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Agenda item 3 - Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

23/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: preventing and responding to rape and other forms of sexual violence

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, resolutions 7/24, 14/12, 16/7, 17/11, 20/12 and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of violence against women, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and relevant resolutions and Agreed Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women and peace and security and all relevant Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, including resolutions 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) on armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

Recalling its resolutions 5/1 on institution-building of the United Nations Human Rights Council and 5/2 on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate-holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with these resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Outraged by the prevalence of rape and other forms of sexual violence, which disproportionately affect women and girls, and occur in all spheres of society, in public and private life, in peace time, during periods of civil unrest or political transition, and in conflict and post-conflict situations,

Recognizing that rape or any other form of sexual violence is unlawful in all circumstances and in all places, regardless of the sex, age ethnicity or any other personal circumstances of the victim, including during arrest, questioning, in detention, in jails, in residential institutions, during displacement or while under international protection, whether or not committed by State or non-State actors in the course of achieving political or military objectives or in times of civil unrest or political transition, or whether or not in the course of an international or non-international armed conflict.

Underscores that shame, stigma, fear of reprisals, and negative economic consequences, such as loss of livelihood or reduced household income, prevent many women from reporting cases of rape and other forms of sexual violence and from seeking justice for these crimes,

Stressing the importance of law enforcement pursuing adequate investigations and prosecutions for rape and other forms of sexual violence perpetrated on any ground against women and girls, and recognizing that a lack of accountability unacceptably reinforces social normalization of and tolerance for these crimes,

Acknowledging that the forced marriage of women and young girls is a violation of their human rights and makes them particularly vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence,

Deeply concerned that child, early and forced marriages expose young married girls to greater risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, often lead to early childbearing and increase the risk of disability, stillbirth, obstetric fistula and maternal death, and reduce their opportunities to complete their education, gain comprehensive knowledge, or develop employable skills, and violate and impair the full enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls, preventing women and girls from becoming full, contributing members of society,

Recognizing that violence against women has both short- and long-term adverse consequences on their health, including their sexual and reproductive health, and the enjoyment of their human rights, and that respecting and promoting sexual and reproductive health, and protecting and fulfilling reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, is a necessary condition to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women to enable them to enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to prevent and mitigate violence against women,

Recalling the inclusion of gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as well as the recognition by the ad hoc international criminal tribunals that rape can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide or torture,

Emphasising the responsibility of all States to comply with their relevant obligations to put an end to impunity and to effectively use all available means to thoroughly investigate and prosecute those subject to their jurisdiction that are responsible for such crimes,

Stressing that women's empowerment, including women's economic empowerment and full and equal access to resources, women's full integration into the formal economy, in particular in economic decision-making, and their full and equal participation at all levels of public, political and cultural life, is essential for addressing the underlying causes of violence against women, including sexual violence,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations system, in particular of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in addressing discrimination and violence against women and girls at the global, regional and national levels and in assisting States, upon their request, in their efforts to eliminate and prevent all forms of violence against women and girls,

- 1. Strongly condemns all acts of violence against women and girls, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, private persons or non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State, in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women:
- 2. Expresses deep concern with rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations which often target victims associated with communities, ethnic groups or other groups regarded as antagonistic to or insufficiently supportive of the group or entity whose forces commit the crime, and are frequently calculated to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate members of such groups, including, but not limited to, the victims and their families, and can be used as a form of ethnic cleansing;
- 3. Also expresses deep concern at the use of rape and other forms of sexual violence to intimidate, harass, deter and commit reprisals against women and girls, including women

human rights defenders, in public spaces, and calls upon States to ensure that women and girls are enabled to participate as members of civil society without fear of reprisal, coercion, intimidation or attacks;

