

The  
G7 Research Group  
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College  
in the University of Toronto presents the

## 2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Interim Report

27 August 2019 — 20 December 2019

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*“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”*

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

*G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?*

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,  
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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## 18. Health: Mental Health

“We will continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims’ specific medical, psychological and social needs while making those responsible accountable.”

*Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		-0.25 (38%)	

### Background

At Biarritz in 2019, the G7 Leaders, in their Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, committed to “support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims’ specific medical, psychological and social needs while making those responsible accountable.”<sup>1767</sup> They made this commitment in the context of the Dinard Declaration on Women, Peace and Security from the Foreign Ministers’ meeting of that year.<sup>1768</sup> The Dinard Declaration promoted a “victim-centered approach” to the “justice” and the “relief” component of the response to sexual violence in conflict (SVC).<sup>1769</sup> Both documents place particular emphasis on the contribution of non-state actors such as Nobel Peace Prize Winners Nadia Murad and Denis Mukwege, who are in the process of creating the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.<sup>1770</sup>

In the past few decades, in conflict-ridden regions such as Myanmar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and South Sudan, we have witnessed the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and terrorism, often against particular ethnic and religious groups.<sup>1771</sup> In these cases, SVC often contributed to conflict-driven migration crises.<sup>1772</sup> These atrocities are nothing new. There is a long history of states or armed groups using sexual violence to “punish, terrorize and destroy populations,” “pursue (strategic) objectives,” or reward soldiers.<sup>1773</sup> Usually, the victims of conflict-based sexual

<sup>1767</sup> Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2019 Biarritz Summit (Biarritz) 26 August 2019.

Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-on-gender-equality.pdf>

<sup>1768</sup> Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2019 Biarritz Summit (Biarritz) 26 August 2019.

Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-on-gender-equality.pdf>

<sup>1769</sup> Dinard Declaration on Women, Peace and Security, 2019 Biarritz Summit (Saint Malo) 6 April 2019. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/190406-women.html>

<sup>1770</sup> Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2019 Biarritz Summit (Biarritz) 26 August 2019.

Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-on-gender-equality.pdf>; Dinard Declaration on Women, Peace and Security, 2019 Biarritz Summit (Saint Malo) 6 April 2019. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/190406-women.html>

<sup>1771</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, UN Security Council (New York) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1808325-1.pdf>

<sup>1772</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, UN Security Council (New York) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1808325-1.pdf>

<sup>1773</sup> Rape as a Weapon of War, Mukwege Foundation (The Hague) n.d. Access Date: 15 October 2019.

<https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/the-problem/rape-as-a-weapon-of-war/>

violence are “politically and economically marginalized women and girls.”<sup>1774</sup> However, in 2008, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1820, a landmark decision to treat SVC as central to issues of peace and security<sup>1775</sup> which stated that SVC “constitute[s] a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide.”<sup>1776</sup>

As the international community increasingly recognized the severity of SVC, the G7 added the issue to their agenda in a major way in 2013 in Aylesbury when the G7 Foreign Ministers adopted the Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict.<sup>1777</sup> In the Declaration, there was a clear dual concern with holding perpetrators to account as well as providing a wide variety of services for victims such as “health, psychosocial, legal and economic support.”<sup>1778</sup>

However, in the Leaders’ Declaration of the summit in the following year, there was little mention of SVC, with only a general commitment from the Foreign Ministers in Aylesbury to empower women in conflict zones and the statement that they “look[ed] forward to the [upcoming] Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict.”<sup>1779</sup>

At their meeting in 2015 in Lübeck, however, the G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict.<sup>1780</sup> In Elmau in 2015, the G7 leaders “condemn[ed] in the strongest terms all forms of sexual violence in conflict.”<sup>1781</sup>

Preventing and responding to SVC was also a key component of the Ise-Shima summit of 2016. In Hiroshima that year, the Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the G7 Report on the Implementation of the G8 Declaration on the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict, paying special attention to their dual responsibility of “supporting victims while holding perpetrators to account.”<sup>1782</sup> In the Leaders’ Declaration of that summit, the G7 condemned “gender-based violence ... including sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations,” with a focus on “holding perpetrators to account” including UN personnel. G7 leaders framed this commitment in the context of the UN’s Women, Peace and Security Agenda which is largely associated with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 from 2000<sup>1783</sup> that promotes greater responsiveness in peacebuilding operations to women affected by conflict in a particular region.<sup>1784</sup> Of particular emphasis at that summit was strengthening peacekeepers’ abilities to respond to sexual violence in regions where they

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<sup>1774</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, UN Security Council (New York) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1808325-1.pdf>

<sup>1775</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, UN Security Council (New York) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1808325-1.pdf>

<sup>1776</sup> Resolution 1820, UN Security Council (New York) 19 June 2008. Access Date: 15 October 2019. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1820\(2008\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1820(2008))

