of social workers and the development of basic capacity within the police to address such cases. The focus of Government-led efforts is on training and developing support and referral systems for survivors, notwithstanding the challenges in tackling sexual violence perpetrated by the security forces, and ensuring that SPLA leadership addresses this issue through the chain of command.

Sudan (Darfur)

53. During the reporting period, there were spikes in incidents of sexual violence following armed clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and various armed movements. The clashes between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minnawi (SLA/MM) and between SAF and the Justice and Equality Movement from December 2010 to late February 2011, and the resumption of hostilities from 10 April to 1 May, resulted in large population displacements in Northern and Southern Darfur and increased the vulnerability of women and girls. The build-up of troops in towns and the proliferation of small arms, including in internally displaced persons' camps, contributed to the prevailing insecurity. Reports of rape, attempted rape and sexual assaults on women and girls were recorded in each of the three Darfur States. Six women were reportedly killed during rapes and attempted rapes. Documented incidents, however, indicate that Government forces, especially SAF and their alleged rTee Juhavs oincidentsiee291 Tw 18.481 0 Td3e aed 67GovermaacJ0.0171 T ()-6(crtdlyhoJ0. thatTd(7Gove)-2smallid o04(Td[6(, a6j0. 0.1517 Tw 18.109 0936526Southe796Darfur55th)-639(O)-(ro6.01664Nac201)j0.re6(wev)notsi)-70

56. The Government of the Sudan is beginning to address sexual violence cases through the development of a national action plan to combat violence against women. The Government has established units for combating violence against women at the national level and in seven States. There are State committees to combat violence against women and children in each of the three Darfur States. They are tasked with ensuring that cases are reported to Government police and investigated and that there is continued training for key law enforcement and judicial actors. With United Nations support, advanced training for Government police in investigation techniques has been undertaken. Their rotation has, however, raised some challenges in maintaining a cadre of trained police investigators in Darfur. Capacity-building efforts for specific Government ministries, prosecutors and members of the judiciary, as well as for informal rural and traditional court actors, are also being carried out to ensure that sexual violence cases are not dismissed for insufficient evidence or on a point of law, and that psychosocial support is made available to victims without discrimination.

57. In-mission training on conflict-related sexual violence is provided for all newly arrived UNAMID military and police contingents. Additionally, a gender unit is fully operational within the UNAMID police structure, and more female

sometimes after years of captivity. A teenage girl who escaped LRA in December 2010 told the United Nations that she had been abducted in October 2010 near Dungu, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and had then been taken to the Central African Republic. Another documented case involved a 16-year-old girl who had escaped from LRA in January 2011 after two years in captivity. The lack of verified information on sexual violence, particularly in areas affected by armed conflict in the Central African Republic, has given rise to serious issues of traceability, intervention and support for victims and survivors.

60. In order to tackle impunity in the Central African Republic, a revised penal code was promulgated by presidential decree in January 2010. It recognizes sexual violence, including rape, as crimes. The Government, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, also revised its existing law on the protection of women against violence in the Central African Republic to strengthen the provisions on combating sexual violence. The draft revised law is expected to be reviewed by the National Assembly in 2012.

61. In Chad, significant improvement in respect for the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and internally displaced persons' camps has been made, reducing the incidence of sexual violence committed by armed men in these camps. However, cases of conflict-related sexual violence continue to be reported. For example, an attempted rape of a refugee was allegedly committed by three Sudanese soldiers in January in Oure Cassoni; a Chadian girl was allegedly gang-raped by three soldiers of the Chadian National Army in February; and the rape of a 16-year-old girl on 4 March was reported, also perpetrated by three members of the Chadian National Army during a disarmament mission in the town of Goz Beida. Impunity enjoyed by soldiers of the armed forces remains a major concern.

Nepal

62. Impunity relating to past human rights abuses, including sexual violence, during the armed conflict is a major factor undermining early recovery and peacebuilding in Nepal. Sexual violence was perpetrated by both security forces and Maoist combatants during the conflict. The failure so far to ensure accountability for these crimes has allowed sexual violence to persist post-conflict.

