

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

Annual Report

January – December 2018

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

UN Women

CONTRIBUTORS



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GLOSSARY

APWAPS	Asia Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security
CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
ME	Management Entity (for Civil Society Organizations)
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NSC	National Steering Committee
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PBSO	Peace Building Support Office
PUNO	Participating UN Organization
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
UN Women	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN OCHA	United Nations Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WPS	Women Peace and Security

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I. Executive Summary

This third consolidated annual report of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)¹ is prepared by UN Women, as the Secretariat of WPHF (narrative report), and by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of WPHF (financial report). It covers the period between January and December 2018.

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund was formally launched on 24 February 2016. Year 2016 was mainly dedicated to establishing the Fund, elaborating its rules and procedures and deciding on investments in countries. The WPHF became fully operational in October 2016. In 2017, the WPHF continued or started implementation in four countries/group of countries: Burundi, Colombia, Jordan, and the Pacific Islands.

In 2018, the WPHF launched a second call for proposals in Burundi and the Pacific Islands and started operating in Iraq. In Burundi, the WPHF continued to support the network of women mediators in their conflict prevention and economic recovery efforts. The network of women mediators was substantially strengthened and intensified its activities, bringing the total number of conflicts dealt with to 21,800, and to 1,2 million the total number of community members who have participated in their dialogues for peace since the beginning of the programme. The WPHF supported network of women mediators in Burundi continued therefore to serve as a powerful women-led, community-based early-warning system and to show the significant impact at country level that civil society organizations can have when properly funded.

Organizations in the Pacific Islands continued or started to implement their activities towards the meaningful participation of women in humanitarian response and the protection against sexual and gender-based violence, bringing to 11,573 the number of women and girls beneficiaries, and to 1.9 million the number of indirect beneficiaries in Fiji, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.

In Jordan, since the launch of the programme in 2017 on economic empowerment and protection against sexual and gender-based violence in the humanitarian response framework, 6,162 women Syrian refugees and members of the Jordanian host communities have been supported by the WPHF.

In Colombia, the 14 women's organizations supported by the WPHF for their participation in the implementation of peace agreement and in peacebuilding and recovery efforts implemented their first activities in 2018. This resulted in the launch of four reconciliation dialogues and exchanges, as well as the establishment of two funds providing credit. The programme reached 4,484 beneficiaries in conflict-affected areas.

In Iraq, projects supporting women's participation in conflict prevention efforts have started to be implemented across the country, through 14 organizations supported by the WPHF.

¹ Formerly known as the Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action, and now operating as the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, as per a decision of its Funding Board in August 2017.

Overall, 2018 was a year of significant growth for the WPHF. By the end of the year, the WPHF had supported 56 civil society organizations, which, in turn, have served over 76.000 women and girls directly, and over 3 million beneficiaries indirectly. Significant additional resources were raised during the year, and the Fund more than doubled its revenue in 2018, compared to 2017.

Important efforts were also dedicated by the Secretariat to increasing WPHF's funding and visibility, and to securing innovative partnerships for the Fund. Three new donor countries joined the movement, namely Austria, the Netherlands and Norway, bringing to 10 the number of contributor countries to the WPHF (the other countries are: Australia, Canada, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Spain and the UK). Partnerships with non-traditional stakeholders were also secured, including with the private sector (Dell Inc, Ebay, Samsung, and TripAdvisor) and celebrities (Actress Kristen Bell and Singer Louane). Resource mobilization efforts led throughout the year and convened by the Government of Australia resulted in the organization of the first WPHF pledging event during the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) session in September 2018, where the "40by20 for Women" Campaign, aiming at mobilizing USD 40 million by the end of 2020, was officially launched. This event was combined with a lighting ceremony of the Empire State Building in New York in the WPHF colors, in honor of women peacebuilders and crisis responders around the world.

II. Overview of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

2.1. Background on the establishment of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

Since 2000 and the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), remarkable normative progress has been made at the global, regional and national levels to further advance and operationalize the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda.² The first ever World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 drew further attention to the need to ensure the protection, active participation, empowerment and leadership of women in humanitarian action. There is also increasing recognition that placing women's agency at the center of the transition from crisis to sustainable development offers enormous potential for leveraging transformative change.³ The Global Study on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, released in 2015, provides an unquestionable evidence base that the capacity of countries to prevent violence, negotiate peace, boost economic recovery and protect populations hinges on women's participation.

Despite recognition of the benefits that investing in women brings to improving conflict prevention, humanitarian action and peace consolidation efforts, their contribution continues to be undervalued, under-utilized and under-resourced.

² See: S/RES/1325 (2000), S/RES/1820 (2008), S/RES/1888 (2009), S/RES/1889 (2009), S/RES/1960 (2010), S/RES/2106 (2013), and S/RES/2122 (2013).

³ UN Women, *In Pursuit of Justice: Progress of the World's Women* (2011-2012).

In October 2015, recognizing the urgent need to prioritize action in the field of women, peace and security and humanitarian action, the Global Study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 recommended the establishment of the WPHF. This recommendation was recognized in the Secretary-General's 2015 Report on Women, Peace and Security,⁴ as well as in UN Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015).

2.2. Objectives and Functions of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

The WPHF has the following three main objectives:

- **Breaking silos between humanitarian, peace, security and development finance** by investing in enhancing women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development *contiguum*.
- **Addressing structural funding gaps for women's participation** in key phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development *contiguum* by improving the timeliness, predictability and flexibility of international assistance.
- **Improving policy coherence and coordination** by complementing existing financing instruments and promoting synergies across all actors: multi-lateral and bilateral entities, national governments' women's machineries; and local civil society organizations.

The WPHF decision making follows the principle of subsidiarity. While the global Funding Board decides on the investment plan, projects at country level are selected by National Steering Committees, composed of the Government, the UN, civil society and the donor community, and which hold a better knowledge and understanding of national issues and stakeholders.

The Funding Board at global level provides the Fund's partnership platform and constitute its guiding and supervisory body. It is composed of four UN entities, four civil society organizations and the four largest donors to the Fund. In 2018, the Funding Board was composed of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, Canada, Ireland, Spain, and the United Kingdom, and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, Cordaid, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and Asia Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security (APWAPS). In 2018, UNFPA served as the Chair of the Funding Board. The WPHF Funding Board decides on the eligibility of countries to be covered by the Fund. Twenty-four countries are currently eligible to receive funds from the WPHF.⁵

⁴ Paragraph 137.

⁵ In 2016, the WPHF Funding Board decided on a longlist of 22 eligible countries, based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) list of fragile States and the situations brought to the attention of UN Security Council. After Hurricane Matthew hit Haiti, the Board decided to add Haiti to its list of eligible countries. Similarly, in November 2017, following a request submitted to the Funding Board by the UN Country Team in Bangladesh in the context of the Rohingya refugee crisis, the Funding Board decided to add Bangladesh as one of its eligible countries, bringing to 24 the number of countries on the list.

2.3. Funding Mechanisms of the WPHF

Country-based allocations are made by the global Funding Board based on a clear rationale and added value of the WPHF, as well as a concrete contribution to a limited number of outcomes in the WPHF's results framework. A minimum of fifty percent of all WPHF funds is set to be allocated to local civil society organizations. However, since its establishment, WPHF dedicated 100% of its programmable funding to civil society organizations.

Responsibility to manage the WPHF allocation, including project-level approval is delegated to a national level steering mechanism at country level. In most countries, the national-level steering mechanism is an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform between the government, the UN and civil society. To the extent possible, existing structures are used rather than establishing new ones. In concrete terms, the WPHF has been using the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) Joint Steering Committee in Burundi and the Steering Committee for the UN MPTF post-conflict in Colombia. In Jordan, the Pacific and in Iraq however, where there was no existing structure available, the WPHF established *ad hoc* Steering Committees.

2.4. The Theory of change of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

The WPHF's interventions are anchored in a strong theory of change. The goal of the WPHF's theory of change is peaceful and gender equal societies. In order to achieve this goal, the WPHF works on six different areas, seen as six strong drivers for peace. Since it became fully operational at the end of 2016, WPHF invested in five of its six Outcome areas, namely:

- An enabling environment for the implementation of WPS, World Humanitarian Summit, and Grand Bargain commitments: This requires evidence-based advocacy and technical support to ensure adoption, monitoring, and financing of relevant, local accountability frameworks (including National Action Plans). This is a cross-cutting issue that is common to all WPHF supported countries. The WPHF also supports dedicated projects in Iraq which aim at strengthening civil society's engagement in the elaboration, monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR1325.
- Women's participation in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention. WPHF supports conflict prevention efforts in Burundi, through the network of women mediators, and in Iraq.
- Women's engagement and leadership in humanitarian action. WPHF supports interventions in this area in the Pacific (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) as well as in Jordan, where it targets specifically women Syrian refugees as well as host communities.
- Protection of women and girls' human rights and from sexual and gender-based violence. WPHF is addressing this issue both in Jordan, where it supports interventions which aim to provide legal services and council for women and girls, with a specific focus on child marriage, and in the Pacific Islands, with the opening of a center for women survivors in Fiji.

- Promotion of economic recovery. Women's participation to economic recovery efforts is key to sustaining peace. WPHF supports this area of work in Colombia, as well as in Burundi and Jordan.

