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Fifth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund
for the period 1 January – 31 December 2013**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2014

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



United Nations Office for
Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
(OCHA)



United Nations Office of the High
Commissioner for Human Rights
(OHCHR)



United Nations Office of the Special
Representative to the Secretary
General on Sexual Violence Conflict
(OSRSG)



Joint United Nations Programme on
HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)



United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Department of
Political Affairs (DPA)



United Nations Department of
Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)



United Nations Population Fund
(UNFPA)



United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)



United Nations Entity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of
Women (UNWOMEN)



World Health Organization (WHO)

CONTRIBUTORS



BELGIUM



ESTONIA



FINLAND



IRISH AID



LUXEMBOURG



NORWAY



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



SWITZERLAND



TURKEY



UNITED KINGDOM

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAR	Central African Republic
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office UNDP
MONUSCO	United Nations Stabilization Organization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
PRST	Presidential Statement
RMC	Resource Management Committee
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
SRSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
TOE	Team of Experts
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPA	Women's Protection Advisor

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

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1. Introduction

This fifth Consolidated Annual Financial Progress Report for the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN Action MPTF) is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN Action MPTF. It is based on information provided by the Participating Organizations. In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the Participating UN Organizations and combines this with the narrative report, which is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat.

The UN Action MPTF was established in December 2008, and made operational in January 2009 with the first contribution to the Fund from the Government of Norway. In late 2012, the UN Action Steering Committee endorsed a five-year extension of the MPTF through the end of 2017. This Progress Report provides information on **key achievements** by the UN Action network during 2013, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Framework** for 2012-13. It provides financial information for the period 1 January – 31 December 2013.

2. Programmatic Progress

2.1 Overview

United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites efforts across the UN system with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. Launched in 2007, it represents a concerted effort by the United Nations to 'deliver as one' – improving coordination and accountability, amplifying advocacy and supporting country efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. As of 2013, the UN Action membership includes the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). UN Action is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), a post currently held by Zainab Hawa Bangura, who assumed the post in September 2012, following Margot Wallström's departure in May of that year. The SRSG-SVC is both the chair of UN Action and the global 'voice' in condemning conflict-related sexual violence, calling for an end to impunity, and advocating on behalf of survivors. Through strategic advocacy and political dialogue, the SRSG-SVC galvanizes action to combat sexual violence in countries affected by conflict and unrest.

UN Action's work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of governments, including: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office, as well as Australia, the Netherlands and the United States, who have directed funds to UN Women or UNDP to support specific UN Action deliverables.

To mark the five-year milestone since the creation of UN Action, the network commissioned an independent, external review to take stock of achievements, highlight strengths and challenges, and

provide strategic advice on the network's future directions. The reviewer found that "UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly-mobilised, visible and effective mechanism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination of UN commitments and actions to work as one in addressing conflict-related sexual violence" (UNA030).

2.2 Context

The robust series of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council since 2008 has concretely framed sexual violence in conflict as a tactic of war and a threat to international peace and security. Resolution 1820, adopted in June 2008, demanded the "immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians". Resolution 1888, adopted in September 2009, called for concrete measures to operationalize and institutionalize the commitments made through Resolution 1820. It requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint an SRSO-SVC to provide coherent and strategic leadership, and called for the creation of a team of rapidly deployable experts on Rule of Law, the deployment of Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) in peacekeeping missions and the development of joint UN-Government Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence.

Resolution 1960, adopted in December 2010, ushered in a new accountability and compliance regime. It called upon the Secretary-General to include information in his annual reports on parties "credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence" and reiterated the Council's intention to adopt or renew targeted sanctions against these parties. In addition, it called upon the SRSO-SVC and senior UN officials at the country level to engage in dialogue with parties to armed conflict to secure specific, time-bound "commitments" to end the use of sexual violence in conflict.

The latest Security Council Resolution, Resolution 2106, to which UN Action has lent impetus and helped to frame the UN system response, was adopted on 27 June 2013 with 45 co-sponsors. This resolution stresses women's participation as essential to any conflict prevention or resolution efforts and places combating conflict-related sexual violence as a priority. UN Action is mentioned by the Council in all relevant resolutions as a critical coordination platform.

All four Security Council Resolutions have acknowledged UN Action as the primary mechanism for improving cooperation and coordination across the UN, fostering a system-wide approach to ending conflict-related sexual violence in partnership with governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In June 2007, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee endorsed UN Action as "a critical joint UN system-wide initiative to guide advocacy, knowledge building, resource mobilization and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict". In December 2010, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee further tasked the network to develop monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on patterns, trends and perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as a framework of early-warning indicators and a guidance note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence.

The Presidential Statement (PRST) adopted by the Security Council in April 2013 (following the Open Debate on the Secretary-General's Fourth Annual Report to the Council), highlighted UN Action's unique contribution as a coordination mechanism, ensuring "delivery as one UN" in the fight against conflict-related sexual violence. The PRST extended the mandates of the SRSO-SVC and the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE), and also reinforced UN Action's framing of "conflict-related sexual violence" as not only a tactic of war, but also a tool of political intimidation which

constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The most recent report of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (published in March 2014), cites the important role of the UN Action MPTF in incentivizing cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon donors to support the MPTF in order to ensure that UN Action can fulfill its critical role.

2.3 Goals and Structure of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

UN Action unites efforts across the UN system to end sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. Launched in March 2007, the network currently embraces 13 UN system entities, and is supported by a coordinating Secretariat reporting to the SRSG-SVC in her capacity as Chair. UN Action builds upon existing inter-agency mechanisms and was created in direct response to the “*Calls to Action*” of the June 2006 Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond held in Brussels. UN Action operates through, and in support of, existing coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS). It brings together humanitarian, development, and human rights, peace and security actors, recognizing the need for a multi-sectoral response. As such, UN Action complements the gender-based violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility under the Protection Cluster, which coordinates GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings under the leadership of UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF. The UN Action network additionally embraces other development entities such as UNDP and UN Women, as well as human rights, peace and security actors such as DPKO, DPA, OHCHR and the Peacebuilding Support Office.

