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## **Sixth 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 2014**

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

31 May 2015

## 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 in 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 Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)



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 <sup>1</sup>



BELGIUM



ESTONIA



FINLAND



IRISH AID



JAPAN



LUXEMBOURG



NORWAY



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



SWITZERLAND



TURKEY



UNITED KINGDOM

<sup>1</sup> The Governments of Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, Japan, Turkey and the United Kingdom contributed to the Team of Experts.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BINUCA	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
CAR	Central African Republic
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative to the Secretary-General
FARDC	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HR WPA	Human Rights Women's Protection Adviser
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
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
OPR	Office of the Personal Representative of the President on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PRST	Presidential Statement
PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (United Kingdom)
RC	Resident Coordinator (United Nations)

RMC	Resource Management Committee
RoLCRG	Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRN	Stop Rape Now campaign
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SRSR-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SRSR-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
TOE	Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
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
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Mali
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 Adviser

## 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.

### **US Dollar Amount**

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

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## 1. Introduction

This sixth 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.

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 2014, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Framework** for 2013-14. It provides financial information for the period 1 January – 31 December 2014.

## 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-level efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. As of 2014, 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 of the High Commissioner for 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, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office, who have directed funds to UN Action entities to support specific UN Action deliverables. In November 2014, UN Action and the Government of Switzerland co-hosted the third meeting of donors and parties engaged in the conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) agenda, which aimed to help mobilize resources, strengthen strategic partnerships and define joint, coordinated actions in priority countries. Twenty member states were represented at the UN Action Donors' Conference, which provided a forum for interactive dialogue on the challenges and opportunities presented by this issue. UN Action committed to playing an active role in forthcoming

high-level policy discussions, including: the High-Level Review of Security Council Resolution 1325, the Beijing +20 Review, the advent of a sustainable development agenda, the review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, the Strategic Review of Peacekeeping Operations, and the High-Level Review of UN Sanctions. With a view to becoming more responsive to international and donor communities, the UN Action Coordinator also committed to ensuring that UN Action will engage in more results-based reporting on its activities and will also deepen partnerships and collaboration with civil society.

The **UN Action Coordinator** noted that UN Action would launch a new ‘position paper’ on the gender politics of CRSV and how it has shaped this agenda. Furthermore, the paper would explore the dynamic relationship between women’s participation and protection ensuring that women are treated as empowered agents and not merely conflated with children as vulnerable and in need of protection. These considerations also reinforce the argument that sexual violence in conflict cannot be addressed in isolation from the broader political project of gender equality and women’s rights, and that the root causes of sexual violence and gender inequality must be addressed.

## 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, following concerted strategic advocacy, including a landmark conference of Security Council members and peacekeepers convened by UN Action in May 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 SRSG-SVC to provide coherent and strategic leadership, and called for the creation of a team of rapidly deployable experts on the Rule of Law, the deployment of Women’s Protection Advisers (WPAs) in peacekeeping and special political 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 in situations on the Security Council agenda” and reiterated the Council’s intention to adopt or renew targeted sanctions against these parties. In addition, it called upon the SRSG-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 also lent impetus and has 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 makes the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence a priority. UN Action is mentioned by the Council in all of these resolutions as a critical, system-wide coordination platform.

Indeed, 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), building on the June 2007 decision of the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee, which 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 an analytical and conceptual framing note on conflict-related sexual violence, 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 2014 (following the Open Debate on the Secretary-General’s Fifth 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 SRSG-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 & security. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (published in March 2015), cites the important role of the UN Action MPTF in incentivizing cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon Member States, donors and regional organizations to support the MPTF in order to ensure that UN Action can fulfill its critical role, particularly for the development and implementation of comprehensive national strategies to prevent and address CRSV in a coordinated and holistic manner.

