The Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations (EIF) Secretariat thanks its donors, the Steering Committee members and Technical Committee members and partners for their generous support to all EIF activities.
List of Acronyms
More than two decades since the landmark United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (WPS), progress towards achieving gender parity within United Nations peace operations is lagging. UN Women and the Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations (EIF) estimate that, despite increasing commitments, it will take another 30 years to reach gender parity among troops at the current rate of progress. It will take another 12 years among formed police units (FPU), eight years among individual police officers (IPO), and seven years among military experts on mission (UNMEM) and staff officers (SO) to reach gender parity. Our joint efforts are needed now more than ever to address these imbalances and tackle obstacles to progress. Investing in the promotion of gender parity in United Nations peace operations is crucial to enable the full and meaningful participation of uniformed women.

In 2021, we were encouraged by growing commitments on WPS. Several United Nations Security Council members and Member States stepped up their actions, including through developing innovative practices and enabling the voices of women civil society leaders to be heard in decision-making spaces. WPS provisions, including the increased deployment of uniformed women in peace operations, were integrated into the 12 peacekeeping mandates renewed in 2021. We thank all our donors, and particularly Australia, Denmark and the Republic of Korea for pledges made to the EIF during the 2021 Seoul Peacekeeping Ministerial.

The EIF remains a valuable instrument to enable troop- and police-contributing countries to fulfil their international commitments. The EIF’s 2021 annual report showcases initial results and the impact of pilot projects supported by the first programming round. In particular, the Fund has contributed to the increased deployments of uniformed women to peace operations, including the deployment of two gender-strong units. I commend the Jordan Police, Liberia Armed Forces, Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police, Niger Armed Forces and Police, Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police, the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces, and the Togo Armed Forces for their commitment in this journey.

Gains made towards gender parity, especially in the security sector, cannot be taken for granted. To expand and increase uniformed women’s meaningful participation, we need to achieve a multifaceted transformation at the socio-cultural, institutional and individual levels. This starts with ensuring that uniformed women’s voices are included in all matters of peace and security, and that their contributions and leadership are supported and harnessed to achieve long-lasting peace and security for all.
Ensuring women's full, equal and meaningful participation in United Nations peace operations is a key objective of the Department of Peace Operations of the United Nations. It is anchored in Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and in the Action for Peacekeeping Declaration of Shared Commitments.

United Nations peace operations need a more diverse workforce, with the right capabilities and mindsets, to improve mandate delivery including within our leadership. To this aim, in 2021 we made it a priority of Action for Peacekeeping, our implementation strategy for A4P, to increase the generation of women peacekeepers and to create an enabling environment for their meaningful participation. We are doing so through strengthened implementation of the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (UGPS).

Thanks to the concerted and collective efforts of the United Nations and Troop- and Police- Contributing Countries (T/PCCs), as well as countries contributing justice and corrections personnel, there are now more women than ever before in our peace operations in all categories of uniformed personnel, including in leadership positions. We have also increasingly focused on improving their deployment experience.

However, despite the good progress, women are still starkly underrepresented in certain uniformed categories, such as military contingents, and in some roles and functions. They also continue to face barriers that prevent them from playing meaningful roles in their national services and in peacekeeping. This includes unequal access to deployment and training opportunities, lack of gender-responsive facilities and infrastructure, as well as institutional constraints and biases towards women.

To overcome such barriers, we need to harness the power of partnerships. The Elsie Initiative Fund (EIF) for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations is a key partner in our work to increase the meaningful participation of uniformed women in peacekeeping. It plays a crucial role in supporting projects and initiatives that contribute to translate Member States and United Nations gender equality shared values and commitments into concrete actions.

For example, in 2021, for the first time, the EIF supported a UN organization, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), to build gender-sensitive accommodations for women peacekeepers from the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF). This is a very positive collaboration that will contribute to improving living conditions and is expected to increase women's deployments.

We need all hands on deck to foster diversity, inclusion and transformation in peacekeeping. Member States, T/PCCs, the United Nations and partners such as the EIF must work together to drive change and advance gender equality. We need to build inclusive institutions where uniformed women can contribute to the fullest hence helping us to enhance the impact of peacekeeping in addressing peace and security challenges.
Part 1

In 2021, the Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations (EIF) commenced implementation of 11 projects:

- Five of the projects include a barrier assessment (BA) to identify and analyse these barriers.
- Others are seeking to identify and analyse these barriers.
- Five of the projects implement activities that address identified national barriers to the assignment, deployment, training, and career advancement of women.
- The Senegal National Gendarmerie deployed the first ever Senegalese woman commander of a formed police unit (FPU). Commander Cheffe d’Escadron Mame Rokhaya Lo, a Senegalese woman, led the 35-member FPU contingent from the Ghanaian battalion. This project will support Ghana’s commitment to increase the deployment of women to UNIFIL.
- The Togo Ministry of Defence launched the first ever gender-sensitive legal framework to support the integration of women into the Armed Forces of Togo. These security institutions also committed to United Nations peace operations from the Niger Armed Forces and Police, the Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police and the Togo Armed Forces – committed to the full integration of women and develop a gender equality policy.

The EIF is an independent crowdfunded entity that provides equal opportunities in the recruitment, retention, assignment, deployment, training, and career advancement of women.

Part 2

The EIF’s 2021 results demonstrate progress against targets set in 2020. The year also marked the first approved project from a United Nations peace operation, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which aims to construct gender-sensitive accommodation and improve working conditions for women peacekeepers.

Part 3

To advance gender equality at the institutional level, five security institutions have committed to operationalise gender units and focal points at the ministerial level.

Part 4

The 2021 AR is entitled “Diversity. Inclusion. Transformation.” It covers the EIF financial performance, project profiles, and outputs according to the EIF outcomes.

Part 5

The EIF is an independent crowdfunded entity that provides equal opportunities in the recruitment, retention, assignment, deployment, training, and career advancement of women.
on social media. The EIF has also been cited in the Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on WPS (S/2021/827). Additionally, Member States highlighted the EIF as a vital instrument to invest in women in peacekeeping in various United Nations events, including the Peacekeeping Ministerial Summit held in South Korea with pledges received from three Member States - Australia, Denmark and the Republic of Korea in 2021.

We are learning that one of the keys to ensuring sustainable peace is by making the peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations more inclusive, particularly by promoting the participation of women.

H.E. Mr. Chung Eui-Yong, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea in his Opening Remarks at the Peacekeeping Ministerial Summit, Seoul 7 December 2021

Established by the United Nations and Canada in 2019, the EIF is an innovative, multilateral fund that aims to increase the sustainable deployment and meaningful participation of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations. The EIF seeks to accelerate progress towards achieving the United Nations' gender targets set out in the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028 (UGPS). Meeting these targets and increasing the meaningful participation of uniformed women peacekeepers require commitment and support from troop- and police-contributing countries (T/PCCs) and the United Nations to deploy women at all levels and roles. The EIF was designed to expand support for T/PCCs and through its funding to deliver uniformed women peacekeepers, increase their meaningful participation and support from troop- and police-contributing countries (T/PCCs) and through its funding to deliver.

Overview EIF
and the International Association of Women Police (IAWP).

Since 2019, the EIF has approved 12 projects: Côte d'Ivoire Police, Jordan Public Security Directorate, Liberia Armed Forces, Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police, Niger Armed Forces and the International Association of Women Police (IAWP).

