

Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace

MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2018

<p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Environment UNDP UN Women 	<p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$) @ 31 Dec 2018</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$4,500,000</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Environment: \$565,434 UNDP: \$212,234 UN Women: \$355,784 <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Environment: \$100,000 UNDP: \$100,000 UN Women: \$100,000 <p>Government Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>): 48</p> <p>Start Date⁵: 08.09.2016</p> <p>Original End Date⁶: 28.02.2019</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Contributions (donors)

- Norway: \$150,000
- Germany: \$100,000
- Sweden: Full-time secondment of expert (Dec 2016-March 2017) and in-kind support for programme delivery

TOTAL: 698'212

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

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

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Current End date⁷: 31.08.2020

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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 focus of the Joint Programme in 2018 remained largely on country-level work, including the completion of the first joint pilot project in Sudan, which 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. A [final report](#) on the project documents good practices and lessons learned, provides a detailed analysis of results, and offers new perspectives on the nexus of gender, climate and security, which constitutes an increasing priority for many Member States, multi-lateral institutions and national actors. In addition, implementation of the second pilot project continued in Colombia, despite challenges related to national elections in the first part of the year, and ongoing security challenges in the project's focus area, the Department of Chocó. The project seeks to accompany initiatives of the Colombian State and organized civil society to strengthen the participation of women in the development of programmes, reforms and initiatives related to rural development and natural resource management (environmental governance) as part of the peace process in the country.

Global-level activities centred on initiating the development of global tools, significantly stepping up outreach and advocacy, and continued partnership-building and resource mobilization. Coordination, support and oversight of the country-level work was also a continuous, and time-intensive, focus. A particular achievement was the design of the [Knowledge Platform on Gender, Natural Resources, Climate and Peace](#) (launched early 2019), a web-based platform that brings 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, by serving as: (a) a virtual resource center that shares lessons learned, case studies, and guidance accumulated through the Joint Programme; (b) a platform that allows for exchanges between partners and stakeholders through a Community of Practice around these issues; and (c) an advocacy and awareness-raising tool that provides access to inspiring stories, video documentaries, photographs, and other materials.

An additional USD 100,000 was secured by UN Women for the project in Colombia from the Government of Germany. Ongoing engagement of partners and prospective donors to reach the Joint Programme's full budget was a major priority during the year. This included engaging bilateral and multilateral funders – for example, the UN Peacebuilding Fund – on integrating, replicating and upscaling the approaches tested through the Joint Programme in its investments and programming in conflict-affected countries. These efforts will continue in 2019.

I. Purpose

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

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

- Participation in dialogue, mediation and conflict resolution efforts
- Participation in governance and decision-making at all levels

- Contributions to economic recovery and sustainable development.

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

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

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

II. Results

- **Outcomes:**

Progress towards the achievement of the Joint Programme's outcomes was on track in 2018, a year marked by the completion of the Programme's first pilot project, which was successful in addressing the challenges faced by diverse groups of women in accessing and benefitting from natural resources for their livelihoods, as well as leveraging women's agency in the prevention and resolution of natural resource conflicts in North Kordofan, Sudan. Although further monitoring will be needed to determine longer-term impact, there is also evidence that the pilot project is already influencing peacebuilding programming and investments in Sudan and in the broader region of the Sahel.

Similar trends are visible in Colombia, where in addition to supporting women's networks and civil society organizations to exercise leadership in natural resource governance in the conflict-affected region of Chocó, the pilot project is leading to increased visibility of gender dimensions and the role of women in key national policy and legislation on natural resources and rural development in the context of the implementation of the peace agreement. Comprehensive reporting on outcome-level achievements will be possible at the end of the second phase, in December 2019.

- **Outputs:**

Output 1.1 Joint pilot interventions at country level

The focus of the Joint Programme in 2018 remained largely on country-level work, including the successful completion of the first joint pilot project in Sudan and the implementation of a second joint pilot project in Colombia.

a. *Joint Pilot Project in North Kordofan, Sudan*

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).

