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United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINALPROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM 01.2012 TO 12.2014

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 in DPKO-DFS: UNA017 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 	<p><i>DPKO-DFS Headquarters</i></p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results : Implementation of resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 by DPKO-DFS including UN peacekeeping operations.</i></p>
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPKO-DFS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPKO-DFS and UN peacekeeping operations, namely UNOCI, MONUSCO, UNMISS, UNAMID and MINUSMA.
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	Programme Duration
<p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 220,634 <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67,000) <p>Government Contribution N/A</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) UK (for WPA meeting)</p> <p>TOTAL: 287,634</p>	<p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) Start Date⁵ 1 January 2012</p> <p>Original End Date⁶ 31December 2012</p> <p>Actual End date⁷31 December 2014</p> <p>Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system? Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Expected Financial Closure date⁸: 31December 2015</p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

⁴ The MPTF/JP Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁸ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Evaluation Completed

 Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Evaluation Report - Attached

 Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy***Report Submitted By**

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FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MPTF funded a DPKO-DFS SGBV Policy Officer for 12 months to advise and support DPKO-DFS, and UN Peacekeeping Operations to effectively prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). The SGBV Policy Officer was integrated into the Gender Advisory Unit in the Division of Policy, Evaluation and Training (DPET)/Policy and Best Practices Services (PBPS) of DPKO and DFS, and works in close collaboration with the DPKO-DFS Principal on CRSV, namely the Director of DPET.

Key achievements of the reporting period fall within the three pillars of the UN Action Strategic Framework, namely: i) Support to UN system action at country level; ii) advocacy for action; and iii) knowledge building with the UN Action Strategic Framework.

The achievements of the SGBV Policy Officer can be categorized into three key areas: i) Advising and supporting DPKO-DFS to address CRSV concerns throughout mission planning purposes, development of guidance and policies, provision of briefings etc; ii) Provision of technical support to missions to address the CRSV mandate; iii) Supporting the development of Women's Protection Advisers (WPA) capacity in UN Peacekeeping Operations addressing CRSV.

Key achievements include:

- i) Advising and supporting DPKO-DFS to address CRSV concerns throughout mission planning purposes, development of policies, guidance and training, provision of briefings etc:** Over the reporting period, CRSV concerns were integrated throughout DPKO-DFS guidance under development; briefings were provided to deploying Force Commanders on CRSV and DPKO-DFS components were supported to address the CRSV mandate;
- ii) Provision of technical support to missions to address the CRSV mandate:** MONUSCO and UNMISS received in theatre technical support on CRSV, particularly as regards the development of mission specific indicators on CRSV and the deployment of WPAs;
- iii) Supporting the development of WPA capacity in UN Peacekeeping Operations addressing CRSV:** the first meeting for WPAs and Focal points from nine DPKO and DPA missions was organized.

PURPOSE

The objective of MPTF funding was to ensure that DPKO-DFS had the necessary capacity over a one year period to support the implementation of resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960, and implement the decisions of the Policy Committee and Fourth Committee on a continual and systematic basis at the global and field levels whilst advocating for the institutionalization of the SGBV Policy Officer in the Support Account.

Main objectives and expected outcomes included:

- Provision of technical support for improved coordination with HQ partners and missions;
- DFS and UN peacekeeping operations supported to deploy WPAs, and integrate WPAs into mission budgets;
- UN peacekeeping operations supported to identify and use early warning indicators specific to CRSV;
- Missions supported to roll out the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangement on CRSV;
- DPKO-DFS supported to develop guidance to implement CRSV resolutions; and
- Linkages on CRSV with the Child Protection, POC, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform, DDR and HIV/AIDS sectors, as well as the military and police components are strengthened.

i) Advising and supporting DPKO-DFS to address CRSV concerns throughout mission planning processes, development of policies, guidance and training, provision of briefings etc:

The reporting year was an important year for integrating CRSV concerns throughout the development of guidance, particularly as regards the Protection of Civilians and the military component.

CRSV was mainstreamed through both manuals of the *DPKO-DFS United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual*, integrating CRSV and protection issues affecting women and girls through, for example, patrols, information gathering, outreach, checkpoints, as well as the development of terms of reference for CRSV military focal points. In addition, CRSV was included in the development of Guidance and Training on the Protection of Civilians, the *DPKO-DFS Resource and Capability Matrix on the Protection of Civilians for military components*, and *UN Guidelines for Troop Contributing Countries*.

