

Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace

MPTF OFFICE ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2019

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00101928 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>The Joint Programme (JP) helps strengthen conflict prevention and peacebuilding outcomes by ensuring that men and women enjoy equal rights and access to, control over and benefits from natural resources that are key for resilience, sustainable livelihoods and post-conflict economic recovery.</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP • UNDP • UN Women 	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government) • Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden • Environmental Law Institute, USA • Vet-Care Organization, Sudan • Tierra Digna, Colombia • Fundación Natura, Colombia
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: USD 4,500,000</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: \$565,434 • UNDP: \$212,234 • UN Women: \$355,784 <p>Agency Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: \$200,000 • UNDP: \$100,000 • UN Women: \$100,000 <p>Government Contribution: N/A</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 48 months</p> <p>Start Date⁵ 08.09.2016</p> <p>Original End Date⁶ 28.02.2019</p>

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

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

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

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

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

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

Other Contributions (donors):

- Norway: \$250,000
- Germany: \$100,000
- Sweden: Full-time secondment of expert (Dec 2016-March 2017) and in-kind support for programme delivery

TOTAL: 1,883,452

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

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

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Current End date⁷ 31.08.2020

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Programme made significant progress towards achieving its country level and global level outcomes in 2019.

At country level, the year was marked by the completion of the second joint pilot project in Colombia with positive outcomes for women's participation in local level peacebuilding and environmental protection initiatives as well as national level outreach and advocacy through the finalization of a series of publications and outreach materials. Additionally, the final report from the Sudan pilot project was officially launched in March 2019, garnering significant attention from peace and development actors as a concrete example of integrated programming that addresses the links between climate change and security from a gender perspective. Finally, a third intervention was initiated with the aim to integrate a gender perspective into a larger mediation project Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where natural resources play a central role in both fuelling ongoing conflicts between armed groups and defining opportunities for the return and reintegration of ex-combatants.

At the global level, the Joint Programme developed a new flagship report titled *Gender, Climate & Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change*. The aim of the publication is to elevate evidence from the ground to policymakers and donors at national and global levels, in order to ensure that gender considerations are fully on the agenda in ongoing climate-security policy debates and incentivize increased investment for programmes that address the gender dimensions of climate-related security risks. In 2019, the Joint Programme also finalized and validated a comprehensive training package, delivered to a total of 50 people in three different courses. Moreover, the online [Knowledge Platform](#) sustained steady growth following its formal launch in March.

An additional USD 100,000 in parallel funding was secured by UNEP from the Government of Norway in 2019 to support additional activities focused on gender, climate and security, including production and dissemination of the upcoming policy report. Importantly, the experience of the Joint Programme has also started to leverage funding for replication and upscaling of tested approaches in new contexts. UNDP and UN Women successfully raised USD 4 million from the Peacebuilding Fund for a cross-border Mali-Niger project building on the experience of the Joint Programme's Sudan pilot. An additional concept note for investment in East Darfur is currently under review by the Peacebuilding Fund.

I. Purpose

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

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

- Participation in dialogue, mediation and conflict resolution efforts

- Participation in governance and decision-making at all levels
- Contributions to economic recovery and sustainable development.

This Joint Programme seeks to build the capacity of UN and other international, national, local and community peacebuilding and development actors to design, implement, replicate and upscale gender-responsive natural resource interventions, and to ensure that these are integrated in national and local planning and programming for peace and development in conflict-affected countries.

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

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

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

- **Outcomes:**

Significant progress was made towards the achievement of the Joint Programme's outcomes in 2019. The programme's outcomes focus on opportunities related to natural resource management being leveraged for women's empowerment in conflict-affected countries on the one hand; and on integration of gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in planning and programming on the other hand.

With respect to the first outcome, 2019 was marked by the successful completion of the second joint pilot project in Colombia, following the conclusion of the first pilot project in Sudan the previous year. At the local level in Chocó, the project succeeded in leveraging opportunities presented by the restoration and rehabilitation of the Atrato River – a formal process mandated by ruling T-622 of the Colombian constitutional court – to increase women's capacity to meaningfully engage in environmental governance, natural resource management and the prevention of socio-environmental conflicts. Thanks to the support provided, the network of "River Guardians" in charge of overseeing the process expanded by nearly 70 additional people – women and men. Restoration of the river is seen by a plurality of stakeholders as a major peace dividend. This mirrored similar successes in North Kordofan, Sudan, where the first pilot very positive outcomes with respect to women's participation and influence in natural resource conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms.

As for the second outcome, the year was marked by progress against all three indicators of integration of the approaches promoted by the Joint Programme into planning and programming. Most notably, replication and upscaling of the Joint Programme's experience is being financed by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) in a new USD 4 million transboundary project on the Mali/Niger. Teams in Sudan are also in discussion with the PBF for a new project scaling the Joint Programme's approaches in East Darfur, in the context of the closing of the peacekeeping mission (UNAMID). Finally, institutional capacities of peacebuilding and

development practitioners have been increased thanks to the comprehensive training package, which has already been delivered to 50 people (including UN Peace and Development Advisors) and an [online knowledge platform](#) that hosts a community of practice of over 250 people.

