

Annex E

The Summit Youth Group's recommendations

Improving the use of evidence and data

- Governments must ensure that there are sufficient resources to prioritise systematic data and evidence collection including data on men, women, boys and girls in order to acknowledge the survivor, inform the provision of appropriate services and to raise public awareness of the scale of sexual violence.
- Data and evidence must be collected in line with the World Health Organisations' safety and ethical recommendations for emphasising informed consent and confidentiality. There should be recognition that different approaches in collecting data and evidence from girls, boys, men and women across different contexts may be necessary.
- Greater use should be made of new methods of data collection and information sharing, for example crowd sourcing information sites, to inform analysis of sexual violence and help to inform new ways of collecting data and evidence.

Sexual violence against men and boys

- Recognising that gender construction is at the heart of much gender-based violence, governments must invest in ensuring traditional and non-traditional means of educating individuals, families, communities and countries on addressing gender inequalities in order to ever end sexual violence in conflict and outside of conflict.
- All laws that address sexual violence must ensure that definitions of survivors explicitly include all genders, but not

limited to, men, boys, women, girls and transgender people. Definitions of sexual violence must also include clear guidance on consent and include sexual violence in marriage.

- Civil society, including international NGOs, must pay greater attention to the provision of support and services to all genders who are survivors of sexual violence. Recognition must be given to the fact that constructions of gender can be barriers to rehabilitation.

The particular vulnerabilities of children to sexual violence in conflict

- Recognising the vulnerabilities of girls and boys and the unique dangers they face in conflict, where children can be targeted as a strategy to seed terror amongst communities, all donors and governments must ensure the provision of appropriate child specific and accessible services.
- All governments must ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through national action plans, and recognise the important role that children and young people have to play in designing, implementing and monitoring effective interventions to end sexual violence at national and global level.
- Recognising that some children are particularly vulnerable such as, but not limited to, orphans, children born of rape, former child soldiers, trafficked children, displaced children and those in exploitative industries, e.g. the sex trade, it is necessary to provide specific interventions aimed at increasing their economic resilience.

Survivor centric responses in emergencies (Prevention)

- Recognising that sexual violence in conflict has its root causes in attitudes and social behaviours that reflect underlying gender inequality, prioritising investment in quality education for all is key, including for the military. It is important to challenge the stigma attached to sexual violence and empower and commit to protect the crucial work human rights defenders, including survivors, undertake in these contexts.
- Recognising that not all justice results in prosecution and transformative justice with communities is critical, all governments should ensure that national jurisdictions have laws compatible with the highest international standards and that these laws are implemented. Additionally governments should commit to exercising full universal jurisdiction where national governments will not or are unable to prosecute these crimes.
- All governments and the international community must take action to reduce the risk of conflict including by signing and ratifying the arms trade treaty and ensuring that basic standards of living are fulfilled for all. This can be achieved by the use of context appropriate social protection mechanisms and livelihood interventions.

Survivor centric responses in emergencies (Protection)

- In order to ensure the appropriate response and services are provided to all survivors of all genders, duty holders and first responders must be given specific, contextual and on-going training and support to deliver age appropriate, timely and accessible interventions. Recognising the critical role that duty holders and first responders play, where they are perpetrators prosecutions must be taken forward and prioritised in line with the highest international standards.
- All governments should ensure that all survivors receive holistic and integrated services that include, but are not limited to, full sexual reproductive health rights, psychosocial support, livelihoods support, shelter and also address negative coping mechanisms. Survivors and communities must lead the development of these interventions and services and receive resources allocated to them.
- There must be recognition that displacement and relocation, both internally and across borders, is about finding safety. It is vital that the rights of individuals who have been forced to move are recognised in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention and that they have freedom regarding if and when they travel back to their place of origin. Adequate services and facilities must be provided in both place of origin and place of relocation to make this a true choice.