<sup>1777</sup> Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting (Aylesbury) 11 April 2013. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin130411-psvi.html>

<sup>1778</sup> Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting (Aylesbury) 11 April 2013. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin130411-psvi.html>

<sup>1779</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Brussels Summit (Brussels) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

<sup>1780</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting (Lübeck) 15 April 2015. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin150415.html>

<sup>1781</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, 2015 Elmau Summit (Elmau) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

<sup>1782</sup> Joint Communiqué, G7 Foreign Ministers at Hiroshima (Hiroshima) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin160411-communique.html>

<sup>1783</sup> Women, Peace and Security, United Nations n.d. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://dppa.un.org/en/women-peace-and-security>

<sup>1784</sup> Resolution 1325, UN Security Council (New York) 31 October 2000. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/1325%282000%29>

are operating.<sup>1785</sup> Notably, they also committed to support “increasing access to protection and to justice for those affected by sexual and gender-based violence, enhancing the full range of medical, legal and psychosocial and livelihood services, and strengthening their abilities and economic self-reliance through education and training for refugees of conflict regions.”<sup>1786</sup>

At the Charlevoix summit of 2018, SVC was also discussed in the context of including women in regional security deliberations, with the assertion that “Gender-sensitive measures that include women’s participation and perspectives to prevent and eradicate terrorism are vital to effective and sustainable results, protection from sexual and gender-based violence, and preventing other human rights abuses and violations.”<sup>1787</sup> They stated that they needed to “work together to address sexual violence in conflict zones.”<sup>1788</sup> At the Foreign Ministers’ Meeting of that year, the G7 also expressed concern over “sexual and gender-based violence,” especially minority victims.<sup>1789</sup> The G7 Foreign Ministers placed particular emphasis on “(coordinating) efforts” to assist victims of sexual violence in Myanmar and holding UN personnel accountable for “sexual exploitation” in conflict areas.<sup>1790</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

G7 members agreed to “continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims’ specific medical, psychological, and social needs while making those responsible accountable.”

The key part of this commitment is the promise “to continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims’ specific medical, psychological and social needs.” Based on the verb “continue,” continued support of past initiatives is included as evidence of compliance. “Support” is defined to mean a contribution of resources, which can include an increase in government funding or the establishment of a new initiative that is related to one that a G7 member has supported in the past. Verbal affirmations are not counted as support. “Efforts” can come from previous domestic policy, the policy of foreign governments, international organizations, or civil society. Notably, these must also be efforts to “promptly respond.” “Respond” is interpreted broadly, as any initiative relevant to “ongoing cases of victims’ specific medical, psychological, and social needs.” However, given the use of the adverb “promptly” and the phrase “ongoing cases,” compliance requires that these responses be attempts to intensify or supplement efforts responding to instances of SVC that are currently occurring. The UN has identified the “conflict-affected settings” as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen.<sup>1791</sup> The UN has also identified post-conflict areas in which victims’ needs are also a concern. These are: Bosnia

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<sup>1785</sup> G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace, 2016 Ise-Shima Summit Documents (Ise-Shima) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/principles-women.html>

<sup>1786</sup> G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace, 2016 Ise-Shima Summit Documents (Ise-Shima) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/principles-women.html>

<sup>1787</sup> The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, 2018 Charlevoix Summit (La Malbaie) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

<sup>1788</sup> Building a More Peaceful and Secure World: G7 Public Engagement Paper, 2018 Charlevoix Summit n.d. Access Date: 15 October 2019.

[http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/G7\\_public\\_engagement\\_paper\\_peace\\_security.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/G7_public_engagement_paper_peace_security.pdf)

<sup>1789</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers Joint Communiqué, 2018 Charlevoix Summit (Toronto) 23 April 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/180423-communique.html>

<sup>1790</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers Joint Communiqué, 2018 Charlevoix Summit (Toronto) 23 April 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/180423-communique.html>

<sup>1791</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burundi, and Nigeria.<sup>1792</sup> Efforts in all of these regions will count as compliance. Others may also count based on changing regional conditions.

Victims of SVC are anyone who has suffered one of the eight forms of sexual violence agreed upon by the UN and other international legal bodies: “rape; sexual slavery; forced pregnancy; forced abortion; enforced sterilization; forced marriage; and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity.”<sup>1793</sup> Those responsible are to be defined as individuals, who could have acted on behalf of a state or a non-state militant group during the conflict.