Donors—whose financial contributions and in-kind support enable the EIF’s ambitious program. Contributions and support is provided to T/PCC recipients, seeking to conduct, implement and test innovations aimed at enhancing the meaningful participation of uniformed women deployed in peace operations. This knowledge is intended to catalyze and contribute to global conversations on efforts to increase the meaningful deployment of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations.

The EIF also supports projects submitted by United Nations peace operations. This knowledge on barriers and effective approaches to advance the meaningful participation of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations. This knowledge is intended to catalyze and contribute to global conversations on efforts to increase the meaningful deployment of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations.

Additionally, the EIF aims to expand the stock of publicly available research institutions working to develop and implement a BA using the MOWIP methodology.
**Highlights**

- **11 FEBRUARY**
  - Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police project approved to conduct a national BA: US$ 318,736.

- **16 APRIL**
  - Sierra Leone Armed Forces and Police projects approved to conduct a national BA respectively with US$ 184,677 and US$ 182,060.

- **26 APRIL**
  - Niger Armed Forces and Police project approved to conduct a national BA, create a roster of women for deployment to peace operations and training: US$ 996,052.

- **25 JANUARY**
  - Liberia Armed Forces project approved to conduct a national BA: US$ 120,000.

- **28 APRIL**
  - 2nd Programming Round Launched: High-level virtual event attended by 350 participants and viewed by over 5,000 people through social media channels.

- **18 AND 27 MAY**
  - Technical briefings conducted in English and French.

- **16 JUNE**
  - Jordan Public Security Directorate (PSD) project approved to construct a dedicated women's training and accommodation facility: US$ 1 million.

- **30 JUNE, 1 JULY AND 7-9 JULY**
  - Tutorial briefings conducted in English and French to support T/PCCs and United Nations organizations to apply to the EIF programming round.

- **31 JULY**
  - Deadline for 2nd Programming Round Call for Proposals.

- **16 SEPTEMBER**
  - Steering Committee Meeting: Funding allocation approved for the EIF’s 2nd programming round: US$ 9.14 million.

- **17 DECEMBER**
  - Togo and Côte d’Ivoire Police projects approved to conduct a national BA approved respectively with US$ 150,665 and US$ 219,996.

- **23 DECEMBER**
  - UNIFIL project approved to construct dedicated accommodation for women in the Ghanaian military camp: US$ 357,181.

- **16 JULY**
  - Togo Armed Forces project approved to construct accommodations for women, develop gender policies and structures and create a roster of trained women: US$ 999,998.

**The Elsie Initiative Fund**

![UN MINUSCA Photo / Hervé Serefio](https://example.com/UNMINUSCAPhotoHerveSerefio)
Part 1: EIF Results

The EIF results are presented according to each outcome. Outcome 1 focuses on the empowerment of women and girls, Outcome 2 on the meaningful deployment of uniformed women, Outcome 3 on increased meaningful participation of uniformed women peacekeepers, and Outcome 4 on transformative gender norms.

Outcome 1: Empowerment of Women and Girls

- Improved working conditions
- Increased meaningful participation of uniformed women
- Expanded country-specific programmes or projects
- Improved knowledge and awareness of barriers to deployment of uniformed women

Outcome 2: Meaningful Deployment of Uniformed Women

- Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women
- Improved knowledge and awareness of barriers to deployment of uniformed women
- Expanded country-specific programmes or projects
- Improved knowledge and awareness of barriers to deployment of uniformed women

Outcome 3: Increased Meaningful Participation of Uniformed Women Peacekeepers

- Increased meaningful participation of uniformed women peacekeepers
- Improved knowledge and awareness of barriers to deployment of uniformed women
- Expanded country-specific programmes or projects
- Improved knowledge and awareness of barriers to deployment of uniformed women

Outcome 4: Transformative Gender Norms

- Improved working conditions
- Increased meaningful participation of uniformed women
- Expanded country-specific programmes or projects
- Improved knowledge and awareness of barriers to deployment of uniformed women

The EIF also identifies support for the implementation of projects that address specific identified obstacles. The EIF results are categorized according to each outcome, and project activities that seek to address specific identified obstacles are presented accordingly.
Outcomes and outputs: Aggregated results

Eight projects commenced implementation in 2021. Five projects included a BA, five incorporated flexible funding for project activities and two involved the deployment of GSUs (see Part 3 and Annex 5). Each country implementing a BA is using the DCAF - MOWIP research methodology (Annex 4). As part of the process of funding, the EIF conducted a human rights risk assessment for five security institutions according to the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP) (2013).

The human rights risk assessment not only ensured that the funding support was consistent with the promotion and protection of human rights but also significantly enriched the project by mitigating risks of human rights violations, in particular gender-related discrimination. As outcome of the discussions, a total of 40 mitigating measures were agreed and integrated across the five projects. To guide this process, the EIF developed an HRDDP Implementation Framework that included the standardization of mitigating measures.

As per the EIF ToR, an HRDDP risk assessment was conducted for Jordan Public Security Directorate, Niger Armed Forces and Police and the Togo Armed Forces and Police.

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

In 2021, seven T/PCCs had funding approved to conduct a MOWIP BA in eleven security institutions, with six commencing implementation: the Liberia Armed Forces, Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police, the Sierra Leone Armed Forces, and the Togo Armed Forces.

Progress to date includes the recruitment of research teams ranging from 5 to 23 members depending on the number of security institutions and surveys to be administered. All four countries have completed the preparatory phase with the conduct of over nine training sessions for 45 researchers and enumerators on the MOWIP methodology. Three countries—Liberia, Mexico, and Sierra Leone, have started data collection and surveyed a total of 1,737 personnel.

Outcome 2: Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Senegal, the top-ranking PCC, deployed two GSUs from the gendarmerie. This deployment also marked the first female commander to command a Senegalese FPU.

Annex 1 details the deployments of uniformed women by EIF-funded recipients.

The following security institutions will conduct a MOWIP BA in 2022: Côte d’Ivoire Police, Niger Armed Forces and Police, Sierra Leone Police and Togo Police.

Outcome 3: Increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers

Five security institutions from four countries—the Niger Armed Forces and Police, the Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police and the Togo Armed Forces are establishing a pool totalling at least 740 trained uniformed women eligible for deployment to United Nations peace operations. Furthermore, these security institutions have committed to increase the recruitment of women through targeted training of at least 3,150 women candidates during recruitment campaigns.

To advance the institutionalisation of gender equality in the security sector, these projects also aim to review existing policies and regulations to identify gaps and barriers to the full integration of women into their services and develop a gender equality policy that provides equal opportunities in the recruitment, retention, assignment, deployment, and career advancement of women.

Outcome 4: Improved working conditions for uniformed women peacekeepers in United Nations missions

For the first time, a United Nations-led project was approved by the EIF—for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The project will construct gender-sensitive accommodation and improving working conditions for women peacekeepers from the Ghanaian battalion.
The infographics below summarizes EIF outcomes and key 2021 results.

**Outcome 1**
Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations. Security institutions from 5 countries - military and police personnel surveyed commenced implementation of a MOWIP BA: Liberia Armed Forces, Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police, Niger Armed Forces and Police, the Sierra Leone Armed Forces, and the Togo Armed Forces. 1,737 MOWIP training courses organised and a total of 45 researchers and enumerators involved.