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

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) **Advocacy 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, including by contributing to and shaping messaging for the Secretary-General’s annual report, which serves as a global advocacy instrument; and supporting the public engagements, statements and missions of the SRSG-SVC; and (iii) **Knowledge Building**, 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, supports preparation of the Secretary-General’s annual report, frames advocacy messages for the network and SRSG-SVC, supports and engages in joint missions, engages in training, briefings, outreach and the development of strategic partnerships, 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).

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". The five-year review also found the UN Action MPTF to be a critical tool for coordination, noting: "It is not simply a channel for projects that can improve or support UN coherence on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence at global and field levels but is in itself a vehicle for greater coordination and cooperation among UN entities" (UNA030).

## **2.4 UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)**

Since its creation in 2008, the UN Action MPTF has served as a vehicle for mobilizing funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a 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. UN Action created a dedicated "window" for the TOE within the fund, which allows donors to earmark funds specifically for work on the Rule of Law.

### **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).

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 was to strengthen the UN system's response to GBV in the context of on-going insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire by bridging the gaps between humanitarian, development, and political actors. In 2014, the UN Action-funded GBV Technical Specialist continued to provide support to the UNFPA Representative and the Resident Coordinator in advocating with the Ivorian Government to mobilise partners to implement the National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence, and paved the way for the Women's Protection Advisor who is now deployed in Côte d'Ivoire.

The official launch of the National Strategy took place on 5 September 2014, during the UN Action mission to Côte d'Ivoire. In the lead-up to the launch of the National Strategy, UN Action helped to increase the visibility of the GBVIMS in the media by facilitating a workshop aimed at creating an association of journalists against GBV. This activity also responded to a key recommendation of the *Five-Year Review of UN Action*, namely that work on *Comprehensive/National Strategies* include built-in advocacy and communication components in order to increase visibility and enhance understanding of the issue.

UN Action partnered with the UN Communications Group and UNFPA to organize a workshop in Abidjan for media representatives working at the national level during the UN Action mission. This sensitization workshop was facilitated by UN Action, the Ministry of Solidarity, Family and Children and UNFPA, in order to bring greater public attention to the issue of GBV, including sexual violence. The critical role of the local media as a "watchdog" for implementation of the National Strategy and accountability of

commitments was discussed, as well as the myths that fuel sexual violence and the discrimination and stigmatization that often haunts survivors. This capacity-building exercise aimed to improve the quality and quantity of media messages around GBV, including sexual violence as a security threat, to raise the public profile of the Strategy and to cultivate local champions willing to add their voice to the *Get Cross – Stop Rape Now* campaign. UN Action advocacy and knowledge products were distributed at the workshop and 26 journalists from national media (radio, television, print and social media) signed up to the informal Network of Journalists against GBV, which was launched on this occasion. A second workshop for media took place during the United Nations Day in October 2014. On this occasion, 30 additional journalists working with community radio joined the informal network (UNA029).

During this reporting period, UN Action continued to support 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. The GBVIMS team consists of UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and IRC. During the reporting period (January to December 2014), the GBVIMS team has continued to facilitate the implementation of the system tools in humanitarian contexts in various countries. In total, 11 countries (Ethiopia, Nepal, the Philippines, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR, Mali (x2), Niger, Jordan, Lebanon, Tanzania, and South Sudan) have benefited from in-country technical support in 2014, in addition to off-site remote support and one global-level advanced skills training/workshop. In addition, the GBVIMS team has regularly provided support to agencies that are considering using the GBVIMS or are seeking to improve their data-collection practices on GBV, as in Syria, Myanmar and Pakistan.

The external five-year evaluation of the GBVIMS, one of the core activities funded through a UN Action grant, was completed in 2014. This evaluation identified evidence, good practices and lessons learnt, and made recommendations as to what extent, how, why, when, and in what contexts the GBVIMS has reached and/or could reach its intended objectives. Specific country-level case studies were conducted in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, Colombia and the DRC. The GBVIMS Steering Committee intends to use information gathered from this evaluation to inform future GBVIMS roll-outs, including the institution of changes in approach and/or methods.