Through the mentorship programme established by the DPKO-DFS Integrated Training Services and the Office of Military Affairs, Force Commanders deploying to UNIFIL, MINUSTAH, UNDOF, UNMIL and UNAMID received briefings about CRSV and prevention and response activities of military peacekeepers to CRSV. The inclusion of CRSV concerns in these briefings is relatively recent.

Over the reporting period, the Office of Operations and Integrated Operational Teams were supported to include CRSV concerns in mission planning processes, notably MONUSCO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNAMID and UNMISS; coordination was carried out with the Protection of Civilians and Child Protection Teams including the provision of substantive CRSV expertise in workshops, 29 – 31 May (2012) (UN Regional Training Conference Centre in Entebbe, Uganda Entebbe) and 25-30 March (2012) (United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi, Italy) respectively, the Office of Military Affairs and the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions to support mainstreaming of CRSV throughout their respective responsibilities; and the CRSV mandate was integrated into the sessions of the Annual Meeting of Gender Advisers (14-18 May 2012, NY).

ii) Provision of technical support to missions to address the CRSV mandate:

Over the reporting period, UN Peacekeeping Missions mandated to address CRSV were supported to: address the recruitment and deployment of WPAs; roll out prevention and response activities to CRSV; establish the Monitoring, Analysis Reporting Arrangement (MARA) as per resolution 1960 and the *UN Action against SVC Provisional Guidance Note on the implementation of resolution 1960*; and identify and integrate early warning indicators specific to CRSV into mission's protection activities, using the *UN Action against SVC Matrix on Early Warning Indicators on CRSV (2011)* (*UN Action Early Warning Matrix*).

During the first quarter of 2012, the Policy Officer organized a small working group of UN Action Secretariat against SVC, UN Women, OSRSG-SVC, as well as DPKO-DFS POC, Child Protection and Gender components to agree upon a methodology to pilot the UN Action Early Warning Indicators Matrix. The Concept Note was shared with UNMISS, MONUSCO and UNAMID, and missions were requested to work with partners to identify approximately 12 indicators pertinent to CRSV and the operational environment which could be integrated into the mission's protection tools and arrangements.

The Policy Officer visited UNMISS and MONUSCO 17 April – 8 May (2012) to provide in theatre technical support.

In UNMISS, the focus of the Policy Officer's work was on the placement and deployment of WPAs, as well as introducing the UN Action Early Warning Matrix to the different components of the mission. The acting

Senior WPA had just been deployed. The Policy Officer was able to work with the acting Senior WPA to start tackling the WPA posts in the Women's Protection Unit so that they be reassigned to the Gender, Human Rights and SRSG offices, as per the terms of reference developed by DPA, DPKO-DFS, OHCHR and SRSG-SVC in 2011. These posts were reassigned from the Women's Protection Unit to the above mentioned components in the 2013-2014 budget (prepared during the second half of 2012). In addition, in order to introduce the UN Action Early Warning Matrix, meetings were held with different mission components including Human Rights, Protection of Civilians, Gender, the Joint Operations Centre, Joint Mission Analysis Centre, Political Affairs, Civil Affairs, DDR, and Military components.

In MONUSCO, the Policy Officer worked with the Sexual Violence Unit which had already been identified by mission leadership to work on the identification and use of CRSV early warning indicators. The SVU in collaboration with the POC Adviser identified 12 early warning indicators in the following areas of concern: i) general attacks against the civilian population; ii) abductions; iii) health related indicators; iv) security vacuum; v) undisciplined state forces; and vi) prison evasions. The 12 indicators were integrated into i) the mission's Integrated Text and Event Management database (ITEM); ii) trainings for the Community Liaison Assistants and the military component; as well as iii) forms and checklists used by the Joint Protection Teams.

The Policy Officer also closely studied the benefits of the Integrated Text and Event Management database, developed to document incidents committed by parties to the conflict; linkages between Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration programming, Security Sector Reform, Justice Reform and the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy for the DPKO-DFS Guidelines on CRSV, as well as for the purposes of dialogue for Commitments with the FARDC.

iii) Supporting the development of WPA capacity in UN Peacekeeping Operations addressing CRSV:

2012 was an important year to build the foundations to address WPA capacity in UN peacekeeping missions. This was addressed through a wide variety of activities.

At the start of the reporting period, there were only a total of 9 WPA positions in one UN peacekeeping operation, namely UNMISS. This was partly due to the interest and support of the SRSG who ensured that capacity was included in the mission's budget. The WPA posts however had all been placed in a Women's Protection Unit which segregated prevention and response activities to CRSV from the work of the Human Rights and Gender components. In response, an Acting Senior WPA was deployed to the mission in order to support the mission to recruit, start implementing mandated activities and reassign the posts as per resolution 1888 and Terms of Reference developed by DPKO-DFS, DPA, OHCHR and SRSG-SVC for WPAs (2011) between the Human Rights, Gender and SRSG's components. The Policy Officer worked with the Acting Senior WPA in UNMISS to address this task and backstopped her work in the mission from Head Quarters. By the end of 2012, a Post Specific Job Opening for the post of Senior WPA had been developed for UNMISS and recruitment was underway to recruit against the nine WPA posts.

It is important to note that no other missions had developed capacity to address CRSV partly due to the zero growth budget positioning in place in missions. As a response, following the adoption of the WPA Terms of Reference in 2011, DPKO-DFS leadership decided that extra-budgetary funds were to be relied upon to create WPA posts in missions.

The Policy Officer in the preceding year had worked with OHCHR and MONUSCO to develop an extra-budgetary MPTF funded P4 WPA post in the MONUSCO Human Rights component. Funds were received by

DPKO at the start of 2012 and over the entire reporting period, a large amount of administrative activities were carried out across the UN Secretariat to create an extra-budgetary funded post in MONUSCO.

In addition, following discussions between the SRSR-SVC and the UNOCI Head of Mission, the Policy Officer over the reporting period developed a proposal for a Senior WPA and a P4 HR WPA in UNOCI, in coordination with UNOCI, OHCHR and UNFPA. The proposal was presented to the MPTF at the end of 2012. Both the MONUSCO and UNOCI WPA proposals were particularly important given that the FARDC of the DRC, and the FRCI of Cote d'Ivoire were listed for the first time in the Annex of the Secretary-General's annual report on SVC in 2012 (as per resolution 1960) for being credibly suspected/or committing incidents of CRSV.

Whilst the Terms of Reference for WPAs had been developed in 2011, there had been no classification of WPA posts within the Secretariat. A small working group was established between DPKO-DFS, OHCHR and OSRSG-SVC to clarify recruitment processes for Gender and Human Rights Officers (Women's Protection), as well as develop the terms of reference for the Senior WPA. The Policy Officer worked with the DPKO-DFS Gender Team to identify rostered Gender Affairs Officers who could serve as strong WPAs, as well as relevant offices to develop the Terms of Reference for the Senior WPA and place the post in the system for rostering and recruitment. At the end of the reporting period, processes had been clarified amongst concerned partners for the recruitment of WPAs between the Gender, Human Rights and OSRSG/ODSRSG components.

On 3-5 February 2014, with the support of the MPTF funds, DPKO-DFS organized the first workshop of 25 WPAs and Focal Points in collaboration with DPA, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC and the UN Action Secretariat. WPAs and Focal Points participated from the human rights, gender, protection and OSRSG/ODSRSG components from nine peacekeeping and special political missions (BINUCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNOCI, UNAMA, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMISS and UNSOM). The workshop was held at the UN Regional Training Workshop at the UN Regional Training Conference Centre in Entebbe, Uganda. Please see the Annex for the report of the workshop.

Key Lessons Learnt:

- To establish the MARA in a peacekeeping context, a large amount of coordination and consultation is required to develop information sharing protocols with the agencies, funds and programmes, etc. This is the task of the Senior WPA, who needs adequate resources and political support to accomplish this task.
- WPA posts in field missions need to be resourced reliably and for the long-term. This can only happen if these posts are included in mission budgets and funded from assessed contributions, rather than voluntary ones. The use of extra-budgetary funds to fund and support WPA posts in mission also results in an administrative burden on the SGBV Policy Officer.
- CRSV specific early warning indicators cannot be used in a vacuum and in isolation of broader mission specific protection tools and activities. It is important that there is a Protection of Civilians framework, including a strategy, mechanisms, tools and activities into which these early warning indicators can be integrated, for UN peacekeeping operations to actively prevent incidents from occurring. CRSV incidents generally do not take place in isolation of other serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.
- There remains a lack of clarity regarding the functions of some offices addressing CRSV, as well as the reporting lines of WPAs in UN peacekeeping operations. This should be urgently addressed.

Good Practices:

A limited number of early warning indicators pertinent to CRSV have been identified and integrated into protection mechanisms and arrangements in MONUSCO. This is a promising good practice which should be replicated in other missions by WPAs, once capacity is deployed.