**Outcome 2**
Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations. GSUs deployed from the Senegal National Gendarmerie with the deployment of the first woman commander. 460 - 55 women and 405 men - from the Senegal National Gendarmerie were trained on gender equality and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prior to their deployment as FPU to MINUSCA and MONUSCO.

**Outcome 3**
Increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers. Improved working conditions for uniformed women peacekeepers in United Nations missions. 740 trained uniformed women eligible for deployment to peace operations from the Niger Armed Forces and Police, the Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police and the Togo Armed Forces. Ongoing training of 103 women trained by the Senegal National Gendarmerie on the minimum requirements for deployment to peace operations known as United Nations Assessment in Mission Service – Selection, Assistance and Assessment Team (AMS-SAAT) examination.

**Outcome 4**
Increased support and policy development. Gender equality policy development activities in the Niger Armed Forces and Police, the Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police and the Togo Armed Forces. 3 approved project from UNIFIL, 5 gender equality policy development activities in the Niger Armed Forces and Police, the Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police and the Togo Armed Forces. 1 approved project from UNIFIL, 5 construction-related projects for women's accommodation and specialised facilities underway for the Jordan PSD, Senegal National Gendarmerie and Togo Armed Forces.

The infographic below summarizes EIF outcomes and key 2021 results.
Advocacy Efforts

Part 2: Advocacy Efforts

This part provides an overview of the EIF's advocacy activities.

Second Programming Round: Impact of Communications Activities

To generate interest to apply for EIF funding, the EIF organised nine virtual events for the launch of its second programming round with a total of 661 attendees. The high-level launch was attended by the UN Women Executive Director, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, and the Under Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Jean-Pierre Lacroix, and attracted over 5,000 people across the United Nations' social media channels on 28 April 2021. Below is the list of events organised and number of attendees:

- High-level launch of the second programming round (English, French, Spanish and Arabic), 350 participants
- Two technical briefings: English, 87 participants; French, 77 participants
- Six webinars on EIF funding modalities: English, 89 participants; French, 58 participants (in collaboration with the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie and Francopol)

To support prospective applicants, the EIF produced various information products in English and French, including application guidelines, video tutorials and frequently asked questions while applying for EIF funding. Communications activities have been critical to raise global awareness about the EIF's work. By leveraging various communications tools and products, the EIF has increased its relevance and brand awareness among its intended stakeholders, including T/PCCs and United Nations organizations. The EIF's communications efforts contributed to the high level of interest in the second programming round and the receipt of 20 LOIs from 16 T/PCCs and 2 United Nations organizations across four regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Europe. Subsequently, 13 applicants were invited to submit a detailed proposal: four TCCs and four PCCs for a BA; and two TCCs, one PCC and two United Nations missions for flexible project funding.

Positioning the EIF: Media and Social Media Outreach

The EIF strategically engaged with United Nations' media teams to raise its visibility and outreach. In collaboration with UN Women headquarters and the United Nations DPO communications teams and EIF recipients, the EIF issued six press releases in 2021. As
a result, over 100 news coverage in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hindi, Portuguese and Spanish were published by international and regional media outlets including from All Africa News, Emirates News Agency, Middle East North Africa Financial Network (MENAFN), ReliefWeb, and South Asia Monitor. The United Nations Radio also provided coverage increasing public outreach in francophone countries.

To reach a global audience and enhance its online visibility, the EIF increased its social media efforts by producing digital assets and sharing programme-related updates in a timely manner. Through its Twitter account (@ElsieFund), the EIF gained 669,000 organic impressions for 198 original tweets published. Compared to April 2020 when the EIF twitter account was established, the number of followers grew by 269 per cent, with the EIF twitter account becoming the main channel to announce programmatic updates, such as new donor contributions and funding recipients. To broaden its reach, the EIF collaborated with social media teams from UN Women and external partners to share and amplify their social media content.

The EIF website and access to data and information through the Gender Statistics Dashboard

The EIF re-designed and improved its website (elsiefund.org) to enhance its digital footprint and facilitate access to data and information, with traffic increasing by 264.5 percent this year compared to April 2020 when the EIF website was established. The website includes practical tools, such as a calculator to calculate the GSU premium and the innovative EIF Gender Statistics Dashboard. Using data from the United Nations Peace Security Data Hub, the dashboard provides a snapshot of the number and percentage of uniformed women deployed to United Nations peace operations, the number of women required to meet the UGPS targets by T/PCC and United Nations peacekeeping mission, and the number of deployed uniformed men. The dashboard is user-friendly as data can be filtered by T/PCC, mission, personnel type, and sorted by number or percentage.
### Cumulative EIF Figures 2019-2021

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<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Contributions and Commitments</th>
<th>US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1st programming round</td>
<td>2 PUNO • 11 T/PCCs</td>
<td>19M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd programming round</td>
<td>4 PUNO • 17 T/PCCs</td>
<td>5.9M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6 PUNO • 28 T/PCCs</td>
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<td>61 LOIs</td>
<td>19 T/PCCs • 4 PUNO</td>
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<td>1st programming round</td>
<td>3 BAS • 9 T/PCCs • 2 flexible funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd programming round</td>
<td>5 BAS • 15 T/PCCs • 3 flexible funding</td>
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<td>11 T/PCCs • 2 BAS combined with GSU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PUNO</td>
<td>2 BAS combined with BAs • 3 BAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 PUNO</td>
<td>3 BAS • 5 flexible funding</td>
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<th>Proposals approved</th>
<th>2nd programming round</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3 T/PCCs • 2 PUNO • 2 BAs combined with GSU</td>
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<td>Contributions approved for new</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions approved for new</td>
<td>3 BAS • 2 flexible funding</td>
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<td>Contributions approved for new</td>
<td>3 T/PCCs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions approved for new</td>
<td>1 BAS</td>
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Part 3: Summary of Project Profiles

Part 3 provides a snapshot of eleven projects from eight T/PCCs, all of whom are ODA eligible and one United Nations peace operation. Each summary includes project deliverables, budget and timeframe. Implementation has started in eight of the projects in 2021. The full project profiles, which include a summary of the project’s progress on implementation, the project objectives, which includes a summary of the project’s progress on implementation, budget and expenditure, implementation outcomes, and the project’s impact can be found in Annex 5.

Project Status Overview:

All project budgets are flexible project funding except for the Senegal National Gendarmerie and Police which combines a flexible project funding and a GSU premium.
### 1. The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Police

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is the 18th highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 106 IPOs and 2 UNMEMs. Among the IPOs deployed, 32 (30 per cent) are women.

#### EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to EIF outcome 1.

#### Project Deliverable

A MOWIP BA report and recommendations

#### Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 219,996

**Fund Recipient**

Côte d'Ivoire Police through UN Women Côte d'Ivoire

**Implementing Partners**

Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)

Cellule d’Analyse de Politiques Economiques du CIRES (CAPEC)

**Project Duration**

12 months

### 2. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - Public Security Directorate

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is the 10th highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 255 police officers - 24 (9 per cent) are women. Jordan’s Public Security Directorate (PSD), which includes the Police, Civil Defence and Gendarmerie Directorates, deploys 76 IPO - 10 (13 per cent) are women, and one FPU which includes 14 (8 per cent) women police officers.

#### EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to EIF outcome 3.

#### Project Deliverables

1. A dedicated accommodation and training facility for women (32 beds plus a surge capacity of an additional 20 beds) will be constructed inside the Royal Police Academy campus.

2. A pool of 100 women police officers eligible and trained for deployment to United Nations peace operations.

#### Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 1,000,000

**Additional costs of approximately US$ 706,280 will be contributed by the PSD**

**Fund Recipient**

Jordan PSD

**Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021**

US$ 1,000,000

**Funds transfer date**

18 November 2021

**Project Duration**

Two years

**Planned increase in the percentage of women recruited in the PSD**

9.7 per cent of annual recruitment intake by 2025 (baseline 6 per cent in 2019).
3. The Republic of Liberia

Armed Forces

The Republic of Liberia is the 57th highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 163 military personnel – 17 (10 per cent) are women. The Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) deploys 148 troops – 12 (10 per cent) are women, 12 SO – one (8 per cent) is a woman, and three UNMEMs – two (67 per cent) are women.

4. Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police

Mexico is the 82nd highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 17 military personnel – eight (47 per cent) are women. Mexico’s Armed Forces deploys one male SO, and 16 UNMEMs – eight (50 per cent) are women.

EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to EIF outcome 1.

Project Deliverable

A MOWIP BA report and recommendations for the Ministry of National Defence – Army and Airforce (SEDENA), Ministry of Navy (SEMAR) and the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC)

Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 318,736

Fund Recipient

SEDENA, SEMAR and SSPC through UN Women Mexico

Implementing Partners

Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDL) and the Universidad de las Américas (UDLAP)

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021

US$ 318,736

Funds Transfer Date

4 March 2021

Project Duration

15 months

KEY RESULTS

- 1,200 surveys administered by the MOWIP enumerator team
- 40 interviews conducted with senior leadership and program officers
- Seven fact finding forms finalized

STATUS

IN PROGRESS

EXTRACTION NOTE

Several cells have been hidden due to formatting issues. The text is readable and makes sense.
An amount of US$ 162,155 will be used to support the deployment of IPOs through capacity building activities including training for women police officers on the AMS-SAAT examination.

The Republic of Niger is the 20th highest T/PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 972 personnel - 26 (2.7 per cent) are women. Niger is the 21st highest TCC, deploying 862 troops – five (0.6 per cent) are women, and 13 SO and two UNMEMs, all men. Niger is the 19th highest PCC, deploying 95 IPOs - 21 (22 per cent) are women.

**EIF Results Framework**

This project will contribute to EIF outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

**Project Deliverables**

1. A combined BA report and recommendations for the Niger Armed Forces and Police.
2. A study on women’s interests and motivations for a career in the uniformed services.
3. A gender policy, strategy and action plan for the police and armed forces.
4. Outreach to 10,000 women for a career in the uniformed services and training support to 200 women candidates for recruitment.
5. Training for 100 women police officers on the AMS-SAAT examination, and 40 women soldiers on civil-military cooperation, engineering, signals, and other specialisations.
6. A pool of 40 women soldiers and 100 women police officers eligible and trained to be deployed in United Nations peace operations.

**Total Approved EIF Budget**

US$ 996,052

**Fund Recipient**

Niger Ministries of Defence and Interior through UN Women Niger

**Implementing Partners**

National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

**Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021**

US$ 996,052

**Funds Transfer Date**

14 July 2021

**Project Duration**

One year

**Key Results**

280 people attended a launch event of the EIF project, including 90 from the national defence, 60 from the national gendarmerie, 50 from the national police, 70 from the national guard.

Planned increase in the percentage of women recruited in national uniformed services:

- 10 per cent in the armed forces (baseline 4.7 per cent in 2019) and 15 per cent in the police (baseline 5 per cent in 2019) by 2022.
The Republic of Senegal
National Gendarmerie

An amount of US$ 133,414 will be used to support the deployment of IPOs through capacity building activities including training for women police officers on the AMS-SAAT examination. The total budget US$ 2,153,757 includes flexible project funding for US$ 650,073 and a GSU premium for US$ 1,503,684.

The Republic of Senegal is the highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 1,124 police officers - 136 (13 per cent) are women. The Senegal National Police and Gendarmerie deploy 1,041 members of FPUs - 136 (13 per cent) are women, and 83 IPOs - 26 (31 per cent) are women.

EIF Results Framework
This project will contribute to EIF outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

Project Deliverables
1. A gender policy, awareness-raising workshop for decision-makers and training for staff.
2. Training of (a) 2,400 women for recruitment, (b) 160 women for promotions, (c) 30 women in leadership positions, (d) 186 women in preparation for the United Nations tests, (e) 843 female and male officers for gender training for FPUs prior to deployment.
3. A pool of 140 to 150 women eligible and trained for deployment to United Nations peace operations.
4. The deployment of three GSUs per year from 2021 to 2023.
5. An awareness campaign for the recruitment of women aimed at receiving 1,500 female applications per year.
6. A day-care centre constructed at the national gendarmerie with 70 beds.

Total Approved EIF Budget
US$ 2,153,757

Fund Recipient
Senegal National Gendarmerie
Implementing Partners
Pan-African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development of Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS/PAC)

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021
US$ 300,000

Funds Transfer Date
27 July 2021

Project Duration
Two years

% Planned Increase in

The percentage of women officers in the gendarmerie has increased from 5.4 per cent in 2019 to 10.3 per cent in 2023 (passing 9.4 per cent in 2021)

6. The Republic of Senegal
National Gendarmerie

% Planned Increase in

The percentage of women officers in the gendarmerie has increased from 5.4 per cent in 2019 to 10.3 per cent in 2023 (passing 9.4 per cent in 2021)

% Planned Increase in

The percentage of women officers in the gendarmerie has increased from 5.4 per cent in 2019 to 10.3 per cent in 2023 (passing 9.4 per cent in 2021)
The Republic of Senegal

National Police

An amount of US$75,134 will be used to support the deployment of IPOs through capacity building activities including training for women police officers on the AMS-SAAT examination. The total budget US$1,766,688 includes flexible project funding for US$687,120 and a GSU premium for US$1,079,568.

The Republic of Senegal is the highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 1,124 police officers - 136 (13 per cent) are women. The Senegal National Police and Gendarmerie deploy 1,041 members of FPUs - 136 (13 per cent) are women, and 83 IPOs - 26 (31 per cent) are women.

EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to EIF outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

Project Deliverables

1. A gender audit of the police.
2. A gender policy, strategy and action plan and gender units established throughout the institution.
3. Training of (a) 150 women for recruitment; (b) 150 women eligible for promotion in the national police; (c) 300 women to prepare for the Senegalese internal selection process for FPU and United Nations examinations, and (d) 150 women to prepare for United Nations examinations to be deployed as IPOs.
4. A pool of 100 women as FPUs and 50 women as IPOs eligible and trained for deployment in a United Nations peace operation.
5. The deployment of three GSUs per year from 2021 to 2023.
6. Creation of women police officer association.
7. A national communication strategy to develop women's movement and community awareness activities.