UN Action structures its strategic planning and activities around three pillars: (i) **Country Level Action**, which includes strategic support to UN Missions and UN Country Teams to help design Comprehensive Strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence; incorporate early-warning indicators of sexual violence into their existing monitoring systems; and build systems to monitor, analyze and report on patterns and trends in conflict-related sexual violence as a means to target perpetrator impunity and improve service provision for survivors; (ii) **Advocating for Action** by raising public awareness through the Stop Rape Now Campaign and the Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign; generating political will on this issue; and supporting the public engagements, statements and missions of the SRSG-SVC; and (iii) **Knowledge Generation**, through research and the development of tools to improve data collection and analysis, enhanced provision of services, and training to improve protection and prevention.

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee, chaired by the SRSG-SVC and comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities, as well as the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from each entity convene for monthly meetings at the technical level. A Secretariat – situated in the Office of the SRSG-SVC and composed of a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women’s Rights Officer, and a Programme Assistant – provides technical and administrative support to the network, oversees the MPTF, facilitates the network’s strategic planning, mobilizes resources, monitors implementation of agreed-upon deliverables, and evaluates and reports on the impact of the network’s activities (UNA004/UNA032).

2.4 UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund

The UN Action MPTF was created in 2008 to mobilize funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a modest range of joint catalytic activities. The MPTF aims to (i) streamline joint programming, (ii) strengthen governance and financial management systems, and (iii) standardize reporting to donors. The entities participating in the UN Action network have appointed the MPTF Office to serve as the Administrative Agent for the UN Action MPTF, and in late 2012, the MPTF was extended through December 2017. The TOE continues to have its own “window” within the fund, which allows donors to earmark funds specifically for this workstream.

2.4.1 Support for Country-Level Action

Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 positioned conflict-related sexual violence as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace and security, human rights, humanitarian and development actors. The multiple operational and practical challenges that field actors face in translating these mandates into effective interventions to prevent and address sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict are often compounded by weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient human and financial resources. With these challenges in mind, the UN Action network committed to provide strategic and technical support to the UN system (Peacekeeping Operations, Special Political Missions and UN Country Teams) in eight conflict-affected settings: the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, Sudan (Darfur), South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d’Ivoire, Colombia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). During 2013, UN Action supported missions of the SRSG-SVC to three (3) of these countries: CAR, Colombia and DRC¹.

During this reporting period, the UN Action MPTF also supported the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), the only globally-recognized system for safe and ethical collection, storage, sharing and reporting of GBV data in humanitarian settings. During the reporting period (January to December 2013), the GBVIMS team, comprised of UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), sustained its global structure composed of two (2) consultants (the “Surge Team”) and an Inter-Agency Coordinator (IAC) for the GBVIMS. With the new funds, UNHCR was able to support funding for their full-time consultant who focuses on support to GBVIMS rollouts in refugee contexts.

The GBVIMS team continued to implement the system tools² in humanitarian contexts and conflict-affected countries. In 2013, seven (7) in-country technical support missions took place and twenty (20) countries/regions benefited from remote technical support³. The Surge Team delivered on and off-site support by acting as focal points for troubleshooting implementation issues. The GBVIMS Steering Committee members provided backstopping on a regular basis to requests that were made by GBVIMS users and/or service providers operating in conflict-affected contexts, including the dissemination of best practices to enable the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data.

¹ UN Action conducted an inter-agency Mission to the DRC in July of 2013 to assess the implementation of the National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence, particularly in the context of the institutional re-structuring of MONUSCO.

² The GBVIMS tools are: (1) the Classification tool, (2) the GBV Incident Intake form and Consent form, (3) the Incident Recorder, and (4) the Information Sharing Protocol template – ISP.

³ These countries are: Nepal, Tajikistan, Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Conakry, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen and Colombia. Technical guidance was also provided to UNRWA Regional Gender Advisor supporting UNRWA’s five fields of operations.

The GBVIMS Steering Committee has continued the development of guidance notes that will support GBVIMS data gathering organizations on various key issues including on the intersections between the GBVIMS and the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA). Additionally, UNFPA hired an external company (International Solutions Group) to conduct the five-year evaluation of the GBVIMS. This external evaluation is one of the core activities funded through the UN Action grant and will be managed and coordinated by UNFPA in 2014. The purpose of this external evaluation was to determine to what extent, and under which circumstances, the GBVIMS has contributed to GBV coordination, programming, fundraising and advocacy over its five year implementation through the effective and safe collection, storage, analysis and sharing of GBV data. These activities were coordinated by the GBVIMS IAC who is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the project outputs as well as the overall coordination of the GBVIMS Steering Committee activities and GBVIMS rollout sites (UNA022).

Technical support was provided at the country level for the continued roll-out of the *Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements*, developed with the support of UN Action and launched in 2012. During 2013, the number of ceasefire agreements, which included provisions on CRSV subsequently more than doubled, in comparison to the only three agreements signed with such provisions prior to 2013. As part of efforts to provide mediation-related support during the crisis in the Central African Republic, DPA was able to ensure that the signed ceasefire agreement and *Declaration of Principles* signed on 11 January 2013, contained provisions that included the most comprehensive treatment of CRSV to date. Other agreements signed during 2013 with CRSV provisions include: *the Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM)* signed on 6 April 2013 on the basis of the *Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)*; *the Preliminary Agreement to the Presidential Election and the Inclusive Peace Talks in Mali*, signed on 18 June 2013; and the *Declaration of Commitments by the Movement March 23 (M23)* signed on 12 December 2013. (UNA025).

UNICEF utilized UN Action MPTF funds to cement a more comprehensive coordination within the multi-sectorial assistance (MSA) pillar under the National Strategy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the DRC. Because the MSA pillar covers a particularly large number of obligations and services within the Strategy, the capacity to provide effective coordination both in the East and on a national level was seen as crucial to the overall strategy's success. The project's central achievement has been its contribution to the coordination of improved services for survivors of GBV in DRC. It has worked on both a national and sub-national level, in full cooperation with the Congolese Government and key national and international stakeholders. Despite the challenges of a changing government, renewed conflict in the East, and decreased funding sources for GBV services during the period covered by the project, UNICEF was able to support the government in harmonizing care provided to survivors and work with key actors to improve monitoring and reporting of cases and response efforts.