In line with commitments made under the MPTF grant, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has continued the development of guidance notes that will support GBVIMS users on various key issues and provide background and insight for non-GBVIMS users into considerations and good practice related to data collection through the GBVIMS. In 2014, guidance notes were developed and disseminated on the process for development of an Information Sharing Protocol, on government engagement with the GBVIMS, sources of GBV data, GBVIMS dos and don'ts.

Under the umbrella of UN Action, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has developed a guidance note on the intersections between the GBVIMS and the MARA, which aims to help actors better understand the GBVIMS and MARA tools, approaches and methods, and to navigate the differences between them. In 2014, remote and in-country support was provided to GBVIMS actors on the possible intersections with the MARA, in CAR, Mali, South Sudan, and Côte d'Ivoire. The Guidance Note is expected to be finalized and endorsed in 2015 (UNA022), and will be printed for wide dissemination.

The UN Action MPTF also supported the deployment of Women's Protection Advisers in 2014. Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) 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 other members of UN Action. The UN Action MPTF supports WPAs in both the

MONUSCO and UNOCI peacekeeping missions. The Human Rights WPA (HR WPA) in MONUSCO was deployed in August 2014 and has supported the revival of the MARA Working Group. Terms of reference were developed and the working group has met regularly. In addition, the HR WPA led investigations into allegations of incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, followed up on investigations with field offices in different provinces and developed a mechanism to follow up on cases before the justice system (UNA027). In UNOCI, one HR WPA was recruited in June 2014. The HR WPA has started to build the capacity of mission personnel and civil society (legal aid clinics) to prevent and respond to CRSV. The HR WPA supports regular MARA meetings, and closely monitors incidents of CRSV committed by armed forces to ensure accountability. In addition, the HR WPA is supporting the national armed forces to sensitize and build capacity of their personnel to prevent and ensure accountability for incidents of CRSV (UNA031).

In February 2014, DPKO/DFS organized the first workshop for WPAs in collaboration with DPA, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC and the UN Action Secretariat. 25 WPAs and WPA Focal Points participated from nine peacekeeping and special political missions (BINUCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMA, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNOCI and UNSOM). The workshop was held at the DFS Regional Training Conference Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, was supported by a facilitator and resource persons from the above mentioned offices as well as the Team of Experts, UNFPA and the GBVIMS, and included colleagues on site and those linked by video conference/telephone (UNA017).

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

The United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) continued its efforts to strengthen national capacities to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence in accordance with its mandate under Security Council resolution 1888 (2009). Working in coordination with DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP, and supported by a roster of experts, its work focused on assisting national institutions in the following main thematic areas, as they relate to sexual violence: criminal investigations and prosecution; collection and preservation of evidence; military justice system investigation and prosecution; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; protection of victims, witnesses and justice officials; and reparations. Its approach has also promoted south-south cooperation, enabling countries facing sexual violence challenges to learn from each other's good practices in similar contexts.

At the request of the Government of CAR, the TOE provided technical assistance for the creation of a rapid response unit composed of trained gendarmes and police officers, who will lead in the investigation of sexual violence crimes. In coordination with other stakeholders on the ground, the TOE is currently working with the Government to ensure the effectiveness of the unit. The TOE also provided inputs to the Draft Law on the creation of a Special Criminal Court to ensure that it has jurisdiction over crimes of sexual violence.

The TOE provided expert input to the ground-breaking Law 1719 on Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence in Colombia, particularly as it relates to the armed conflict, which was adopted by Presidential Decree on 18 June 2014. The TOE will deploy to Colombia in 2015 to discuss with national authorities the modalities of support for the implementation of this law.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the TOE's engagement has contributed to helping the government identify targeted initiatives to address the issue of accountability, and strengthen the impunity pillar of the National Strategy Against Gender-Based Violence that was adopted in September 2014. These initiatives have

been identified following an experience-sharing exercise facilitated by the TOE between Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. In addition, the Team's technical advice to the national expert committee on addressing sexual violence has led to the development of a robust action plan by the national army, the *Forces Républicaines de la Côte d'Ivoire*, which includes prevention, capacity strengthening and deterrence.