Total Approved EIF Budget

US$1,766,688

Fund Recipient

Senegal National Police

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021

US$300,000

Funds Transfer Date

27 July 2021

Project Duration

Two years

status: In Progress

2021

2022

2023

Planned increase in the percentage of women recruited in the national police

15 per cent by 2023 (baseline 9.1 per cent)

Results Framework

This project will contribute to EIF outcomes 1, 2 and 3

- Women's participation in police forces increased by 25 per cent
- Women's participation in police forces increased by 25 per cent
- Women's participation in police forces increased by 25 per cent

1. Gender audit of the police
2. Gender policy, strategy and action plan
3. Training of women police officers
4. Pool of women as FPUs and IPOs
5. Deployment of GSUs
6. Women police officer association
7. National communication strategy

KEY RESULTS

- 45 women trained with three selected for promotion
- A women's police informal network called "Amicale des femmes de la Police" was created on Telegram with 256 members
37. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces

The Republic of Sierra Leone is the 68th highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 38 military personnel - 15 (39 per cent) are women. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) deploys 10 UNMEMs – seven (70 per cent) are women, and 28 SO – eight (29 per cent) are women.

**EIF Results Framework**

This project will contribute to EIF outcome 1.

**Project Deliverables**

1. A BA report and recommendations.
2. A gender policy and strategy and a five-year plan for the recruitment and training of women.
3. A gender office within the Ministry of the Armed Forces, gender units within the Army and central directorates and a gender section in each military sector.
4. A recruitment campaign to increase the number of female officers to 10 per cent in the TAF.
5. Preparatory training for 400 women candidates for the TAF entrance exams.
6. A pool of 300 female soldiers eligible and trained for deployments.
7. Annual scholarships to 50 women for training and specialisation in military studies and peace operations.
8. Accommodation for women at the national and regional levels.
9. Temporary accommodation for training and peace operations.

**Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021**

US$ 999,999

**Project Duration**

Nine months

**Key Results**

250 surveys administered by the MOWIP enumerator team
Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021
US$500,000
Funds Transfer Date
16 September 2021
Project Duration
Two years
Planned increase in the percentage of recruited women in TAF: 10 per cent by 2023 (baseline 6 per cent in 2020)

KEY RESULTS
• Six officers from the TAF appointed as members of a Gender Unit at Ministerial level
• 54 officers (36 women and 18 men) of the TAF designated as gender focal points within 5 military regions

The Republic of Togo Police

The Republic of Togo is the 6th highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 73 IPOs – 23 (31.5 per cent) are women, and 78 members of FPUs – 35 (12.6 per cent) are women.

10. The Republic of Togo

APPROVED

UN Photo / Harandane Dicko

STATUS
APPROVED
The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is the 5th largest United Nations peace operation in terms of the number of uniformed personnel, with 9,629 military personnel. In relation to the number of military women deployed, UNIFIL ranks 4th overall, with a total of 645 (6.7 per cent) military women including 23 SO (11 per cent).

This project will support the commitment of the Republic of Ghana, which is the 4th highest TCC in UNIFIL, to increase the deployment of women, through the construction of gender-sensitive accommodation and facilities for the Ghanaian battalion.

Ghana deployed 861 military personnel (15.9 per cent are women) to UNIFIL as of 31 December 2021.

EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to Outcome 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Deliverables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction of gender-sensitive accommodation in UNIFIL for the Ghanaian battalion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Approved EIF Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$ 357,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Recipient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATUS**

**APPROVED**

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Part 4: Challenges, effective practices, and the way ahead

This part examines challenges and effective practices from project implementation by fund recipients in 2021. It also outlines key events and the way forward for 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to challenge implementation by fund recipients across projects, leading to significant delays. While fund recipients resorted to conducting a number of activities online, COVID-19 lockdowns, unreliable networks and staffing challenges caused delays to a number of activities including BA surveys and interviews.

Among the lessons learned and emerging practices across projects are the establishment of dedicated project management units or teams, combined with an SC or Technical Advisory Team that include implementing partners. Project SCs in Mexico, Niger, Senegal and Togo also include high-level representatives from government ministries or security institutions and United Nations entities, to provide strategic direction; their inclusion demonstrating strong commitment to the project. Technical Advisory Teams in Niger, Sierra Leone, and Liberia comprise subject-matter experts from the security sector with technical and coordination support from UN Women country offices. This model supports national ownership of the project.

EIF-funded projects also directly support existing national commitments and policy frameworks on WPS and gender equality. All EIF-funded recipients have adopted National Action Plans on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 and have national-level policies on gender equality (see Annex 6). Project activities are designed to support T/PCCs to develop, implement and institutionalise these gender-equality policies within security institutions.

The EIF will organise a donor and stakeholder meeting in June 2022 and plans to launch its third programming round in early 2023. The EIF will also continue to participate in global conversations and to advocate for women’s meaningful participation in peace operations. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the implementation of projects, but the EIF remained committed to supporting gender equality and women’s participation in peace operations.

In summary, the EIF is committed to strengthening its fundraising activities and developing key partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including the private sector. It will also continue to implement its monitoring and evaluation framework and knowledge management activities.
Part 5: Consolidated Financial Report

This part presents financial data and analysis of the EIF using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2021. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/eif00.

Introduction

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the EIF is prepared by the UNDP MPTFO in fulfilment of its obligations as the Administrative Agent (AA) as per the TOR, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTFO and the Participating Organizations, the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and Recipient National Governments, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors. The MPTFO, as AA, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations, an MOA with Recipient National Governments and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The AA prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the EIF. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/eif00).

Sources and uses of funds

As of 31 December 2021, eight contributors deposited US$26,573,032 and US$483,518 was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US$27,056,549. Of this amount, US$6,088,235 has been net funded to three Recipient National Governments and one Participating Organization, of which US$1,894,544 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US$265,730. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the EIF as of 31 December 2021.
Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December 2021.

The EIF is currently being financed by eight contributors, as listed in the table below.

### Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUAL 2020</th>
<th>ANNUAL 2021</th>
<th>CUMULATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOURCES OF FUNDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from donors</td>
<td>6,070,878</td>
<td>5,797,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</td>
<td>188,988</td>
<td>76,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS</strong></td>
<td>6,259,866</td>
<td>5,873,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USE OF FUNDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to Participating Organizations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,719,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Funded Amount</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,719,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Agent Fees</td>
<td>60,709</td>
<td>57,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Costs</td>
<td>850,397</td>
<td>1,268,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL: USES OF FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>911,603</td>
<td>5,046,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHANGE IN FUND CASH BALANCE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT</strong></td>
<td>5,348,263</td>
<td>827,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Fund balance (1 January)</td>
<td>14,525,258</td>
<td>19,873,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSING FUND BALANCE (31 DECEMBER)</td>
<td>19,873,521</td>
<td>20,701,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)</td>
<td>850,397</td>
<td>4,987,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)</td>
<td>544,716</td>
<td>1,226,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE OF FUNDS WITH PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS</strong></td>
<td>305,681</td>
<td>3,760,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2021, Fund earned interest amounts to US$483,518.

No interest has been received from Participating Organizations amounts. The cumulative interest received is US$483,518. Details are provided in the table below.

### Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRIBUTORS</th>
<th>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</th>
<th>PRIOR YEARS AS OF 31 DEC 2020</th>
<th>CURRENT YEAR DEPOSITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Australia</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Canada</td>
<td>13,018,331</td>
<td>13,018,331</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Denmark</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Finland</td>
<td>675,453</td>
<td>439,301</td>
<td>236,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Germany</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Netherlands</td>
<td>3,460,508</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,755,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Norway</td>
<td>507,517</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>507,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of United Kingdom</td>
<td>6,015,768</td>
<td>4,317,959</td>
<td>1,697,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>28,277,577</td>
<td>20,775,591</td>
<td>5,797,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTEREST EARNED</th>
<th>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS WITH PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUND EARNED INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME</strong></td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL: FUND EARNED INTEREST</strong></td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION</strong></td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL: AGENT EARNED INTEREST</strong></td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USE OF FUNDS</th>
<th>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT</strong></td>
<td>6,791,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>4,804,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Agent Fees</td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Funded Amount</td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to Participating Organizations</td>
<td>4,379,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,791,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE OF FUNDS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>ANNUAL 2020</th>
<th>ANNUAL 2021</th>
<th>ANNUAL 2021 (in US Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUND EARNED INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME</strong></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>6,070,878</td>
<td>5,797,440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS WITH PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS</strong></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>6,070,878</td>
<td>5,797,440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative Agent Fees</strong></td>
<td>60,709</td>
<td>60,709</td>
<td>60,709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td>850,397</td>
<td>850,397</td>
<td>850,397</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank Charges</strong></td>
<td>497</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>6,070,878</td>
<td>5,797,440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transfer of funds and Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the SC and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2021, the AA has transferred US$3,719,465 to five Participating Organizations (see list below).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT YEAR</th>
<th>JAN-DEC-2021</th>
<th>CUMULATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECIPIENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT/PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>TRANSFERS</td>
<td>REFUNDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Senegal (Police)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Senegal (Gendarmerie)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Togo</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Jordan</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN WOMEN</td>
<td>1,619,465</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,719,465</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure reported by Participating Organization

In 2021, US$3,719,465 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US$467,407 was reported in expenditure. As shown in the table below, the net funded amount is US$3,719,465 and the cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US$467,407. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 12.57 percent.

Table 5. Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECIPIENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT/PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>APPROVED AMOUNT</th>
<th>NET FUNDED AMOUNT</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE DELIVERY RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Jordan</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Senegal (Gendarmerie)</td>
<td>2,153,757</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>38,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Senegal (Police)</td>
<td>1,766,688</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>49,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Togo</td>
<td>999,998</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>6,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN WOMEN</td>
<td>1,619,465</td>
<td>1,619,465</td>
<td>373,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,539,908</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,719,465</strong></td>
<td><strong>467,407</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure delivery rates by Participating Organization

The percentage of the reported expenditures that were funded as of 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECIPIENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT/PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>NET FUNDED</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Jordan</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Senegal (Gendarmerie)</td>
<td>2,153,757</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Senegal (Police)</td>
<td>1,766,688</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Togo</td>
<td>999,998</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN WOMEN</td>
<td>1,619,465</td>
<td>1,619,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,539,908</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,719,465</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are based on the Participating Organizations’ reports and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations for the period January-December 2021.
Cost Recovery

Table 5.2: Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin &amp; General</td>
<td>265,730</td>
<td>29.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>361,461</td>
<td>40.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Services Expenses</td>
<td>133,065</td>
<td>15.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>121,125</td>
<td>13.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies, Commodities &amp; Materials</td>
<td>88,449</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture</td>
<td>30,397</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff &amp; Personnel Cost</td>
<td>47,521</td>
<td>5.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Operating</td>
<td>105,946</td>
<td>11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Support Costs</td>
<td>57,974</td>
<td>6.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,268,065</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 31 December 2021, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter of a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway provides financial information in real time and transparency on the MPTF, its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway is refreshed in real-time as a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

Projects are monitored by each Participating Organization. The Administrative Agent and Contributors, by the applicable provisions of the EIF TOR, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG. The UNWOMEN and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, by the applicable provisions of the EIF TOR, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

Cost recoveries are guided based on rates approved by UNDG. 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%.

Table 5.1: Expenditure by Category, As of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Year</th>
<th>Current Year Net</th>
<th>Prior Years</th>
<th>Prior Years Net</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin &amp; General</td>
<td>265,730</td>
<td>265,730</td>
<td>57,974</td>
<td>57,974</td>
<td>323,704</td>
<td>323,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>361,461</td>
<td>361,461</td>
<td>90,480</td>
<td>90,480</td>
<td>451,941</td>
<td>451,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Services Expenses</td>
<td>133,065</td>
<td>133,065</td>
<td>29,740</td>
<td>29,740</td>
<td>162,805</td>
<td>162,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>121,125</td>
<td>121,125</td>
<td>27,850</td>
<td>27,850</td>
<td>148,975</td>
<td>148,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies, Commodities &amp; Materials</td>
<td>88,449</td>
<td>88,449</td>
<td>20,410</td>
<td>20,410</td>
<td>108,859</td>
<td>108,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture</td>
<td>30,397</td>
<td>30,397</td>
<td>7,090</td>
<td>7,090</td>
<td>37,487</td>
<td>37,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff &amp; Personnel Cost</td>
<td>47,521</td>
<td>47,521</td>
<td>10,820</td>
<td>10,820</td>
<td>58,341</td>
<td>58,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Operating</td>
<td>105,946</td>
<td>105,946</td>
<td>23,990</td>
<td>23,990</td>
<td>129,936</td>
<td>129,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Support Costs</td>
<td>57,974</td>
<td>57,974</td>
<td>13,580</td>
<td>13,580</td>
<td>71,554</td>
<td>71,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,268,065</td>
<td>1,268,065</td>
<td>265,730</td>
<td>265,730</td>
<td>1,533,795</td>
<td>1,533,795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects are monitored by each Participating Organization. The UNWOMEN and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG. 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%.
### Table 7: Expenditure by Project within EIF Outcome

The table below displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by EIF outcome, by project/joint programme and Participating Organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER/PROJECT NO</th>
<th>PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>RECIPIENT NATIONAL/ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>PROJECT STATUS</th>
<th>TOTAL APPROVED AMOUNT</th>
<th>NET FUNDED AMOUNT</th>
<th>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>DELIVERY RATE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>126177</td>
<td>Liberia Armed Forces</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>64,670</td>
<td>53.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126207</td>
<td>Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>318,736</td>
<td>318,736</td>
<td>147,112</td>
<td>46.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127038</td>
<td>Sierra Leone Armed Forces and Police</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>184,677</td>
<td>184,677</td>
<td>49,250</td>
<td>26.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Barriers Assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>623,412</strong></td>
<td><strong>623,412</strong></td>
<td><strong>261,032</strong></td>
<td><strong>41.87</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127856</td>
<td>Niger Armed Forces and Police</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>996,052</td>
<td>996,052</td>
<td>112,776</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128648</td>
<td>Togo Armed Forces</td>
<td>Government of Togo</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>999,998</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>6,084</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129307</td>
<td>Jordan PSD (Police)</td>
<td>Government of Jordan</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eligible Pool Uniformed Women: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,996,050</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,496,052</strong></td>
<td><strong>118,865</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.76</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127850</td>
<td>Senegal Police</td>
<td>Government of Senegal</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>1,766,688</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>49,376</td>
<td>16.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127852</td>
<td>Senegal Gendarmerie</td>
<td>Government of Senegal</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>2,153,757</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>38,133</td>
<td>12.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Meaningful Deployment of Uniformed Women: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,920,445</strong></td>
<td><strong>600,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8: Expenditure by project grouped by country