The UN Action funds, which allowed for additional dedicated staff, have enabled UNICEF to ensure that the MSA pillar can coordinate services provided by multiple actors across vast geographical areas. At the same time, the additional funds have allowed UNICEF to continue working with the government to improve the standards of services offered on a national level through the development of the national protocols for GBV care. These protocols are essential in ensuring that all actors providing care to survivors meet a minimum quality standard. They are also a first and vital step for the government in taking operational ownership of the delicate and extremely complex issue of GBV in DRC.

Finally, a central achievement of the project has been to ensure that the MSA pillar is resilient in the face of challenges, of which there were many in 2012. During the entire period of the crisis in the East, including the fall of Goma in November 2012, the MSA pillar not only continued to be fully operational, but it coordinated the evaluation, early recovery and resumption of services in North and South Kivu. In conclusion, the support provided by this project has been crucial in enabling UNICEF to provide valuable coordination and technical assistance in the effort to improve services for GBV survivors in DRC (UNA026).

In Côte d'Ivoire, UNFPA utilized UN Action MPTF funding to recruit a GBV Technical Specialist at the end of 2012. The goal of this project is to strengthen the UN system's response to GBV in the context of ongoing insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire by bridging the gaps between humanitarian, development, and political actors. In 2013, the UN Action-funded GBV Technical Specialist provided support to the Resident Representative in advocating with the Ivorian government to accelerate the process for the adoption of the National Strategy to Combat GBV (NSCGBV). The GBV Technical Specialist coordinated the actions of relevant UN and non-UN entities to more comprehensively address sexual violence in the context of ongoing insecurity. In 2013, the following achievements have been observed: (i) increase in access to quality medical care for rape survivors within 72 hours of an incident (baseline of 2012 was 46%; in September 2013, this number increased to 61%); (ii) the reinforcement of the integration of psychosocial response into the medical response (more than 90% of rape survivors receive this integrated medical and psychosocial assistance); (iii) increase in access to justice: 55% of sexual violence survivors asked for a referral to legal assistance in 2013, versus 34% in 2012 and 5% in 2011. 5% obtained reparation in 2012 and 10% in 2013 (UNA029).

UNFPA also utilized UN Action MPTF funds to enhance service provision for survivors of sexual violence in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). A conference entitled *Ensuring Justice, Reparations and Rehabilitation for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* was held on 5-6 September 2012 in Sarajevo with over 100 participants coming from BiH, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia. The evaluation of the conference showed that it was highly successful and several recommendations that emerged at the conference provided a good basis for UNFPA and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees' (MHRRs) further work. In December 2012 UNFPA and MHRR representatives co-organized a meeting with the Chair of the informal group *Friends of Bosnia and Herzegovina* at the European Parliament in Brussels to present the issues and problems faced by the survivors of conflict related sexual violence. The draft programme was also presented with the aim of mobilizing political support for its adoption and implementation, and to advocate at the EU level for the need to address this issue and ensuring that the human rights of the survivors are upheld in line with international obligations of BiH.

Through this project UNFPA supported its implementing partner MHRR in the drafting process of a comprehensive Programme for Victims of Wartime Rape, Sexual Abuse and Torture, and Their Families (henceforth 'the Programme') in order to create a policy framework for the BiH state, its entities and the cantons for adequate treatment of victims of SV in BiH. This central activity of the project was coupled with strong advocacy activities in order to raise the issue of sexual violence to the attention of both policy makers and the general public. The activities implemented through this project were groundbreaking, as at the time of the commencement of the project sexual violence in conflict was considered a difficult subject to deal with amongst the international community. The Programme is the first document of its kind that comprehensively looks at the problems faced by the many survivors of sexual violence during the war from 1992 to 1995, and proposes a set of holistic approaches towards the alleviation of them (UNA014).

In October 2012, OHCHR and the Office of the SRSG-SVC utilized MPTF funds to deploy a Protection Advisor to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Angola to support the Government of Angola with the implementation of the commitments in the March 2011 Joint Communiqué on CRSV signed by the United Nations and the Government of Angola. The Protection Advisor was mandated to address concerns about ongoing sexual violence occurring in the context of expulsions of illegal migrants by Angolan authorities.

During the reporting period, the Protection Advisor engaged with other members of the UNCT, national and provincial authorities, international and national organizations, religious representatives and civil society. The Protection Advisor also conducted visits to border areas in order to observe expulsions and dynamics of movement of civilian populations across the border and visit detention facilities and refugee settlements. During these visits, the Protection Advisor participated in capacity building activities targeting various stakeholders such as law enforcement officials, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and victims of sexual violence. Also in that context, the Protection Advisor observed two organized expulsions and a voluntary return of irregular migrants from Angola to the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Protection Advisor initiated training programmes in cooperation with UNHCR and the Criminal Investigation Department of the Angolan National Police (DNIC). Training activities with the Ministry of Interior and other state agencies were successfully carried out (UNA 024). The deployment of the Protection Advisor led to a greater access by the United Nations to the border areas. Various joint missions to border areas by the Government and UN partners resulted in enhanced dialogue on issues of concern. The most significant outcome of the deployment of the Advisor was the acknowledgement of the problem of sexual violence in the context of the expulsions, and the revision of the operational procedures of the security agencies to take into account the observance of international human rights standards in the conduct of expulsion operations.

Women Protection Advisors in peacekeeping missions are called for by the Security Council in resolutions 1888 and 1960. In line with paragraph 12 of resolution 1888 and paragraph 10 of resolution 1960, the Terms of Reference for WPAs were jointly prepared by DPA, DPKO, OHCHR and the OSRSG-SVC, in consultation with members of UN Action. In response to this, in 2013 DPKO and OHCHR received funds to deploy two WPAs to MONUSCO in the DRC and UNOCI in Côte d'Ivoire. The roles of the respective WPAs are to strengthen the response of human rights, gender and other relevant components to conflict-related sexual violence, in line with relevant Security Council's resolutions. The role of the WPAs, must also be seen in conjunction with the new functions that Security Council resolution 1960 requires of peacekeeping missions, in particular the establishment of MARA (UNA027/UNA031).