In the DRC, the TOE's assistance has focused on supporting the government to implement its commitments under the 2013 Joint Communiqué. The TOE has assisted the Office of the Personal Representative of the President on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment (OPR) to formulate a plan of operation and identify priorities that place the issue of accountability, especially by the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC), at the heart of its advocacy efforts. This plan includes accountability for emblematic sexual violence incidents (*e.g.*, Walikale, Bushani, Mutongo and the prosecution of senior officers accused of crimes of sexual violence). One achievement from this support to the OPR and coordination with the United Nations system in DRC has been the convictions of war crimes, including rape, of General Jerome Kakwavu in November 2014 and Lieutenant Colonel Bedi Mobuli Engangela (alias Colonel 106) in December 2014. The TOE is also providing technical advice to the DRC, through the OPR, on implementing reparations programmes for survivors. After assisting the FARDC to develop its first ever action plan on sexual violence, which was launched in August 2014, the TOE is currently helping the drafting of command orders and undertakings for field commanders prohibiting sexual violence. Technical assistance is also being provided to the Senate's Special Commission on Sexual Violence, to bolster its law-making and oversight role.

With the technical support of the TOE to the Guinean Panel of Judges, 12 military officers and gendarmes, including senior officers, have been indicted for crimes of sexual violence allegedly committed during an incident at a stadium in Conakry in 2009. A judicial expert deployed by the TOE continues to assist the panel in investigations and case-building. The expert also continues to assist with relation to safeguards for the safety and security of victims and witnesses, as well as in the planning of forthcoming access to mass graves.

In Liberia, the TOE has noted that serious challenges remain despite the existing institutional frameworks and long-term support to national institutions by various stakeholders. These challenges are exemplified by low prosecution and conviction rates for sexual violence crimes. In this regard, the TOE deployed to Liberia in July 2014 and contributed to the review of the Government/UN Joint Programme to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence. This helped define targeted recommendations to the government on how to address remaining challenges.

In coordination with the UN in Somalia, the TOE assisted the Government in drafting its national action plan on combating sexual violence. This plan now constitutes a clear road map for the prevention and response to crimes of sexual violence in Somalia. In addition, the TOE has contributed to strengthening the provisions of the draft Sexual Offenses Bill, due for discussion by the parliament, to ensure compliance with international standards.

In South Sudan, the TOE conducted consultations with the Government, United Nations and civil society organizations, to help identify key gaps in national prevention and response mechanisms to sexual violence. These consultations informed the Joint Communiqué signed between the UN and the Government in October 2014. The TOE has further pursued engagement with the Government towards the development of an implementation plan of the Joint Communiqué, to ensure concrete actions and

strategies are defined by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army and South Sudan National Police Service, respectively.

Within the current framework of cooperation between the OSRSG-SVC and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), in December 2014, the TOE conducted an expert training for police from ICGLR countries, including from CAR, DRC, South Sudan and Sudan, on the use of forensic evidence collected in sexual violence crimes. Conducted with the Kampala-based ICGLR Training Facility on Sexual Violence, the training helped to bridge serious evidence collection gaps identified by the police in these countries.

In delivering its work, the TOE continues to work in conjunction with a number of partners, including the UK’s Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI). In this respect, the TOE contributed to the development of International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict in 2014.

### **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 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 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 and/or constituent act of 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 (UNA004/032).