Increased women's representation and leadership in formal and informal peace negotiations, which is the sixth area of work for Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, is still to be supported by the Fund on the ground.

2.5. The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund and the sustaining peace agenda

In 2016, for the first time, the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted substantively identical resolutions on 'Sustaining Peace.' In 2018, additional efforts have been undertaken to establish the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund as a concrete tool to implement the sustaining peace resolutions.

- The sustaining peace approach requires a comprehensive, coordinated and coherent approach. The WPHF's theory of change relies on a comprehensive approach that covers diverse issues such as peace processes, human rights violations, justice systems, political participation in the aftermath of the conflict, as well as economic recovery.
- Sustaining peace should be a priority during all the stages of the conflict cycle – before, during and after, implying that it should take place simultaneously with peacekeeping, development and humanitarian activities. The WPHF's main function is to break the silos between humanitarian, peace, security and development finance by investing in enhancing women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development *contiguum*.
- The WPHF also places a strong focus on conflict prevention, which is at the heart of the sustaining peace approach, through mediation and early warning systems, but also through promoting gender equality and women's access to economic opportunities.
- Sustaining peace interventions should ensure national ownership and leadership, as well as inclusiveness. The WPHF is inclusive of civil society organizations, both as beneficiaries of the Fund and as decision makers. The WPHF has also been designed as a localization instrument.
- Sustaining peace requires a coordinated approach of the entire United Nations system. The WPHF is a coordinated platform between different UN entities, including both the UN Secretariat (the Peacebuilding Support Office) and Agencies, Funds and Programmes (UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA).

2.6. The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund and the Grand Bargain

- After having established the WPHF as a sub-commitment of the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, the Secretariat continued in 2018 to position the WPHF as a tool for donors to implement their commitments under at least three of the work streams of the Grand Bargain's financing reforms:
 - Participant Revolution: The WPHF contributes to the Grand Bargain's objective of giving voice to the most vulnerable by empowering women and women's organizations who are marginalized or outside of formal humanitarian coordination mechanisms so they can participate meaningfully and lead humanitarian action.

- Humanitarian-Development Nexus: The Grand Bargain aims to enhance engagement between humanitarian and development work in order to close gender gaps in service delivery and contribute to women's empowerment across all settings. By investing in women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the humanitarian and development spectrum, WPHF helps bridge the humanitarian-development divide.
- Localization: By investing directly in local women's groups, and by engaging with civil society as partners the WPHF is an effective and efficient way to provide significantly higher levels of direct support to local responders and to reach their target of 25% by 2020. For example, the WPHF is now listed as a mechanism to support localization in the mapping undertaken by the co-chairs of the localization workstream (Switzerland and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IRFC)).

III. New developments affecting WPHF supported countries

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund operates in fragile contexts, in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations or facing severe humanitarian crises. These countries experienced, in 2018, new developments directly related to WPHF's mandate and that had a direct impact on the implementation of WPHF-supported activities on the ground.

In **Vanuatu**, in August 2018, volcanic activity on Ambae Island resulted in the declaration of a State of Emergency and mass evacuation of about 10,000 people. In mid-December 2018, the Volcanic Alert Level three for Ambrym volcano led to the displacement of over 120 households. The Vanuatu Gender and Protection Cluster was involved in the assessment, coordination, and response to the disaster.

The **Solomon Islands** experienced torrential flooding due to the Liua cyclone in September 2018. In addition, the Solomon Islands faced more rain and flooding in December 2018 that resulted in the death of two people. Both OXFAM and the Protection Cluster, supported by the WPHF, were involved in the assessment and mapping of a response plan in the disasters.

In **Jordan**, the government's initial response to the Syria crisis was primarily humanitarian, with a focus on providing lifesaving emergency assistance and responding to urgent needs. However, as the context has evolved and the conflict become more protracted, the government has gradually shifted toward implementation of a longer-term partnership approach, which has been outlined in the Jordan Compact. It has been imperative for the UN and other development partners to revise their strategic and policy approaches in response to the Government of Jordan's Vision 2025 document and the operational intent outlined in its Executive Development Programme; Jordan's Response Plan to the Syria Crises 2018-2022,⁶ as well as the Jordan National Action Plan on Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 (JONAP).⁷ The WPHF National Steering Committee highlighted the need for WPHF to ensure that allocations and implementation are fully in line with these national priorities. In this context, the projects endorsed for WPHF funding by the national steering committee have undergone separate approval process under the Jordan Response Platform to the Syria Crisis (JORISS), resulting in delays in initiating implementation. However, this approach is resulting in stronger national ownership, while also ensuring

⁶ Launched on 18 January 2018.

⁷ Adopted on 3 December 2017 and launched on 21 March 2018.

that WPHF-funded interventions form part of a larger response approach, which in the Jordanian context is a pre-requisite to ensuring that the program is well placed to deliver its objectives in contributing to peace and security, humanitarian, and development efforts.

Year 2018 was marked in Jordan by political unrest following the proposed income tax law amendment, that led to Government reshuffle including seven women in the Prime Minister's Cabinet. With regard to the refugee crisis, Jordan decided to close its borders to further refugees, while continuing to provide humanitarian assistance.

Jordan's internal planning documents were also reviewed in 2018, such as the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and Executive Development Plan (EDP), with increasing debates on a holistic overall national planning process including both humanitarian and development needs.

Another key development in the humanitarian context during the reporting period was the approval of Jordan's National Action Plan (JONAP) on UN Security Council resolution 1325, which includes four strategic priorities, namely:

- (1) Gender-responsiveness and meaningful participation of women in the security sector and in peace operations;
- (2) Meaningful participation of women in preventing radicalization and violent extremism, as well as in national and regional peacebuilding;
- (3) Availability of gender-sensitive humanitarian services that are safely accessible by Jordanians and refugees, in full alignment with the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis; and
- (4) Fostering a culture that recognizes the gender needs, the importance of gender equality and the role of women (including young women) in peace and security.

In **Colombia**, presidential elections were held in 2018 and resulted in a change of Government, with the first woman appointed as Vice-President. The new Government took a hardline approach with regard to the public negotiations with the National Liberation Army (ELN), which makes dialogue unlikely to happen in the short term.

While the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) signed in 2016 includes a comprehensive gender approach, at the end of 2018 however, implementation of 51% of its gender specific provisions were not initiated, and only 4% were implemented.

In 2018, the humanitarian situation in Colombia was marked by a continued flow of refugees from neighboring Venezuela, facing social services and assistance challenges once arriving in Colombia. As of September 2018, more than one million Venezuelans were reportedly based in Colombia, including 44% women and girls.

The human rights and security situation in Colombia in 2018 continued to be affected by threats, attacks and killings of social and human rights leaders by FARC dissidents, ELN and various illegal armed groups in specific areas where illicit crops grow. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia, the number of victims of killings reported by civil society and Colombian authorities in 2018 amounted to 206, including 24 female victims. Of these 24 female victims, 9% were reportedly women human rights defenders and social leaders. This constituted an increase in the number of killings of social leaders and human rights defenders compared to previous years.

In 2018, **Burundi** continued to experience a complex socio-economic and political context. The political and security situation was marked by the organization of a constitutional referendum in May 2018, which resulted in the extension of the presidential term (from five to seven years) and allowed President Pierre Nkurunziza to run until 2034 by resetting the clock. The Inter-Burundian Dialogue, conducted by the East African Community (EAC) was in a stalemate in 2018, with the Government refusing to participate.

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world: close to 74.7% of its population of 10.8 million live below the poverty line.⁸ The collapse of the Burundian economy after 2015 has also seriously impacted the population, with an increase of the unemployment and poverty rate. The freeze of the European Union (EU) direct aid to Burundi Government in 2016 may also have had a fallout on the economic situation, while EU tried to re-direct its support to UN agencies and programmes, and to local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Since 2015, the sociopolitical and economic situation continues to impact the lives of those most vulnerable, leading to an increase of development and humanitarian needs as well as an intensification in external and internal displacement. At the end of 2018, almost 350,000⁹ Burundians had fled following political unrest: 200,000 to Tanzania, 70,000 to Rwanda, 43,000 to the DRC and 36,000 to Uganda.¹⁰ While some refugees have slowly started to return to Burundi since 2017, the numbers remain low.¹¹ At the same time, Burundi continues to register high levels of internal displacement due to political crisis and natural disasters: the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) recorded in the country amounted to nearly 147,000 at the end of 2018.¹²

In **Iraq**, decades of war, sanctions, conflict and violent extremism have seriously enhanced the gender disparity and inequality among Iraqi women and men, girls and boys, forming a barrier that prevented the activation of women's political and community participation in peace-building processes. Women's contribution remains low in negotiations and development of peace strategies.

In 2018, a new Government was established, though political tensions remained regarding the appointment of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Defense.

The overall security situation in Iraq significantly improved in 2018, which resulted in the reopening of the International Zone. The security situation remained though of concern in Bustan, where projects supported by the WPHF are implemented. New incidents occurred by the insurgents which resulted in new victims and new flows of displaced people.

⁸ World Bank, 2017.

⁹ UNHCR (2018). *Burundi Refugee Response Plan January 2019 – December 2020*

¹⁰ UNHCR, 2019.

¹¹ International Refugee Rights Initiative, IRRRI (2019). *'They Don't Even Understand Why We Fled', The Difficult Path to Reintegration in Burundi.*

¹² UN OCHA Nov-Dec 2018.