2.4.2 Support to Country Efforts through the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE)

The TOE, created by Security Council Resolution 1888, has continued to assist governments in conflict and post-conflict situations by strengthening their capacity to address impunity for sexual violence. Under its current three-year joint programme, the TOE works with existing UN mechanisms, including the UN Action network, and draws from existing DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP human resources under the leadership of a Team Leader based with the Office of the SRSG-SVC.

The TOE's main areas of work are criminal investigations and prosecutions; collection, analysis and use of forensic evidence; military justice; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; witness, victim and justice official protection; and security sector oversight systems/bodies. The Team's vision is to enable

military and civilian justice systems to respond promptly and effectively to conflict-related sexual violence through sound legislation, comprehensive prevention and response mechanisms, and strengthened capacity. Fundamental to the TOE's support is the issue of sustainability, national ownership and leadership.

Through the development of a resource mobilization strategy, the TOE has since its inception mobilized \$5,649,809 from various donors. In cooperation with UN Action, the TOE has established an earmarked fund within the UN Action MPTF through which donor contributions feed directly to the TOE's work.

In 2013, following formal requests from the respective national governments, the TOE engaged in CAR, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea, Somalia and South Sudan. In undertaking its work, the TOE has worked in close cooperation with UN colleagues on the ground to ensure that its dedicated assistance builds on and complements existing initiatives responding to sexual violence. In summary, the support achieved the following:

CAR: Building on commitments made by the Government in the two Joint Communiqués signed with the UN in December 2012, the TOE conducted a follow-up technical assessment in CAR from 24 February to 2 March 2013 in cooperation with a multi-disciplinary team that included a communications officer from the Office of the SRSO-SVC, a Rapid Response Team member for West and Central Africa of the GBV Area of Responsibility (GBV-AOR), a technical specialist on gender-based violence in emergencies from UNFPA's Regional Office for West and Central Africa, and a programme coordinator from the UN Women Regional Office for Central Africa. The TOE assessment analysed the capacity of national authorities to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence in specific areas, including justice sector reform, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, and proposed concrete actions to be taken by the Government and other partners on the ground. Following a request from the Government to support the gendarmerie in establishing a specialised unit on sexual violence, the Team has developed a concept for the creation of a rapid response unit. This unit will be tasked with rapidly responding to alleged sexual violence cases by collecting and preserving evidence, interviewing victims, and documenting cases.

Colombia: Building on consultations between the Government and the former SRSO-SVC, the TOE conducted an assessment mission from 4 to 7 February 2013 to discuss concrete modalities of support with a particular focus on possible technical assistance to the Attorney General's Office, specifically in the areas of witness and victim protection and support to criminal investigations and prosecutions. At the request of national authorities, the TOE also provided input to the guidelines elaborated by the Ministry of Defence on how police and military officers should address conflict-related sexual violence in line with international human rights and humanitarian law.

Côte d'Ivoire: The TOE supported an experience-sharing mission to Sierra Leone from 15 to 25 June 2013 to provide the Ivorian authorities the opportunity to learn from the experiences of Sierra Leone. The Ivorian delegation included representatives from relevant ministries, police, judiciary, military and civil society. This exercise focused on drawing lessons from key initiatives in the legal and institutional frameworks in Sierra Leone to address conflict-related sexual violence. These include: (i) the drafting of a Sexual Offense Act; (ii) the establishment of Saturday Courts that hear cases of crimes against women and children; (iii) the creation of Family Support Units within the police; (iv) the development of a witness protection scheme by the Special Court for Sierra Leone; (v) the development of a national gender strategy; and (vi) the implementation of a reparations programme. Following the mission, the

TOE supported the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in organizing a workshop to adapt lessons learned to the Ivorian context. Relevant recommendations from this exercise have informed the National Strategy to Combat GBV currently under consideration by the Government and a number of other government initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire.

DRC: In March 2013 the TOE travelled to DRC to build on the commitments and good cooperation established with the Government of DRC and various stakeholders to assess current Government capacity to address impunity for sexual violence crimes; consider ongoing efforts and initiatives; and undertake consultations to determine the form of future assistance to be provided by the TOE to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence. The TOE further assisted the Government to assess its needs and capacity to implement the commitments made under the March 2013 Joint Communiqué, including by the organisation of a technical workshop in July 2013 to develop an implementation plan for the Joint Communiqué. The TOE has continued to support national authorities through capacity strengthening in investigation and prosecution of sexual violence crimes committed by the military of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), other security forces, and armed groups in North and South Kivu. Throughout 2013 the Team deployed an investigations expert to provide support to the FARDC military justice authorities through the Prosecutions Support Cells. The TOE continues to closely monitor the discussions around the draft law establishing a Specialized Court with jurisdiction over genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in DRC since 1990, and initiated discussions with the Government on possible assistance on establishing mechanisms for the protection of victims, witnesses and justice actors working on sexual violence.

Guinea: Following negotiations with the Government, in December 2012 the TOE deployed an expert to support the Panel of Judges, established by the national authorities to lead on the investigations into the 28 September 2009 events. Throughout 2013 the expert has focused on providing technical and methodological support to the Panel with respect to investigation approaches and techniques. The expert has also provided technical assistance in the areas of victim and witness protection, judicial cooperation, and in the development of a communication strategy to keep the judicial authorities, the public, victims associations, civil society and the country's partners informed of the work of the Panel. With the guidance of the expert, the Panel indicted nine officials allegedly responsible for the events of September 2009, including Colonel Pivi, currently in charge of the presidential security, General Baldé, Chief of Staff of the Gendarmerie, and a gendarme specifically on charges of rape in relation to the incidents. In addition, the Panel issued summons against other key actors in Guinea allegedly involved in the September 2009 events, and initiated proceedings regarding suspects who currently reside outside the country. In coordination with relevant partners, including UN Action members, particularly OHCHR and UNDP, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, and other NGOs, the Team has ensured that current efforts by the Panel constitute a foundation for national efforts towards accountability in Guinea.

