

Conflict-related Sexual Violence: Summary of the Report of the United Nations Secretary-general, 2018¹

Original report: <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/report/s-2019-280/Annual-report-2018.pdf>

Acronyms:

CRSV = Conflict Related Sexual Violence

UN = United Nations

EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- More than 2 decades after the conflict's end, thousands of survivors continue to suffer socioeconomic marginalization and stigma
 - this also results in many fearing being 'outed' to family members or communities and prevents them from seeking services or reparations
- the entities' ministries in charge of health and social protection are building the abilities of medical and psychosocial service professionals to provide quality, non-discriminatory and sensitive assistance to survivors
 - UN continues to work closely with the Government to enhance the abilities of service providers and establish a referral system of different care types for survivors, including legal aid, medical aid and economic reparations
- In 2018, the Republika Srpska government adopted the Law on Victims of Torture, aimed at creating a helpful environment for survivors to gain access to services, justice and reparation
 - 257 applications were received in one month after its implementation
- In the federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, access to justice for survivors has been controlled by the Law on Basic Social Protection, supporting victims of war and families with children to determine status for survivors

¹ This summary was written by Millie Sullivan, who has been collaborating with the SEMA network since 2019.