A detailed [final project report](#)⁸ was prepared to document key results, good practices and lessons learned. In addition, a short documentary film (undergoing finalization) focuses on women as agents of change and documents their increasing feelings of empowerment throughout the different components of the project, along with the shifting perceptions of their roles and leadership within the community. The film will contribute not only to dissemination and advocacy efforts on the nexus of women, natural resources, climate and peace, but also serve as an invaluable tool within the training developed by the global Joint Programme.

Achievements

A comprehensive presentation and discussion of the outcomes and key results achieved by the project can be found in the final project report. At the highest level, the project achievements are as follows:

- 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). An additional 10 women joined the Center as mediators, eight of whom were directly trained by the project. 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.
- Perceptions of women's capacities, roles and contributions underwent a radical shift thanks to the project, both among women beneficiaries themselves, and within the broader community: 100% of individuals surveyed in both groups agreed that women had important roles and contributions with respect to conflict over natural resources.
- Trends are also positive with respect to women's active involvement in the formal conflict mediation processes conducted through the local peacebuilding mechanism. The Conflict Mitigation and Peacebuilding Center has reported that women have been actively involved as mediators in 4 out of 22 conflict mediation processes conducted since the start of the project, noting that this represents an increase as compared to prior years, as women were until recently virtually absent from meetings and discussions – or only present as observers. It is important to note that the four mediation processes women were

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

engaged in are among the most recent conducted by the Center, which indicates that women's engagement increased alongside project implementation.

- 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.

Continued monitoring of the outcome-level indicators will be key to determining the level of sustained impact of the project on gender equality gains, and therefore the value of focusing on natural resource-based interventions as a means of strengthening women's empowerment in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, as well as social cohesion and the overall reduction of violent conflict in the area. Another round of data collection, including questionnaires and surveys of targeted communities, will be conducted one year after the end of the project's activities, in the fall of 2019. 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

The joint pilot project titled "Supporting the peace process in Colombia by strengthening women's engagement in natural resource governance" is the second initiated under the Joint Programme on Women, Natural Resources and Peace.

Within the framework of the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement with the FARC, the project seeks to accompany initiatives of the Colombian State and organized civil society to strengthen the participation of women in the development of programmes, reforms and initiatives related to rural development and natural resource management (environmental governance) as substantial tools to achieve sustainable peace in Colombia. At the local level, the project's activities focus on Chocó and Antioquia (Bajo Cauca), two regions in which conflict prevention and peacebuilding challenges relating to natural resources are particularly acute.

The project has a total budget of USD 537,200 and is funded through grants from the Governments of Finland (second phase funding), Norway and Germany. It is jointly implemented by UN Women and UN Environment, with advisory support from UNDP.

While mobilization for the project started as planned in January 2018, recruitment of personnel (consultants) and other administrative processes were slower than anticipated due to the high level of specialization required. Furthermore, the outcomes of political developments in Colombia – including parliamentary and presidential elections in the first half of 2018 – led to amendments being made to the project design, requiring further time even though initial activities were taking place on the ground. Taking into account these initial delays, as well as additional activities made possible by the contribution of new funds through UN Women, the project timeline has been extended to end November 2019.

Achievements

As part of the **first component** on capacity-building of national and local stakeholders to ensure the integration of the needs of diverse women's groups in relation to natural resource use, ownership, governance and benefit-sharing within policy reforms, development planning and programmatic initiatives contributing to peacebuilding in Colombia, the project:

- Contributed to the development of a knowledge base on the linkages between gender, natural resources, conflict and peace in Colombia through the translation into Spanish and selective updating the 2013 global policy report "Women and Natural Resources, Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential". The production of an updated Spanish version of the policy report is a key technical contribution to the various processes initiated by the project, as well as the public positioning of the Joint Programme's approach in support of the peace process in Colombia.
- Supported women from Chocó, Cauca and Nariño to participate in consultations for the elaboration of the National Development Plan, and share their experiences on natural resource management and governance in the context of conflict and peacebuilding. The consultation aimed at supporting women from the Pacific Region to prioritize key issues for their territories and propose projects and plans related to development and peacebuilding. Their proposal was submitted to the National Planning Department as an input to the National Development Plan.
- Established a dialogue with the Ministry of Environment to organize a consultation with 50 women from different regions of the country to highlight women's roles and generate inputs for incorporating a gender approach into two national policies under development, the *National Policy on Civil Society Participation in Environmental Management* and *Guidelines on the Protection of Ancestral Knowledge linked to Biodiversity*.