“Needs” means solutions to any potential problems SVC could cause to its victims. The commitment states that these needs could be “medical, psychological and social.” These three terms can encompass a wide variety of needs, so are interpreted here broadly. According to the Mukwege Foundation, most medical needs will involve fistula repair, sexually transmitted diseases, or other injuries sustained during other injuries from SVC.<sup>1794</sup> The UN also reports unwanted pregnancy and HIV prevention as key to medical treatment for SVC victims.<sup>1795</sup> Closely related to medical treatment, the UN notes that psychological support can also be “life-saving” in cases of SVC.<sup>1796</sup> The Mukwege Foundation lists the two main types of psychological treatment as psychotherapy and “psychological support activities,” which can be either as part of a group or one on one.<sup>1797</sup> In addition to the provision of medical and psychological services specifically designed for SVC victims, the UN notes that there now exists “sensitization training” for “medical and psychosocial professionals.”<sup>1798</sup> Intensification of such training as well as increases in services counts as compliance. The final type of need is a victim’s social needs, defined as needs related to the altered position of SVC victims in their communities. The UN notes that victims are often ostracized by their communities and families.<sup>1799</sup> In particular, they note the challenges faced by survivors of wartime rape, and their children, which include “risk of abuse, abandonment and marginalization.”<sup>1800</sup> In response to these social needs, the Mukwege Foundation proposes initiatives such as support for the education of survivors; training to

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<sup>1792</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

<sup>1793</sup> Rape as a Weapon of War, Mukwege Foundation (The Hague) n.d. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/the-problem/rape-as-a-weapon-of-war/>

<sup>1794</sup> Handbook: Holistic Care for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Conflict, dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation (The Hague) 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. [https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Handbook-Care\\_for\\_SV\\_Survivors-ENG-screen.pdf](https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Handbook-Care_for_SV_Survivors-ENG-screen.pdf)

<sup>1795</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

<sup>1796</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

<sup>1797</sup> Handbook: Holistic Care for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Conflict, dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation (The Hague) 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. [https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Handbook-Care\\_for\\_SV\\_Survivors-ENG-screen.pdf](https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Handbook-Care_for_SV_Survivors-ENG-screen.pdf)

<sup>1798</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

<sup>1799</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

<sup>1800</sup> Conflict Related Sexual Violence: Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

assist rehabilitation; and economic measures such as “emergency grant, vocational training, job placement, or access to micro-finance programmes.”<sup>1801</sup>

In addition to such efforts, full compliance also requires the promotion of accountability for perpetrators of SVC. Complying to this part of the commitment could include leadership within the UN and the International Criminal Court to prosecute perpetrators of SVC; initiatives to improve the mechanisms for monitoring and prosecuting SVC, either by regional actors or UN personnel; or support of domestic law enforcement and the judicial system as concerns SVC. For the latter action, G7 members may make use of partnerships with civil society in achieving this goal.

In order for G7 members to achieve a full compliance score, they must continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims’ specific 1. Medical needs; 2. Psychological needs; 3. Social needs, while making those responsible accountable. To earn a partial compliance score, they need address only one part of the commitment. Non-compliance, or a score of -1, refers to G7 members who have acted on neither part of this commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	The G7 member did NOT continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases victims’ specific 1. Medical needs; 2. Psychological needs; 3. Social needs.
0	The G7 member continued to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases in at least one of three of victims’ specific 1. Medical needs; 2. Psychological needs; 3. Social needs or the G7 member continued to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases in all three of victims’ specific 1. Medical needs; 2. Psychological needs; 3. Social needs but took no action to make those responsible accountable.
+1	The G7 member continued to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases in all three of victims’ specific 1. Medical needs; 2. Psychological needs; 3. Social needs while making those responsible accountable.

*Compliance Director: Clara Geddes  
Lead Analyst: Jae Yoon Mary Nob*

**Canada: -1**

Canada has not complied with its commitment to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims’ specific medical, psychological, and social issues while making those responsible accountable.

In September 2019, the Canadian embassy in Côte d’Ivoire, along with the Côte d’Ivoire Chapter of the Women’s Peace and Security Network in the Economic Community of West African States, organized a panel discussion on the implementation of United Nations Resolution 1325, that emphasizes protecting women from gender-based violence in conflict and providing support to victims.<sup>1802</sup>

<sup>1801</sup> Handbook: Holistic Care for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Conflict, dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation (The Hague) 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. [https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Handbook-Care\\_for\\_SV\\_Survivors-ENG-screen.pdf](https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Handbook-Care_for_SV_Survivors-ENG-screen.pdf)

<sup>1802</sup> Women at the table: Peace and security in Côte d’Ivoire, Government of Canada (Ottawa) September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/stories-histoires/2019/cotedivoire-peace-paix.aspx?lang=eng>

On 30 October 2019, the Canadian government delivered a statement on the anniversary of the UN's Mandate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, where it condemned sexual violence as a weapon of war and asserted that, "that survivors must have access to comprehensive support."<sup>1803</sup>