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](http://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. 2014 saw increased traffic to the website, as well as to the Stop Rape Now campaign's YouTube channel, Facebook page (over 26,000 fans) and Twitter (over 35,000 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 2014, 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" in English and "Non au Viol" in French; 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 Op-Eds 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, Op-Eds, 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 2014, UN Action actively contributed to the UNiTE campaign's "orange days" to end violence against women, particularly those focused on conflict-related sexual violence through collaborating with UNiTE on their campaign and social media initiatives. This participation included the launch of a joint Stop Rape Now event as part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, primarily through online social mobilization and the dissemination of key message on SVC through social media.

The UN Action Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the International Criminal Court (ICC), 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 at New York University, a Human Rights Day event focused on SGBV at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, and a training workshop with journalists in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

The UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) brought even more international attention to the issue of CRSV over the course of 2014, 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 their respective advocacy approaches and strategies. The UN Action Secretariat worked closely with the planning team for the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, which was held in London in June 2014. The UN Action network participated in a number of policy and "fringe" events during the Summit and ran an advocacy booth to disseminate UN Action knowledge products and other advocacy resources to a wide and diverse audience. The UK Summit was an important mainstreaming moment for

the SVC agenda, and was an apex advocacy moment in terms of moving the issue from the margins to the mainstream of foreign policy discourse: UN Action's work translated into increased visibility for the Stop Rape Now campaign. The dedicated UN Action booth also lent UN Action great visibility and an opportunity for wide distribution of the advocacy resources and knowledge products of different member entities. Additionally, the booth gave the UN Action Secretariat a chance to give live interviews to media representatives passing through the fringe on various issues, including the use of celebrity diplomacy, the need for training of peacekeepers on SVC, sexual violence against men and boys, and the UN system response, to name a few. The presence at the booth was also a chance to connect with academics and researchers, as well as Youth and Government Delegations. The Summit gave UN Action the opportunity to ramp up its SRN campaign, with many activists and prominent personalities posing for SRN pictures. As a result of the PSVI Summit, there was a considerable increase in UN Action's social media traffic, both during and after the Summit. Traffic on the SRN website doubled, while activity on Facebook and Twitter increased by 75%.

#### **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. The Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence developed by UN Action has been adapted and used in several settings, including Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur).

Conflict-related sexual violence causes psychological and social problems that undermine survivors' daily functioning that is needed for individual and community recovery. On behalf of UN Action, WHO, UNHCR, and UNFPA are collaborating on the development and testing of an evidence-based manual grounded in safe approaches to provide guidance for paraprofessionals (ranging from community workers to bachelor-level psychologists) to address common mental health problems related to sexual violence in adults. Specifically for this purpose, a protocol has been developed, provisionally called "Self-Help Plus", for coping with stress and adversity. The manual will be tested among Sudanese refugees in Uganda (UNA034).

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. This joint WHO-UNODC project on strengthening medico-legal services for sexual violence in conflict-affected settings aims to support national capacity in



conflict affected countries by addressing key gaps in policy and practice related to the collection and use of forensic evidence of sexual violence in these settings. The project responds directly to requests for clarification on when and how it is appropriate to integrate collection of forensic evidence of sexual violence into relevant country-level health and justice systems and processes, and aims to develop a tool to guide countries, the UN and donors in this process. It complements the recently released International Protocol and the broader UK-led Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative. Key outputs of the project include: i) a technical expert meeting to review lessons learned from previous and on-going efforts to increase capacity for collection and use of forensic data, develop policy responses and address practical challenges of working on this issue in conflict-affected settings; ii) development of a UN Action policy/guidance note on key issues identified in the meeting; iii) a tool to assist coordinated country-level analysis of what is needed at the policy and systems levels for forensic evidence collection and use, which could serve as the basis for programming. A small steering committee comprised of experts from the UN, NGOs, and academic and training institutions has been convened to help guide the project. The set of tools (background paper, 17 job aides targeted at different stakeholders in the medico-legal process and a policy note) has been developed. A draft protocol for field testing has been developed, to assess the utility and relevance of the tools, as well as to access how the toolkit can be used to overcome challenges and facilitate better coordination among key stakeholders in the medico-legal system. UNODC will develop a separate proposal for field testing in Somalia. The remaining funds would be used to field test in Kenya and/or DRC with Physicians for Human Rights, and for translation of the job aides into French (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. OHCHR and UN Women were provided with funding through the MPTF to translate and launch this Guidance Note. The Guidance Note, which was formally endorsed by UN Action, as well as Principals of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group (RoLCRG), details principles that constitute best practice in the area of reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence, providing critical policy and operational guidance for Member States, development actors, and civil society organizations. Anchored in the need for reparations to be transformative in design, implementation and impact, the Guidance Note calls for reparations programmes to be comprehensive, involving a combination of individual and collective reparations that complement and reinforce each other. It also highlights the need to promote the effective participation of victims, identifying the procedures necessary to address the different levels of access and opportunities for women, men, girls and boys, and to utilize interim reparations to address immediate needs and avoid irreparable harm. The Guidance Note was launched at the UK Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, and in New York in August 2014 as part of the Dialogue Series on the Rule of Law at the international level, organized through the RoLCRG. The Guidance Note has been translated into French, Spanish and Arabic. In 2015, the remaining funds will be used to launch the Guidance Note in strategic country locations to facilitate global awareness raising and dissemination (UNA033).