- **Outputs:**

Output 1.1 Joint pilot interventions at country level

Country level work remained a significant focus for 2019, a year marked by the final report launch for the first pilot project in Sudan, the completion of the second pilot in Colombia, and the initiation of a third set of pilot activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

a. Joint Pilot Project in North Kordofan, Sudan (finalized October 2018)

Building on interventions conducted under UNDP's Community Security and Stabilization Programme (C2SP), the project sought to strengthen women's roles in local peacebuilding processes over natural resource-based conflicts. This was achieved by building women's capacity to participate more effectively in local planning, decision-making and conflict resolution bodies that manage access to and use of natural resources in Al Rahad, North Kordofan, a community that is beset by climate-related environmental degradation and increasing conflicts over natural resources. The 18-month project (active implementation from March 2017 to October 2018) was jointly managed and implemented by the country offices of UNDP, UN Women and UN Environment, and supported with a USD 300,000 grant from the Government of Finland (first phase funding).

Achievements

- The project's achievements are fully documented, along with lessons learned, in the [final report of the joint pilot project](#)⁸ in Sudan. The report was released on 8 March 2019 and broadly disseminated during the year through the Knowledge Platform, social media, targeted meetings, events and training. The project's results and lessons were also presented to key international stakeholders, including the Resident Coordinator and several donors, in Khartoum.
- As noted in the previous report, the project achieved very positive outcomes with respect to women's participation and influence in natural resource conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms in North Kordofan, as well as immediate gains in women's economic empowerment. For example, the number of women affiliated to the local Conflict Mitigation and Peacebuilding Center, the main conflict resolution mechanism in the project area, doubled during the project lifespan (from 10 to 20 out of 50 members). Among other roles, these women now lead Dialogue Forums bringing pastoralist, farming and IDP communities together in each of the target villages to discuss various factors of tension, including access to land and water. Crucially, the Center has reported that three out of four mediation processes women were involved in as mediators concerned disputes over natural resources, whereas prior to the project, women's opinions would generally only be sought on social issues, particularly domestic disputes. Moreover, since the end of the project, at least two women are systematically included as part of all mediation processes and *Jodeya* meetings, both within the Center and within the communities, irrespective of the type of conflict under discussion. Finally, 87% of the diverse group of women supported through the project reported increased income. This not only had an immediate positive impact on women's ability to meet their immediate needs (and that of their families), but also had important effects on women's sense of empowerment and self-esteem.

⁸ https://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/Sudan_Gender_NRM2019.pdf

- The project – seen as one of the first to successfully link gender, climate change and security in a single theory of change – has generated considerable interest among peace and development actors. Most saliently, UN Women and UNDP were able to leverage the experience of the pilot to secure USD 4 million in funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund to replicate and adapt the approach in a cross-border context in Mali and Niger. UNEP and UN Women offices in Sudan are also in discussion with the PBF on using the approach for a new project in Sudan, and have recently submitted a concept note to replicate and scale the Joint Programme’s interventions in East Darfur.
- A final round of data collection for monitoring purposes – committed by the partners to evaluate project outcomes and confirm positive trends on a longer timescale (i.e. at least one year after the end of activities) – had to be postponed due to the political situation in the country and related field access issues in 2019. It was rescheduled for Q2 2020, but will likely be postponed again due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of the final survey will be used to validate key lessons and good practices derived from this pilot project.

b. Joint pilot project in Colombia (finalized November 2019)

The joint pilot project titled “Supporting the peace process in Colombia by strengthening women’s engagement in natural resource governance” was the second initiated under the Joint Programme. Within the context of the implementation of the Final Peace Accord with the FARC, the project aimed to establish the nexus of gender equality, women’s rights and inclusive environmental governance as a foundation for sustainable peace in Colombia. To achieve this goal, the project sought to support institutional and civil society initiatives to accelerate the participation of women in advancing reforms and programmes related to rural development and the management of natural resources. The project was focused on the department of Chocó, with specific activities in the lower Cauca area (in the department of Antioquia) and at the national level.

The 18-month project (active implementation from June 2018 to November 2019) was jointly managed by the country offices of UN Women and UNEP Colombia, while UNDP had an advisory role. This pilot project had a total budget of USD 537,200, comprised of USD 247,500 contributed by the Government of Finland through the MPTFO, as well as additional contributions of USD 121,800 from the Government of Norway (through UNEP), and USD 167,900 from the Government of Germany (through UN Women). A detailed final report on the pilot project documenting key results, good practices and lessons learned is in the process of being finalized.