63. Despite commitments set out in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of November 2006 to address human rights violations and bring an end to impunity, successive Governments have been reluctant to proceed with delivering truth, justice and reparations to the victims. Victims of conflict-related sexual violence, including rape, have been excluded from the Government's interim relief programme. The two main transitional justice mechanisms provided for in the agreement, namely, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission on Disappearances, are yet to be established, although significant progress has been made on this account in recent months. Consensus has been established among lawmakers working on the bills that neither amnesty nor pardon will be granted for rape crimes. This is a significant development, particularly given the failure in the interim relief programme to recognize victims of sexual violence.

64. The failure to investigate, prosecut

as well as some of the remaining gaps, particularly in the areas of accountability and reparations for survivors.

69. The Government of Liberia has taken significant steps in recent years to improve the normative and legislative framework on sexual violence. Particularly important are the recent adoption of the 2005 amendments to the penal code (the so-called rape law, which introduced more severe sanctions and provisions on gang rape); the 2008 Sexual Offences Act, which established Criminal Court E in Montserrado County and provided for the establishment of sexual offences divisions of the circuit court in each county, granting exclusive jurisdiction to circuit courts over sexual offences; and the establishment of the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Crimes Unit. Although it is a positive development that rape is now a non-bailable offence carrying a minimum 10-year sentence, it has deterred women from pursuing cases against family members upon whom they may be economically dependent, and neighbours in communities where the sentence is perceived as unduly harsh. Accordingly, it is common for rape cases to be settled by families out of court. A lack of awareness among victims of how the criminal process works also leads to abandonment of cases after pretrial detention of a suspect, where the victim mistakenly understands that the case is finished. Furthermore, as shown by a tracking exercise conducted by the Unite

72. Further, only 3,602 survivors of sexual violence were among the 32,110 war victims registered by the Reparations Directorate of the National Commission for Social Action. It has been estimated however that 250,000 women and girls were subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence during the conflict, which suggests that a large number of sexual violence victims have not been registered.

73. In Timor-Leste, in relation to serious human rights violations involving sexual violence committed in 1999, the serious crimes units of the predecessor missions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) filed eight indictments for rapes and rapes as crimes against humanity, involving 22 alleged perpetrators and 22 victims. To date, two of the alleged perpetrators have been sentenced, one has been acquitted, and in one case the Dili District Court found that it had no jurisdiction. The Serious Crimes Investigation Team of UNMIT has concluded investigations into 16 cases of sexual crimes as crimes against humanity committed in 1999, involving 20 victims. A further six cases involving 14 victims are currently under investigation.

74. Further, in September 2010, the National Parliament of Timor-Leste approved in general reading two draft laws for creating a memory institute and establishing the framework for a reparations programme for victims of past human rights violations, including rape and sexual slavery. These new laws, when enacted, will provide the first comprehensive form of redress for victims.

75. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of cases of wartime crimes including sexual violence prosecuted so far by the authorities is extremely low. Local courts still face serious obstacles in prosecuting war crimes. There is a lack of investigation of those responsible and often those accused are free or have managed

78. A comprehensive strategy to advance the rights of women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence is being developed by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Strategy will deal primarily with the issues of women. However, options will be explored to integrate the men to the extent possible.

B. Sexual violence in the context of elections, political strife and civil unrest

79. Situations of civil and political unrest or instability, including pre- and post-electoral violence, where reports suggest that sexual violence was used to serve political ends and to target opponents, are relevant for the purpose of reporting under resolution 1960 (2010). Sexual violence employed as part of the repertoire of political repression needs to be monitored as a security threat, as a context in which sexual violence amounting to a crime against humanity may occur, and as a potential conflict situation.

Egypt

80. As part of the wave of uprisings that swept across the region, the popular uprising that took place between 25 January and 11 February 2011 in Egypt was mainly a campaign of non-violent civil protest, which featured a series of demonstrations, marches, acts of civil disobedience and labour strikes. Millions of

Guinea and Kenya

83. Following the post-election violence in Kenya in 2007 and Guinea in 2009,

elections in 2012. Accordingly, there is continued monitoring and peacebuilding initiatives at the former hot spots of politically motivated inter-ethnic violence, in view of the potential for repeated violence and population displacement.