On 4 November 2019, at the 4<sup>th</sup> Committee of the UN General Assembly's review of peacekeeping operations, the Canadian delegation highlighted the need to "(address) cases of sexual exploitation" on the part of UN personnel.<sup>1804</sup>

On 11 November 2019, the Canadian government expressed its support of Gambia's application to the International Court of Justice to hold the government of Myanmar accountable for "sexual and gender-based violence," among other genocidal acts.<sup>1805</sup>

On 25 November 2019, the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of International Development delivered a statement for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women where they declared that, "Sexual assault, also used in too many instances as a weapon of war, is a violation of human rights and one of the main barriers to achieving gender equality" and that, "Too often, the victims are silenced while the perpetrators go unpunished."<sup>1806</sup>

The Canadian government has delivered several statements affirming its resolve to support victims of sexual violence in conflict and ensure accountability for those responsible. However, it has not provided any resources to address the medical, psychological, or social services for victims. It has also not taken any concrete action to bring the perpetrators to justice.<sup>1807</sup>

Thus, Canada receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Suthandira Arulkumar*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social issues while making those responsible accountable.

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<sup>1803</sup> Member-States Statements at the 10-Year Anniversary Event to Commemorate the Establishment of the Mandate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, 30 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/member-states-statements-10-year-anniversary-event-to-commemorate-the-establishment-of-the-mandate-on-sexual-violence-in-conflict/>

<sup>1804</sup> Top Officials Highlight Progress of United Nations African Union Partnership, as Fourth Committee Starts General Debate on Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 4 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/gaspd706.doc.htm>

<sup>1805</sup> Joint Statement of Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands Regarding the Gambia's Action to Address Accountability in Myanmar, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/12/joint-statement-of-canada-and-the-kingdom-of-the-netherlands-regarding-the-gambias-action-to-address-accountability-in-myanmar.html>

<sup>1806</sup> Statement to Mark International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/statement-to-mark-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women.html>

<sup>1807</sup> Non-compliance was determined after reviewing [international.gc.ca](http://international.gc.ca) and [www.un.org](http://www.un.org).



On 11 October 2019, in its statement on the International Day of the Girl Child, the French government acknowledged that girls often suffer sexual exploitation and are particularly affected by regional conflicts.<sup>1808</sup>

On 29 October 2019, the Mukwege Foundation announced that the French government was contributing EUR6 million to their International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence within a three-year time frame.<sup>1809</sup>

On 29 October 2019, the French government announced its support for United Nations Security Council's Women Peace, and Security agenda.<sup>1810</sup> The French government reaffirmed its support of the UN Secretary-General's "zero tolerance policy" towards sexual exploitation in conflict settings and argued that the process of involving women in peace-building should address issues relating to the "medical, psychological and social support provided to victims of sexual violence."<sup>1811</sup>

On 25 November 2019, the French government reaffirmed its commitment for the Dinard Declaration on Women, Peace and Security.<sup>1812</sup> It commended the European Union for taking action to comply with the Dinard Declaration, especially as concerns the development of a universal framework for response to sexual violence in conflict.<sup>1813</sup>

On 29 November 2019, upon the adoption of UN Resolution 2493, the French delegation declared that the UN Security Council needed to "act more vigorously to combat conflict-related sexual violence."<sup>1814</sup> The delegation commended the Sudanese army and the "Group of Five for the Sahel" in working to hold perpetrators accountable.<sup>1815</sup> The French delegation also committed to "(continuing) to support a wide range of health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health services, for victims of sexual and gender-based violence."<sup>1816</sup>

France's contribution to the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence consists of an effort to support the medical, psychological, and social needs of victims. However,

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<sup>1808</sup> International Day of the Girl Child, French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 11 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/women-s-rights/article/international-day-of-the-girl-child-11-oct-19>

<sup>1809</sup> On the 30th October, Dr. Denis Mukwege and Ms. Nadia Murad, 2018 Corecipients of the Nobel Peace Prize will Officially Launch the Global Survivors Fund in New York City at UN Headquarters at the Commemoration of the 10- year Anniversary of the Mandate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation (The Hague) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.mukwegefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/SurvivorsFUNDlaunch-30th-October.pdf>

<sup>1810</sup> Women, Peace and Security, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 19 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Women-Peace-and-Security-10451>

<sup>1811</sup> Women, Peace and Security, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 19 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Women-Peace-and-Security-10451>

<sup>1812</sup> France Committed to Fighting Violence Against Women Internationally, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article9448>

<sup>1813</sup> France Committed to Fighting Violence Against Women Internationally, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article9448>

<sup>1814</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2493, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

<sup>1815</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2493, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

<sup>1816</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2493, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

despite its affirmation of its commitment to ensuring justice for survivors of sexual violence in conflict, the French government took no efforts to hold perpetrators accountable.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Pavlina Faltyn*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social needs while making those responsible accountable.