#### **2.4.6 Moving Forward: Priorities and Challenges for 2015**

In 2015, UN Action will intensify its strategic support to UN Missions and Country Teams in countries selected by the Steering Committee and SRSG-SVC, 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 Five-Year Review (p.56), namely: that the country is on the Security Council agenda; there are credible reports of SVC; there is a 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; (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 “Menu of Country-Level Support Options” which will be disseminated to the UN System in UN Action’s eight priority countries.

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 SRSR-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 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.

### 3. Financial Progress

#### 2014 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 2014. 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 2014, 11 contributors have deposited US\$ 28,373,240 in contributions and US\$ 198,743 has been earned in interest, bringing the

cumulative source of funds to US\$ 28,571,983. Of this amount, US\$ 22,303,051 has been transferred to 12 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 13,600,650 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 283,732. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence as of 31 December 2014.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	4,864,472	9,191,308	28,373,240
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	8,932	19,169	173,711
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	7,189	14,567	25,032
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>4,880,593</b>	<b>9,225,043</b>	<b>28,571,983</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,531,279	7,295,712	22,303,051
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(58,312)	(104,660)	(604,882)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>3,472,967</b>	<b>7,191,052</b>	<b>21,698,169</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	48,645	91,913	283,732
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	205	405	1,088
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>3,521,816</b>	<b>7,283,370</b>	<b>21,982,989</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>1,358,777</b>	<b>1,941,673</b>	<b>6,588,994</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	3,288,544	4,647,320	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>4,647,320</b>	<b>6,588,994</b>	<b>6,588,994</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,472,967	7,191,052	21,698,169
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	3,188,609	3,393,768	13,600,650
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>8,097,519</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
BELGIUM, Government of	330,970	-	330,970
ESTONIA, REPUBLIC OF, Government of	68,370	61,890	130,260
FINLAND, Government of	3,063,020	2,787,695	5,850,715
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
JAPAN, Government of	-	2,150,000	2,150,000
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	65,185	-	65,185
NORWAY, Government of	3,613,424	651,360	4,264,784
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	10,615,318	3,060,750	13,676,068
SWITZERLAND, Government of	64,600	52,938	117,538
TURKEY, Government of	50,000	-	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM, Government of	1,182,025	426,675	1,608,700
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,181,932</b>	<b>9,191,308</b>	<b>28,373,240</b>