Achievements

The project’s main achievements can be summarized as follows:

- The project succeeded in increasing women’s capacity to meaningfully engage in environmental governance, natural resource management and the prevention of socio-environmental conflicts in the department of Chocó. Capacity-building was conducted chiefly through a Women, Biodiversity and Peacebuilding Certificate Training Programme designed and delivered by the project, which trained 23 people, including 18 women and five men belonging to seven different civil society organizations. A key objective of the training was to consolidate the knowledge and leadership of the body of “guardians” of the Atrato river designated to oversee the implementation of the Constitutional Court ruling T-622, which recognized the river as a subject of rights, paving the way for a process of restoration seen by a plurality of stakeholders as a major peace dividend. Evidence of strengthened capacity includes:

- The training was replicated by the trained “guardians” through local workshops in nine communities, with total participation of more than 500 people, allowing the guardians network to expand by nearly 70 additional people.
- As an outcome of the training, participants in the certificate programme were able to develop 11 viable project proposals focused on environmental protection, production processes, sanitation and education regarding socio-environmental conflicts that affect local communities along the Atrato basin. Although the pilot budget did not allow for these community projects to be financed directly, the project supported the participants to market their proposals to local authorities and potential sources of funding.
- The project also contributed to strengthening institutional capacity – most notably that of the Ministry of Environment and the National Planning Department (DNP) – to mainstream gender equality objectives and better support women’s participation in environmental planning and governance processes. As a result of the project, incorporation of women’s needs and perspectives was improved in the formulation and implementation of several key processes, including the implementation of ruling T-622 on the Atrato River and the public policy of Chocó; policy guidelines to protect ancestral knowledge related to biodiversity; and the environmental sector’s policy for citizen participation.
- The pilot was successful in connecting and networking women with multiple voices, experiences and backgrounds engaged in environmental and human rights and the defence of territory, thereby fostering the coordination of formerly isolated efforts and catalyzing the self-recognition and visibilization of many as “environmental defenders”. In addition to the local process in Chocó, which brought together women from diverse communities, the project facilitated three dialogues among women working on environmental issues across the country, connecting local processes of different regions with each other, as well as with national processes. Recognizing the risks faced by environmental and human rights defenders in the country, protection was a significant focus of the project and training, supported by OHCHR.
- Finally, the project contributed to consolidating knowledge of the linkages between gender equality, environmental governance and peacebuilding in Colombia and to documenting good practices and approaches for replication and adaptation. Key knowledge products include: a) the [translation into Spanish](#) of 2013 policy report *Women and Natural Resources: Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential*; b) documentation of the experience of the Atrato River in Colombia through: a toolbox that allows for replication of the Certificate Training Programme; the book [Laughs, Dreams and Regrets: Experiences of the Atrato and Baudó River from the Perspective of their Guardians](#) and the document [Defending the Atrato River: reflections of the case and notes on the role of women in the defence of the territory](#); c) three documents and two videos that provide an analysis of other environmental governance processes where women have taken the lead; and d) [Mujeres que Cuidan la Naturaleza](#), a book of portraits of 28 Colombian women defenders of the environment and pioneers in environmental matters in Colombia, which received particular resonance. All resources are available on [UN Women Colombia’s dedicated web pages](#) (pending translation into English for upload onto the Joint Programme’s Knowledge Platform).

A comprehensive presentation and discussion of the outcomes and key results achieved by the project will be provided in the final project report.

c. *Joint activities in the Great Lakes (Democratic Republic of the Congo)*

A final country-level intervention led by UNDP was initiated in the Great Lakes region of Africa. This set of activities is implemented within the framework of a UNDP project⁹ aiming to support DDR-RR (Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement) of armed groups in the Great Lakes region of Africa through “insider mediation” approaches. The project is part of a regional programme funded by the European Union that is jointly implemented with GIZ, UNFPA and UN Women to support the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). While not a full pilot project due to budgetary constraints, the Joint Programme committed an investment of USD 40,000, as well as in-kind expertise, to help design targeted interventions to a) strengthen women’s capacities and opportunities as “insider mediators” with armed groups, and b) address the specific needs of female ex-combatants in their reintegration, focusing on access to land and livelihoods.

Achievements

- In September 2019, the Joint Programme participated in the Strategic Planning Workshop convened by UNDP in preparation for the project. The meeting was conceived as a stakeholder consultation and aimed at identifying concrete options for deploying effective insider mediation strategies to support DDR/RR in the Great Lakes Region. Participants included representatives of regional bodies such as the ICGLR and the AU, the UN (OSESGL, MONUSCO, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR), government representatives (DDR commissions of DRC and Rwanda); international think tanks and training institutions (FBA, Accord, PeaceDirect) and representatives of mediation networks, including FEMWISE and the Nordic Women Mediators Network.
- A concrete opportunity for a pilot was identified in the region of Masisi (Eastern DRC) on the basis of discussions in the workshop, as well as prior assessments by the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), which identified the need to engage more directly with women in the reintegration of former combatants, as well as the needs of female ex-combatants for community-based reintegration. An initial engagement strategy for deploying effective insider mediation initiatives on DDR/RR in Masisi was drafted during the planning workshop.
- Design of the pilot, including of the concrete activities that could be supported by the Joint Programme, was expected to commence in early 2020. However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, the implementation of these pilot components is likely to be delayed to Q2 or Q3. Other opportunities for Joint Programme support include regional trainings for Insider Mediators and DDR to be held in April/May 2020 for the ICGLR Mediators pool, the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, the ICGLR Natural Resources Management Unit and the Contact Coordination Group. The trainings are expected to include women mediators from the DRC, including a total of at least 50 insider mediators trained, with modules linking to DDR.