IV. Results

Key results

Since the launch of the WPHF in 2016 until the end of 2018, USD 10 million^[1] have been invested in 41 projects conducted by 56 CSOs supported by the WPHF in 5 countries, namely Burundi, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan and the Pacific Islands. Those projects have reached over 76,000 direct beneficiaries and over 3 million indirect beneficiaries in 2 years. In 2018, the WPHF launched a second call for proposals in Burundi and the Pacific Islands and started operating in Iraq. In 2018 only, USD 3.6 million were invested, and 3 more donors have joined the Fund, bringing to 10 the total number of contributed countries at the end of 2018. In that respect, 2018 was a year of significant growth for the WPHF, where significant additional resources were raised during the year, and the Fund more than doubled its revenue in 2018, compared to 2017.

Burundi

In 2018, in Burundi, the WPHF continued to support the network of 516 women mediators in their conflict prevention and economic recovery efforts in the 18 provinces of the country. The total amount of the WPHF's contribution had reached close to USD 2 million^[2] in 2018, for projects related to conflict prevention and economic recovery. The WPHF was supporting nine CSOs, including three that were closing their projects, and five that started their projects in 2018 on economic recovery. In total, the network of women mediators was substantially strengthened and intensified its activities, bringing the total number of conflicts dealt with to 21,800, the total number of dialogue sessions organized to 6,930, the total number of women direct beneficiaries to over 52,000, and the number of indirect beneficiaries to close to 1.2 million.

Colombia

In Colombia, where projects had been selected through the UN post-conflict multi partner trust fund in the country in 2017, the 14 partners started implementing their activities in 2018 towards participation of women in the implementation of the peace agreement and conflict resolution efforts as well as economic recovery efforts, with a total support of USD 2 million at the end of 2018. The 14 projects cover several provinces of the country. The programme in Colombia reached 4,484 direct beneficiaries and over 12,000 indirect beneficiaries in conflict-affected areas since January 2018, and resulted in the launch of four reconciliation dialogues and exchanges, as well as the establishment of two funds providing credit.

Iraq

In 2018, the WPHF started to support 14 CSOs and 8 projects in Iraq, towards women's participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, with a total of USD 2 million invested. Projects started at the end of the year in November 2018 in several provinces of the country. At the end of 2018, the projects had benefited about 2,230 people across the country.

Jordan

In Jordan, in 2018, the WPHF continued to support projects towards humanitarian response, protection and economic recovery for refugees and host communities in several areas of the country, since the launch of the programme in 2017. With a support of USD 999,789 since 2017, a total of 6,162 women Syrian refugees and members of the Jordanian host communities have been directly supported by the WPHF.

Pacific Islands

In 2018, organizations in the Pacific Islands (Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Palau, Samoa and Tonga) continued or started to implement their activities towards the meaningful participation of women in humanitarian response and the protection against sexual and gender-based violence, since the launch of the programme in 2017. In 2018, the WPHF also invested an additional tranche of USD 1 million cumulatively across the Pacific Islands towards humanitarian response planning and protection, and covered 3 more countries, namely Fiji, Palau and Tonga. In total, since 2017, the programme has covered 6 islands, including 9 CSOs and 8 projects, with a support of USD 1,994,094 million. In total, since 2017, 11,573 women and girls have directly benefited and 1,9 million have indirectly benefited from the programme in Fiji, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.

4.1. Women's participation in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention

In 2018, the WPHF supported civil society organizations in two countries towards women's participation in conflict prevention efforts. In Burundi, the network of women mediators supported through the WPHF continued its interventions, while in Iraq projects began at the end of 2018.

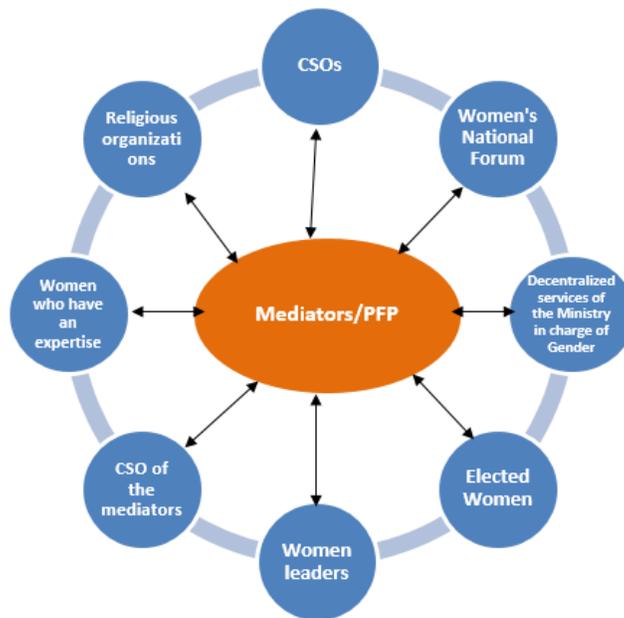
4.1.1 A women-led community-based conflict prevention mechanism in Burundi

In Burundi, the WPHF continued to support a nationwide women mediators network working to build peace in the communities.

- *Burundian women mediators' efforts to directly resolve conflicts in their communities*

In Burundi, a nationwide network of women mediators, established by the UN in close partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Civic Education and civil society organizations, has proven effective in preventing violence at the local level, hampering the possibility of spillover into wider tensions, dispelling false rumors, and mitigating the impact of the ongoing political crisis on populations. Through their collaboration with provincial and local authorities, this network of women mediators has prevented and resolved conflicts and encouraged the organization of local consultations to identify strategies to build community security.

This project has been supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) since 2015 and by the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund since January 2016.



The nation-wide Women Network for Peace and Dialogue composed by 516 women mediators and 18 provincial focal continued to establish themselves as a key stakeholder in conflict prevention in the country.

During the reporting period, the network of women mediators continued to address conflicts at the local level. The conflicts they dealt with on a regular basis within their communities are political, social, familial, and land related. The initiatives they took to solve a conflict included undertaking direct conflict mediation, advising and assisting survivors, referring them to appropriate structures, liaising with local authorities, etc. On average and in 2018, the women mediators had a success rate of conflict resolution of over 65%.

In 2018, the partners working on conflict prevention in Burundi, namely DUSHIREHAMWE and Association des Guides du Burundi (AGB), completed their projects, dealing with 723 conflicts in the last months of the implementation period (January and February 2018), and bringing to 7,033 the total number of conflicts handled at the end of 2018. A slight decrease in the number of conflicts handled was registered in 2018, compared to 2017 (-9%), due to the increase in the participation of women mediators in the implementation of economic recovery projects (+25% in 2018, compared to 2017).

- *Community dialogues to prevent conflicts as another conflict prevention tool*

In 2018, during the last months of the implementation period for the two partners on conflict prevention, 1,013 dialogues were organized at hill, municipality and provincial level, bringing to 6,930 the total number of dialogues organized since the launch of the project and to 1.2 million the number of people who have participated in these dialogues.

In 2018, interactive popular theatre sessions were launched in Bujumbura by the women mediators and local networks of actors, as a new conflict prevention tool. About 200 community members attended the shows. During these sessions, community members and mediators interacted on issues and concerns regarding security, social cohesion, governance and local development.

4.1.2. Strengthening Iraqi women's participation in conflict prevention efforts

In 2018, the WPHF started supporting eight projects in Iraq towards the Iraqi National Action Plan (INAP) for Resolution 1325 and women's participation in conflict prevention efforts. Implementation only started in November 2018.

The Baghdad Women Association (BWA), together with The Alliance 1325, launched the project: "Monitoring and Advocacy for the implementation of the Iraqi National Action Plan (INAP) for UNSCR1325". The project aims at supporting the implementation of INAP 1325 at both federal and Kurdistan levels, and resulted in the training of 40 women on monitoring and evaluation, and accountability mechanisms.

Sawa Organization for Human Rights is supported by the WPHF for its project called "Women for Change", in Anbar, Salahaldin, Baghdad, Karbala, Muthanna and Basra, towards the implementation of Resolution 1325 and the establishment of community committees in governorates. A total of 20 women's NGO members was trained on UNSC Resolution 1325 and early-warning signs of conflict, and 61 community members were trained on establishing community committees for women.

Sewan Women's Empowerment Organization, operating in Duhok and Ninawa, identified and trained 200 volunteers of women peacebuilding groups in 2018. Sewan association during the reporting period identified volunteers among women and girls, conducting individual interviews to build up a community network on peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence. After the identification of volunteers, the partner organizations organized a program of induction and training for volunteers.

Bustan Association for Children and Adults Protection, together with Iraqi Al Firdaws Society, the Sport Spirit Organization, Orchard Foundation for Human Appeal, and Women's Committee in the National Parliament, is implementing a project called "Empowering women and young girls of five ISIS-impacted Iraqi provinces" in Dyalah, Kirkik, Salah-Al-Din, Ninewa and Anbar. The project aims at empowering women and girls to combat violent extremism and increase women's participation in peace processes at national and local levels. As a result of the implementation of this project in 2018, 1,324 women and girls received legal and psychological support and benefited from peacebuilding awareness raising campaigns. The WPHF partner Iraqi Women Journalists Forum trained 50 women journalists on UNSCR1325, and organized two orientation sessions targeting 15 journalists on women's participation in peacebuilding.