### 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 **2014**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **173,711** and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **25,032**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **198,743**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	154,542	19,169	173,711
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>154,542</b>	<b>19,169</b>	<b>173,711</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPA	2,070		2,070
UNDPKO	5,119	14,567	19,686
UNWOMEN	2,560		2,560
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	<b>10,465</b>	<b>14,567</b>	<b>25,032</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>165,008</b>	<b>33,735</b>	<b>198,743</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the Administrative Agent has transferred US\$ 22,303,051 to 12 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013			Current Year Jan-Dec-2014			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
OCHA	428,271		428,271				428,271		428,271
OHCHR	800,369		800,369	353,314		353,314	1,153,683		1,153,683
OSRSG_SVC	676,561		676,561	2,364,700		2,364,700	3,041,261		3,041,261
UNAIDS	69,550		69,550	101,864		101,864	171,414		171,414
UNDP	1,984,718	(441,910)	1,542,808	3,054,832		3,054,832	5,039,550	(441,910)	4,597,640
UNDPA	497,871	(127)	497,744				497,871	(127)	497,744
UNDPKO	4,853,437	(49,650)	4,803,787	879,322	(73,361)	805,961	5,732,759	(123,011)	5,609,748
UNFPA	1,141,565		1,141,565	54,830	(31,299)	23,531	1,196,395	(31,299)	1,165,096
UNHCR	343,134		343,134				343,134		343,134
UNICEF	1,174,271	(8,535)	1,165,736				1,174,271	(8,535)	1,165,736
UNWOMEN	2,711,242		2,711,242	90,950		90,950	2,802,192		2,802,192
WHO	326,350		326,350	395,900		395,900	722,250		722,250
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,007,339</b>	<b>(500,222)</b>	<b>14,507,117</b>	<b>7,295,712</b>	<b>(104,660)</b>	<b>7,191,052</b>	<b>22,303,051</b>	<b>(604,882)</b>	<b>21,698,169</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2014** 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 table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **21,698,169** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **13,600,650**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **63** percent.

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	1,153,683	1,153,683	718,302	290,740	1,009,041	87.46
OSRSG_SVC	3,041,261	3,041,261	115,054	540,989	656,043	21.57
UNAIDS	171,414	171,414	69,550	101,864	171,414	100.00
UNDP	5,039,550	4,597,640	1,083,836	590,576	1,674,412	36.42
UNDPA	497,871	497,744	199,214		199,214	40.02
UNDPKO	5,732,759	5,609,748	3,346,207	895,806	4,242,013	75.62
UNFPA	1,196,395	1,165,096	678,813	474,316	1,153,130	98.97
UNHCR	343,134	343,134	210,454	132,680	343,134	100.00
UNICEF	1,174,271	1,165,736	936,077	121,640	1,057,717	90.73
UNWOMEN	2,802,192	2,802,192	2,169,112	222,684	2,391,796	85.35
WHO	722,250	722,250	251,991	22,474	274,465	38.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,303,051</b>	<b>21,698,169</b>	<b>10,206,882</b>	<b>3,393,768</b>	<b>13,600,650</b>	<b>62.68</b>

