

Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace

MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2017

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00101928 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>The Joint Programme (JP) helps strengthen conflict prevention and peacebuilding outcomes by ensuring that men and women enjoy equal rights and access to, control over and benefits from natural resources that are key for resilience, sustainable livelihoods and post-conflict economic recovery.</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Environment UNDP UN Women 	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$) @ 31 Dec 2017</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$4,500,000</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Environment: \$331,644 UNDP: \$108,284 UN Women: \$108,284 <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Environment: \$50,000 UNDP: \$50,000 UN Women: \$50,000 <p>Government Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>): 48</p> <p>Start Date⁵: 08.09.2016</p> <p>Original End Date⁶: 28.02.2019</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 the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [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.

Other Contributions (donors)

- Sweden: Full-time secondment of expert (Dec 2016-March 2017) and in-kind support for programme delivery

TOTAL: 698'212

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Current End date⁷: 31.08.2020

Report Submitted By

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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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following an inception phase in 2016, the focus of the Joint Programme in 2017 was largely on country-level work, including the implementation of the first joint pilot project in Sudan, in which important initial results were generated through interventions around women's natural-based livelihoods and participation in conflict resolution mechanisms. A second joint pilot project was developed and launched in Colombia in October to support the government of Colombia to realize the vision on gender, rural development and environment presented in the Havana Accords, by: (i) strengthening both local and national capacity to ensure that the needs and priorities of diverse groups of women related to natural resource use, ownership, governance and benefit-sharing are clearly articulated and integrated into territorial planning processes, as well as other key policies and programmes; and (ii) strengthening women's capacities for conflict prevention and resolution efforts over natural resources.

At the global level, efforts remained on resource mobilization and partnership-building, as well as the development of a new initiative related to strengthening women's participation in natural resource-based conflict mediation and dialogue. During this reporting period, additional funding was secured from the Governments of Finland, Norway and Germany to finance the implementation of the second phase of the Joint Programme from January 2018 to June 2019. The partnership that was initiated with the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden in late 2016 was successfully developed into an operational partnership that constitutes a key source of in-kind support in the form of co-delivery of programmatic activities at no cost to the Joint Programme, starting in Colombia but with several other opportunities already identified.

Progress on tools and products, as well as the outreach and advocacy component, was largely postponed to the second phase of the Joint Programme (2018-2019), with the rationale that these would be driven by content generated through the pilot projects. However, work was initiated on the results framework as well as training, with a module on gender produced for a new massive online open course (MOOC) on Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace, which was launched in early 2018 with 10,000 participants.

I. Purpose

Since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000, there is a growing body of evidence showing that the participation of women contributes not only to the conclusion of peace talks, but also to the implementation of peace agreements and the sustainability of peacebuilding processes. While there has been a gradual increase in the number of women taking part in conflict resolution and peace processes since the adoption of the resolution, many barriers remain in ensuring that they have the opportunity to engage substantively and the capacity to influence key outcomes. Largely overlooked in gender-related peacebuilding programming to date, interventions around natural resources, environment and climate change provide significant opportunities to empower women politically and economically, and to strengthen their contributions to peace.

The Joint Programme on Women, Natural Resources and Peace was established in 2016 to promote natural resource-based interventions as a tool for strengthening women's participation in three areas:

- Participation in dialogue, mediation and conflict resolution efforts
- Participation in governance and decision-making at all levels
- Contributions to economic recovery and sustainable development.

This Joint Programme seeks to build the capacity of UN and other international, national, local and community peacebuilding and development actors to design, implement, replicate and upscale gender-

responsive natural resource interventions, and to ensure that these are integrated in national and local planning and programming for peace and development in conflict-affected countries.

This outcome is achieved through three main sets of sequential outputs: (i) pilot-testing of gender-responsive natural resource based interventions in three conflict-affected countries, (ii) development of tools for UN and other actors to design, implement, replicate and upscale successful approaches, and (iii) advocacy and outreach to promote uptake of these tools at country-level.