Voice of Older People and Family (VOP), together with Bishkoreen NGO for Child and Women Care, started the implementation of their project: “Establishment of a Women Peacebuilding and Early Warning System” in Shekhan, Khatarra, Alqush, Atreesh, two Yezidi IDPs camps (Shekhan and Isiyan). The objective of the project is to develop two women networks trained on early-warning systems and conflict resolution and peacebuilding. In 2018, 10 women were therefore trained, one network created, and 357 women interviewed and/or participated in discussions on women in peacebuilding.

Iraqi Minorities Council is implementing the “Women’s voices for peace and conflict prevention” project along with Awan Organization for Awareness and Capability Development in Falluja, Mosul, Nineveh and Basra. The project relies on working with key stakeholders to achieve results towards conflict prevention and peacebuilding. A total of 25 women and their organizations were trained in 2018 on monitoring early-warning signs of conflict.

Um-Alyateem for Development Foundation (UDF) started implementing its project called “Enabling national environment for women, peace and security” at national level and in Baghdad, with the aim of developing national standards for gender mainstreaming in plans and public policies, establishing a CSOs platform to implement and monitor Resolution 1325. In 2018, 50 employees of Ministries and Governorates were trained on data input on WPS.

In Their Own Words: Viyan Taher Hajee and Banar Sabah Ahmed

Voices of Iraqi women and girls on the role of women and the community in peacebuilding A change initiated in behaviour and perception of Iraqi women and girls in Atreesh



Voice of Older People and Family (VOP) organized a training and conducted individual interviews in Blan Village, Atreesh sub-District, with women and girls to assess their knowledge on the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making processes, in line with its “Establishment of a women peacebuilding and early-warning system” Project.

Viyan Taher Hajee:

"I have had my own fears and they have increased after the terrorist attack. What

will happen to us if we face any type of risk? And who will save us? This subject has always preoccupied me, and my fears have become increasingly pressing. I have said that the region's resources have been subject to conflicts over the years, but after this training it became clear to me what am I going to do to face any risk, not cry or wailing, the prayer alone is not enough to face the danger, we should think together, work together to address any kind of risk if we or our family encountered or area".

Banar Sabah Ahmed:

"A shy girl barely can speak up since I am only 19 years old. I had another problem very far from the subject. I love loneliness a lot and this was a big problem for my parents and friends, even attending this training was pressing them to let me out of my isolation and identify new faces. I discovered during the course that the enormous benefit of teamwork is to face any type of risk does not have to think selfishly, maybe there is a child in risk; we would be the reason to save him. I knew in this training there are many things that we do not know even though it is in front of our eyes and we can do simply and without trouble to save many people or it is possible that we can save our village by better planning and not to be a burden for our families".

Viyan and Banar lived in fear and isolation with regard to security in their communities. The intervention of VOP, through capacity-building activities, resulted in the enhancement of their trust, confidence and common understanding of the role of women and the community towards peace and security.

4.2. Women and girls affected by crisis lead, participate in and benefit from relief and response efforts.

In 2018, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund continued to support two programmes in the field of women and the humanitarian response. The first one in the Pacific, as a multi-country allocation focusing on women's participation in humanitarian response, and the second one implemented in Jordan, as a support to women Syrian refugees and from the host communities in the country.

4.2.1. Women's participation in the humanitarian response in the Pacific Islands

In 2018, in the field of women's engagement in the humanitarian response, three new CSOs were added to the pool of WPHF supported partners in the Pacific Islands, namely FemLINKpacific and ADRA Fiji in Fiji, and Centre for Women's Empowerment Belau in Palau. In total, the WPHF has supported nine partners in five countries in the Pacific Islands. Since the launch of WPHF presence in the region, partners have directly served over 20,000 women.

Fiji

The WPHF supported two new organizations in 2018 in Fiji. ADRA Fiji organization began its project towards well informed Food security and Livelihoods (FSL) response intervention in the last quarter of 2018 and focused on staff recruitment, development of gender centered food security research tools and formal meetings. This project reached 11 people, a majority of whom were women.

FemLINKpacific (femLINK) organization also received an allocation in 2018 for its early warning communication project towards rural women. This helped organize an inception meeting in the last quarter of 2018, followed by a series of radio campaigns. A total of 374 women directly benefited from this project in 2018.

Palau

The Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS) was also selected in the second round of proposals and started implementing its project, together with the Centre for Women's Empowerment Belau (C-WEB), on emergency preparedness, crisis and recovery. An official launch of the project was also organized on the 25th Anniversary of Mechesil Belau (Women of Palau) on 18 September 2018.

Samoa

The Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) continued the implementation of its project towards the mainstreaming of gender in its humanitarian programme. During the reporting period, Samoa Red Cross conducted GBV in emergency trainings for emergency responders and Red Cross volunteers, as well as training on rapid gender analysis, planning and responding to GBV in emergencies to 13 partner agencies. The project has directly benefited 10,324 people.

Solomon Islands

In the Solomon Islands, OXFAM has been engaged in implementing its project aiming at building the capacity of Provincial Women's Councils and their members to better contribute to disaster and humanitarian response efforts. In 2018, a total of 280 women were trained, among which 60 helped respond to the flooding. In addition, seven women representatives were given recognition at the Provincial Disaster Office. The latter also agreed to have at least 30% of committees chaired by women, and six women chairs and co-chairs of their village disaster committees. A female associate disaster officer was also recruited in the Provincial Disaster Office. In total, 350 people have directly benefited from this project in 2018.

Vanuatu

In 2018, Save the Children and CARE International continued the implementation of the Localization project, which contributed to increasing numbers of women and girls with confidence and skills to participate in emergency preparedness and response efforts. The project directly benefited 125 people in Vanuatu. It is worth mentioning that men and boys also participated in trainings, which increased their understanding of gender and protection issues, and contributed to the emergence of male advocates to support women responders. Lastly, the project also created room for sharing lessons and challenges on gender and protection cluster work in humanitarian response at regional level.

4.2.2. WPHF's support to women Syrian refugees and their host communities in Jordan

In Jordan, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund continued to support five projects in 2018 that worked with women Syrian refugees and their host communities:

In 2018, Arab renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD), Arab Women Organization (AWO) and Association of Family and Childhood Protection Society of Irbid (FCPS) partners continued to achieve results regarding the protection of Syrian women refugees and host communities, towards services provided to girls facing early marriages, gender-based planning and programming (evidence-based, gender-sensitive data and information collection), as well as legal, psychosocial and conflict management support.¹³

In 2018, two partners, Jordan Forum for Business and Professional Women (JFBPW) and Jordan National Forum for Women (JNFW) previously identified for support, started to implement their projects towards economic recovery for refugees and host communities in Jordan, through the conduct of capacity-building activities (trainings on financial literacy and gender equality and puppetry/theatre sessions), and qualitative studies (supply demand phase).¹⁴

4.3. Women and girls' safety and security are enhanced

In 2018, in the field of women and girls' safety and security and protection and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, the WPHF supported civil society organizations in two countries or group of countries; the Pacific Islands and Jordan.

4.3.1. Women and girls' protection in the Pacific Islands

With regard to women and girls' protection against sexual and gender-based violence in Fiji, Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund continued to support Medical Services Pacific (MSP), as well as in the Solomon Islands, with the new selected Ministry of Women, Children, Youth and Family Affairs (MWCYFA).

Medical Services Pacific (MSP) were awarded USD\$270, 000 in 2017 to undertake the, "Protecting Our Women Engaging Rights" (POWER) project. The Power Project delivers confidential Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) services through the One-Stop Shop and Rapid Response Team in the Northern Division and the team is on standby to respond rapidly to disasters, epidemics to respond to the needs of Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors at their locations. The project continues

¹³ See Section 4.3 below on Women and Girls' safety and security.

¹⁴ See Section 4.4 below on Socio-economic recovery of women in post-conflict situations.

to work closely with other stakeholders such as the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation (MWCPA), Fiji Police Force, National Council for Disabled Persons, Ministry of Education, Heritage & Arts, under formal Memorandum of Understanding to address sexual gender-based violence as well as the holds an ongoing Contract and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MWCPA for the implementation of the national Child Helpline.

In 2018, the POWER project provided services to 4,910 women and served a total of 7,358 people in the Northern Division. These numbers include attending to 50 sexual assault cases referred by the police sexual offence unit for this reporting period. One key activity in this period was the Training on 'Responding to Sexual Violence' conducted with the Fiji Police Force-Northern Sexual Offences Unit, Northern Division included thirteen police officers from three sub-divisions in the Northern Division attended. Officers were trained on managing cases related to sexual assault and sexual abuse. This build relationships and led to increased referrals and requests for assistance from the specialized POWER team. MSP also provided Child Protection and Communications Trainings to various stakeholders in the Northern Division including the Fiji Police Force, the Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons and Save the Children representatives in Northern Division. To respond to population needs during emergencies, the project has recently commenced with procurement of supplies for disaster relief and response. For disaster relief and response, MSP Northern Division is currently prepositioned with the following:

- Dignity – 70 kits
- WASH – 45 kits
- New Mothers – 20 kits
- Safe Birthing Kits – 20 kits

Solomon Islands Ministry of Women, Children, Youth and Family Affairs (MWCYFA) was selected in the second-round of solicitation to undertake the, "Protection and Gender in Emergency Response Project" (PGERP) project. With USD \$293,900 in project funds, PGERP will enhance the work of the "Womanitarian Project", focusing on rapid localization of humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction in the Solomon Islands through the establishment and capacity building of Provincial Protection Committees in Isabel and Makira. The Project is also developing and revising data collection methods to better monitor outcomes for population groups at higher risk of being impacted by disasters (e.g. women and girls, people with disabilities) and building the protection capacity of national and provincial emergency response teams, including response to gender-based violence survivors and people with disabilities.

During the last quarter of the reporting period, the PGERP project was successfully launched and witnessed by the National Protection Committee members, its donor and facilitating partners and provincial implementing partners from Makira Ulawa and Isabel Provinces. Work has commenced in setting and institutionalizing Provincial Protection Committees in Isabel and Makira. In Isabel Province a draft SoP and Terms of Reference has been developed. Provincial consultation in Makira Ulawa has also been conducted. Additionally, a national baseline survey with key women CSOs and faith-based organizations (FBO) was conducted nationally and found that only 30% of these organizations knew about the existence of Protection Committees and its mandate. As part of this baseline survey 8 CSOs and 2 FBOs were interviewed. The PGERP project mobilized 11 youths from the Honiara Youth Council to do the survey. Over the three months the project has engaged with 50 people; 27 of them were women.

4.3.2. Protection of the rights of women and girls in Jordan

In 2018, eight CSOs were supported by the WPHF and continued the implementation of their projects on enhancing women and girls' protection in the country.

Association of Family and Childhood Protection Society if Irbid (FCPS) and partners built the capacity of the Institute for Family Health (IFH) clinics and of project partners; conducted case studies in schools in Mafraq and Al-Hashmi; developed awareness campaigns in Mafraq, Irbid and Al-Hashmi; and developed emergency contraception awareness materials for use in IFH clinics (including a monitoring tool to enable physicians and nurses at IFH clinics to increase the provision of emergency contraception and referrals to trauma and women's health centres). The project has directly reached approximately 720 women through clinics (an average of 2-3/day); 500 local community members in Amman, Mafraq and Irbid; as well as 107 staff members in Amman, Mafraq and Irbid. CRHC also conducted two family planning sessions with 11 child brides, after which four of the girls asked to bring their mother-in-laws to the next session, to enhance their ability to request family planning methods. This resulted in four of the participants receiving the implant and IUDs.

The livelihoods of a cohort of 10 girls married under the age of 18 was improved through their enrolment in the FCPS project's informal education model, including vocational training sessions, reproductive health and family planning workshops, and logistical support. As a result of the needs assessment of NGOs working in Amman and Mafraq (where the highest percentage of early marriage occurs), two NGOs were selected to join the project: "Sama Al Badia Association", with its two branches in Al Mafraq and in Al Zatari, and "Sanabel Al Khair Society" in Marka.

Overall, family planning counselling and referral programmes within the Institute for Family Health were improved and there was a major improvement in the referrals and early detection of patients exposed to SGBV.

In 2018, during AWO and partners' data collection phase, more than 818 Syrian women from refugee communities were targeted and involved in focus groups and individual interviews in five targeted governorates. Two training-of-trainers were organized in Amman, 10 local trainings were held in all five governorates, reaching a total of 248 participants, and three mobilization events were held in Amman, which engaged at least 300 women and civil society organizations. Moreover, 15 CBOs were identified among AWO, the Arab Network for Civic Education (ANHRE) and ACTED networks, with track records and the potential to respond to the needs of youth and women.

The project's first mobilization event was organized and was attended by 52 civil society representatives as well as 23 project partners and key various project-involved stakeholders.

In February and March 2018, AWO, ANHRE and ACTED finalized the preparation phase of the second phase of the project related the training component, sharing with all 15 selected Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) of the latest Jordan Response Plan for the Syria crisis 2018-2020, released in February 2018, to be used as reference document during the trainings. The second phase of the project, related to primary data collection, had the objective of empowering targeted CBOs to mobilize Syrian communities and collect relevant evidence-based and gender-sensitive information.

During 2018, ARDD planned, developed and implemented the activities as proposed in the project, serving a total of 1,850 beneficiaries. Of these, 567 were host community and 1,283 were Syrian refugees, 1,842 were women and 8 were men. During this period, the team was able to: complete the psychosocial support and legal empowerment sessions in Mafraq and Irbid; conduct 1,252 one-on-one legal consultations; complete conflict management training sessions in Irbid; and conduct a woman-led community dialogue in Irbid.

The ARDD project successfully contributed to strengthening the mechanism of social and legal protection of women in Mafraq and Irbid (focusing on female heads of households).

ARDD also provided individual legal and referral services throughout the entire project implementation period. Provided by ARDDs lawyer's working group, established for the project, these sessions gave women a better understanding of their rights under Jordanian law and how to navigate the justice system in order to actively participate in the humanitarian response in their communities.

ARDD equally developed conflict-management training modules and a draft training manual and materials were completed in Q3. The manual aims to develop the skills and capacity of both Syrian refugee and host community women to play an active role in conflict management in their communities to promote social cohesion.

Another important contribution of ARDD in 2018, was its participation in the launch of the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2021). ARDD engaged in the evaluation meeting to document the process of drafting and adopting the plan in July as well as in the workshops to design the communications strategy and monitoring and evaluation plans.

ARDD also supported the founding of the Jordan National Forum (JoNaF). The Jordan National Forum stands at the forefront of humanitarian response and development efforts in Jordan. JoNaF is a coalition of different national, non-governmental, civil society and community-based organizations working in tandem with national and local governmental actors and decision-makers. JoNaF aims to change the ways in which humanitarian organizations operate, breaking down the silos between the various groups involved in humanitarian response. The Forum offers a diverse set of programmes serving the needs of both vulnerable refugee and host communities that are impacted by conflict.

4.4. The socio-economic recovery of women is promoted in post-conflict situations

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund operates in the area of the socio-economic recovery of women in three countries: Burundi, where the support to the network of women mediators has been complemented with economic opportunities for the communities, Colombia, where WPHF's funding, through the UNMPTF Post-conflict, is supporting women's organizations in contributing to the political and socio-economic recovery of their country, and Jordan where two new partners started the implementation of projects with Syrian refugees and host communities

4.4.1. Economic opportunities for women in Burundi

Increasing concerns around the economic situation of Burundi, which also represents a significant threat to peace and security, as well as the precarity of women in the country, including the women mediators themselves, led in 2017 to the expansion of the programme to the support to economic opportunities for women

In order to optimize the impact, the existing network of women mediators is being used as the structure to support the economic recovery initiatives. Income generating activities are coordinated by the women mediators in the communities. In 2018, incomes generating activities increased from 1,425 in 2017 to 1,787.

The two partner organizations, ABI for the “Mutuelles de solidarité (MUSO)” and Burundi Leadership Training Program (BLTP) for the income generating activities, completed their projects in February 2018 with a total of 1,425 MUSO/income generating activities, reaching beneficiaries since the beginning of the projects in 2017. Similarly, a total of 520 women were trained on developing income generating activities, and monthly individual savings increased from 0 to 7516 Burundian Francs (about USD 4). Furthermore, 1,383 “groupments” were created, that reached 41,490 women beneficiaries.

Five new partners were supported by the WPHF in 2018, taking over the projects on economic recovery, namely Saemaul Undong Burundi (SUB), Consortium Association des Femmes Rapatriées du Burundi (AFRABU Consortium) with Association pour la promotion de la Fille Burundaise (APFB) and Fontaine Isoko, and Consortium Famille pour Vaincre le Sida Association Mondiale des Amis de l’Enfance (FVS-AMADE Consortium). Activities started in June 2018, which resulted in an addition of 671 incomes generating activities. Trainings on development and management of incomes generating activities were also conducted by the three new partners during the second half of 2018.

At the end of 2018, a total of 2,096 incomes generating activities were created and 52,000 women beneficiaries were reached since 2017.

Projects include a wide range of economic activities such as agriculture and farming, transformation (soap, sewing), small shops and saving and credits. Several trainings were provided by WPHF partner CSOs in the field of management and marketing, in order to facilitate the sales of the products on the market.

As a result of all these projects, a growing interest for training and technical support from Burundian women has been observed, as well as a greater financial independence for those women. Women supported with economic opportunities are also able to discuss, exchange and share insights and experiences, which has helped to address issues faced by the community.

4.4.2. Women’s participation in post-conflict recovery efforts in Colombia

In Colombia, the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund operates through the UN Post-conflict MPTF for Colombia and preserves WPHF objectives, while also contributing to the post-conflict multi-stakeholders’ strategy fully aligned with the Government’s priorities. This partnership is also strategic for the UN MPTF Colombia who is seeking to strengthen the gender responsiveness of its projects and raise the percentage of funding dedicated to specific interventions on women’s participation and gender equality.

In 2018, the 14 organizations supported by the WPHF in Colombia started implementing their projects.

As a result of the implementation of projects related to Women protagonists of development and democracy, the following results were reported:

- 1,689 women and girls, as well as 345 men and boys were trained on UN Resolution 1325 and gender provisions of the Peace Agreement;

- six Municipal Pacts for Regional Transformation (PMTR) prioritized initiatives built by rural women, victims and ex-combatants;
- two PMTR will include proposals built by rural women, victims and ex-combatants; two assessments on the situation and participation of women in the mechanisms created by the Final Peace Agreement were conducted;
- four regional networks of women leaders and human rights defenders were established and in function;
- 10 agendas and advocacy strategies and plans were developed and implemented by rural women and their organizations;
- 16 women in 16 municipalities will run in the 2019 Departmental and Local elections; protection and self-protection measures in areas where women leaders and human rights defenders are under attack and threats were implemented.

Projects on Women protagonists of co-existence, reconciliation and security generated the following results in 2018:

- 1,759 women and girls and 691 men and boys received technical and political tools for the assertive mediation of territorial conflicts, promoting their construction transformation in family, community and institutional spaces with a focus on prevention and eradication of GBV;
- two territorial trainings on conflict resolution were conducted;
- 30 cases of attacks to women's rights were documented, among which 22 cases were handled in a constructive and transformative manner;
- four trainings and reintegration spaces were conducted and promoted reconciliation dialogues and exchanges between rural women and ex-combatants FARC women;
- one pact was signed on the protection and guarantee of the right of women to a life free of violence;
- one observatory of violence against indigenous women was strengthened;
- one assessment on institutional and social factors that create and maintain violence against women and girls was conducted;
- 10 municipalities and one Departmental agreement were signed against GBV;
- four women's municipal roundtable were reactivated;
- 10 innovative communication initiatives were led by students of secondary schools;
- 644 women used the "ELLAS" mobile application to confront GBV.

In 2018, two partners¹⁵ in Colombia started the implementation of their project on women as protagonists of development and democracy in conflict affected areas. Progress was already made towards the economic empowerment of women and their organizations, as a factor of effective participation in the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement. In that respect, a total of 976 women and 214 men benefited from local initiatives on economic empowerment. This achievement was made through the conduct of trainings, the implementation of two funds providing credit for productive initiatives led by women, or the implementation of 35 local savings and credit groups.

4.4.3. Socio-economic inclusion of women refugees and their host communities in Jordan

¹⁵ These partners also implemented projects towards peacebuilding efforts.

Year 2018 marked the beginning of the implementation of two projects towards socio-economic recovery for women refugees and their host communities in Jordan, where Jordan National Forum for Women (JNFW) and the Jordan Forum for Business and Professional Women (JFPBW) launched their activities.

Important results were already achieved by these two projects, where employability and professional skills, as well as social cohesion and income generating opportunities were enhanced for refugee women and Jordanian women in host communities.

The JNFW project reached 363 women through capacity-building, with a package of training on financial literacy and gender equality, with 259 of the women attending an additional two-day session on employability skills and life-skills trainings. Some 293 women joined job fairs and an employability-matching event to learn more about job opportunities in the market. An additional 12 vocational trainings were also organized in Amman and Irbid, with 400 women assisting. A total of 12 peer support network sessions were held (seven in Amman & five in Irbid) with 15-25 participants per session for a total of 206 participants – with 12 women also sharing their success stories as role models. More than 400 marginalized women and their families attended puppet shows and interactive theatre performances to raise awareness of gender-based violence and the importance of women's empowerment. The number of women benefiting from available job opportunities were only 75, because although more than 300 jobs were matched and offered, many women did not accept them in the end, for different reasons. Four roundtable discussions were conducted with the participation of many different stakeholders.

During 2018, which constituted the first phase of the JFPBW project, running from October to December 2018, the supply-demand phase was completed, producing two qualitative studies in target communities in two governorates: Zarqa (covering seven local communities) and Amman (covering east Amman). The studies identify key potential income-generating areas that women on the “supply side” could provide if their skills were enhanced, as well as the need and capacity of community markets “demand” to absorb these identified income-generating projects/initiatives. Four main vocations in high demand in the local communities were identified for women's participation, namely: 1) Homemade meals for specific dietary requirements (i.e. regular, vegetarian, vegan, allergic, gluten-free, etc.); 2) Solar energy systems (retail, setup, maintenance); 3) Elderly care services; 4) Affordable and trustworthy transportation services for school students. In addition, 130 women attended psychosocial support group sessions.

**Story from Jordan: the case of Ghada, an informal employment advancement
Enhancing skills and employability of marginalized and vulnerable refugees and Jordanian women
in host communities through JNFW project**



A low-income Jordanian, Ghada and her 4 children (aged 8-22) used to be supported solely by her husband's meagre elementary school teacher salary, until she enrolled in different cooking and chocolate-making trainings. She decided to start her home business and formed a "Jamieh" with her neighbours, collecting a certain amount of money every month and lending it to one of them each month. Ghada was given 500 JOD (about USD 700) and used this money to buy equipment for her food production business. With this small business, Ghada was able to support her older children to enroll in university.

In order to expand, she applied to get a grant from one of the NGOs where she was given 400 JOD (about USD 560). Then she started to participate in food shows, bazaars, and her clients increased. With NGO guidance, she registered her business to be licensed.

Ghada enrolled in the JNFW project to benefit from its capacity-building component, especially the financial literacy training. Knowing Ghada's own journey, the project team asked her to present her story to other women as a role model during peer network sessions. She explained how successful she became, and how she is now so overloaded with work she sometimes has to reject orders because she doesn't have enough time. During the discussion after the sessions, some beneficiaries who have similar skills to Ghada suggested that she could hire one of them. This idea became a reality and Ghada now seeks the help of as many as five of the women when she has extra work.

After using Ghada's example, the project team started promoting the idea of forming networks among beneficiaries who have similar skills, to support each other. Different groups were formed, and some are thinking of starting their own businesses. JNFW will support these groups by providing its facilities to start their work. Ghada's story underlined the importance of supporting beneficiaries and women in general to establish their own business, and it led to JNFW's decision to create a business incubator to help give them a head-start.

4.5. The Secretariat of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

In 2018, UN Women continued to act as the Secretariat of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund.

4.5.1. Quality technical support and advisory to the funding board

During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to provide timely and quality support to the Funding Board of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund. In compliance with the Operations Manual which states that the Board will meet at working level at least every three months, the Secretariat organized four meetings at working level during the year (in January, May, August and December 2018). The Funding Board did not hold a high-level meeting in 2018 due to the absence of unearmarked funding to be allocated.

4.5.2. Resource mobilization efforts

In 2018, WPHF Secretariat's efforts led to a significant growth of the Fund and of its capitalization and visibility. Resourced mobilized in 2018 doubled compared to the previous year and USD 13 million were raised in 2018 alone (multi-year).

As a result of its resource mobilization efforts, three new donors have joined the WPHF in 2018, namely Austria, the Netherlands and Norway.

Regarding resource mobilization, the Secretariat used five main strategies with traditional donors:

- Advocacy, including a letter sent on behalf of the Funding Board to all the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations ahead of the UN Security Council annual Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security;
- Donor Briefings convened by Australia in Berlin, Geneva and Brussels;
- Events: The Secretariat organized a high-level pledging event during UNGA on 27 September 2018;
- Bilateral meetings: In 2018, the Secretariat held meetings with 17 current and potential traditional donors;
- Campaign: The Secretariat launched the "40by20 for Women" Campaign, which aims to raise USD 40 million by the end of 2020 for women peacebuilders and responders. \$40 million is the amount needed for WPHF to be present in all of its 24 eligible countries. October 2020 is the 20th anniversary for UNSCR1325.

In 2018, the Secretariat also continued to implement its strategy towards the private sector. The WPHF's work with the private sector included increasing visibility of the Fund by having private sector entities attend the Fund's UNGA side event; having meetings with corporations, foundations, and philanthropic advisors to high-net-worth individuals; working with celebrities to amplify WPHF message; and encouraging the public to donate through social media campaigns.

In 2018, the Secretariat worked with eBay on a charity auction where WPHF Global Advocate, Kristen Bell, auctioned off a visit to the set of her TV show, *The Good Place*. In June, WPHF was selected for TripAdvisor's employee volunteer campaign where two employees donated their time to help WPHF with a website project.

The Fund also received a donation from Samsung North America and established a partnership with Dell Inc. Dell and its employees committed to donating their time, talents and technology to help the Fund develop a knowledge management and capacity-building platform to support partner CSOs. Additional work the Fund did with Kristen Bell to raise awareness, included interviews on The Today Show, The Late Show with Stephen Colbert, and The Georgetown Institute of Women, Peace & Security's podcast.

4.5.3. Risk management, accountability and transparency

In 2018, the Secretariat undertook the technical evaluation of proposals received (Burundi, Pacific and Iraq); prepared all the relevant documents for the funds' transfers; facilitated the funds' transfers from the MPTF to the Management Entities on the ground.

4.5.3. Results-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation

In 2018, the Secretariat continued to work on the update of Fund's Operational Manual, based on lessons learned from the Secretariat and from the Board members.

During the reporting period, the Secretariat also prepared two reports: the 2017 Secretariat report and the 2017 consolidated annual report. The Secretariat also reviewed the four country/group of countries reports for 2017.

The Secretariat also worked on preparing a series of briefings, decks and presentations dedicated to the results achieved by the Fund.

The Secretariat also continued to provide support to the Management Entities in the five WPHF countries or group of countries as well to operate close monitoring of the activities.