Syrian Arab Republic

87. In the light of the violent response by the Syrian authorities of the widespread anti-Government protests and the grave deterioration of the human rights situation in the country since mid-March 2011, a fact-finding mission mandated by the Human Rights Council was dispatched by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law. It was followed by the dispatch of an independent international commission of inquiry, also mandated by the Human Rights Council, which issued its report (A/HRC/S-17/2/Add.1) on 23 November. While neither the fact-finding mission nor the commission of inquiry were allowed into the Syrian Arab Republic, they interviewed respectively 180 and 223 victims and witnesses, including civilians and defectors from the military and the security forces, and received a number of reports of alleged human rights violations including sexual assault, rape and sexual torture. The commission of inquiry reported the use of sexual torture on male detainees by Syrian military and security forces in detention facilities of the Air Force Intelligence in Damascus, the Military Intelligence in Jisr Al Shughour, the Military Intelligence and the Political Security in Idlib and Al Ladhqiya, and the intelligence detention facilities in Tartus. Several of the detainees reported repeated threats of rape against them and their families. Testimonies were received from several men who stated they had been anally raped with batons and that they had witnessed the rape of boys between the ages of 11 and 15. Defectors from the military and the security forces indicated to the commission of inquiry that they had been present in places of detention where women were sexually assaulted; the commission, however, received limited evidence to that effect.

90. Notwithstanding the sovereign right of Angola to expel illegal immigrants, the United Nations has been particularly concerned about reports of alleged human rights abuses, including sexual violence particularly against women and girls, during expulsions committed by members of the Angolan security forces. The expulsions

VI. Missions and political engagements of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

evidence collection, storage and protection; and for effective prosecution and the protection of witnesses, victims and survivors. Based on the assessment, the Team, in cooperation with the MONUSCO Rule of Law Section, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and UNDP, developed two initiatives. The Team will provide expert advisers to assist the work of the Congolese military justice system through the prosecution support cells established by MONUSCO. They will focus on identifying and responding to the existing case backlog; collecting, processing and managing information on sexual violence; and investigating and prosecuting the most serious sexual violence crimes.

98. In a second initiative, the Team is working with relevant United Nations and national entities on the ground to assist the Government in the deployment of 25 newly appointed female civilian magistrates trained by the United Nations on sexual violence to prosecution offices of major jurisdiction in the eastern part of the country. With the support of the Team, these magistrates will constitute sexual violence cells and lead the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence cases within the civilian justice system.

99. Building on these two initiatives, the Team is currently mapping 30 major incidents of sexual violence which occurred under the current legislature (2006-2011), to track progress of investigations and prosecutions by the national justice system and focus the Team's future assistance to the military and civilian justice systems around these incidents.

100. In Liberia, the Team undertook an assessment of key gaps in consultation with United Nations entities, civil society organizations and the Government of Liberia. The Team's proposed areas of support have been fully endorsed by the Government and will be implemented in early 2012. These include the development of sentencing guidelines for sexual violence crimes, reviewing the rape law (see para. 69 above) and ensuring its complementarity with the Children's Act, and strengthening the capacity of the justice chain by embedding technical expertise in the Liberian National Police, circuit courts and the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Crimes Unit.

101. The visit to South Sudan enabled the Team to provide the Government with input on the draft Transitional Constitution to ensure that it established a strong basis for prevention and response to sexual violence and built on the Bill of Rights, including on issues such as equality and non-discrimination, accountability and women's participation. The Team also identified initial areas of focus and is currently proposing to undertake an assessment of the justice system that will guide future planning for assistance.