As part of the second component on support to civil society organizations and women's networks to strengthen women's participation in conflict prevention, resolution and governance processes linked to natural resources, the project:

- Designed and launched a certificate programme on Women, Biodiversity and Peacebuilding in Chocó to strengthen the advocacy capacities and the equal participation of women from civil society organizations in local decision-making and conflict prevention processes related to natural resources. The objective of the programme is to increase opportunities for women of diverse backgrounds to contribute to the development of policies in favor of the recovery, conservation, and re-appropriation of territories and their natural resources, as an element of sustainable peace. Twenty-five people (20 women, 5 men) are being trained through the programme, which is comprised of three modules: (i) Understanding socio-environmental conflicts to strengthen political action and peacebuilding; (ii) Social-environmental conflict analysis, mediation and resolution (in partnership with the Folke Bernadotte Academy); and (iii) Environmental governance for impact in decision-making. The first two modules were delivered in November and December 2018, respectively. The third will be delivered in late January 2019.
- Conducted a needs assessment with women's organizations of Antioquia's Bajo Cauca in order to determine key areas in which to strengthen their knowledge on environment and women's rights. The capacity-building workshop will be held in January 2019.
- Organized a workshop with the Alliance for Responsible Mining on women artisanal miners, environmental management and peacebuilding. The meeting brought together 12 women miners from seven municipalities in five departments (Chocó, Nariño, Bolívar, Cauca and Antioquia) to discuss their role in mining activity, their participation in environmental management and peacebuilding, and the possibility of establishing a national network of women miners. Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in Colombia is closely linked to violent conflict as one of the sources of financing armed groups, and is the main factor of loss of soil and ecosystem degradation, and pollution of water resources in areas where it is practiced. In addition, ASM is the mining subsector where the situation of women is most precarious.

Output 1.2 Best practice and programming tools

The design of programming tools planned under the Joint Programme was initiated in 2018, starting with the development of the Knowledge Platform and the design of the planned training modules.

Achievements

- The web platform on gender, natural resources, climate and peace was developed through a partnership with the Environmental Law Institute (ELI). 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. As such, the website functions as:
 - A virtual resource center, i.e. a repository of documents and other materials, including the lessons learned, case studies and guidance accumulated through the Joint Programme;
 - A platform that allows for exchanges between the different partners and stakeholders forming the Community of Practice around these issues; and
 - An advocacy and awareness-raising tool that provides access to inspiring stories, video documentaries, photographs and other materials.

The website (launched March 2019) builds on the infrastructure and management mechanism of the Environmental Peacebuilding Platform (www.environmentalpeacebuilding.org). A monthly newsletter compiling latest news with recent or highlighted entries into the library is issued automatically to parties who sign up for it.

- The development of training materials on the nexus of women, natural resources and peace was initiated in 2018, with the aim of having materials ready for testing by the end of Q1 2019. At the time of reporting, draft supporting materials (slide deck) for a core training module of up to one hour have been developed, together with a draft training guide. The objective is to develop highly adaptable materials using different media and approaches that can be easily integrated into existing training courses on relevant themes, no matter the length of time or the format requested. In addition to the slide deck and training guide, materials will include film/video, scenarios and group exercises. The experience of the Joint Programme's pilot projects will be reflected throughout. The objective will then be to test and validate the materials by integrating and using them in 2-3 relevant training initiatives targeted to different audiences, including at the country level. Identification of target training is ongoing, based on a comprehensive mapping exercise conducted in 2018 that focused in identifying training with potential multiplier impact.
- As an early investment in training materials, a module/filmed lecture on the gender dimensions of the natural resources and conflict nexus was produced in late 2017 for an 8-week Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace,⁹ which was developed by UN Environment and a consortium of academic institutions, including the Universities of Columbia, Duke and California at Irvine, and hosted by the SDG academy. The MOOC took place between March and May 2018 and had nearly 10,000 participants. The course is being offered again in 2019. The lecture is open-source and will be available for a broad range of training as well as outreach purposes.