Somalia: The TOE conducted an assessment mission to Somalia from 2 to 6 April 2013. On 7 May 2013 at the Somalia Summit in London, the Federal Government of Somalia and the UN signed a Joint Communiqué on addressing sexual violence which requested the support of the TOE. The TOE conducted a technical mission to Mogadishu with colleagues from the UK's Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI), GBV-AOR, and UN Women from 4 to 11 December 2013, and assisted the Government in defining an implementation plan for the Joint Communiqué.

South Sudan: In 2013 the TOE obtained endorsement from the UN system of a report from an assessment conducted in June 2012. This assessment is aimed at assisting South Sudan in identifying and clarifying legislative reform priorities relating to sexual violence. The TOE also engaged with the Government through the Minister of Gender who committed to obtaining endorsement of the assessment report. Additionally, the TOE agreed to support the Government of South Sudan in an experience-sharing exercise and to support a planning meeting to operationalize the recommendations of the TOE assessment report and incorporate the lessons learned from the experience-sharing mission.

2.4.3 Advocacy for Action: galvanizing political will

Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate sexual violence to a place on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that conflict-related sexual violence is not just a gender or developmental issue, but a violation of human rights as well as a war tactic and illicit means of attaining military, political and economic ends. UN Action built its political and strategic advocacy on the foundation of international human rights law as well as on international humanitarian law and international criminal law, which recognize that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, and an act of torture or genocide. This new paradigm affirms that sexual violence is not cultural or collateral, but criminal. It is not an inevitable by-product of war, but a tactic that can be commanded, condoned or condemned. The effect of this new understanding has been two-fold: it confirms that prevention is possible, and it expands the circle of stakeholders to embrace non-traditional constituencies such as peacemakers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders (UNA004).

Advocacy efforts have taken this message to the general public under the campaign banner: “Get Cross! Stop Rape Now”. The aim has been to build a vocal, visible constituency for an issue that has been called “history’s greatest silence” and “the world’s least condemned war crime”. “Get Cross” refers to the need to galvanize global outrage. It also explains the significance of the campaign’s distinctive crossed-arm tag gesture and is shorthand for the “five key asks” of the campaign:

2.4.4 What is *your* country doing to enhance security for women affected by war?

- C** ontributing troops or police – including women – to peacekeeping missions?
- R** esource-mobilization to fund services for survivors?
- O** versight and training of the security sector in rape prevention and response?
- S** upporting legal measures to end impunity?
- S** ponsoring women’s full participation in peace talks?

UN Action’s website www.stoprapenow.org is a repository of advocacy resources, news stories, and field updates on conflict-related sexual violence for use by practitioners and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization, featuring a ‘global photo map’ of people from all walks of life displaying the crossed-arm gesture in a show of solidarity with survivors. High-profile personalities have been engaged in the campaign, including UN Messenger of Peace Charlize Theron, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman, Congolese surgeon Dr. Denis Mukwege, former peacekeeper Major General Patrick Cammaert, Liberian peace activist and Nobel laureate, Leymah Gbowee, as well as actresses

Heather Graham and Robin Wright and a number of UN Executive Heads. 2013 saw increased traffic to the website, as well as to the Stop Rape Now campaign's YouTube channel, Facebook page (over 15,000 fans) and Twitter (over 20,000 followers). In early 2014, UN Action launched a Stop Rape Now News App to provide practitioners and other interested parties with real-time reporting on conflict-related sexual violence.

In 2013, UN Action continued to disseminate its key advocacy resources, including a tool kit on Resolution 1820 and successor resolutions, consisting of a PowerPoint presentation explaining how Security Council Resolution 1820 builds on its predecessor, Resolution 1325; a poster outlining the obligations of Member States, the UN system and NGOs; lapel pins that promote the message "Stop Rape in War"; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a "cheat-sheet" summary of 1820. In addition, UN Action has organized seminars for the academic community and posted advocacy articles and OpEds to guide understanding of when sexual violence constitutes a threat to international peace and security, to publicize the use of rape as a tool of political repression, and to explain why it has been war's "ultimate secret weapon". The UN Action Secretariat has helped to frame strategic advocacy messages for speeches of the SRSG-SVC, OpEds, media interviews and official statements, helping the UN to speak with one voice on conflict-related sexual violence, including by continuing to translate and disseminate key advocacy documents and reference tools for use at both headquarters and country-level.

UN Action's global "Stop Rape Now" campaign frames the UN system's efforts to deliver on Outcome 5 of the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign. In 2013, UN Action actively contributed to the UNiTE campaign "orange days" to end violence against women, particularly those focused on conflict-related sexual violence.

The UN Action Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the International Criminal Court (ICC), the G8, and supported a number of high-profile events featuring the SRSG-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Other highlights include the participation of the Secretariat in a student mobilization event and panel on sexual violence as a form of genocide, held in Washington, DC, and an event on transformative approaches to mainstreaming gender in peace and security institutions.

The UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) brought even more international attention to the issue of CRSV over the course of 2013, and UN Action has worked closely with the UK Government to identify opportunities for synergies, to avoid duplication of initiatives, and maximize the impact of the respective advocacy approaches and strategies. The UN Action Secretariat presented on the UN's collective approach to conflict-related sexual violence at the G8 meeting in Washington, DC, and has been working closely with the planning team for the Global Summit on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict to be held in London in June 2014. The UN Action network is planning a number of policy and "fringe" events during the Summit and will run an advocacy booth to disseminate UN Action knowledge products and other advocacy resources to a wide and diverse audience.

