Framework of Cooperation

on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence against the displaced Rohingya population from Myanmar hosted in Bangladesh

Between
the Government of Bangladesh and
the United Nations

The Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations, agree to enter into a Framework of Cooperation to collectively address conflict-related sexual violence that has affected members of the Rohingya population forcibly displaced from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

This Framework of Cooperation follows two official visits by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to Bangladesh in November 2017 and May 2018. These visits were conducted on the basis of Security Council resolution 2106 (2013), to address the critical issue of conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated in Myanmar.

Under this Framework, the United Nations recognizes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as its primary interlocutor and will engage with a High-level Focal Point appointed by the Government of Bangladesh. The Government will engage with the United Nations through the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and through the United Nations Country Team in Bangladesh.

Under this Framework, the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations identify five priority areas of cooperation and capacity-building to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence, which would include:

1. Improving access of Rohingya survivors of sexual violence to comprehensive services including medical and mental health services and psychosocial support including through continued facilitation of humanitarian access for international and national organizations to affected Rohingya communities in Bangladesh;

2. Providing expertise, training and capacity-building of the justice and security sector on the prevention of trafficking in persons especially women and children; the prompt identification of victims and investigation; the return and reintegration of trafficked women and children; victim support including their referral to social service providers as well as to medical and psychosocial services;

3. Engaging with religious and community leaders to address and prevent stigma against Rohingya survivors of sexual violence and their children born of rape;
4. Strengthening capacity of national human rights institutions in the collection and documentation of conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated in Myanmar on the Rohingya communities in line with international norms and standards to enable justice and accountability in Myanmar and/or at international level;

5. Engaging with civil society organizations, including women and youth-led community-based organizations to raise awareness on availability of services for survivors on the rights of victims including to prevent stigma against survivors and their children.

An Action Plan will be developed through inter-ministerial and inter-agency consultation and on the basis of the priority areas outlined in this Framework of Cooperation. The Action Plan will serve as a tool to measure progress and mobilize technical and financial resources for specific interventions including by the international community.

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict commits to support the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations country presence in Bangladesh including through the deployment of the Team of Experts on Rule of Law / Sexual Violence in Conflict established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009), as well as engagement of the inter-agency network “UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”.

The Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations call on international donors to support the full implementation of any Action Plan developed on the basis of this Framework of Cooperation.

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Foreign Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh