

## *Conflict-related Sexual Violence: Summary of the Report of the United Nations Secretary-general, 2018<sup>1</sup>*

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

### Acronyms:

LGBTI = Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex

CRSV = Conflict Related Sexual Violence

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

#### Colombia

- In 2016 there was the signing of the final agreement for ending the conflict and building a stable and lasting peace in Colombia
  - The peace agreement included 100 provisions on gender equality and women's human rights, sometimes including conflict related sexual violence
  - Research shows that only 4% of those gender provisions had been implemented by 2018
- In 2018 the National Victims Unit registered 97,916 victims of the armed conflict; 254 were victims of sexual violence
  - 232 of those victims were female, 14 were men, 3 were LGBTI persons
  - Two cases of sexual violence against girls were documented which were reportedly perpetrated a post-demobilization armed group
- Access to justice and health care for victims of sexual violence continues to be a challenge, in particular for women and LGBTI persons and in rural areas
  - The office of the ombudsperson assisted 176 victims of CRSV
- The ministry of interior approved a policy for LGBTI persons, including services for victims of armed conflict and a humanitarian protocol regarding access to health care for transgender victims
- Positive creation of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition, which was made with a gender-sensitive selection of members.
  - The committee, comprising of women representatives, monitors the gender approach in the use of the Agreement and continues to communicate with public institutions and women's networks

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