### 5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict</b>						
00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations and	UNWOMEN	99,992	99,992	99,992	100.00
00072448	UNA002 Dvpt of SOPs to address	UNHCR	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
00072560	UNA001 UNIFEM Support to UN	UNWOMEN	68,881	68,881	68,730	99.78
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNAIDS	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNDP	98,520	98,520		0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNDPKO	45,090			0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNWOMEN	2,542,369	2,542,369	2,197,597	86.44
00073078	UNA007 UNICEF benchmarks	UNICEF	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00
00073079	UNA008 UNICEF prevention: stre	UNICEF	79,324	70,789	70,789	100.00
00073809	UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	OCHA	149,550	149,550	149,550	100.00
00074224	UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV	OCHA	63,198	63,198	63,198	100.00
00074506	UNA011 Implementation of Opera	UNDPKO	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Exper	OHCHR	183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Exper	UNDP	236,845	236,845		0
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Exper	UNDPKO	579,138	562,471	562,471	100.00
00076324	UNA013 Special Adviser Cote D'	OCHA	72,926	72,926	72,926	100.00
00076683	UNA014 Strengthen Accountabili	UNFPA	245,469	214,170	214,170	100.00
00076943	UNA015 WHO Psychosocial & Ment	WHO	128,400	128,400	128,400	100.00
00076945	UNA016 DPA Sustainable Peace &	UNDP	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00
00076946	UNA017 DPKO Accelerate Impleme	UNDPKO	361,874	361,874	352,025	97.28
00077794	UNA019 UNAIDS Scientific Plann	UNAIDS	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
00078606	UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscap	UNDP	203,747	203,747	190,448	93.47
00080048	UNA020 OCHA Accelerated Implem	OCHA	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
00080200	UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexu	UNDPKO	50,144	38,540	38,540	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNFPA	615,250	615,250	610,016	99.15
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNHCR	284,620	284,620	284,620	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNICEF	650,517	650,517	556,770	85.59
00080904	UNA024 DPKO-OSRSG-SVC Funding	UNDPKO	372,375	372,375	352,518	94.67
00081401	UNA025 DPA WPA in CAR	UNDP	298,530	298,530		0
00081402	UNA026 UNICEF Strengthening co	UNICEF	299,600	299,600	285,328	95.24
00081403	UNA027 OHCHR WPA in MONUSCO	UNDPKO	254,262	254,262	74,174	29.17
00082137	UNA029 UNFPA GBV Cote d' Ivoir	UNFPA	335,676	335,676	328,943	97.99
00082194	UNA028 WHO Strengthening medic	WHO	197,950	197,950	139,429	70.44



00083267	UNA030 UNICEF OCHA 5-Year Rev	UNICEF	89,825	89,825	89,825	100.00
00085352	UNA031 DPKO Streng. the	UNDPKO	619,871	619,871		0
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Se	OSRSG_SVC	3,041,261	3,041,261	656,043	21.57
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Se	UNAIDS	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00089251	UNA033 UN WOMEN OHCHR	UNWOMEN	90,950	90,950	25,476	28.01
00090474	UNA034 WHO Psychological inter	WHO	395,900	395,900	6,636	1.68
<b>UN Action Against Sexual Violence: Total</b>			<b>14,382,270</b>	<b>14,219,298</b>	<b>9,379,054</b>	<b>65.96</b>

<b>UN Action Team of Experts</b>						
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	OHCHR	970,338	970,338	825,696	85.09
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDP	2,514,737	2,072,827	1,483,964	71.59
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDPKO	2,450,005	2,450,005	1,911,935	78.04
00092613	UNA035 DPKO-OHCHR-UNDP ToE DRC	UNDP	1,985,701	1,985,701		0
<b>UN Action Team of Experts: Total</b>			<b>7,920,781</b>	<b>7,478,871</b>	<b>4,221,596</b>	<b>56.45</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>22,303,051</b>	<b>21,698,169</b>	<b>13,600,650</b>	<b>62.68</b>
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## 5.4 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 expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure 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.

### 2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

### 2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.26
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	21.51
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	2.17
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	3.23
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	3.15
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	3,710,455	1,552,048	5,262,503	41.24
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	(404,552)	(85,744)	(490,296)	(3.84)
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	50,510	16,797	67,307	0.53
Contractual Services (New)	1,181,090	690,574	1,871,664	14.67
Travel (New)	845,561	721,947	1,567,508	12.28
Transfers and Grants (New)	27,323	56,484	83,806	0.66
General Operating (New)	304,861	224,065	528,926	4.15
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>9,583,985</b>	<b>3,176,170</b>	<b>12,760,155</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total <sup>2</sup>	622,897	217,598	840,495	6.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,206,882</b>	<b>3,393,768</b>	<b>13,600,650</b>	

<sup>2</sup> Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once 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 **2014**, 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\$ **91,913** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2014**, US\$ **283,732** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **217,598** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **840,495** as of 31 December **2014**.

## 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.

## 8. 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 **2014**, there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.