The table below displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by country by project/joint programme and Participating Organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER/PROJECT NO</th>
<th>PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>RECIPIENT NATIONAL/ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>TOTAL APPROVED AMOUNT</th>
<th>NET FUNDED AMOUNT</th>
<th>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>DELIVERY RATE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129307</td>
<td>Jordan PSD (Police)</td>
<td>Government of Jordan</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Jordan: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126177</td>
<td>Liberia Armed Forces</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>64,670</td>
<td>53.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Liberia: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>120,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,670</strong></td>
<td><strong>53.89</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126207</td>
<td>Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>318,736</td>
<td>318,736</td>
<td>147,112</td>
<td>46.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mexico: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>318,736</strong></td>
<td><strong>318,736</strong></td>
<td><strong>147,112</strong></td>
<td><strong>46.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127856</td>
<td>Niger Armed Forces and Police</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>996,052</td>
<td>996,052</td>
<td>112,776</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Niger (the): Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>996,052</strong></td>
<td><strong>996,052</strong></td>
<td><strong>112,776</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.32</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127850</td>
<td>Senegal Police</td>
<td>Government of Senegal</td>
<td>1,766,688</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>49,376</td>
<td>16.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127852</td>
<td>Senegal Gendarmerie</td>
<td>Government of Senegal</td>
<td>2,153,757</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>38,133</td>
<td>12.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Senegal: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,920,445</strong></td>
<td><strong>600,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.58</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127038</td>
<td>Sierra Leone Armed Forces</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>184,677</td>
<td>184,677</td>
<td>49,250</td>
<td>26.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sierra Leone: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>184,677</strong></td>
<td><strong>184,677</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.67</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128648</td>
<td>Togo Armed Forces</td>
<td>Government of Togo</td>
<td>999,998</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>6,084</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Togo: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>999,998</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,084</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:**

<p>| GRAND TOTAL | <strong>7,539,908</strong> | <strong>3,719,465</strong> | <strong>467,407</strong> | <strong>12.57</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Troops</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020 %</th>
<th>2021 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMEM</td>
<td>5,541</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCO</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPO</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPU</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIERRA LEONE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMEM</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPO</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPU</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMEM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMEM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex 1:
ETF-Funded Recipients 2020-2021
Deployments of uniformed women by

T/PCC

Women % 2020

Women % 2021

Women Deployed in 2020

Women Deployed in 2021

Women % 2020

Women % 2021
III. United Nations General Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) Plenary and General Debate

UK Opening Statement: Statement by Ambassador Barbara Woodward (15 February 2021)

"The UK remains committed to advancing the WPS agenda, and we firmly support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peacekeeping and peacebuilding. This is not only the right thing to do, but is also critical to operational effectiveness. To date, the UK has contributed $4.3 million to the Elsie Initiative Fund to promote uniformed women's participation."

IV. United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Summit hosted by the Republic of Korea (7-8 December 2021)

Three Member States pledged contributions to the EIF – Australia, Denmark and the Republic of Korea.

V. Member States' events/policy discussions

1. ASEAN Regional Forum organised by the Governments of Canada, Indonesia and Thailand (2 March 2021)

2. High Level Dialogue on the Role of Tanzanian Women in Peace and Security, organised by the Government of Tanzania (6 March 2021)

3. Promoting the Measuring Opportunities for Women in Peace Operations BA Methodology (MOWIP) in the Americas, webinar organised by the Governments of Canada and Uruguay (29 June 2021)

4. Generation Equality: WPS&HA Compact Working Group Meeting with Member States and civil society, organised by UN Women (25 February 2021)


6. Secretary of State of Germany presents results of barrier study in New York (12 November 2021)

VI. Civil society and academia discussions


2. 16th ERGOMAS Biennial Conference "Dynamic armed forces in changing societies: Challenges for research in and on the military", organised by the University of Tartu, Estonia (19-23 July 2021)

3. Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines – Security Sector Reform and Governance (SSRG) Experts' Group (22 November 2021)

Annex 2: Contributions to policy dialogues
2021 PROGRESS : PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

FUNDED PROJECTS

OUTCOME 1

Planned Outputs

2021 Progress

Liberia - Armed Forces
MOWIP BA commissioned
300 surveys administered

Mexico - Armed Forces; Navy; Police
3 MOWIP BAs commissioned
1,200 surveys administered and 40 interviews conducted

Niger – Armed Forces; Police
MOWIP BA commissioned
Preparation for BA in progress
Gender policy adopted
To start in 2022

Senegal - Gendarmerie
Gender policy adopted
Ongoing

Senegal - Police
Gender policy, strategy and action plan adopted
Ongoing
Gender units operationalised
Ongoing
Internal regulations and procedures revised according to the gender policy
To start in 2022

Sierra Leone - Armed Forces
MOWIP BA commissioned
233 surveys administered

Togo - Armed Forces
MOWIP BA commissioned
Preparation for BA in progress
Gender policy adopted
To start in 2022
Gender units and focal points operationalised
Gender units and focal points nominated
Internal regulations and procedures revised
To start in 2022

FUNDED PROJECTS

OUTCOME 2

Planned Outputs

2021 Progress

Senegal - Gendarmerie
Three GSUs deployed per year for three years
Two GSUs deployed (GSU premium pending)
Capacity building training on gender, sexual harassment, and SEA for FPUs delivered
Gender training for three FPUs delivered (55 women and 405 men participants)

Senegal - Police
Three GSUs deployed per year for three years
To start in 2022

Annex 3: EIF Results Framework and Funded Projects as of 31 December 2021

ULTIMATE IMPACT
Support by the EIF contributes to accelerating the pace of change towards the increased meaningful participation of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations

SECONDARY IMPACT
Knowledge gained by the EIF contributes to the global conversation on increasing the representation of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations

CROSS-CUTTING OUTPUT
Collection of policy-relevant knowledge about increasing meaningful participation of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations developed
### FUNDED PROJECTS

#### OUTCOME 3

**Planned Outputs
2021 Progress

**Togo - Armed Forces**

- Gender office, units and sections are established at the ministry level and at central directorates and sectors of the military
- Six military officers appointed as members of a Gender Unit at Ministerial level
- 54 military officers (36 women, 18 men) designated as gender focal points within 5 military regions
- Recruitment campaigns for women and a quota system of 15 per cent for women during recruitment established. To start in 2022
- Training for 400 women for recruitment entry exams conducted. To start in 2022
- Yearly scholarships to 50 uniformed women awarded to specialise in areas relevant to United Nations peacekeeping. To start in 2022
- Training for 300 women for deployment to peace operations conducted. To start in 2022
- A roster for 300 trained women for deployment to peace operations established. To start in 2022
- Accommodation buildings for women built (2 buildings; 56 beds). Ongoing

**Jordan – PSD**

- Gender Capacity Building Centre (accommodation and training facility) built to increase training capacity to 240 uniformed women/year and train up to 100 women to deploy to peace operations in an FPU capacity/year. Ongoing