Output 1.2 Best practice and programming tools

The design and development of programming tools planned under the Joint Programme was an important focus in 2019. This included the development of a comprehensive and modular training package to amplify lessons learned from the pilot interventions and continued management of the Knowledge Platform.

⁹ Titled “Towards the Effective Implementation of the ICGLR Network of Regional Mediators for Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDR/RR)”

Achievements

- A comprehensive training package on gender, natural resources, climate and peacebuilding was completed in 2019, based on the most up-to-date research and the experience of the Joint Programme. This practical in-person training is designed to adapt to different contexts, audiences and time availability, allowing users to select relevant material from four modules. The available modules include an introduction to the linkages between gender, natural resources, climate change, and peace and rationale for addressing them in an integrated manner, and three “hands on” modules covering key phases of the programming cycle, from analysis to monitoring and evaluation. Materials include interactive lectures, group exercises based on the Joint Programme’s pilot projects (and other relevant project interventions), as an integrated gender-environmental-conflict analytical tool, and a comprehensive reading list.
- The training package has so far been delivered three times to different audiences and in different formats, including at:
 - the International Environmental Peacebuilding Conference, USA (23 Oct 2019) – half-day;
 - the UN Peace & Development Advisors Fellowship Programme, Sweden (2-6 December 2019) – integrated over the course of three days; and
 - Swisspeace, Switzerland (23 January 2020) – half day.

Feedback from participants, as recorded through anonymous online surveys and rapid feedback sessions after each training, has been highly positive overall. Adjustments have been made after each delivery to reflect various points of feedback, including fine-tuning group exercises and timing. The training modules can now be considered validated; next steps will include finalizing a “trainers guide” to allow for facilitation/delivery by other institutions and stakeholders.

- To meet the growing demand for training at this nexus and to expand the training’s reach, the development of online training is being considered for 2020.
- Several elements developed and validated as training materials will be central to the “Programme Guide” – the remaining tool to be finalized in 2020. This is the case, for example, of the Integrated Analysis Framework.
- The knowledge platform on women, natural resources, climate and peace, supported through a partnership with the Environmental Law Institute (ELI), was launched on 8 March 2019. The objective of the web platform – www.gender-nr-peace – is to bring together practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and other actors to share resources on programming and research at the intersection of gender, natural resources, climate change and peace. The website is comprised of thematic pages providing an overview of key information on relevant topics; a library of more than 300 resources relevant to this nexus (which continues to grow on a monthly basis); a news and events section; and a listing of relevant employment opportunities. The knowledge platform serves a growing community of practice including more than 260 practitioners, researchers and policymakers representing 38 countries spanning the globe. Members of community of practice receive a monthly newsletter, compiling the latest news, blogs, jobs, announcements, and recent entries into the library (13 have been published so far).

Output 1.3 Outreach and advocacy tools

Outreach and advocacy – including through targeted policy guidance – were significantly stepped up during this reporting period. This included the production of a new UN policy report on Gender, Climate and Security, in addition to the organization of events and communication initiatives.

Achievements

- A major focus of 2019 was the development of a new UN policy report on the linkages of gender, climate and security titled *Gender, Climate & Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change*, to be published in Q2 2020. The aim of the publication – which is based on existing research and lessons from early programming experiences – is to elevate evidence from the ground to policymakers and donors at national and global levels, in order to ensure that gender considerations are fully on the agenda in ongoing policy debates on the security dimensions of climate change. The report also aims to incentivize increased investment for programmes that address three interconnected goals: gender equality, climate action, and peacebuilding. The report is comprised of an opening chapter on the “conceptual framework” – offering an understanding of how gender, climate and security are linked and why it is important to address them together – followed by 11 case studies or examples from the field. The cases were summarized from longer papers contributed by a diverse range of authors from academic institutions, NGOs, and UN agencies. The final chapter provides recommendations, organized by category (policy, financing, programming, research).
- To accommodate the growing interest among communities of practice and research in deepening understanding of gender-climate-security linkages, the report will be launched both in print and in digital form. The digital product will be a “living publication,” hosted on a dedicated report page within the Knowledge Platform. The digital report will be designed as a highly visual and interactive product, which will provide access to the longer papers that are summarized in the print version. It will also allow for growth, as new research and evidence can be added to the publication as it emerges.
- In addition, the Joint Programme organized and/or participated in a number of key outreach and advocacy events in 2019 to share lessons and engage stakeholders and decision-makers on the issues (event reports and agendas are available upon request), including:
 - The Planetary Security Conference: Addressing the Gender Dimensions of Climate Change and Security (Netherlands, February 2019): Presented the Joint Programme results and lessons learned from the Sudan pilot programme;
 - Symposium on gender, climate & security, Georgetown University (USA, March 2019): Participated in a high-level workshop aimed at bridging theory and practice at the nexus of gender, climate and security; workshop brought together leaders in academia, policy, and practice, including H.E. Mary Robinson and Ambassador Melanne Verwee;
 - World Reconstruction Conference (Switzerland, May 2019): Participated/co-organized event *Addressing the Inequality of Risk and Promoting Women’s Leadership in Recovery*;
 - Gender, Peace and Nature Conference, London School of Economics (UK, June 2019): Presented the Joint Programme’s work in Sudan and Colombia; participated in two-day conference to present ongoing work at the intersections of gender, environment, and peace/security;
 - Climate Summit side-event (USA, Sept 2019): Presented the approach and lessons from the Sudan pilot project as a concrete example of actions needed to address climate-related security risks.
 - Environmental Peacebuilding Conference (USA, Oct 2019): Delivered half day training on gender, natural resources, climate and peace; organized a session on gender in environmental peacebuilding including presentations on the Joint Programme’s work in Sudan and Colombia; launched the environmental peacebuilding gender interest group; and
 - Geneva Peace Week (Switzerland, Nov 2019): Participated as panelist in event on climate justice & peace and presented lessons learned from Joint Programme’s pilot project in Sudan as well as insights from upcoming report on Gender, Climate and Security.