2.4.5 Knowledge Generation: Creating a Knowledge Hub on sexual violence in conflict

UN Action continues to strengthen its knowledge base on conflict-related sexual violence to improve information on the patterns, trends and spikes in sexual violence in conflict, and to collate information on promising responses by the UN and partners, particularly around early warning and prevention of

sexual violence. For example, in the wake of an incident of mass rape in the DRC in 2010, the UN Security Council reiterated its call for timely information that could mitigate or prevent similar atrocities. The Secretary-General tasked UN Action to develop a matrix of early-warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence. In response, UN Women conducted a desk review of gender-sensitive early warning indicators and an analysis of salient features of past conflicts characterized by widespread or systematic sexual violence. Based on this, a working group comprised of the UN Action Secretariat, UN Women, DPKO, and the OSRSG-SVC distilled a matrix of indicators, which were used in consultation with DPA, OCHA, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, the Protection Cluster and a range of NGOs. The result, finalized in early 2012, is an illustrative, system-wide reference tool that can be adapted and integrated into existing and emerging early-warning and prevention systems at the local, national, and regional levels. It is meant to inform the tools used for planning, reporting, information-collection and analysis within DPKO-led Peacekeeping Missions, DPA-led Special Political Missions, UN Country Teams, or at Headquarters-level.

One of the principal constraints inhibiting a comprehensive response to conflict-related sexual violence is limited expertise and guidance within key UN system entities. In late 2011, the UN Action network agreed to finance key positions in both the DPKO and DPA for a time-limited period to enhance the capacity of each entity to produce guidance for their staff on conflict-related sexual violence. UN Action funded the position of Policy Officer on Sexual Violence in DPKO for one year, and was later extended. This Officer has developed Operational Guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to implement Security Council Resolutions 1820/1888/1960, as well as helping to strengthen coordination between DPKO and other UN system entities within the framework of the UN Action network. In addition, the Officer has coordinated DPKO's contribution to the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolutions 1820/1888/1960, including the development of a TOR for WPAs (UNA017).

Following the launch of the *DPA Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements* in 2012, DPA developed a training module on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements. The module was piloted and tested in 2012 and integrated into the *DPA Gender, Women, Peace and Security* training for staff as well as the *UN High-level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes* for envoys, senior mediators and mediation experts. The module was also presented to relevant audiences and partners during the reporting period.

MPTF funds are currently being used to produce a guidance document on "Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict," to be followed by a forensic evidence collection/analysis tool for field testing in conflict-affected settings. A guidance document on "Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict," has been developed, following an expert group meeting which took place from 10-12 April 2013. The meeting provided an opportunity to review national case studies, and analyse the challenges and needs that conflict and post-conflict states are facing. The document is made up of an introductory piece and 15 one-pagers outlining basic steps for the medico-legal response. The tool assumes very limited resources and capacity, and aims to build the system in a step-by-step way. A separate policy guidance note provides some more details and background information. A protocol for field testing the tool in some conflict-affected settings is under development and will be shared with UN Action and other Steering Committee members (UNA028).

In December 2010, OHCHR and UN Women were tasked by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee to develop a Guidance Note on reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence. An extensive study was jointly commissioned by OHCHR and UN Women, which looked at reparations in relation to conflict-related sexual violence as well as gender considerations in the implementation of reparations programmes. The study and Guidance Note are both currently being finalized. OHCHR and UN Women recently received funds from the MPTF to for the translation of the Guidance Note into the official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish) and its launch at a high level conference that will bring together key stakeholders on reparations across the globe. Participants will include representatives from UN agencies, Member States, civil society organizations, development partners, victims' representatives, and transitional justice practitioners. The conference will present the Guidance Note and facilitate discussions on challenges and opportunities for its implementation. This will assist UN agencies and development partners to better target support to Member States to deliver on this most victim-focused, yet under-funded justice tool (UNA033).

UN Action funded a WHO-UNICEF-UNFPA interagency technical meeting in November 2011, which led to the generation of three key documents outlining the basic principles and dos and don'ts of psychosocial and mental health programming for survivors of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings. These documents have been widely disseminated in the field to provide support and guidance for mental health and psychosocial programming, policy, and research related to conflict-related sexual violence. The meeting report includes a recommendation for the development of manuals on evidence-based and safe psychological treatment for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. The meeting identified the lack of specialized professionals as a key issue in these settings. WHO-UNICEF-UNFPA-UNHCR recently received funds that will be used to develop a manual grounded in evidence-based and safe approaches with the goal of providing specific guidance for paraprofessionals (ranging from high school graduates with 2 years of further education to bachelor-level psychologists) to address common mental health problems related to sexual violence in adults. The development of the manual is thus based on the findings from the 2011 UN Action-funded technical meeting on mental health and psychosocial services for sexual violence survivors led by WHO in close collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF. This meeting involved practitioners from the field and academic experts as well as other representatives of key UN agencies and NGOs working in the area of sexual violence (UNA034).

2.4.6 Moving Forward: Priorities and Challenges for 2014

During 2014, UN Action will intensify its strategic support to UN Missions and Country Teams in countries selected by the Steering Committee and SRSG-SVC as Chair, namely the DRC, Sudan, South Sudan, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR, Colombia, and BiH. UN Action will respond to requests for support from country-based SRSGs and RC/HCs on a case-by-case basis according to the specific strategic and technical needs of each UNCT/UN Mission. The criteria for inclusion on the list of UN Action focus countries were captured in the 5-Year Review (p.56), namely: that the country is on the Security Council agenda; there are credible reports of SVC; there is an UN-mandated mission in place; a request was received from the RC/DSRSG; and/or support responds to a current crisis situation. The list of countries should also reflect a geographical balance.

The principal aims of UN Action are: (i) to support the development and implementation of Comprehensive Strategies to combat sexual violence, as mandated by Security Council Resolution 1888 and a number of country-specific resolutions; (ii) to encourage joint programming by the UN system, in keeping with "one UN" principles, bridging peace and security, humanitarian affairs, human rights and development actors; (iii) to accelerate implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting

arrangements (MARA) and other operative demands of Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 including through a “global support team” consisting of a sub-set of UN Action partners; (iv) to support capacity-building efforts, including by enabling the UN to deploy skilled field-based professionals and WPAs to drive the UN’s response; and (v) to roll out relevant advocacy tools and knowledge products that have been developed since UN Action’s inception through advocacy support and dissemination. Efforts will be guided by best practice and international human rights, humanitarian, criminal and refugee law, and implemented in close collaboration with Government and NGO partners. In an effort to ensure that the UN System in the field is aware of the types of support that the UN Action network can provide to meet the above-mentioned aims, the UN Action Secretariat will produce a “Country Level Menu of Options” which will be disseminated to the UN System in UN Action’s eight priority countries.