Output 1.3 Outreach and advocacy tools

⁹ <https://courses.sdgacademy.org/learn/environmental-security-and-sustaining-peace-march-2018>

Outreach and advocacy were significantly stepped up during this reporting period, through the organization of events and communication initiatives.

Achievements

Three dedicated events were organized during this reporting period (event reports and agendas are available upon request):

- *Stockholm Peace and Development Forum (9 May 2018)*: In partnership with the Swedish International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the Joint Programme organized an event titled *Practicing Intersectionality: The Climate Change-Gender-Security Nexus*, which was opened by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Sudan pilot project was presented as a concrete example of successful integrated programming bridging the social, development and security divides.
- *Stockholm Dialogue on the Nexus between Human Rights, Environmental Sustainability and Conflict Prevention (12 June 2018)*: In addition to serving as a member of the organizing committee for the Dialogue, the Joint Programme organized a session on women, natural resources and conflict prevention that received excellent feedback, and was the best attended of the parallel sessions. The event, which was opened by Ambassador Marie Jacobsson, aimed at deepening the Dialogue's exploration of the concept of integration of human rights, sustainable natural resource management and conflict prevention by highlighting lessons, new tools and good practice from recent efforts to promote natural resource governance and management – in particular the governance and management of extractive resources – as a tool for women's political and economic empowerment, with a focus on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.
- *Geneva Peace Week (9 November 2018)*: A session titled *Women on the Frontlines: Promoting inclusive approaches to the climate change and security nexus* was organized during Geneva Peace Week. The event's main objective was to improve knowledge and understanding of the gender dimensions of climate change and security risks, while advocating for better integration of gender in risk analysis and peacebuilding intervention design. The event further served to demonstrate that climate change and natural resource issues provided significant opportunities to empower women politically and economically, and to strengthen their contributions to peace. The event was attended by over 100 people.
- In addition, the Joint Programme was invited in September 2018 to present its approach and projects at a conference in Ottawa, Canada, titled *From Driving Conflict to Building Peace: Empowering Local Transformation of Natural Resources*. The conference was attended by a large audience of Canadian government officials, as well as an international audience.
- Finally, the Joint Programme improved its communications materials, producing a new programme flyer (https://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/Women_NR_Peace_2pager_2018.pdf) and capitalized on opportunities for publication and advocacy, for example through interviews/blogs (see: <http://www.iisd.org/blog/connecting-dots-natural-resources-women-and-peace>) have been sought, and further stories/materials are under preparation. Invitations to publish on the topic were also accepted, including for a forthcoming book on Environmental Security edited by the University of California at Irvine.
- **Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices**

The implementation delays, challenges and lessons learned through the implementation of the Joint Programme in 2018 are as follows:

- The implementation of the Colombia project has been slower than planned. While mobilization for the project started in January 2018, recruitment of personnel (consultants) and other administrative processes were more complicated and slower than anticipated due to the high level of specialization required. Furthermore, the outcomes of political developments in Colombia – including parliamentary and presidential elections in the first half of 2018 – led to amendments being made to the project design, requiring further time even though initial activities were taking place on the ground. Taking into account these initial delays, as well as additional activities made possible by the contribution of new funds (USD 100,000 from the German Government) through UN Women, the project timeline has been extended to end November 2019.
- Although the relatively low expenditure rates can partially be understood as a reflection of these operational delays and challenges, these are mainly explained by payment sequencing and other factors, such as reporting lags between expenditure that occurred in 2018 but was only reported on and paid for in 2019. Moreover, the Joint Programme has received two additional grants in parallel funding (from the Government of Norway and the Government of Germany, respectively) which had to be expended in priority due to the expiry dates of the framework agreements governing them. This means that some costs were charged to those funds first. This imbalance will be corrected in 2019.
- Achieving concrete gains in terms of women’s political empowerment, including their engagement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, takes a long time. There is an inherent disconnect between the brief nature of a pilot project, and the length of time needed to measure real results at the outcome level. However, measuring whether or not the pilot had any lasting impact on women’s contributions to peacebuilding is critical to determining the value of the approaches and practices promoted by the global Joint Programme. In recognition of this challenge, additional monitoring will be conducted in Sudan one year after the end of the pilot project in North Kordofan. The project had excellent outcomes, not only in terms of increasing women’s participation and shifting the community’s perception of women’s peacebuilding potential, but also in moving the needle on women’s actual engagement in formal conflict resolution processes. These early results are encouraging but will require close monitoring to confirm over the medium term. Moreover, the project timeframe did not allow for adequate evaluation of upstream impacts in terms of influence on local, state-level or national authorities and policy frameworks. Contending with the pace of institutional change in assessing the results of short-term projects is always challenging and calls for additional monitoring to be conducted after the end of the project, as will be done in this case one year from the end of project activities in the fall of 2019.
- The Joint Programme continues to pose challenges to potential donors, who are not well equipped to fund (and monitor) integrated programming addressing issues that are typically funded from different budget lines and overseen by different departments or ministries. Many have not been given clear policy or administrative guidance on multi-issue and multi-partner programming.
- Finally, women's security at the local level should be considered in all project activities because in the current peacebuilding context, risks have been created for women who exercise leadership roles in their communities in the defence of human rights and the environment. This is particularly the case in Colombia, where environmental and human rights defenders – particularly women – are regularly targeted.

- **Qualitative assessment**

In a year marked by a continued focus on country-level work, but also the start of the full implementation of global-level components, a number of important results were achieved in 2018.

Most notably, the Joint Programme's first joint pilot project was completed in North Kordofan, Sudan, achieving 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.

A [final report](#) on the project documents good practices and lessons learned, provides a detailed analysis of results, and offers new perspectives on the nexus of gender, climate and security, which constitutes an increasing priority for many Member States, multi-lateral institutions and national actors. In addition to achieving tangible benefits for its beneficiaries – women from both sedentary and pastoralist groups in the locality of Al Rahad – the project's results, good practices and lessons learned are already influencing peacebuilding and development programming in the region. Most notably, the project is being replicated by UN Women and UNDP in the Mali-Niger border region – at a much larger scale – with prospective funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The project has also directly influenced UNDP's Community Stabilization and Security Programme in Sudan (increasing not only the number of women targeted through the project's interventions, but also the focus on their roles in conflict prevention and peacebuilding), as well as UN Environment's programming in Darfur.

In addition, implementation of the second pilot project successfully continued in Colombia, despite challenges related to national elections in the first part of the year, and ongoing security risks linked to armed violence in the project's focus region of Chocó. The project seeks to accompany initiatives of the Colombian State and organized civil society to strengthen the participation of women in the development of programmes, reforms and initiatives related to rural development and natural resource management (environmental governance) as part of the peace process in the country. Among the most significant achievements of the project to date is launch of the certificate programme on Women, Biodiversity and Peacebuilding in Chocó to strengthen the advocacy capacities and the equal participation of women from civil society organizations in local decision-making and conflict prevention processes related to natural resources. Twenty-five people (20 women, 5 men) are being trained through the programme, which is comprised of three modules: (i) Understanding socio-environmental conflicts to strengthen political action and peacebuilding; (ii) Social-environmental conflict analysis, mediation and resolution (in partnership with the Folke Bernadotte Academy); and (iii) Environmental governance for impact in decision-making.

Despite the inherent challenges in articulating an integrated approach linking gender, natural resource governance, conflict prevention and peacebuilding the project is considered highly relevant for and timely for Colombia, as evidenced by the support and interest of key partners of the national government. Opportunities for replication and upscaling of the approach not only to other areas of Colombia, but also to a broad range of other processes taking place as part of the implementation of the peace agreement, are continually assessed, including with the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

Overall, the success of both pilot projects demonstrates that integrated approaches predicated on the distinct, yet complementary, expertise and mandates of different UN partners can be highly effective at tackling complex multidimensional issues such as the nexus of peace and security, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environment and climate change. The Joint Programme thus represents a positive example of the type of UN programming – and the partnerships underlying it – that can help achieve the 2030 Agenda and other international commitments around sustaining peace. Documenting and sharing results and lessons learned is crucial to ensuring such experiences can be built upon and expanded.