On 23 September 2019, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Denis Mukwege confirmed to the United Nations General Assembly that Germany was to contribute EUR400,000 to the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence within a two-year time frame.<sup>1817</sup>

On 25 September 2019, at the General Debate of the 74th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas condemned sexual violence in conflict and reaffirmed the need for better support for survivors.<sup>1818</sup>

On 29 October 2019, upon the adoption of UN Resolution 2493, the German delegation declared that Germany was complying with 10 out of the 12 points on the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, particularly with regards to the fact that "survivors of sexual violence receive little or no psychosocial care, counselling or health care."<sup>1819</sup>

On 24 November 2019, in his speech for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the German Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance acknowledged that conflict can dramatically exacerbate violence against women and reaffirmed Germany's commitment to holding perpetrators accountable.<sup>1820</sup>

Germany's contribution to the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence consists of an effort to support the medical, psychological, and social needs of victims. However, despite the German government's statements declaring its commitment to hold perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict accountable, it has taken no new initiatives nor has it strengthened current initiatives to do so.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Maria Anna Staszkievicz*

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<sup>1817</sup> Nobel laureate seeks backing for new funds to aid women raped in war, REUTERS (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-women-violence-fund/nobel-laureate-seeks-backing-for-new-fund-to-aid-women-raped-in-war-idUSKBN1W82PF>.

<sup>1818</sup> Speech by Foreign Minister Heiko Maas at the General Debate of the 74th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-general-assembly/2250142>

<sup>1819</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2493, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

<sup>1820</sup> Statement by Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-violence-against-women/2281266>

### Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social needs while making those responsible accountable.

Italy has promoted ongoing efforts in responding to the needs of the victims of sexual violence in conflict by condemning acts of sexual violence in conflict. However, it has not made an effort to make perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict responsible.

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.<sup>1821</sup>

*Analyst: Michaela Picbecho*

### Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social needs while making those responsible accountable.

On 24 September 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe exchanged a call with Nadia Murad at the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.<sup>1822</sup> During the call, Abe outlined Japan's support to rebuild regions emancipated by ISIL in Iraq, with an emphasis on victims of sexual violence.<sup>1823</sup> In this context, Abe committed Japan to supplying Iraq's Sinjar Hospital with medical equipment.<sup>1824</sup>

On 27 September 2019, the Japanese government submitted the Second Edition of its *National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security*, which outlines the government's plans to protect women and girls for the years 2019-2022.<sup>1825</sup> In it, the Japanese government presents its goal to "provide victims of sexual and gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance."<sup>1826</sup> It plans to accomplish this goal by reinforcing the mechanisms that currently support victims of sexual violence in conflict; providing training to Japanese officials and peacekeepers in regions of humanitarian crises; contributing to efforts in "rehabilitation and empowerment" for victims; and supporting international organizations that aim to achieve this goal. The report also outlines the Japanese government's goal to hold perpetrators of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence accountable, with particular emphasis on atrocities committed by aid workers and dispatched personnel.<sup>1827</sup> The Japanese government

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<sup>1821</sup> This non-compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites:

<https://www.agid.gov.it/en>, <https://ia.italia.it>, <https://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/en/news>, and <https://www.repubblica.it/>.

<sup>1822</sup> Prime Minister Abe Attends the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 28 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

[https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp\\_a/page3e\\_001114.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page3e_001114.html)

<sup>1823</sup> Prime Minister Abe Attends the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 28 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

[https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp\\_a/page3e\\_001114.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page3e_001114.html)

<sup>1824</sup> Prime Minister Abe Attends the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 28 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

[https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp\\_a/page3e\\_001114.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page3e_001114.html)

<sup>1825</sup> National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521395.pdf>

<sup>1826</sup> National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521395.pdf>

<sup>1827</sup> National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521395.pdf>

intends to achieve this goal by implementing a prosecution and punishment mechanism in the event of sexual violence committed during deployment; participating in initiatives by the international community for ending sexual and gender-based violence; and “(providing) human resource and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and the International Criminal Court.”<sup>1828</sup> If the Japanese government does follow through with some of these actions and applies them to current conflicts, such policies will count towards compliance. However, the report as it is now will not as it does not consist of any new initiatives nor does it consist of a contribution towards ongoing initiatives.

On 29 October 2019, upon the adoption of UN Resolution 2493, the Japanese delegation expressed its support for the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and stated that “sexual violence in conflict is a great obstacle for sustaining peace.”<sup>1829</sup> The Japanese delegation also announced that, in January, they will contribute to an initiative in Sri Lanka relating to the G7 Women, Peace and Security Partnership.<sup>1830</sup> If this initiative includes provisions for meeting the medical, psychological, and social needs of victims, it may count towards compliance once the Japanese government provides further details.