This Joint Programme's results are predicated on the strong partnership between UN Environment, UN Women, UNDP and PBSO, which not only ensures that the necessary expertise on the different dimensions of the nexus – peacebuilding, gender equality and women's empowerment, environmental sustainability and natural resource management, livelihoods and economic recovery – is available, but also allows for truly integrated approaches to be designed and implemented. Furthermore, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the passage of the sustaining peace resolutions underscore the importance and imperative of promoting integrated approaches to disaster risk, peace and security and gender equality challenges.

II. Results

- **Outcomes:**

Progress towards the achievement of the Joint Programme's outcomes was on track in 2017, with a new pilot project initiated to support integration of gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in the peacebuilding process in Colombia, and an increase in financial investment in gender-responsive natural resource interventions. More comprehensive reporting on outcome-level achievements will be possible at the end of the second phase, in June 2019.

- **Outputs:**

Output 1.1 Joint pilot interventions at country level

Following an inception phase in 2016, the focus of the Joint Programme in 2017 was largely on country-level work, including the implementation of the first joint pilot project in Sudan and the development of a second joint pilot project in Colombia, which was launched in October.

a. Joint Pilot Project in North Kordofan, Sudan

Building on interventions conducted under UNDP's Community Security and Stabilization Programme (C2SP), the project seeks to strengthen women's roles in local peacebuilding processes over natural resource-based conflicts. This is achieved by building women's capacity to participate more effectively in local planning and decision-making bodies that govern access to and use of natural resources in Al Rahad, North Kordofan, a community that is beset by climate-related environmental degradation and increasing conflicts over natural resources. The project is jointly managed and implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UN Environment.

Following the inception phase, which led to several changes to the original project design, implementation of the joint pilot project started in earnest in March 2017. The main achievements for 2017 can be summarized as follows:

- **Women’s livelihood opportunities increased:** Support provided through the project resulted in a 35% overall increase in the number of women benefiting from the livelihood interventions of the C2SP, including doubling of the number of women benefiting from vegetable and gum arabic production activities.
- **Women’s participation strengthened:** The project was successful in increasing the number of women involved in decision-making through the Community Management Committee (CMC) of the C2SP from 12% to 32% (8 out of 25). These women have received training on conflict mitigation and resolution, as well a range of other skills, and constitute the core group of women leaders whose capacity and agency will continue to be fostered through the other project components.
- **Solutions identified to overcome barriers to effective participation in conflict resolution:** A series of consultations, in the form of focus group discussions and interviews, was completed to increase the overall understanding of women’s representation, roles and levels of influence in mediation and dispute resolution processes around natural resources. The findings validated the project’s strategy to go beyond training of women to support the creation of new platforms where women’s groups can convene, articulate priorities and formalize influence. An initial set of solutions was identified, including the creation of a “forum” linked to existing conflict resolution structures to organize women and increase their visibility and engagement.
- **Community sensitized to key gender issues with respect to natural resources and conflict resolution:** Gender “sensitization” sessions were conducted for 180 community members, including youth groups and traditional leaders, with the aim of helping to demystify the concept of gender and increasing awareness of women’s knowledge, agency and capacity for conflict resolution.
- **Project considered a model for the UN in Sudan:** Specific efforts were also made to ensure dissemination of early results within the UN system in Sudan, in order to raise awareness and catalyse uptake of the project’s approach and strategy within broader peace and development programming in the country. Despite its relatively modest size, the project has been received with significant interest in Sudan, where it is seen as an example of operationalization of the Humanitarian, Peacebuilding and Development (HPD) nexus.

Final steps in the project (January to June 2018) include carrying out a Community Environmental Action Planning (CEAP) process in Al Rahad. The CEAP process is a participatory bottom-up process that brings communities together to analyse their own environmental challenges and opportunities, evaluate options and develop, implement and monitor activities that contribute to the long-term sustainable management of natural resources. In Al Rahad, the process will specifically be used to strengthen women’s participation in decision-making and action planning around natural resource management. The Project will not only ensure that the final action plan generated through the CEAP in Al Rahad reflects the priorities, perspectives and concerns of women belonging to the various groups present, but also that the process is used to strengthen women’s engagement in the management of natural resources. In addition, research will be finalized on women within pastoralist groups and how they are affected by changes in availability of resources, migratory patterns, livelihoods and the rise in tensions and conflicts.

Good practices, lessons and experiences from the project will be documented through a report, including case studies, and documentary film material, among others.

b. Joint pilot project in Colombia

A second joint pilot project, titled “Supporting the peace process in Colombia by strengthening women’s engagement in natural resource governance and natural resource conflict resolution” was designed, developed and initiated in 2017. The project aims to support the government of Colombia to realize the vision on gender, rural development and environment presented in the Havana Accords, by: (i) strengthening both local and national capacity to ensure that the needs and priorities of diverse groups of women related to natural resource use, ownership, governance and benefit-sharing are clearly articulated and integrated into the territorial planning process, as well as other key policies and programmes; and (ii) strengthening women’s capacities for conflict prevention and resolution efforts over natural resources.

The project focuses on Chocó and Antioquia, where post-conflict challenges relating to natural resources are particularly acute. The two departments alone account for approximately half of all domestic production of metallic minerals, including gold. Although Antioquia hosts some of the most prominent gold prospecting and producing companies operating in the country, most gold production is still undertaken by artisanal and small-scale miners. Illegal and informal mining constitute a key source of income for impoverished populations in both departments, with devastating social and environmental impacts linked to the use of heavy machinery, as well as mercury and other toxic chemicals to extract gold.

The project’s Joint Implementation Committee was launched in October, and followed by several meetings on project development and discussions on options for management and coordination structures, which resulted in the finalization of project design and the signature of a cooperation agreement in December 2017. Activities under the project will be implemented over the period January-December 2018. The project is managed by UN Women, with support from UN Environment and UNDP, and was launched thanks to seed funding from the Government of Norway.

To achieve the stated goals, the JP is articulated around three main components, as follows:

- Development and piloting of a model for women’s participation in territorial planning and decision-making processes linked to natural resources in Chocó and Antioquia;
- Support to women’s networks and civil society organizations to strengthen women’s participation in natural resource-related conflict mediation and dialogue processes;
- Documentation and global dissemination of Colombian best practices.

Output 1.2 Best practice and programming tools

Output 1.3 Outreach and advocacy tools

With much of the focus (and resources), dedicated to developing and establishing country-level pilot projects, global-level activities centred on coordination, partnership-building, incubating new ideas and initiatives, and resource mobilization. Progress on tools and products, as well as the outreach and advocacy component, was largely postponed to the second phase of the Joint Programme (2018-2019), with the rationale that these would be driven by content generated through the pilot projects.

However, a first draft of the model results framework was developed in 2017 for use and testing within the framework of the Sudan pilot project. A similar framework will be tested in Colombia in 2018, with the aim of identifying a set of indicators that can inform and support future programming in the area.

Finally, while the development of training was planned for the second phase of the Joint Programme, early opportunities to develop training and outreach material were capitalized upon. For example, a module/filmed lecture on the gender dimensions of the natural resources and conflict nexus was produced

for the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace⁸, which was developed by UN Environment and a consortium of academic institutions, including the Universities of Columbia, Duke and California at Irvine. The MOOC was launched in March 2018 with some 10,000 participants. The lecture is open-source and will be available for a broad range of training as well as outreach purposes.

Outreach will be stepped up significantly in 2018, with several events already planned in Stockholm, Geneva and elsewhere.

- **Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices**

The implementation delays, challenges and lessons learned through the implementation of the Joint Programme in 2017 are as follows:

- Implementation of the pilot project in Sudan has been slower than expected. Similarly, the initiation of the pilot project in Colombia took several months. This type of joint programming and joint delivery is quite new to country teams. While partners in both cases have been engaged and supportive from the start, it has taken time to establish the working modalities, and to build a common understanding and joint “team spirit” among the participating organizations. Operational issues – from developing a common budget to joint contracting and expenditure – have also taken time to work through. Investing the necessary time and resources in developing truly joint mechanisms for project design and delivery is paramount to the success of the projects, but requires a longer timeframe than originally envisaged for the pilots (18 months rather than 12). In addition, though it is reasonable to think that start-up times could be further reduced depending on the context, it is unlikely that with current human resources, more than one new pilot project could be established per year.
- Although the relatively low expenditure rates can partially be understood as a reflection of these operational delays and challenges, these are mainly explained by payment sequencing and other factors, such as reporting lags between expenditure that occurred in 2017 but was only reported on and paid for in 2018. This was the case, for example, of the livelihoods activities in the Sudan pilot, which were completed well before the end of 2017 but only reported on and invoiced by the implementing partner after the closure of the 2017 accounting period in UNDP’s and UN Women’s ATLAS system.
- Achieving concrete gains in terms of women’s political empowerment, including their engagement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, takes a long time. There is an inherent disconnect between the brief nature of a pilot project, and the length of time needed to measure real results at the outcome level. However, measuring whether or not the pilot had any lasting impact on women’s contributions to peacebuilding is critical to determining the value of the approaches and practices promoted by the global Joint Programme. Systems will therefore need to be put in place (and resourced) through the global level to continue to periodically collect data beyond the pilot projects’ closure.
- The Joint Programme continues to pose challenges to potential donors, who are not well equipped to fund (and monitor) integrated programming addressing issues that are typically funded from different budget lines and overseen by different departments or ministries. Many have not been given clear policy or administrative guidance on multi-issue and multi-partner programming.
- Despite sincere and significant good will, 2017 was marked by more limited engagement by the partners at headquarter level. This is largely explained by the lack of clearly defined roles and

⁸ <https://courses.sdacademy.org/learn/environmental-security-and-sustaining-peace-march-2018>

responsibilities – and budget – for partners (other than UN Environment in its coordination role) to deliver on specific outputs at the global level. These limitations will be addressed in the next phase, in which partners will be incentivized to play a more active role in ensuring the success of the Joint Programme, including by exploiting synergies with existing programming within their respective institutions.

It is important to note that, as detailed under section IV, many of these challenges and lessons learned have been taken into account in the revision of the Joint Programme that was approved by the Steering Committee in January 2018.

- **Qualitative assessment**

In a year marked by a strong focus on country-level work and resource mobilization, the Joint Programme achieved a number of notable results in 2017.

Significant progress was made in the implementation of the pilot project in Sudan, which demonstrates that by pooling resources and expertise, it is possible to design and implement a valuable intervention with a relatively small budget. Though the project is still ongoing, there is already significant potential for tools and best practices developed by the project to influence peacebuilding programming by the UN system in the country. Such opportunities are currently being explored within partner agency programmes, such as the EU-funded project “Promoting Peace over Natural Resources” implemented by UN Environment in West Kordofan and Darfur, and will be actively sought out in 2018 when good practices generated by the project are fully documented and disseminated. The project’s approach and results can also be leveraged to mobilize new resources at the country level to support replication and upscaling, including the expansion of the existing pilot to additional communities and localities in North Kordofan. Several donor countries have expressed interest in the project, which they view not only as addressing an important programming gap, but also as representing a model for integrated programming and operationalization of the “humanitarian, peacebuilding and development nexus.”

The successful establishment of second pilot project in Colombia, strongly supported by the Government despite a very crowded landscape of projects in the wake of the peace agreement with the FARC, further demonstrates that the Joint Programme has a real value proposition that addresses a clear gap in peacebuilding programming. Although the project is relatively limited in scope, opportunities for replication and upscaling of the approach not only to other areas of Colombia, but also to a broad range of other processes taking place as part of the implementation of the peace agreement are significant. Early and continual documentation of the experience, as well as strategic dissemination of lessons learned, will be key to ensuring a lasting impact.

With respect to resource mobilization, three new grants were secured in 2017, allowing for a second phase (January 2018 – June 2019) of the Joint Programme to be implemented. Despite the difficult climate for resource mobilization, the Joint Programme continues to generate significant interest in discussions with other potential donors, which will be actively pursued in 2018. Key assets of the Joint Programme include the combination of three policy priorities, the integrated approach it promotes and the strong partnership that underlies it. Potential donors also commend the commitment to focus two-thirds of all expenditure at the field level.

However, given current resource mobilization “realities”, particularly for direct grants from bi-lateral partners, it is paramount that opportunities for cost-sharing, in-kind support and other forms of support be more systematically sought out with partners. Investments in partnership-building in 2017 have resulted in a few key successes with significant potential for the second phase of the Joint Programme in 2018-2019. First, the partnership that was initiated with the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden in late 2016 was

successfully developed into an operational partnership. This now constitutes a key source of in-kind support in the form of co-delivery of programmatic activities at no cost to the Joint Programme, starting in Colombia but with several other opportunities already identified. Second, synergies were explored with UNDP's Environmental Governance Programme, which focuses on integrating human rights and sustainability principles in the governance of extractive sectors, leading to joint outreach activities and joint work on a gender-focused risk assessment for the extractives sector in 2018. Third, a partnership was initiated with the Swedish International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) around the nexus of gender, climate and security, which will culminate in a new risk assessment methodology to be rolled out in 2018. SIPRI are also expected to support the Joint Programme's work on indicator development and the validation of the model results framework.

Finally, the first phase of the project generated important lessons about coordination and cooperation among the four partner agencies. As explained above, establishing clear roles and allocating corresponding operational budgets emerged as key to incentivizing engagement and ensuring that the Joint Programme benefits fully from the technical and operational strengths of each partner. A new approach that takes these lessons into account has been adopted for the second phase and is already showing promise.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1⁹: Gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management are integrated in national and local planning and programming for peacebuilding and development in conflict-affected countries</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of peacebuilding and development programmes and planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries that integrate gender-responsive natural resource management approaches</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p> <p>2. Increase in the institutional capacity (knowledge, skills, attitudes) of UN, national and local peacebuilding and development actors to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive interventions in various natural resource sectors in conflict-affected countries</p> <p>Baseline: 0 interventions Planned Target: 5 interventions</p> <p>3. Increased financial investment in initiatives using gender-responsive natural resource management approaches for peacebuilding and development in conflict affected countries</p> <p>Baseline: USD 0 Planned Target: USD 5,000,000</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020 through the pilot projects.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020 thanks to the guidance and tools produced by the programme.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020. To date, total investment through the programme is US\$ 1,895,000</p>	<p>Review of Peacebuilding Strategies, UNDAFs and other national and local planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries; review of programming documents and budgets; interviews and surveys of UN staff, national and local stakeholders.</p>

⁹ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Outcome 2: Specific challenges and/or opportunities presented by women's access, use and control of natural resources are addressed in conflict-affected countries on a pilot basis</p> <p>Indicator: <i>TBD according to the nature and focus of selected pilot projects</i></p>		<p>To be achieved through the pilot projects; two pilot projects ongoing.</p>	<p>TBD according to selected indicators</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management tested and documented through pilot projects in at least three conflict-affected countries</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of pilot projects completed Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Lessons and best practices for integrating gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in peacebuilding contexts collected for upscaling and replication Baseline: No existing collection of best practice Planned Target: One document compiling lessons learned and best practice</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 Increase in the institutional capacity (knowledge, skills, attitudes) of UN, national and local peacebuilding and development practitioners involved in pilot projects to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive interventions in various natural resource sectors in conflict-affected countries Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2017 as two pilot projects are ongoing.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2017 as collection of lessons and best practice has started in one pilot project.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020.</p>	<p>Review of project documents and legal agreements, quarterly progress reports, completion report, evaluations and communications and outreach materials; interviews of project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries</p>

<p>Output 1.2: Best practice and programming tools and guidance on gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in conflict-affected countries developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Programming guide developed, validated and available to country-level practitioners Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Model results framework developed, validated and available to country-level practitioners Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 Online and in-person training materials developed and integrated into existing training courses Baseline: 0 training courses including material on women, natural resources and peace nexus Planned Target: 3 training courses including material on women, natural resources and peace nexus</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 Web-based platform and community of practice established Baseline: 0 platforms, 0 members of COP Planned Target: 1 platform, 500 members</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5 New data on key knowledge gaps available Baseline: 0 new research reports Target: 3 new research reports</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020, with a first draft available at the end of phase 2 in June 2019.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2017 with draft developed and undergoing testing and validation in the pilot project in Sudan.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; training materials to be developed and available by end of phase 2 in June 2019; on track @end 2017 with initial training module available online as part of MOOC on environmental security and sustaining peace.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; platform to be designed and launched by June 2019. Not started @end 2017.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; one research project to be completed by June 2019. Not started @end 2017.</p>	<p>Review of print and web versions of the programming guide, the web-based platform, training modules and training-of-trainer workshop materials and documentation, expert advisory group membership documents, outreach and communications materials, model results framework and new research reports; interviews of experts</p>
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<p>Output 1.3: Outreach and advocacy conducted at the global, national levels to promote uptake of the tools in peacebuilding programming</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of events, meetings and consultations organized with member states, private sector and NGOs Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 Number of outreach tools and materials developed, tested and disseminated Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3 Increased understanding and perception among key stakeholders of the importance of addressing the gender dimensions of natural resource access, use, management in conflict-affected settings Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; one event held by end 2017.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; not started @end 2017.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020.</p>	<p>Review of meeting and event agendas and minutes; interviews of member state representatives, stakeholders, private sector actors; surveys of peacebuilding and development practitioners in conflict-affected states; review of multimedia outreach tools and materials available in print and online</p>
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IV. Programmatic revisions

As mentioned above, the Joint Programme Document was revised in late 2017 to reflect learning from the first phase; better align the Joint Programme objectives and approach to key policy developments; reflect decisions of the Steering Committee; include new funding; and extend the duration of the programme. The revision also entailed the development of a detailed workplan and budget of the next phase of the Joint Programme, which was submitted to the Steering Committee for approval at its third meeting in January 2018. Key revisions to the Joint Programme Document can be summarized as follows:

1. The project duration was extended to 48 months (4 years, instead of 3), starting 1 September 2016 and ending 31 August 2020. Timelines were updated accordingly throughout the document.
2. The number of tools to be produced by the Joint Programme was reduced, based on mapping of already existing tools and needs expressed through the country-level pilots. This resulted in a reduced budget for this component.
3. The process for pilot country selection was changed (no longer done through a call for proposals), based on previous Steering Committee decisions.
4. Efforts were made to align the Joint Programme with key policy developments in the field of peace and security, in particular the “sustaining peace” approach and the Secretary-General’s emphasis on conflict prevention. The proposed “mediation initiative” is an example of such efforts.
5. A new workplan and budget were included for the second phase of the Joint Programme (18 months between January 2018 and June 2019); sections on budget and resource mobilization were updated to reflect new contributions; and the results framework was revised to reflect these changes.

V. Resources

Resource mobilization continued to be a major focus throughout 2017, though with limited capacity. Three new grants were secured, as follows:

- € 500,000 from the Government of Finland
- USD 150,000 from the Government of Norway
- USD 100,000 from the Government of Germany

In addition, the partnership that was initiated with the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden in late 2016 was successfully developed into an operational partnership. This now constitutes a key source of in-kind support in the form of co-delivery of programmatic activities at no cost to the Joint Programme, starting in Colombia but with several other opportunities already identified.