At the global level, activities centred on initiating the development of global tools and significantly stepping up outreach and advocacy. A particular achievement of 2018 was the design of the [Knowledge Platform on Gender, Natural Resources, Climate and Peace](#) (launched early 2019), a web-based platform that brings 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, by serving as: (a) a virtual resource center that shares lessons learned, case studies, and guidance accumulated through the Joint Programme; (b) a platform that allows for exchanges between partners and stakeholders through a Community of Practice around these issues; and (c) an advocacy and awareness-raising tool that provides access to inspiring stories, video documentaries, photographs, and other materials. Together with a series of successful outreach events organized in 2018, the Knowledge Platform contributes to increasing awareness of the gender, natural resources, climate and peace nexus, and to consolidating the Joint Programme's central function as a source of knowledge, good practice and guidance on these topics. This places the programme in a strong position to influence and strengthen policy-making and programming at this nexus.

Resource mobilization continued to be a major focus throughout 2018, though with limited capacity. Unfortunately, no new grants were secured at the global level during this reporting period. However, additional funding was leveraged by UN Women for the expansion of the pilot project in Colombia. In addition, the partnership that was initiated with the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) of Sweden through the secondment of Christian Altpeter from December 2016-March 2017 was successfully developed into an operational partnership. This now constitutes a key source of in-kind support in the form of co-delivery of programmatic activities at no cost to the Joint Programme, most notably in Colombia, where FBA co-designed and co-delivered a three-day module of the training programme for local civil society organizations in Chocó. Despite the difficult climate for resource mobilization, the Joint Programme continues to generate significant interest in discussions with other potential donors, which will be actively pursued in 2019. Key assets of the Joint Programme include the combination of three policy priorities – and increasingly, the focus on the gender dimensions of the climate change and security nexus – the integrated approach it promotes and the strong partnership that underlies it. Potential donors also commend the commitment to focus two-thirds of all expenditure at the field level.

Finally, the new approach adopted in the Joint Programme's second phase to incentivize greater engagement of the partners in programme delivery has largely been successful. By allocating resources – including global-level resources – more evenly among the partners has strengthened the ownership of each of the partners and ensured that projects and activities benefit more fully from the technical and operational strengths of each partner.

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>Outcome 2:</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020 through the pilot projects.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020 thanks to the guidance and tools produced by the programme.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020. To date, total investment through the programme is US\$ 1,895,000. A US\$ 3 million project replicating the Joint Programme's approach in the Mali/Niger border region is currently under development for the UN Peacebuilding Fund.</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>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); pilot project ongoing in 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>One pilot project completed in 2018; one ongoing to be completed end 2019; third pilot to be initiated in 2019. 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; lessons and good practices to continue to be collected from other pilots. Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020.</p>	<p>Review of project documents and legal agreements, quarterly progress reports, completion report, evaluations and communications and outreach materials; interviews of project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries</p>

<p>Output 1.2: Best practice and programming tools and guidance on gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management in conflict-affected countries developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Programming guide developed, validated and available to country-level practitioners Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Model results framework developed, validated and available to country-level practitioners Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 Online and in-person training materials developed and integrated into existing training courses Baseline: 0 training courses including material on women, natural resources and peace nexus Planned Target: 3 training courses including material on women, natural resources and peace nexus</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 Web-based platform and community of practice established Baseline: 0 platforms, 0 members of COP Planned Target: 1 platform, 500 members</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5 New data on key knowledge gaps available Baseline: 0 new research reports Target: 3 new research reports</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020, with a first draft available at the end of phase 2 in December 2019.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2018 with theory of change and indicators developed and tested in pilot projects in Sudan and Colombia.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; training materials to be developed and available by end of phase 2 in December 2019; on track @end 2018 as material development has been initiated; core module drafted by end 2018.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; fully on track @end 2018 as web platform designed and available in Beta version for testing and clearance; to be launched March 2019.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2018 with one research report on women pastoralists completed and a report on gender, climate and security to be completed in 2019.</p>	<p>Review of print and web versions of the programming guide, the web-based platform, training modules and training-of-trainer workshop materials and documentation, expert advisory group membership documents, outreach and communications materials, model results framework and new research reports; interviews of experts</p>
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<p>Output 1.3: Outreach and advocacy conducted at the global, national levels to promote uptake of the tools in peacebuilding programming</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of events, meetings and consultations organized with member states, private sector and NGOs Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 Number of outreach tools and materials developed, tested and disseminated Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3 Increased understanding and perception among key stakeholders of the importance of addressing the gender dimensions of natural resource access, use, management in conflict-affected settings Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD</p>		<p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track at @end 2018: four events held by end 2018.</p> <p>Target to be achieved by the end of the programme in August 2020; on track @end 2018: 2 outreach tools/sets of materials developed and disseminated.</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