4.5.4. The WPHF is a recognized hub of communications and knowledge in the field of Women, peace and security and humanitarian action

In 2018, the secretariat of the Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund executed a wide range of communication and public advocacy initiatives, expanding and deepening its foundational communications infrastructure to further enhance the fund's internal communications coordination, external visibility, and global reach.

- *Expanding Social Reach:* Building on the launch in the previous year of its three social media platforms - Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram – the Secretariat developed a range of curated content for each social media channel, highlighting the impact, voices and success stories of women peacebuilders and humanitarians in WPHF supported programs on the ground. WPHF successfully grew its combined social media audience from 800 followers at the end of 2017 to over 4,500 followers at the end of 2018, resulting in a 462% net growth in total social reach, year over year. Instagram enjoyed the most rapid growth at 2,300 followers at the end of 2018, followed by Twitter at 1,200 followers, and Facebook at 900 page follows.

- *Website Optimization:* In 2018, the WPHF Secretariat successfully increased all key website metrics of *WPHFund.org* year over year, including web sessions (+587% increase), web users (+820% increase), and web page views (+408% increase). The highest concentration of WPHF website visitors are from the United States, followed by Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and France.
10.
- *Advocacy Video & Publication:* In 2018, the Secretariat conceptualized and produced a 1-minute informational video narrated by WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell, introducing the mission of the WPHF and its primary functions to general English-speaking audiences in a compelling and accessible format. In addition, the WPHF drafted, designed, and published an advocacy brochure outlining the goals of its new “40x20 for Women” Campaign.
- *Partnerships & Visibility Opportunities:* In 2018, a high-level pledging event was organized at the United Nations General Assembly, to launch the “40by20 for Women” Campaign, which aims to secure USD 40 million by the end of 2020 for women peacebuilders and crisis responders, and created significant momentum for WPHF and for women, peace and security and humanitarian issues in general. The campaign was endorsed by the UN Secretary General in his 2018 report on women, peace and security,¹⁶ in which he called « upon Member States to increase their funding to the Fund and to help it to reach its target of \$40 million by the end of 2020 ». Simultaneously, a lighting ceremony at the Empire State Building was organized, as a result of a new partnership secured in 2018 between the latter and the WPHF. The lighting ceremony was launched by WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell, with the purpose of promoting the mission and further raise visibility of the fund with the general public. The lighting ceremony was followed by a special performance by WPHF European Advocate and French recording artist Louane.
- *Knowledge production and management:* Due to lack of funding, knowledge production related activities have been postponed to a later stage. However, the Secretariat secured a partnership with Dell on WPHF’s knowledge sharing platform and building an online community of practice for WPHF grantees throughout the world. The knowledge platform is foreseen to be functional at the end of 2019.

¹⁶ Report S/2018/900.

V. Challenges, lessons learned and best practices

5.1. Main 2018 challenges

One of the main challenges facing all of the WPHF supported countries in 2018 relates to the high volatility of the security, political or humanitarian situations (see section on new developments above).

Other challenges facing WPHF interventions include:

Social, family and gender barriers: in Jordan, the fact that girls and their families often hide the subject of their engagement at school made difficult the identification of female students engaged during an assessment conducted by partners. In addition, in some cases pushback are observed and discussions are made complicated for partners in Jordan when it comes to emergency contraception or SGBV, due to the fact that they are misconstrued. These barriers also made difficult for women in Jordan to accept job offers.

Management of the calls for proposals: In Burundi, the WPHF invested 3 successive tranches, which resulted in the obligation for the National Steering Committee to select different partners for each of these tranches. The turnover among the partners (annually) is a challenge to the efficiency and continuity of the project (partnerships should be extended to 2 to 3 years, instead of 1 year).

Capacity of partner organizations and beneficiaries: In Burundi, the low level of knowledge and education of some local networks' members regarding management and development tools was among the main challenges faced in 2018. Similarly, local associations in Jordan and in Colombia meet efficiency issues, or lack of knowledge on project management in general.

Administrative issues: In Jordan, delays to get approval from the authorities has been raised as a challenge to the implementation of projects. Due to national laws and regulations that do not allow Syrian organizations to be registered, partners are facing issues in the mapping of women-led Syrian CBOs.

Staffing and cost recovery issues: in the Pacific Islands, small operation team as well as high level turnover within the staff were raised as challenges in 2018 and had an impact on the projects' implementation.

5.2. Lessons learned and best practices

5.2.1. About the added value of supporting civil society organizations

When established, the WPHF was planning to invest a minimum of 50% of the funding in civil society organizations. In practice, the WPHF has invested the totality of its resources into civil society organizations, recognizing that the Fund's niche added value was in support of CSOs.

In investing significant funding in country in support to CSOs, the WPHF wanted to make the case for the potential impact that can be reached by civil society when properly supported. In Burundi and elsewhere, WPHF has demonstrated that CSOs were able to reach impact at country levels and impact millions of lives.

The results reached by Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund in Burundi continues to constitute one of the very few examples of that a women-led, community based early warning system that also provides track 3 mediation efforts in the community.

WPHF's experience also contributes to deconstruct the narrative about the universal lack of absorption capacity of women led and women's rights civil society organizations. Experience has shown that in certain contexts, needs are immense. In Iraq, WPHF received 96 applications when running its call for proposals in June 2018 and was only able to support 8 projects. As it builds on its practice and experience, the WPHF aims to contribute to establishing simultaneously the significant needs and potential impact of civil society organizations in crisis settings.

5.2.2. The role of civil society organizations in breaking the silos and providing a localized response

The international community has been discussing for the past years the necessity to stop working in silos between humanitarian, development, peace and security and human rights. This is one of the strong priorities of both the sustaining peace approach and the new way of working in humanitarian settings - and one of the high priorities of the UN Secretary General. WPHF's practice has shown that civil society organizations, and in particular women's organizations, are in a unique position to do so. While providing specific solutions to a specific context, with an often-unparalleled knowledge of the needs, women's organizations are able to implement a comprehensive approach with a high level of nuance and complexity.

Similarly, the humanitarian community has been working for years now on putting into practice the idea that the humanitarian response needs to be more localized - for multiple reasons: efficiency, ownership, sustainability.

WPHF experience has shown that women's organizations are best placed to address the specific needs of women and girls, including, although of course not limited to, preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence. Not only because they can sometimes build trust with certain specific communities when other groups will not or cannot. But also, because practice has shown that the very existence of strong women's organizations contributes to the ability of countries to build strong institutions, respectful of human rights and rule of law, and more accountable to citizens - and therefore more resilient to conflict and crisis.

5.2.3. Specific lessons learned from supporting civil society organizations

2018 was marked by a clear improvement in the accessibility of the Fund by a large number of CSOs and in the dissemination of the calls for proposals, using UN websites on the ground, local media, information sessions, but also networks of CSOs members of both the Global Funding Board and of National Steering Committees at country level. In Iraq for example, where a call for proposals was launched in 2018, the Secretariat received no less than 96 applications for funding.

However, experience has also shown that supporting grassroots organizations required two distinct and complementary approaches. On the one hand, closer monitoring, including financial, with shorter cash advances, to make sure that funds are used against planned activities, as well as more regular audits. On the other hand, solid capacity building initiatives in order to support these organizations in administrative and organizational capacity, accounting and further resource mobilization. In 2018, the Secretariat started building partnerships in order to establish a community of practice that will serve as a capacity building platform for partner CSOs.

Similarly, launching calls for proposals in a same country every year has proven extremely challenging, as it has led National Steering Committees to approve projects for one year only, which is a too short implementation period.

VI. Priorities for 2019

In 2019, Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund will focus on the following priorities:

- Continue its resource mobilization efforts from traditional donors and companies, as well as crowdfunding options;
- Continue to support the management entities at country level and support additional allocations in Iraq and Jordan, as well as the opening in new countries (including Mali and the DRC);
- Continue to discuss with the Spotlight Initiative about a potential partnership in Africa;
- Ensure the launch of the WPHF Community of Practice;
- Conduct the preparatory work for 2020, the 20th anniversary of UNSCR1325 and Beijing +25;
- Conduct a mid-term review of the Fund and review and adjust its operations best on practice and challenges.

VII. Consolidated financial report

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.

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund** 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 **2018** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAI00>).

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

2018 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2018**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAI00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2018**, 10 contributors deposited US\$ **13,718,577** in contributions and US\$ **84,695** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **13,803,272**.

Of this amount, US\$ **8,989,789** has been net funded to **2** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **4,231,245** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **137,186**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund** as of 31 December 2018.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	3,026,834	6,964,787	13,718,577
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	23,659	43,490	84,695
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	3,050,492	7,008,277	13,803,272
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	1,994,889	3,597,872	6,267,931
Transfers to MDTFs	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount	3,994,889	3,597,872	8,267,931
Administrative Agent Fees	30,268	69,648	137,186
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	360,929	-	721,858
Bank Charges	103	167	394
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	4,386,190	3,667,687	9,127,368
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(1,335,698)	3,340,590	4,675,904
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	2,671,011	1,335,313	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	1,335,313	4,675,904	4,675,904
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	4,355,818	3,597,872	8,989,789
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	1,042,221	3,144,854	4,231,245
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			4,758,544

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December **2018**.

