

CRSV in the Indo-Pacific: Conference Statement of Action 2025

It is 25 years since the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) calling for the responsibility of states to end sexual violence; and 13 years since the adoption of Resolution 1820, which denounced rape and other forms of sexual violence as a weapon that constitutes a war crime, crime against humanity and act of genocide.

Over 200 delegates attended the “Justice Denied: Fighting Widespread Impunity for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)” Conference on 2-3 June 2025, the first international conference to be convened to specifically address the persistence of CRSV in the Indo-Pacific region. The conference connected global dialogue on CRSV prevention and survivor-centred responses with the current state of CRSV survivor-centred care and justice in the Indo-Pacific region.

Survivors, researchers, civil society organisations, international organisations, and states discussed situations in the Indo-Pacific where [systematic and conflict-related sexual violence](#) is ongoing.

Survivors (and victims) of systematic and conflict-related sexual violence are adults, children, and all genders.

Today, CRSV is on the rise despite the international commitments made to address it. Impunity for this violence was already too high in fragile and conflict settings. Yet, safe and accessible supports to survivors are diminishing rather than being expanded.

The Indo-Pacific is a focal point for CRSV learning, activism, and lived experience. Conference participants identified priority actions that represent their commitment to ensure survivor-centred rights, care, dignity, justice and agency across the Indo-Pacific.

Conference Consensus:

Sexual violence is part of systematic, repressive, structured and political violence rooted in gender discrimination and inequality.

The trauma caused by colonial CRSV and its legacy of harm continues.

All responses to this violence must be survivor-centred and trauma-informed. This means that every program must centre survivors’ needs, safety, and priorities over evidentiary criteria, efficiency and performance targets.

Survivor-centred responses require champions in all sectors involved in CRSV prevention and response: including, for example, health, education, policing, law, forensics, media, digital technology, military/security.

Facilitate, listen, and preserve the stories of survivors. Supporting survivors is vital for justice and prevention, whether through recorded testimony, publications, artwork, music, dance, film and other creative and/or healing practices.

Call for Investment by states, multilateral organisations, and donors:

To prevent CRSV:

Recognise and support programs that address social norms, in partnership with the local rights organisations, to reduce and eliminate violence against women and promote gender inclusive practices.

Commit to WPS National and Regional Action Plans to identify clear mechanisms and lines of responsibility for CRSV monitoring and reporting.

To support survivor recovery:

Transformative reparations, including urgent and interim, are a human right and vital for individual as well as community-level recovery; they do not require a legal prosecution to be implemented.

Invest in survivor-led commemorative justice projects and community restorative programs with a focus on intergenerational participation.

Transitional justice processes must have short, medium and long-term timeframes, with ongoing supports and services available to survivors and communities.

To respond to CRSV:

Prioritise the distribution and delivery of survivor-centred trauma-informed safe, accessible and inclusive care services.

Establish survivor-centred and trauma-informed documentation and investigative processes.

Invest in research and programs that explore novel documentation and investigation practices that do not endanger, stigmatise or require survivors to repeatedly relive their experiences.

Support a documentation investigation ecosystem at the state level, with regional and international support to build universal jurisdiction cases.

Ensure survivor co-created or led safe and ethical documentation and investigation, for example, the [Murad Code](#).

Call out peace agreements and/or state actors that provide CRSV amnesties for combatants.

Next Steps for CEVAW:

1. Establish an Indo-Pacific CRSV Collaborative Network open to all, to bridge gaps and share knowledge across research, practice and policy virtually.
2. Convene a biennial conference on CRSV in the Indo-Pacific, ensuring all aspects of CRSV advocacy, research, practice and policy are included.
3. Create opportunities for research and publishing with survivors and survivor-advocacy groups.