On 30 October 2019, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations Yasuhisa Kawamura made a statement at the 10th Anniversary of the Mandate on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Kawamura outlined Japan’s efforts to enhance the work of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.<sup>1831</sup> Kawamura also reaffirmed Japan’s support for the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.<sup>1832</sup>

Japan’s commitment to contribute to the Sinjar Hospital constitutes an effort to meet the medical needs of victims. However, the Japanese government has not taken efforts to address survivors’ psychological or social needs nor has it taken efforts to hold those responsible accountable, despite making statements affirming Japan’s support of such actions. Some of Japan’s proposed policies could also count towards compliance, though, were the Japanese government to carry them out.<sup>1833</sup>

Thus, Japan receives a score of –1.

*Analyst: Margaret de Leon*

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<sup>1828</sup> National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521395.pdf>

<sup>1829</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 249, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

<sup>1830</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 249, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

<sup>1831</sup> Statement by H.E. Ambassador Yasuhisa Kawamura, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, at the Event to commemorate the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Mandate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (New York) 30 October 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. [https://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr\\_en/kawamura103019.html](https://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/kawamura103019.html)

<sup>1832</sup> Statement by H.E. Ambassador Yasuhisa Kawamura, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, at the Event to commemorate the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Mandate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (New York) 30 October 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. [https://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr\\_en/kawamura103019.html](https://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/kawamura103019.html)

<sup>1833</sup> Non-compliance was determined after reviewing [www.mofa.go.jp](http://www.mofa.go.jp), [www.un.org/press](http://www.un.org/press), and [www.un.emb-japan.go.jp](http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp).

## United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social needs while making those responsible accountable.

On 11 September 2019, the British Embassy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo released an application for projects aimed at responding to sexual violence in the region.<sup>1834</sup> The United Kingdom announced that it would provide between USD10,000 and USD309,000 for initiatives aimed at either improving the legal process in holding perpetrators accountable or challenging the stigma faced by survivors of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>1835</sup>

On 18 September 2019, at the United Nations Security Council briefing on South Sudan, the UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Jonathan Allen insisted that the international community needed to take action to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence in this conflict.<sup>1836</sup>

On 25 September 2019, at the 42<sup>nd</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council, the British Ambassador for Human Rights Rita French commended the government for the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its "efforts to combat impunity and sexual violence."<sup>1837</sup>

On 25 September 2019, at the 42<sup>nd</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council, the British Ambassador to the UN Julian Braithwaite condemned "sexual and gender-based violence" in the current conflict in Libya.<sup>1838</sup>

On 5 November 2019, at a UN Security Council briefing on Bosnia and Herzegovina, UK Permanent Representative to the UN Karen Pierce expressed the United Kingdom's support for Trial International's efforts to "secure justice for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence."<sup>1839</sup>

On 17 October 2019, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office selected the first Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Survivor Champions.<sup>1840</sup> The Survivor Champions will lead a network for survivors and members of the government to adequately tackle the issue of sexual violence in

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<sup>1834</sup> DRC: Call for Bids to do Projects on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 11 September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/call-for-bids-preventing-sexual-violence-in-drc-in-201920>

<sup>1835</sup> DRC: Call for Bids to do Projects on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 11 September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/call-for-bids-preventing-sexual-violence-in-drc-in-201920>

<sup>1836</sup> Boosting the efforts of the South Sudanese people's push for peace, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/boosting-the-efforts-of-the-south-sudanese-peoples-push-for-peace>

<sup>1837</sup> UN Human Rights Council 42: Interactive Dialogue on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/un-human-rights-council-42-interactive-dialogue-on-the-democratic-republic-of-congo>

<sup>1838</sup> UN Human Rights Council 42 - Interactive Dialogue with the UN High Commissioner on Libya, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/un-human-rights-council-42-interactive-dialogue-with-the-un-high-commissioner-on-libya>

<sup>1839</sup> Securing justice and maintaining peace for Bosnian citizens, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 5 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/securing-justice-and-maintaining-peace-for-bosnian-citizens>

<sup>1840</sup> UK announces Survivor Champions to help end sexual violence in conflict, GOV.UK (London) 17 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-survivor-champions-to-help-end-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

conflict.<sup>1841</sup> The Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, Lord Ahmad, promoted this initiative, stating that "Survivors must remain at the heart of international efforts to end sexual violence in conflict."<sup>1842</sup> However, the United Kingdom created this position before the compliance period began.<sup>1843</sup> As such, this action cannot count towards compliance.

On 29 October 2019, at the UN Security Council briefing on Women, Peace and Security, Pierce expressed the UK's support of Resolution 1325 and insisted that the UN needed to take more action to ensure that it can deliver "an effective response to conflict-related sexual violence."<sup>1844</sup>

On 31 October 2019, at the Security Council briefing on the United Nations Mission in Kosovo, UK Political Coordinator at the UN David Clay commended the joint declaration of religious groups in Kosovo on the topic of "survivors of sexual violence."<sup>1845</sup> He also expressed the UK's commitment to "supporting victims" of sexual violence from regional conflict in Kosovo, specifying that this applied to victims of all ethnic backgrounds.<sup>1846</sup>

On 4 November 2019, at the Security Council briefing on Peace and Security in Africa, Pierce highlighted the importance of "[addressing] sexual and gender-based violence" in Somalia.<sup>1847</sup>

On 29 October 2019, upon the UN Security Council's adoption of Resolution 2493, Pierce insisted that the international community needed to make an even greater effort to include women in peace-building in "Afghanistan, South Sudan and Yemen."<sup>1848</sup>

The UK's initiative in the Democratic Republic of the Congo does consist of an effort to support the social needs of victims as well as to hold those responsible to account. However, the UK did not address the medical and psychological needs of survivors of sexual violence in conflict.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Janine Alhadidi*

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<sup>1841</sup> UK announces Survivor Champions to help end sexual violence in conflict, GOV.UK (London) 17 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-survivor-champions-to-help-end-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

<sup>1842</sup> UK announces Survivor Champions to help end sexual violence in conflict, GOV.UK (London) 17 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-survivor-champions-to-help-end-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

<sup>1843</sup> UK announces PSVI Survivor Champion role to end sexual violence in conflict, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2019. Access Date: 29 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-psvi-survivor-champion-role-to-end-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

<sup>1844</sup> Pushing for real implementation of women in the peace and security agenda, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pushing-for-real-implementation-of-women-in-the-peace-and-security-agenda>

<sup>1845</sup> Commitment to peace in Kosovo for future generations, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 31 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/commitment-to-peace-in-kosovo-for-future-generations>

<sup>1846</sup> Commitment to peace in Kosovo for future generations, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 31 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/commitment-to-peace-in-kosovo-for-future-generations>

<sup>1847</sup> Placing women's rights and representation at the heart of peacemaking in Africa, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 4 November 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/placing-womens-rights-and-representation-at-the-heart-of-peacemaking-in-africa>

<sup>1848</sup> Security Council Urges Recommitment to Women, Peace, Security Agenda, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2493, United Nations Security Council (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13998.doc.htm>

## United States: 0

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to continue to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social needs while making those responsible accountable.

On 25 November 2019, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, delivered a press statement on International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.<sup>1849</sup> Pompeo reinforced the government's commitment to protecting the rights of women and girls against sexual and gender-based violence – “for the sake of national security, global prosperity, and the rights and dignity of women and girls worldwide.”<sup>1850</sup>

On 29 October 2019, Ambassador Cherith Norman Chalet, U.S. Representative for United Nations Management and Reform, delivered remarks at the United Nations Security Council Open Debate on the 10-Year Anniversary of the Sexual Violence and Conflict Mandate.<sup>1851</sup> Chalet stated that the U.S. government was committed to “preventing conflict-related sexual violence, holding perpetrators accountable, and supporting survivors.” Chalet also stated that the United States contributed USD1.7 million in September 2019 to the UN's Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict in support of “treatment and restorative programs for survivors of sexual violence and conflict, and funding for further research.”<sup>1852</sup> Chalet reinforced the implementation of U.S. government policies and programs to support sexual violence prevention, including the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security announced by President Donald Trump in June of 2019.<sup>1853</sup> The strategy acknowledges that women and girls experience distinct and disproportionate atrocities in situations of conflict, and calls for the government to discover the innate causes of sexual violence in order to achieve effective implementation.<sup>1854</sup>

The United States has promoted ongoing efforts in responding to the needs of the victims of sexual violence in conflict by condemning acts of sexual violence in conflict by contributing to the United Nations' Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. However, it has not made an effort to make perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict responsible.

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<sup>1849</sup> On International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.state.gov/on-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women/?fbclid=IwAR3fGDOS8MhT4XfG5L7opSKUQJh\\_mXT5FgOVE1JVvKtN8IBFT-0hY5YUog](https://www.state.gov/on-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women/?fbclid=IwAR3fGDOS8MhT4XfG5L7opSKUQJh_mXT5FgOVE1JVvKtN8IBFT-0hY5YUog).

<sup>1850</sup> On International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.state.gov/on-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women/?fbclid=IwAR3fGDOS8MhT4XfG5L7opSKUQJh\\_mXT5FgOVE1JVvKtN8IBFT-0hY5YUog](https://www.state.gov/on-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women/?fbclid=IwAR3fGDOS8MhT4XfG5L7opSKUQJh_mXT5FgOVE1JVvKtN8IBFT-0hY5YUog).