VIII. Key United Nations initiatives to address conflict-related sexual violence

A. Training on conflict-related sexual violence

102. On the basis of the United Nations publication, "Addressing conflict-related sexual violence: An analytical inventory of peacekeeping practice", launched in June 2010, UN-Women and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations have collaborated under the auspices of United Nations Action to develop scenario-based,

predeployment training modules on preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence. The modules are being piloted in a number of troop-contributing countries and regional peacekeeper training centres. They require participants to evaluate hypothetical situations in which the local population is at risk of or subjected to sexual violence, and to formulate appropriate courses of action in the context of a particular mission's mandate and rules of engagement. Some of the modules will be integrated into the training modules on protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations which have been developed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support. The Office of the Special Representative has also developed training modules on protection of civilians and sexual violence in conjunction with other United Nations and African Union partners, under the auspices of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

103. Additionally, a United Nations police standardized training curriculum on investigating and preventing sexual and gender-based violence in conflict environments has been developed in 2011. The curriculum includes 11 modules on technical investigation skills and crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence, including several case scenarios.

B. Development of early warning indicators

104. Conflict-related sexual violence has long been impervious to detection and absent from mainstream conflict analysis. Accordingly, United Nations Action, the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN-Women and the broader United Nations system have developed a framework of early warning signs specific to conflict-related sexual violence. The aim is to integrate this analysis into existing and emerging early warning and prevention systems to facilitate a rapid response.

C. Addressing conflict-related sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements

105. To date, few ceasefire or peace agreements include provisions for conflict-related sexual violence. If left unaddressed, sexual violence can be used as a means to continue acts of war outside the purview of agreements and monitoring teams, which can trigger cycles of vengeance and vigilantism and risk undermining confidence in agreements and the mediation process itself. Conversely, its inclusion can increase the durability of peace by mitigating security fears and improving transparency, accountability and confidence among parties.

106. In situations where conflict-related sexual violence may have occurred, United

mediators must also ensure that amnesties for crimes under international law are

implementation of monitoring and reporting systems; and establishment of peer review mechanisms to assess national progress in addressing sexual violence. Women and gender experts should be included in all such initiatives;

(f) To adopt national and regional early warning systems in conflict-affected areas that are attuned to the risks and warning signs of impending, ongoing or escalating sexual violence, drawing as appropriate upon the United Nations Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence;

(g) To integrate scenario-based training on conflict-related sexual violence into the predeployment training curriculum of troop- and police-contributing countries, drawing upon United Nations resources in this regard.

X. Annexed list

118. The annex to the present report, based on currently available information, contains a list of parties, *elements* of which are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda. Given current reporting, the annex does not at this stage purport to be a comprehensive list of violators, but includes those on which credible information is available. As progress is made in putting the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements in place, it is anticipated that more detailed information on perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence will be collected.

119. It should be noted that the annex does not list countries as such. The purpose of the list is to identify particular parties to conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence. In that regard, the names of countries are mentioned only in order to indicate the locations or situations where offending parties are committing the violations in question.

Annex

List of parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda

Note: an asterisk (*) indicates that the party is listed in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/65/820-S/2011/250) as committing rape and other forms of sexual violence against children.

Parties in the Central African Republic

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)*

Parties in Côte d'Ivoire

1. Armed militia groups in Côte d'Ivoire, including:
 - (a) Alliance patriotique de l'ethnie Wé (APWE)
 - (b) Front pour la libération du Grand Ouest (FLGO)
 - (c) Mouvement ivoirien de libération de l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire (MILOCI)
 - (d) Union patriotique de résistance du Grand Ouest (UPRGO)
2. Former Forces armées des forces nouvelles (FAFN)
3. Former Forces de défense et de sécurité (FDS)
4. Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI)

Parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1. Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS)
2. Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), including integrated elements from various armed groups, including Congrès national pour la défense du peuple (CNDP), formerly led by Laurent Nkunda as well as elements currently led by Bosco Ntaganda*
3. Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR)*
4. Forces de résistance patriotique en Ituri/Front populaire pour la Justice au Congo (FRPI/FPJC)*
5. Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)*
6. Mai-Mai groups in North and South Kivu, including:
 - (a) Mai-Mai Cheka
 - (b) Patriotes résistants congolais (PARECO)*

Parties in South Sudan

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)*