UN Action will also engage with relevant inter-governmental mechanisms and regional bodies to ensure that responses to sexual violence are prioritised. The network will support GBV coordination efforts, the development of mission-wide POC strategies which embrace sexual violence, and the acceleration of companion processes including the development, implementation and roll-out of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the GBVIMS.

The UN Action network will continue to raise awareness and foster public outrage against the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and an impediment to the restoration of peace and security. Led by the SRSG-SVC, it will galvanise political support for a more effective and timely response, and mobilise resources to end sexual violence during and immediately after the cessation of conflict. Emphasis will be placed on supporting partners in countries where conflict-related sexual violence has been identified as a significant concern, with a view to triggering action and commitments by Government authorities and non-State actors. Advocacy strategies will include harnessing key media moments, public events, development of publications and knowledge products, and lobbying to raise awareness and generate political will.

The UN Action network will develop and roll out specific tools and data-collection instruments to deepen information on patterns, trends and perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as gaps in the UN system’s response – particularly in the area of protection and prevention. Efforts will be made to identify, catalogue and promote good practices in order to continue to amplify, up-scale and cohere the UN system-wide response.

3. Financial Progress

2013 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2013. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2013, 10 contributors have deposited US\$ 19,181,932 in contributions and US\$ 165,008 has been earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 19,346,940 (see respectively, Table 2 and 4).

Of this amount, US\$ 15,007,339 has been transferred to 12 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 10,206,882 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 191,819. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence as of 31 December 2013.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	1,336,994	4,864,472	19,181,932
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	24,785	8,932	154,542
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	717	7,189	10,465
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	1,362,495	4,880,593	19,346,940
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	5,975,201	3,531,279	15,007,339
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(441,910)	(58,312)	(500,222)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	5,533,291	3,472,967	14,507,117
Administrative Agent Fees	13,370	48,645	191,819
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	178	205	683
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	5,546,839	3,521,816	14,699,619
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(4,184,344)	1,358,777	4,647,320
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	7,472,888	3,288,544	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	3,288,544	4,647,320	4,647,320
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	5,533,291	3,472,967	14,507,117
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	2,874,726	3,188,609	10,206,882
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			4,300,235

* Due to rounding of numbers, totals may not add up. This applies to all numbers in this report.

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2013. In 2013, deposits to the Fund increased by US\$ 4.8 million, bringing total deposits to US\$ 19.1 million.

The Government of Sweden continued to contribute to the Fund, and four new donors, the Government of Belgium, Estonia, Turkey and United Kingdom, provided earmarked funding to the Team of Experts (TOE).

Of the total amount deposited to the Fund, US \$3.2 million were earmarked to the Team of Experts.

Table 3 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors as of 31 December 2013 earmarked to the Team of Experts.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
BELGIUM	-	330,970	330,970
ESTONIA	-	68,370	68,370
FINLAND	3,063,020	-	3,063,020
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
LUXEMBOURG	65,185	-	65,185
NORWAY	3,613,424	-	3,613,424
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	7,382,211	3,233,107	10,615,318
SWITZERLAND	64,600	-	64,600
TURKEY	-	50,000	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM	-	1,182,025	1,182,025
Grand Total	14,317,460	4,864,472	19,181,932

Table 3. Total Deposits, as of 31 December 2013 earmarked for the Team of Experts (in US Dollars)*

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
BELGIUM	-	330,970	330,970
ESTONIA	-	68,370	68,370
FINLAND	258,520	-	258,520
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
LUXEMBOURG	65,185	-	65,185
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	1,677,696	1,616,553	3,294,249
SWITZERLAND	64,600	-	64,600
TURKEY	-	50,000	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM	-	1,182,025	1,182,025
Grand Total	2,195,021	3,247,918	5,442,939

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest

to the AA. As of 31 December 2013, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 154,542 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 10,465, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 165,008. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 4. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	145,610	8,932	154,542
Total: Fund Earned Interest	145,610	8,932	154,542
Participating Organization			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPA		2,070	2,070
UNDPKO		5,119	5,119
UNWOMEN	2,560		2,560
Total: Agency earned interest	3,276	7,189	10,465
Grand Total	148,887	16,121	165,008

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the RMC and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. During 2013, the AA has transferred US\$ 3,531,279 to 12 Participating Organizations for 6 projects. The largest projects approved were for funding UNA022 – Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of Gender Based Violence Information Management System (US\$0.9 million), for UNA031 – Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI, UNA032- Funding for the UN Action Secretariat’s Three Staff Posts (US\$0.6 million) and UNA023 – Team of Experts (US\$1.1 million).

The other two approved projects were for funding the UNA024- Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola (US\$0.1million) and UNA004 UN Action Secretariat (US\$0.09 million). Table 5 provides details.

Table 5. List of Projects that Received Funding in 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2012	Current Year as of 31 Dec 2013	Total
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN/UNDPKO/ UNDP	2,587,459	98,520	2,685,979
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNFPA/UNHCR/ UNICEF	642,000	908,387	1,550,387
UNA023 Team of Experts	OHCHR/UNDP/ UNDPKO	2,065,823	1,125,580	3,191,403
UNA024 Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola	UNDPKO	270,015	102,360	372,375
UNA031 Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI	UNDPKO	-	619,871	619,871
UNA032 Funding for the UN Action Secretariat's Three Staff Posts	OSRSG SVC	-	676,561	676,561
Grand Total		5,565,297	3,531,279	9,096,576

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2013 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 14,507,117 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 10,206,882. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 70 percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: OCHA, UNAIDS and OHCHR.