- Throughout 2019, the Joint Programme also engaged directly with key actors working at the intersection of environment, climate and security, such as the UN Climate Security Mechanism and UNEP's ongoing climate security work, to ensure uptake of knowledge and good practice.
- **Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices**

The implementation delays and challenges in the implementation of the Joint Programme in 2019 were as follows:

- *Joint intervention in the DRC*: The decision by the Joint Programme to invest in strengthening a larger UNDP project in DRC as a third opportunity for pilot activities was motivated by two main factors: the catalytic potential of a small amount of funding and the opportunity to focus specifically on mediation as opposed to more general forms of conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Both of these motivations remain valid, and the planning workshop demonstrated that there are good opportunities to engage once the project mobilizes on the ground. This approach, however, carries inherent risk: without control on the implementation process and calendar, the Joint Programme's engagement can be delayed in ways that complicate the completion of its own commitments to partners and donors. UNDP's EU-funded project suffered significant delays in 2019, for reasons beyond the control of the Joint Programme. Additional delays are now expected due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Managing this shifting timeline requires further careful consideration in light of the second phase of the Joint Programme ending in August 2020 and may require redefining deliverables and – possibly – reprogramming funding.
- *Resource mobilization*: In a difficult climate for resource mobilization, the Joint Programme continues to generate significant interest in discussions with potential donors. Key assets of the programme include the combination of three policy priorities, the integrated approach it promotes, the strong partnership that underlies it, and its alignment with the reform of the UN's country presence. Potential donors also commend the commitment to focus two-thirds of all expenditure at the field level. For these same reasons, however, the Joint Programme continues to pose challenges to potential donors, who are not well equipped to fund (and monitor) integrated programming addressing issues that are typically funded from different budget lines and overseen by different departments or ministries. Many have still not been given clear policy or administrative guidance on multi-issue and multi-partner programming. Should a new phase of programming be desired (beyond August 2020), it will be important to carefully consider the business model for Joint Programme engagement. While there is significant demand for expertise (for analysis, programme design, and monitoring & evaluation) and training, and a clear need for a coordination or clearing house function, such activities are not as easily financed as field projects.

The lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of the Joint Programme in 2019 were as follows:

- The Joint Programme's integrated and sequenced approach, which is seen as highly innovative, yields significant interest for a broad range of audiences. Over time, and with concrete examples to share from ongoing field work, the messaging around the Joint Programme has become sharper and more easily accessible to different audiences. The Sudan pilot project serves as a concrete illustration of some of the key gendered impacts of climate change in fragile contexts (and in particular the Sahel), and also of how to address the resulting risks and opportunities. In Colombia, the integrated approach to the pilot project's design – linking gender, natural resource governance, conflict prevention and peacebuilding – proved highly relevant and timely. Governance of natural resources provided women with unique opportunities to develop and deploy their leadership skills for preventing and solving conflicts – and natural resource management served as a platform for building social cohesion between and among different groups. Beyond serving as illustrative examples of how gender dynamics can play out in various contexts, the pilot projects are seen to provide an exciting model of an operational partnership

that draws on the distinct yet complementary expertise of different agencies to tackle complex multi-dimensional issues. As climate-related security risks garner ever more recognition in conflict prevention and peacebuilding policy and practice, there is significant opportunity to leverage the project's results to catalyze further attention and support to ensuring that gender considerations are fully part of emerging responses