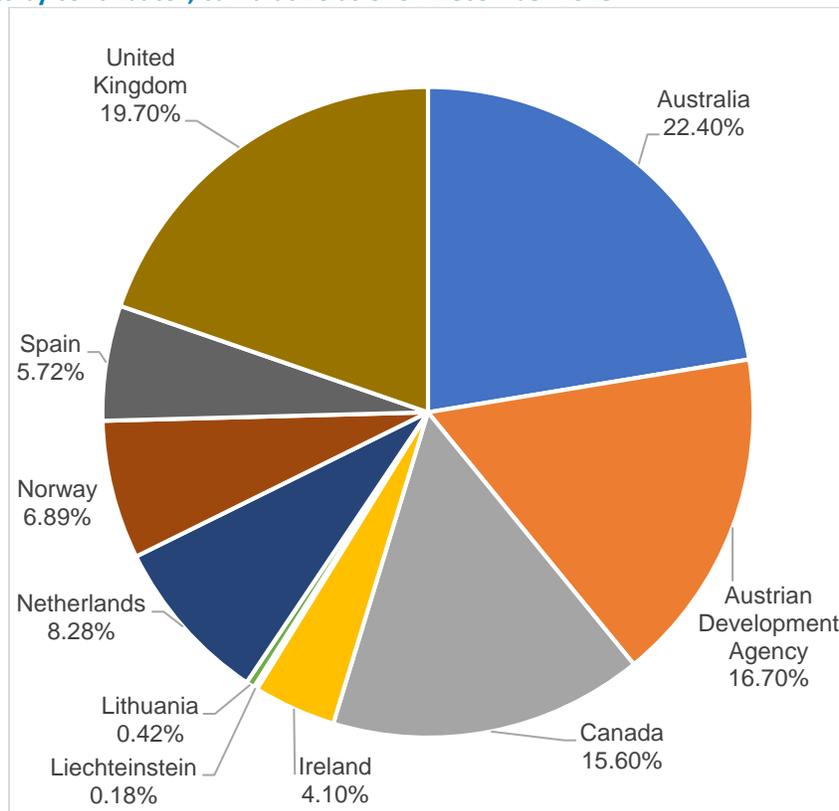
The **Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund** is currently being financed by **10** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December **2018** through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through **2018**. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2018**.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018 Deposits	Total Deposits
AUSTRALIA	3,072,945	2,669,000	403,945	3,072,945
Austrian Development Agency	2,291,400	-	2,291,400	2,291,400
CANADA	2,139,818	1,139,818	1,000,000	2,139,818
IRELAND	562,602	339,106	223,496	562,602
LIECHTENSTEIN	24,996	19,969	5,027	24,996
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA	58,061	34,779	23,282	58,061
NETHERLANDS	1,136,364	-	1,136,364	1,136,364
NORWAY	945,626	-	945,626	945,626
SPAIN	784,687	784,687	-	784,687
UNITED KINGDOM	2,702,079	1,766,432	935,647	2,702,079
Grand Total	13,718,577	6,753,791	6,964,787	13,718,577

Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2018



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 **2018**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **84,695**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	41,204	43,490	84,695
Total: Fund Earned Interest	41,204	43,490	84,695
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	41,204	43,490	84,695

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2018**, the AA has transferred US\$ **8,267,931** to **2** 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 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017			Current Year Jan-Dec-2018			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
COL_MPTF	2,000,000		2,000,000				2,000,000		2,000,000
UNWOMN NGO	2,670,059		2,670,059	3,597,872		3,597,872	6,267,931		6,267,931
Grand Total	4,670,059		4,670,059	3,597,872		3,597,872	8,267,931		8,267,931

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2018** 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 **2018** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAI00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2018, US\$ 3,597,872 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ 2,913,779 was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 8,267,931 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 3,551,591. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 43 percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Cumulative	
COL_MPTF	2,000,000	2,000,000		1,112,085	1,112,085	55.60
UNWOMN NGO	6,267,931	6,267,931	637,812	1,801,694	2,439,506	38.92
Grand Total	8,267,931	8,267,931	637,812	2,913,779	3,551,591	42.96

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Conflict Prevention							
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,274,047	1,274,047	986,629	77.44
00112477	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,000,000	2,000,000	130,841	6.54
Conflict Prevention: Total				3,274,047	3,274,047	1,117,470	34.13
Crisis Relief							
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,994,095	1,994,095	616,651	30.92
00105709	ME function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	999,789	999,789	705,385	70.55
Crisis Relief: Total				2,993,884	2,993,884	1,322,037	44.16
Socio-economic Recovery							
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post-	COL_MPTF	On Going	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,112,085	55.60
Socio-economic Recovery: Total				2,000,000	2,000,000	1,112,085	55.60
Grand Total				8,267,931	8,267,931	3,551,591	42.96

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

Table 5.3 Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Burundi						
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	1,274,047	1,274,047	986,629	77.44
Burundi Total			1,274,047	1,274,047	986,629	77.44
Colombia						
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post-	COL_MPTF	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,112,085	55.60
Colombia Total			2,000,000	2,000,000	1,112,085	55.60
Fiji						
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMEN		998,995		0
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	1,994,095	995,100	616,651	61.97
Fiji Total			1,994,095	1,994,095	616,651	30.92
Iraq						
00112477	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	2,000,000	2,000,000	130,841	6.54
Iraq Total			2,000,000	2,000,000	130,841	6.54
Jordan						
00105709	ME function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	999,789	999,789	705,385	70.55
Jordan Total			999,789	999,789	705,385	70.55
Unidentified						
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMEN		(998,995)		0
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO		998,995		0
Unidentified Total						0
Grand Total			8,267,931	8,267,931	3,551,591	42.96

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.

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 5.4 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	-	1,080	1,080	0.04
Suppl, Comm, Materials	12,810	43,165	55,975	1.85
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	17,012	63,060	80,072	2.65
Contractual Services	329,529	1,267,932	1,597,462	52.81
Travel	39,774	162,068	201,841	6.67
Transfers and Grants	-	125,427	125,427	4.15
General Operating	64,010	898,831	962,841	31.83
Programme Costs Total	463,135	2,561,563	3,024,699	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	174,677	352,216	526,893	17.42
Total	637,812	2,913,779	3,551,591	

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 2018, 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\$ 69,648 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2018, US\$ 137,186 has been charged in AA-fees.

- Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations: Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 352,216 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 526,893 as of 31 December 2018.

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 the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ 0. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2018**, US\$ **721,858** has been charged as Direct Costs.

Table: Direct Costs

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
UNWOMEN	721,858	679,653	94%
Total:	721,858	679,653	94%

VIII. Annex I

List of WPHF partners, by country

Below is the list of the 56 WPHF partners as of 31 December 2018.

Burundi

1. ABAZIMYAMURIRO BAZIRA IMBIBE (ABI-Burundi)
2. BURUNDI LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM (BLTP)
3. DUSHIREHAMWE
4. ASSOCIATION DES GUIDES DU BURUNDI (AGB)
5. AFRABU (Association des Femmes Rapatriées du Burundi)
6. APFB (Association pour la promotion de la Fille Burundaise)
7. Fontaine Isoko.
8. FVS-AMADE (Famille pour Vaincre le Sida-Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance)
9. Saemaul Undong Burundi/Twese Hamwe Birashoboka

Colombia

10. Asociación Campesina del Valle del Río ACVC
11. Asociación JUNPRO
12. Asociación Municipal de Mujeres (ASOM)
13. Corporación 8 de marzo. Mujeres y hombres por la igualdad
14. Corporación de Apoyo a Comunidades Populares (CODACOP)
15. Corporación de Mujeres Ecofeministas (COMUNITAR)
16. Corporación para el Desarrollo Social, Tecnológico y Económico de Colombia (CORPDESARROLLO)
17. Corporación Vamos Mujer
18. Fundación Surcos de Vida ONG - Regional Nariño
19. Liga Internacional de Mujeres por la Paz y la Libertad - LIMPAL
20. Organización Femenina Popular (OFP)
21. Red de Mujeres Chaparralunas por la Paz
22. Red Nacional de Mujeres
23. Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres

Jordan

24. Arab Renaissance for Democracy Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD-Legal Aid)
25. Arab Women Organization
26. the Arab Network for Civic Education (ANHRE)
27. ACTED.
28. Association of Family and Childhood Protection Society of Irbid (FCPS)
29. Cambridge Reproductive Health Consultants (CRHC)
30. Mayadin

31. Try Center
32. Jordan Forum for Business and Professional Women (JFBPW)
33. Jordan National Forum for Women (JNFW)

Pacific Islands

34. Oxfam Solomon Islands.
35. Samoa Red Cross Society
36. Save the children Vanuatu
37. CARE Vanuatu
38. Medical Services Pacific (MSP)
39. femLINKpacific
40. Solomon Islands National Protection Committee
41. Centre for Women's Empowerment Belau
42. ADRA Fiji

Iraq

43. Baghdad women's Association
44. Alliance 1325
45. Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection (Women and Children Protection Department)
46. The Iraqi Al-Firdaws Society
47. The Sport Spirit Organization
48. Orchard Foundation for Human Appeal OFHA
49. Iraq minorities Council
50. Awan Organization for awareness and capability development
51. Iraqi women journalists' forum
52. Sawa organization for human rights
53. Sewan Women's Empowerment Organization
54. Um Alyateem for Development Foundation
55. Voice for Older People and Family
56. Bishkoreen NGO for Women and Child Care