A revision of the Joint Programme Document, budget and workplan was approved at its third Steering Committee meeting in January 2018, as reported in the previous annual report. No further revisions were conducted in 2018.

V. Resources

Resource mobilization continued to be a major focus throughout 2018, though with limited capacity. Unfortunately, no new grants were secured at the global level during this reporting period. However, USD 100,000 in additional funding was leveraged by UN Women for the expansion of the pilot project in Colombia (from the Government of Germany).

At the start of 2019, the secured budget for the Joint Programme stands at USD 1,462,900 – not including the significant in-kind resources (staff time and otherwise) provided by the partner organizations and implementing partners such as the Folke Bernadotte Academy and the Environmental Law Institute. In parallel, discussions are ongoing with other donors, in particular Canada, both at capital and in-country.

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 2018

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

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women
(UNWOMEN)

CONTRIBUTOR



FINLAND

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 **2018** 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.

2018 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 2018. 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 2018, one contributor deposited US\$ **1,144,900** in contributions and US\$ **2,546** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **1,147,446** (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US\$ **1,133,452** has been net funded to 3 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **526,747** 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 2018.

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

	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	-	591,150	1,144,900
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	3	2,241	2,546
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	593,391	1,147,446
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	0	19	19
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	0	591,171	1,144,920
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	3	2,220	2,525
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	302	305	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	305	2,525	2,525
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	-	585,240	1,133,452
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	265,905	250,340	526,747
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			606,705

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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 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
FINLAND, Government of	1,144,900	553,750	591,150	1,144,900
Grand Total	1,144,900	553,750	591,150	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 2018, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 2,546.

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	305	2,241	2,546
Total: Fund Earned Interest	305	2,241	2,546
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	305	2,241	2,546

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\$ 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 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
UNDP	108,284		108,284	103,950		103,950	212,234		212,234
UNEP	331,644		331,644	233,790		233,790	565,434		565,434
UNWOMEN	108,284		108,284	247,500		247,500	355,784		355,784
Grand Total	548,212		548,212	585,240		585,240	1,133,452		1,133,452

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/JXD00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2018, US\$ 585,240 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ 250,340 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\$ 526,747. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 46 percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNDP (51%), UNEP (49%) and UNWOMEN (39%)

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	
UNDP	212,234	212,234	42,237	66,047	108,284	51.02
UNEP	565,434	565,434	175,141	103,490	278,630	49.28
UNWOMEN	355,784	355,784	59,030	80,803	139,833	39.30
Grand Total	1,133,452	1,133,452	276,407	250,340	526,747	46.47

5.2 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB), as a result of IPSAS adoption, comprised the expenditure categories into eight categories. All expenditure are reported in the eight categories listed below. Table 5.2 displays the expenditure per Category.

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 5.2 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	138,435	56,228	194,663	40.71
Suppl, Comm, Materials	562	4,631	5,193	1.09
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	5,449	1,394	6,843	1.43
Contractual Services	66,968	65,062	132,030	27.61
Travel	24,633	23,521	48,154	10.07
Transfers and Grants	-	20,071	20,071	4.20
General Operating	19,056	52,151	71,208	14.89
Programme Costs Total	255,103	223,059	478,162	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	21,305	27,281	48,586	10.16
Total	276,407	250,340	526,747	

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\$ **5,912** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2018**, 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\$ **27,281** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **48,586** 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.