- 4. *Urges* States to take meaningful steps to address the harmful attitudes, customs, practices, stereotypes and unequal power relations that underlie and perpetuate rape and other forms of sexual violence by, inter alia:
- a) Publicly condemning at the highest levels rape and sexual violence against women and girls on any grounds and providing visible and sustained leadership, by men and women alike, to support effective prevention;
- b) Engaging all segments of society, including community and religious leaders, civil society organizations, the private sector, and the media, in prevention efforts such as awareness-raising and education campaigns targeting the general public to increase their understanding of the harmful effects of violence;
- c) Engaging, educating, encouraging and supporting men and boys to take responsibility for their behavior, and to become active partners in the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and to end the stigmatization of victims by encouraging a change in attitudes, norms and behaviours through promoting gender equality;
- d) Measuring the effectiveness of policies and programmes to prevent sexual violence, including by carrying out regular evaluation and monitoring, and collecting and disseminating data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant factors;
- 5. Urges States to increase measures to protect women and girls from all forms of violence, including sexual violence, by addressing their security and safety, including, inter alia, through awareness-raising; involvement of local communities; crime prevention laws; infrastructure public transportation, sanitation facilities, street lighting, and improved urban planning;
- 6. Stresses that women should be empowered to protect themselves against sexual violence and, in this regard, that women have the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters relating to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence;
- 7. Calls upon States to ensure that all forms of rape and sexual violence are criminalized in national law, and to take appropriate legislative and policy steps to ensure the prompt and adequate investigation, prosecution and accountability of perpetrators, including by strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system;
- 8. Urges States to ensure that national laws and policies are in compliance with their international human rights obligations and are non-discriminatory by, inter alia, permitting prosecution of marital rape and repealing provisions that (i) require corroboration of testimony, (ii) enable perpetrators of rape to escape prosecution and punishment by marrying their victim, and (iii) that subject victims of sexual violence to prosecution for moral crimes or defamation;
- 9. Affirms the need for States to take practical steps to ensure women's access to justice, including by creating an enabling environment where women and girls can easily report incidents of violence, including sexual violence, through, inter alia, victim services, testimonial supports and the possibility of publication bans, by improving victim and witness protection, protecting confidentiality and privacy rights, and providing human rights training to law enforcement officials and first responders;
- 10. Underscores the importance for States to address all health consequences including the physical, mental and sexual and reproductive health consequences, of rape

and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls by providing accessible health care services that are responsive to trauma and include affordable, safe and effective treatment;

- 11. Calls upon governments, in cooperation with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors, as appropriate, to address the long-term consequences faced by victims of rape and other forms of sexual violence, including legal discrimination and social stigmatization, as well as the effects on children born as a result of rape or who witness such violence;
- 12. Stresses the need for States and relevant United Nations agencies to ensure that measures to provide protection to victims and witnesses of rape and other forms of sexual violence, extend to and address the specific needs of those most vulnerable to these forms of violence, including indigenous, disabled, refugee, internally displaced and trafficked women and girls, those forced into sexual exploitation and slavery, women in custody and women and girls forcibly recruited by armed forces and armed non-state actors:
- 13. *Underlines* that in situations of peaceful protest, civil unrest, public emergency or political transition, States must continue to take all necessary measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual violence, and must ensure that such acts, whether or not committed by State or non-State actors in the course of achieving political or military objectives or, as a means of intimidation or repression, are promptly investigated and prosecuted;
- 14. Condemns all acts of sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking of women and children by military, police and related civilian personnel, including those involved in United Nations operations, and affirms the need for personnel-contributing countries to continue to take all appropriate action necessary to combat these abuses by such personnel, including by ensuring that appropriate training is provided, that any allegations of rape or other forms of sexual violence against any such personnel are investigated and prosecuted, and that perpetrators are held accountable;
- 15. Calls upon states to demonstrate their commitment to preventing sexual violence by promoting and protecting women's human rights and the equal participation and full involvement of women in society and by ensuring that women are active participants in decision-making processes, including peace, transitional justice, political transition, and constitutional reform processes;
- 16. Takes note of efforts to develop a non-binding international Protocol on investigation and documentation of sexual violence in conflict, drawing on existing local, regional and international guidance, to set out international standards for the investigation of rape and sexual violence to ensure that the strongest possible evidence is collected and that victims receive sensitive and sustained support;
- 17. Affirms its intention to ensure, where appropriate, that the mandates of future Fact Finding Missions or Commissions of Inquiry require them to devote specific attention to violence against women and girls in their reports and recommendations, or upon renewal of existing mandates;
- [18. Invites the Human Rights Council to ensure that information gathered by its mechanisms that are of relevance to the women, peace and security agenda be transmitted to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, for consideration by the Security Council;]
- 19. Invites the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure, upon request, the rapid deployment of expertise to investigate allegations of mass rapes or systematic sexual violence upon request, including by utilizing existing regionally diverse and gender-balanced multilateral rosters of readily deployable trained professionals, such as

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the UN Women / Justice Rapid Response joint roster of international investigators of sexual and gender based crimes;

- 20. Invites the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to include, during the annual full day discussion on women's human rights at the 29th session of the Human Rights Council, a discussion on the outcome of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to be convened by the United Nations Secretary General in 2014 and organized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on ways and means to more effectively prevent, prosecute and punish gender-related killings of women and girls, and on the work carried out on good and promising practices, such as the non-binding model protocol and the best practices guide for the investigation of gender-related killings in Latin America;
- 21. Welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences, and of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on sexual violence in conflict, and takes note with appreciation of the annual report of the Special Rapporteur on State responsibility for eliminating violence against women;
- 22. Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequence, as set out in resolution A/HRC/RES/16/17, for a period of three years;
- 23. Decides to continue consideration of the issue of the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, as a matter of high priority, in conformity with its annual programme of work.