- There is significant demand for expertise and technical support in designing integrated interventions that address the gender dimensions of environmental security, especially in the context of climate change. The interest generated by the project has led to increasing demands on the Joint Programme – and in particular its Secretariat – for support and expertise for integrated conflict analysis and programme design, as well as inputs to a broad range of strategies, reports and planning documents. While this should be considered a positive reflection of the strategic value of the Joint Programme, thought will need to be given to how to meet increasing demands over time.
- There is also clear demand for practical training on integrating gender, environmental and/or conflict considerations into existing programming and strategies, as evidenced by new requests received from a range of actors. Further opportunities could undoubtedly be created by leveraging the existing offerings and networks of each of the partner organizations. Moving forward, however, it will be important to create conditions for broader uptake that do not require the Joint Programme Secretariat to facilitate individual sessions. This could include a Training-of-Trainers scheme or a MOOC, for example.
- Finally, women's security at the local level should be considered as a matter of priority in all project activities, as there are significant risks for women who exercise leadership roles in their communities in the defence of human rights and the environment. This was the case, for example, in Colombia. Beyond adopting a “do no harm” approach, it was essential for the project to commit to building capacity for protection as a core element of strengthening women’s leadership and participation.

- **Qualitative assessment**

Several important achievements stand out in 2019, a year marked by continued work at the country level, including the completion of the second pilot project, and significant progress on global level components.

At the country level, the Joint Programme’s second joint pilot project was completed in Colombia, achieving positive outcomes for women’s participation in peacebuilding initiatives and the protection of environmental and human rights defenders, and making important contributions to sustaining peace at local and national level, despite an ever changing and complex political environment. In the department of Chocó, project interventions built the capacity of women and men to implement the Constitutional Court rule T-622, granting rights to the Atrato river, whose continued protection is central to the social, cultural, and economic well-being of its surrounding populations, through the certificate programme on Women, Biodiversity and Peacebuilding. Evidence of strengthened capacity was seen in the replication of the training – by the original trainees – to more than 500 people across nine communities, allowing the network of Guardians of the Atrato River to expand their network by 70 additional people. At the national level, the project contributed to strengthening institutional capacity – most notably that of the Ministry of Environment and the National Planning Department (DNP) – to mainstream gender equality objectives and better support women’s participation in environmental planning and governance processes. Another key outcome of the project was its [several knowledge products](#), that serve not only to consolidate key lessons learned and good practices, but to advocate for women’s leadership and protection in natural resource governance as a key contribution to securing long-term, sustainable peace.

The impact of the Joint Programme’s first pilot project also became evident in 2019, as its strong results generated considerable interest from peace and development actors aiming to address climate-related

security risks in different contexts. Most notably, the Joint Programme was able to help partners leverage funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund to replicate and upscale its approaches in new contexts: as noted above, UNDP and UN Women successfully raised USD 4 million from the Peacebuilding Fund in 2019 to scale the approach used in Sudan pilot to the cross-border Mali-Niger context. A second concept note for replicating the project in East Darfur, Sudan is currently under consideration by the Peacebuilding Fund.

A third UNDP-led country-level intervention was initiated in 2019 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where natural resources have played a central role in fuelling and financing conflict, and shape opportunities for ex-combatants to reintegrate into their communities. This intervention was designed to test how a small amount of funds (40,000 USD) could be used to influence and shape a much larger project in the Great Lakes region of Africa, focused on capacitating a network of regional mediators for Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDR/RR) using “insider mediation” techniques. Through participation in the design phase of the project, including in an initial Strategic Planning Workshop convened by UNDP in preparation for the project, the Joint Programme leveraged its experience and expertise to shape the projects objectives to fully integrate gender considerations, including a) strengthening women’s capacities and opportunities as “insider mediators” with armed groups, and b) address the specific needs of female ex-combatants in their reintegration, focusing on access to land and livelihoods.

At the global level, the Joint Programme had several key achievements that serve to both highlight lessons from pilot interventions and elevate evidence on gender, climate and security from the ground to the global stage. A major focus of 2019 was the development of a new policy report on the linkages of gender, climate and security titled *Gender, Climate & Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change*, featuring 11 case studies contributed by diverse group of authors illustrating gender dimensions of climate-related security risks in different context across the globe. The report was approved by the Steering Committee and will be launched in Q2 2020, in print and on a dedicated report page on the [Knowledge Platform on Gender, Natural Resources, Climate and Peace](#) (launched early 2019) as a flagship publication of the Joint Programme.

Another key achievement was the Joint Programme’s training package on gender, natural resources, climate and peacebuilding that was developed based on the most up-to-date research and experience of the Joint Programme, and tested through delivery to three very different audiences of peace and development actors. Feedback from participants has been highly positive overall and the training modules can now be considered validated. Next steps will include finalizing a “trainers guide” to allow for facilitation/delivery by other institutions and stakeholders, and the development of online training material that will much increase the reach of the Joint Programme, both with practitioners and with academia.