At the start of 2018, the secured budget for the Joint Programme thus stands at USD 1,435,000 – not including the significant in-kind resources (staff time and otherwise) provided by the partner organizations. In parallel, discussions are ongoing with other donors, both at capital and in-country levels. These achievements will ensure the continued implementation of the Joint Programme for a second phase, though securing additional resources – in particular for further piloting – is paramount to the completion and success of the Joint Programme as designed.

**Consolidated Annual Financial
Report of the Administrative Agent
for the Joint Programme on
Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural
Resource Management for Peacebuilding**

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2017

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau for Management Services
United Nations Development Programme
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

May 2018

CONTRIBUTOR

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



UNDP



FINLAND, Government of



United Nations
Environment
Programme



UNWOMEN

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS* Page numbers may vary based on a fund data, please adjust accordingly...

Introduction	1
1. Sources and Uses of Funds	2
2. Partner Contributions	3
3. Interest Earned	3
4. Transfer of Funds	4
5. Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates	5
6. Cost Recovery	6
7. Accountability and Transparency	7
8. Direct Cost	8

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Joint Programme Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peacebuilding** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors. The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and

manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2017** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Joint Programme Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peacebuilding**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXD00>).

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

2017 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Joint Programme Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peacebuilding** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2017. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXD00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2017, one contributor deposited US\$ 553,750 in contributions and US\$ 305 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 554,055 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US\$ 548,212 has been net funded to 3 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 276,407 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 5,538. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Joint Programme Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peacebuilding** as of 31 December 2017.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2016	Annual 2017	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	553,750	-	553,750
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	302	3	305
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	554,052	3	554,055
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	548,212	-	548,212
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount	548,212	-	548,212
Administrative Agent Fees	5,538	-	5,538
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	0	0	0
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	553,750	0	553,750
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	302	3	305
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	0	302	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	302	305	305
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	548,212	-	548,212
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	10,503	265,905	276,407
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			271,805

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2017.

The **Joint Programme Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peacebuilding** is currently being financed by **one** contributor, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2017 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2017. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2017.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017 Deposits	Total Deposits
FINLAND, Government of	553,750	553,750	-	553,750
Grand Total	553,750	553,750	-	553,750

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 **2017**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **305**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	302	3	305
Total: Fund Earned Interest	302	3	305
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	302	3	305

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2017, the AA has transferred US\$ 548,212 to 3 Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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 2017 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016			Current Year Jan-Dec-2017			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
UNDP	108,284		108,284				108,284		108,284
UNEP	331,644		331,644				331,644		331,644
UNWOMEN	108,284		108,284				108,284		108,284
Grand Total	548,212		548,212				548,212		548,212

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2017** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office. Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2017** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXD00>.

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Cumulative	
UNDP	108,284	108,284	1,918	40,319	42,237	39.01
UNEP	331,644	331,644	1,501	173,640	175,141	52.81
UNWOMEN	108,284	108,284	7,084	51,946	59,030	54.51
Grand Total	548,212	548,212	10,503	265,905	276,407	50.42

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2017**, no funds were net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **265,905** was reported in expenditure. As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **548,212** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **276,407**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **50** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNWOMEN (55%), UNEP (53%) and UNDP (39%)

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. See table below.

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

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	138,435	138,435	54.27
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	562	562	0.22
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	5,449	5,449	2.14
Contractual Services (New)	1,792	65,175	66,968	26.25
Travel (New)	1,403	23,230	24,633	9.66
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	-	-	
General Operating (New)	-	19,056	19,056	7.47
Programme Costs Total	3,195	251,908	255,103	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	7,308	13,997	21,305	8.35
Total	10,503	265,905	276,407	

¹ **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 2017, 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 no funds were deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, US\$ 5,538 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 13,997 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 21,305 as of 31 December 2017.

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.