<sup>1851</sup> Remarks at UN Security Council Open Debate on the 10 Year Anniversary of the Sexual Violence in Conflict Mandate, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://usun.usmission.gov/remarks-at-a-un-security-council-open-debate-on-the-10-year-anniversary-of-the-sexual-violence-in-conflict-mandate/>

<sup>1852</sup> Remarks at UN Security Council Open Debate on the 10 Year Anniversary of the Sexual Violence in Conflict Mandate, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://usun.usmission.gov/remarks-at-a-un-security-council-open-debate-on-the-10-year-anniversary-of-the-sexual-violence-in-conflict-mandate/>

<sup>1853</sup> Remarks at UN Security Council Open Debate on the 10 Year Anniversary of the Sexual Violence in Conflict Mandate, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://usun.usmission.gov/remarks-at-a-un-security-council-open-debate-on-the-10-year-anniversary-of-the-sexual-violence-in-conflict-mandate/>

<sup>1854</sup> Remarks at UN Security Council Open Debate on the 10 Year Anniversary of the Sexual Violence in Conflict Mandate, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://usun.usmission.gov/remarks-at-a-un-security-council-open-debate-on-the-10-year-anniversary-of-the-sexual-violence-in-conflict-mandate/>

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Margaret Constance de Leon*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of victims' specific medical, psychological, and social issues while making those responsible accountable.

On 23 September 2019, the Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica announced that the European Union will contribute EUR2 million to the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.<sup>1855</sup>

On 29 November 2019, at the United Nations Security Council Open Debate, Towards the Implementation of the Women, Peace, Security agenda, EU Ambassador Mara Marinaki stressed the need for "the urgency of ensuring full access to comprehensive, coordinated and quality services, including sexual and reproductive health care, psychological support, legal counselling" in the context of "sexual and gender-based violence."<sup>1856</sup> She also insisted that further action is required to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice, including through the enforcement of a "zero tolerance policy" towards sexual abuse on the part of UN personnel.<sup>1857</sup>

On 3 December 2019, the Nigerien Prime Minister Brigi Rafini announced the beginning of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative.<sup>1858</sup> The EU-UN Spotlight Initiative is to focus on "eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, with a focus on ending sexual violence and harmful practices that have a negative impact on women's sexual and reproductive health" and "[protecting] the rights of women and girls through a multisectoral approach including education, justice, health."<sup>1859</sup> The EU also intends for the Initiative to "[strengthen] the legal framework to adequately address Gender Based Violence ... and harmful practices." The EU is investing USD17 million in the project.<sup>1860</sup>

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<sup>1855</sup> European Union supports survivors of Sexual Violence in conflict, European Commission (Brussels) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 14 December 2019. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_19\\_5791](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_5791).

<sup>1856</sup> EU Statement – United Nations Security Council: Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, European Commission (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/69606/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-women-peace-and-security\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/69606/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-women-peace-and-security_en)

<sup>1857</sup> EU Statement – United Nations Security Council: Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, European Commission (New York) 29 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/69606/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-women-peace-and-security\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/69606/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-women-peace-and-security_en)

<sup>1858</sup> Niger, the European Union and the United Nations Join Forces to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://wcaro.unfpa.org/en/news/niger-european-union-and-united-nations-join-forces-eliminate-violence-against-women-and-girls>

<sup>1859</sup> Niger, the European Union and the United Nations Join Forces to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://wcaro.unfpa.org/en/news/niger-european-union-and-united-nations-join-forces-eliminate-violence-against-women-and-girls>

<sup>1860</sup> Niger, the European Union and the United Nations Join Forces to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://wcaro.unfpa.org/en/news/niger-european-union-and-united-nations-join-forces-eliminate-violence-against-women-and-girls>



On 19 December 2019, European Union External Action issued a statement stressing the need for further action regarding the sexual abuse of children in Afghanistan.<sup>1861</sup> The EU spokesperson stated that European Union External Action had recently held a policy debate on this topic and currently has a Policy Advisory Project on the subject of “cases of abuses (of minors) inside the armed forces,” with particular attention paid to the gender component of the issue.<sup>1862</sup>

The European Union contributed to the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, which addresses the medical, psychological, and social needs of survivors. As well, the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in Niger includes an effort to make those responsible for sexual violence accountable in the context of an ongoing conflict. Therefore, the EU has taken efforts to address the medical, psychological, and social needs of victims and make those responsible accountable.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

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<sup>1861</sup> Afghanistan: Remarks by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the European Parliament Plenary Session Debate on Violations of Human Rights, European External Action Service (Strasbourg) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72400/afghanistan-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-european-parliament\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72400/afghanistan-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-european-parliament_en)

<sup>1862</sup> Afghanistan: Remarks by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the European Parliament Plenary Session Debate on Violations of Human Rights, European External Action Service (Strasbourg) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72400/afghanistan-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-european-parliament\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72400/afghanistan-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-european-parliament_en)