With eight months remaining in the implementation of the Joint Programme, the focus in 2020 will be on the finalization of remaining deliverables, including piloting activities in the DRC and remaining tools, combined with accelerated outreach and advocacy efforts to disseminate learning and catalyze uptake and upscaling of successful approaches. Recognizing the growing interest in the linkages of gender, climate and security, renewed resource mobilization efforts will also be undertaken for another phase of funding dedicated to developing good practices in integrated programming at the intersection of these issues.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

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

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1¹⁰: Gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management are integrated in national and local planning and programming for peacebuilding and development in conflict-affected countries</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of peacebuilding and development programmes and planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries that integrate gender-responsive natural resource management approaches</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p> <p>2. Increase in the institutional capacity (knowledge, skills, attitudes) of UN, national and local peacebuilding and development actors to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive interventions in various natural resource sectors in conflict-affected countries</p> <p>Baseline: 0 interventions Planned Target: 5 interventions</p> <p>3. Increased financial investment in initiatives using gender-responsive natural resource management approaches for peacebuilding and development in conflict affected countries</p> <p>Baseline: USD 0 Planned Target: USD 5,000,000</p>	<p>Total investment raised to date: USD 5,995,000. This includes USD 1,995,000 raised through the programme and a USD 4 million UN Peacebuilding Fund project replicating and upscaling the Joint Programme's approach in the Mali/Niger border region.</p>	<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020 through the pilot projects.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020 thanks to the guidance and tools produced by the programme.</p>	<p>Review of Peacebuilding Strategies, UNDAFs and other national and local planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries; review of programming documents and budgets; interviews and surveys of UN staff, national and local stakeholders.</p>

¹⁰ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Outcome 2: Specific challenges and/or opportunities presented by women's access, use and control of natural resources are addressed in conflict-affected countries on a pilot basis</p> <p>Indicator: <i>TBD according to the nature and focus of selected pilot projects</i></p>	<p>Challenges & opportunities related to women's access and benefits from natural resources addressed in Sudan (see final report) and Colombia.</p>		<p>TBD according to selected indicators</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management tested and documented through pilot projects in at least three conflict-affected countries</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of pilot projects completed Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Lessons and best practices for integrating gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in peacebuilding contexts collected for upscaling and replication Baseline: No existing collection of best practice Planned Target: One document compiling lessons learned and best practice</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 Increase in the institutional capacity (knowledge, skills, attitudes) of UN, national and local peacebuilding and development practitioners involved in pilot projects to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive interventions in various natural resource sectors in conflict-affected countries Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p>		<p>Two pilot projects completed by end 2019; one ongoing to be completed August 2020. Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track.</p> <p>One final report published compiling lessons learned and good practice from pilot in Sudan; a second final report drafted and awaiting approval for Colombia, to be finalized Q2 2020. Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track.</p> <p>50 UN and other practitioners (including 12 UN Peace and Development Advisors) whose capacity to design and implement gender-responsive interventions linked to natural resources in conflict-affected countries was increased through targeted training; full target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track.</p>	<p>Review of project documents and legal agreements, quarterly progress reports, completion report, evaluations and communications and outreach materials; interviews of project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries</p>

<p>Output 1.2: Best practice and programming tools and guidance on gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in conflict-affected countries developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Programming guide developed, validated and available to country-level practitioners Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Model results framework developed, validated and available to country-level practitioners Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 Online and in-person training materials developed and integrated into existing training courses Baseline: 0 training courses including material on women, natural resources and peace nexus Planned Target: 3 training courses including material on women, natural resources and peace nexus</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 Web-based platform and community of practice established Baseline: 0 platforms, 0 members of COP Planned Target: 1 platform, 500 members</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5 New data on key knowledge gaps available Baseline: 0 new research reports Target: 3 new research reports</p>	<p>Full in-person training package developed and validated, integrated into 3 training courses in 2019. Development of online training ongoing.</p> <p>Web-based platform established (www.gender-nr-peace.org) and full functional.</p>	<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020, on track @ end 2019 with material developed.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2019 with theory of change and indicators developed and tested in pilot projects in Sudan and Colombia.</p> <p>Community of practice on track with 260 members @end 2019.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2019 with one research report on women pastoralists completed and a report on gender, climate and security to be launched in Q2 2020.</p>	<p>Review of print and web versions of the programming guide, the web-based platform, training modules and training-of-trainer workshop materials and documentation, expert advisory group membership documents, outreach and communications materials, model results framework and new research reports; interviews of experts</p>
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<p>Output 1.3: Outreach and advocacy conducted at the global, national levels to promote uptake of the tools in peacebuilding programming</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of events, meetings and consultations organized with member states, private sector and NGOs Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 Number of outreach tools and materials developed, tested and disseminated Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3 Increased understanding and perception among key stakeholders of the importance of addressing the gender dimensions of natural resource access, use, management in conflict-affected settings Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p>	<p>Over 10 events, meetings and consultations organized by end 2019.</p> <p>13 newsletters developed and shared to date, as well as web stories, blogs, video reporting and documentaries, and a key messaging document.</p>	<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020.</p>	<p>Review of meeting and event agendas and minutes; interviews of member state representatives, stakeholders, private sector actors; surveys of peacebuilding and development practitioners in conflict-affected states; review of multimedia outreach tools and materials available in print and online</p>
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IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

A revision of the workplan was approved at the Joint Programme's Steering Committee meeting in January 2019 to (i) update the schedule to account for implementation delays and other factors; and (ii) integrate a new workstream on gender, climate & security. No further revisions were conducted in 2019.