Table 6. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	800,369	800,369	506,759	211,543	718,302	89.75
OSRSG SVC	676,561	676,561		115,054	115,054	17.01
UNAIDS	69,550	69,550	69,550		69,550	100.00
UNDP	1,984,718	1,542,808	336,553	747,284	1,083,836	70.25
UNDPA	497,871	497,744	172,174	27,040	199,214	40.02
UNDPKO	4,853,437	4,803,787	2,435,758	910,449	3,346,207	69.66
UNFPA	1,141,565	1,141,565	305,863	372,951	678,813	59.46
UNHCR	343,134	343,134	58,514	151,940	210,454	61.33
UNICEF	1,174,271	1,165,736	568,658	367,419	936,077	80.30
UNWOMEN	2,711,242	2,711,242	1,997,929	171,184	2,169,112	80.00
WHO	326,350	326,350	138,245	113,746	251,991	77.21
Grand Total	15,007,339	14,507,117	7,018,273	3,188,609	10,206,882	70.36

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 7 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 7. Expenditure by Project, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Project End Date	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
United Nations							
UNA001 Support to UN Action website	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	3 Mar 2010	68,881	68,881	68,730	99.78
UNA002 Development of standard operating procedures to address GBV	UNHCR	Financially Closed	22 Mar 2011	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
UNA003 Peace Negotiations and SRC 1820	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	31 Dec 2009	99,992	99,992	99,942	99.95
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNDP	On-Going	6 May 2014	98,520	98,520		-
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNDPKO			45,090	45,090		-
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN			2,542,369	2,542,369	2,000,440	78.68
UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	OCHA	Operationally Closed	13 Feb 2011	149,550	149,550	149,550	100.00
UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence	UNICEF	Financially Closed	31 Aug 2010	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00
UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	31 Aug 2011	79,324	70,789	70,789	100.00
UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad	OCHA	Operationally Closed	26 Jul 2010	63,198	63,198	63,198	100.00
UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SRC 1888 Office of SRSB	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	31 Dec 2010	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	OHCHR			183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDP			236,845	236,845		-
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDPKO			579,138	579,138	562,471	97.12
UNA013 Special Adviser Cote D'Ivoire	OCHA		30 Sep 2010	72,926	72,926	72,926	100.00
UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	30 Jun 2013	245,469	245,469	214,820	87.51
UNA015 Technical meeting on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors	WHO		13 Dec 2010	128,400	128,400	128,400	100.00
UNA016 Strengthening capacity to address conflict-related sexual violence issues in mediation and peace-making	UNDP	Operationally Closed	30 Apr 2013	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00

UNA017 Implementation of UN SCRs 1820,1888 and 1960	UNDPKO		30 Jun 2014	361,874	361,874	309,823	85.62
UNA018 Eastern DRC sexual violence landscape	UNDP		9 Jun 2013	203,747	203,747	189,918	93.21
UNA019 Scientific research planning meeting on aligning HIV and sexual violence prevention and response	UNAIDS	Operationally Closed	4 Mar 2011	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
UNA020 Accelerated implementation of 1960 Guidance – Consultant	OCHA		7 Oct 2011	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence in conflict for Libya	UNDPKO		2 Nov 2011	50,144	50,144	38,540	76.86
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNFPA			615,250	615,250	239,815	38.98
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNHCR		30 Sep 2014	284,620	284,620	151,940	53.38
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNICEF			650,517	650,517	435,129	66.89
UNA023 Team of Experts	OHCHR			617,024	617,024	534,957	86.70
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDP		31 Dec 2014	1,445,606	1,003,696	893,918	89.06
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDPKO			1,570,683	1,570,683	1,132,505	72.10
UNA024 Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola	UNDPKO		31 Dec 2013	372,375	372,375	352,518	94.67
UNA025 Strengthening capacity to monitor, analyse, report and address sexual violence in conflict in Central African Republic	UNDP		1 Dec 2013	298,530	298,530		-
UNA026 Reinforcement of the Multi-sectoral service pillar in Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	30 Apr 2013	299,600	299,600	285,328	95.24
UNA027 Strengthening capacities of MONUSCO	UNDPKO		31 Oct 2015	254,262	254,262		-
UNA028 Strengthening the medico legal response to sexual violence in conflict settings	WHO		30 Jun 2014	197,950	197,950	123,591	62.44
UNA029 Support to UN efforts to prevent and respond to GBV –Cote D'Ivoire	UNFPA		31 Mar 2014	280,846	280,846	224,179	79.82
UNA030 5-year review of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	31 Mar 2013	89,825	89,825	89,826	100.00
UNA031 Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI	UNDPKO		31 Oct 2015	619,871	619,871		-
UNA032 Funding for the UN Action Secretariat's Three Staff Posts	OSRSG SVC		30 Apr 2014	676,561	676,561	115,054	17.01
Grand Total				15,007,339	14,507,117	10,206,882	70.36

**This information was extracted and analysed by the MPTF Office. Detailed expenditures for each project are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>*

Up to December 2013, five UN Action MPTF projects have been operationally closed bringing the total of 11 projects operationally and two financially closed.

All projects that are not yet financially closed are awaiting final documentation to close.

5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditures incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditures are reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 6 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

Up to 2013, the highest percentage of expenditure was on *Staff and Personnel* (67% based on the old and new categories). The second highest expenditure was on *Contracts* (16% based on the old and new categories).

2012 CEB Expense Categories	2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training counterparts
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.35
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	28.63
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	2.89
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	4.30
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	4.19
Staff and Personnel Cost (New)	1,664,836	2,045,618	3,710,455	38.72
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	122,471	(527,023)	(404,552)	(4.22)
Equipment, Vehicle, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	3,458	47,052	50,510	0.53
Contractual Services (New)	354,584	826,506	1,181,090	12.32
Travel (New)	348,188	497,373	845,561	8.82
Transfers and Grants (New)	30,238	(2,915)	27,323	0.29
General Operating (New)	189,485	115,376	304,861	3.18
Programme Costs Total	6,581,998	3,001,987	9,583,985	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	436,275	186,622	622,897	6.50
Total	7,018,273	3,188,609	10,206,882	

Indirect Support Costs: The timing of when Indirect Support Costs are charged to a project depends on each Participating Organization's financial regulations, rules or policies. These Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt of a transfer based on the approved programmatic amount, or a later stage during implementation.

Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the agreed upon rate of 7% for on-going projects, whereas when all projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2013, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 48,645 was deducted in AA fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2013, US\$ 191,819 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 186,622 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 622,897 as of 31 December 2013.
- **Direct Costs:** The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2013, there were no direct costs to the Fund.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.