V. Resources (Optional)

The Joint Programme mobilized additional resources in 2019, thanks to a USD 100,000 grant secured as parallel funding by UNEP from the Government of Norway. This new grant supports additional activities focused on gender, climate and security, including the production and dissemination of the upcoming policy report, and the development of online training tools.

At the start of 2020, the total secured budget for the Joint Programme stands at USD 1,483,452 (which includes a net amount of USD 1,133,452 transferred to 3 PUNOs through the MPTF Office (further details in the Financial Reporting Section) – not including the significant in-kind resources (staff time and otherwise) provided by the partner UN organizations – in particular UNEP as the Convening Agency – and implementing partners such as the Environmental Law Institute.

Importantly, the experience of the Joint Programme has started to leverage funding for replication and upscaling of tested approaches in new contexts. UNDP and UN Women successfully raised USD 4 million from the Peacebuilding Fund for a cross-border Mali-Niger project building on the experience of the Joint Programmes' Sudan pilot. The PBF has also indicated openness to financing a new project in the context of the transition in Sudan. It is important to note that in the case of PBF financing, all funding is directed to partner organizations in the field; coordination and technical support from the Joint Programme Secretariat cannot be supported from such sources.

Recognizing the growing interest in the linkages of gender, climate and security, which is likely to increase further with the publication and dissemination of the upcoming policy report, the Joint Programme has developed a proposal for another phase of funding (USD 3.5 million) specifically dedicated to developing good practices in integrated programming at the intersection of these issues. A concept note for the second phase will be circulated to key potential donors as part of the launch and dissemination process of the policy report.

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

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019

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

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



UNDP



United Nations Environment
Programme



UNWOMEN

CONTRIBUTORS



FINLAND, Government of

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 **JP Gender Nat Resources Peace 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 **2019** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **JP Gender Nat Resources Peace Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXD00>).

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

2019 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **JP Gender Nat Resources Peace Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2019**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXD00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2019**, **1** contributor deposited US\$ **1,144,900** in contributions and US\$ **2,608** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **1,147,508**.

Of this amount, US\$ **1,133,452** has been net funded to **3** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **959,058** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **11,449**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **JP Gender Nat Resources Peace Fund** as of 31 December 2019.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	591,150	-	1,144,900
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,241	63	2,608
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	593,391	63	1,147,508
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	585,240	-	1,133,452
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount	585,240	-	1,133,452
Administrative Agent Fees	5,912	-	11,449
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	19	0	19
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	591,171	0	1,144,920
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	2,220	63	2,588
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	305	2,525	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	2,525	2,588	2,588
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	585,240	-	1,133,452
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	250,340	432,311	959,058
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			174,394

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2019.

The **JP Gender Nat Resources Peace Fund** is currently being financed by 1 contributor, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2019 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2019. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2019.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019 Deposits	Total Deposits
FINLAND, Government of	1,144,900	1,144,900	-	1,144,900
Grand Total	1,144,900	1,144,900	-	1,144,900

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 **2019**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **2,608**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,546	63	2,608
Total: Fund Earned Interest	2,546	63	2,608
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	2,546	63	2,608

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2019, the AA has transferred US\$ **1,133,452** to **3** Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018			Current Year Jan-Dec-2019			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
UNDP	212,234		212,234				212,234		212,234
UNEP	565,434		565,434				565,434		565,434
UNWOMEN	355,784		355,784				355,784		355,784
Grand Total	1,133,452		1,133,452				1,133,452		1,133,452

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2019** 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 **2019** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXD00>.

Table.5 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Cumulative	
UNDP	212,234	212,234	108,284	44,860	153,144	72.16
UNEP	565,434	565,434	278,630	172,250	450,881	79.74
UNWOMEN	355,784	355,784	139,833	215,200	355,033	99.79
Grand Total	1,133,452	1,133,452	526,747	432,311	959,058	84.61

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2019**, US\$ was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **432,311** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **1,133,452** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **959,058**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **85** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNWOMEN (100%), UNEP (80%) and UNDP (72%)

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

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

2012 CEB Expense Categories

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

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	194,663	155,552	350,216	39.07
Suppl, Comm, Materials	5,193	-	5,193	0.58
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	6,843	420	7,263	0.81
Contractual Services	132,030	125,767	257,797	28.76
Travel	48,154	14,591	62,745	7.00
Transfers and Grants	20,071	23,111	43,182	4.82
General Operating	71,208	98,665	169,873	18.95
Programme Costs Total	478,162	418,107	896,269	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	48,586	14,203	62,789	7.01
Total	526,747	432,311	959,058	

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 2019, 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\$ was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, US\$ **11,449** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **14,203** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **62,789** as of 31 December 2019.

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.