**Niger – Armed Forces; Police**

- Training on United Nations examinations delivered to prepare 100 uniformed women to deploy to peace operations in an FPU capacity/year. Launch event of the project held. Ongoing
- Pool of women in uniform eligible for deployment created (100 female IPOs; 40 women troops). Ongoing
- Recruitment campaigns targeted at women launched (10,000 women sensitised). To start in 2022
- Training on examinations to enter the police and armed forces held (200 candidates). To start in 2022

**Senegal - Gendarmerie**

- Training to prepare for United Nations examinations delivered to 186 women. Training to prepare for United Nations examinations delivered to 103 women participants. Pool of 150 women eligible and trained for deployment to peace operations created. Ongoing
- Recruitment campaigns for women launched with 2,400 women sensitized and 1,500 applications from women candidates received. To start in 2022
- 160 women trained during the promotion campaign. To start in 2022
- 30 women trained at command level. To start in 2022
- Day-care for 70 children built. Ongoing

**Senegal - Police**

- Quota system of 30 per cent women during recruitment campaigns adopted. Ongoing
- Training to prepare women for police entry exams delivered (target: 50 women trained/year; 150 for three years). Ongoing
- Pool of 150 women eligible for deployment to peace operations created. To start in 2022
- Training for 150 women held for IPOs and 300 women to prepare for internal selection to deploy as FPU. To start in 2022
- Training for 150 women for the national competitive tests for police promotions conducted. 45 women trained with 3 selected for promotion. Women police association created. Informal network of women police officers created via an online platform.
The MOWIP methodology analyses the impact of deployment on the lives of uniformed women is positive.

The data collected using these three data collection tools is then processed and analysed, and between institutional policies and the experiences and perceptions of personnel, women have a measurable benefit from peace operations-related activities in decision-making, planning, deployment criteria, etc.

The MOWIP methodology analyses the implementation and evaluation of all peace operations experiences and perceptions on the ten issue areas and the general perspective into the work of the institution. It analyses five key factors of meaningful participation known as needs, access, benefits and resources allocated to United Nations peace operations.

As described in the MOWIP methodology, it analyses five key factors of meaningful participation of women in peace operations and to improve the meaningful participation in peace operations, the analysis also aims to ascertain whether the identified barriers presented by women or the implementation of the deployed pool, and the data collected through the fact-finding form (FFF) is used to gather information on individual and social norms. A team of enumerators trained and the survey is piloted prior to its roll out.

Surveys are conducted one-on-one in a private setting and enumerators record responses using a secure online platform. An anonymous and individual survey, administered to a minimum number of 300 standardised questions, aims to collect information on individual and reliable online resources. It can also be used to complete and compliment the data in the FFF with information on institutional organisational level are allocated to create equitable work environments; and organisational level are allocated to create equitable work environments.

The data analysed is used to complete the implementation gap score, the barrier score, the institutional barrier to women score, and the women's gap in experience score as well. The data collected through the fact-finding form (FFF) is used to gather information on institutional basic institutional, country-specific facts and between institutional policies and the experiences and perceptions of personnel.

The MOWIP methodology utilises three data collection methods: qualitative and quantitative methods, one of which is fact-finding form (FFF) and qualitative methods, one of which is fact-finding form (FFF) and qualitative methods. The MOWIP methodology analyses the implementation and evaluation of all peace operations experiences and perceptions on the ten issue areas and the general perspective into the work of the institution.

The data collected through the fact-finding form (FFF) is used to gather information on institutional basic institutional, country-specific facts and between institutional policies and the experiences and perceptions of personnel. MOWIP Methodology, Measuring Opportunities for Women in Peace Operations. Source: Karim, S. et al. (2020).

Top-down leadership
7. Development section
6. Peace operations expenses
5. Peace operations infrastructure
4. Control of the organisation
3. Development section
2. Development section
1. Effective peace operations

The key-decision makers include senior ministerial staff involved in decision-making, planning, deployment criteria, and managing and monitoring development of deployment and evaluation, officers in the security institution or T/PCCs. Throughout the pre-deployment, deployment and post-deployment cycle, the MOWIP methodology analyses the impact of deployment on the lives of uniformed women is positive.

The data analysed is used to complete the implementation gap score, the barrier score, the institutional barrier to women score, and the women's gap in experience score as well. The data collected through the fact-finding form (FFF) is used to gather information on institutional basic institutional, country-specific facts and between institutional policies and the experiences and perceptions of personnel.

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Mr. Gal Vagondo Diomandé, Minister of Interior and Security

"The completion of this study is a priority for our security sector reforms. In accordance with our country's international commitments, we have undertaken measures to correct the low participation of women in the security sector so that it is no longer a domain exclusive to males. Thus, the study is a great opportunity for us to have factual data in order to realize our commitment in integrating gender equality within our security sector and in our deployment to United Nations peace operations."

Annex 5: Project profiles

1. The Republic of Côte d’Ivoire Police

The Republic of Côte d’Ivoire Police is the 18th highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 106 IPOs and 2 UNMEMs. Among the IPOs deployed, 32 (30 per cent) are women.

EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following outcome:

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Project Deliverable

A MOWIP BA report and recommendations

Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 219,996

Fund Recipient

Côte d’Ivoire Police through UN Women Côte d’Ivoire

Implementing Partners

Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)
Cellule d’Analyse de Politiques Economiques du CIRES (CAPEC)

Project Duration

12 months

This project was approved in December 2021 and will commence implementation in 2022.
Planned increase in the percentage of women recruited in the PSD by 2025 (baseline 6 per cent in 2019).

### Results and Impact

**Activities to date** include the preparation of Tender Documents for advertisement by the PSD Bidding Committee and the Buildings Department.

**Effective practices**

This project supports the PSD Recruitment Policy 2021-2025 including a 9.7 per cent annual recruitment target for women over a three-year period. It is also in line with PSD’s Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Implementation Plan 2021-2024 (GMS) and its three strategic goals, including promoting an enabling environment conducive for women’s participation and entrenching gender equality into the PSD’s employment procedures, policies and practices. The development of the GMS, the high-level launch of the GMS by PSD Director Major General Hussein AlHawatmeh, the establishment of a Gender Unit within the PSD to implement the GMS, and an agreement to allocate ongoing funding for the operation of the Gender Capacity Building Centre, are considered to be mutually supporting and highly effective practices. The GMS lays out a clear roadmap for how the PSD plans to ensure that global commitments on WPS and gender equality are translated into concrete actions in line with Jordan’s national priorities, with authorisation of the GMS by the PSD Director representing full ‘top-down’ support and leadership from the PSD executive.

### Way ahead

Construction of the PSD’s Gender Capacity Building Centre is expected to take 12 months, commencing in March 2022. To ensure full operationalisation of the Centre, the PSD will also commence drafting and implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Work Instructions for all activities to be conducted at the Gender Capacity Building Centre to ensure the safety of trainees, trainers and children, as well as the development and implementation of a Code of Conduct and reporting mechanism on gender-based violence and discrimination, sexual harassment, and SEA.

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### Security Directorate

2. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Public Security Directorate

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is the 10th highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 255 police officers - 24 (9 per cent) are women. Jordan’s Public Security Directorate (PSD), which includes the Police, Civil Defence and Gendarmerie Directorates, deploys 76 IPO - 10 (13 per cent) are women, and one FPU which includes 14 (8 per cent) women police officers.

Jordan’s PSD project is the construction of a dedicated women’s training and accommodation facility - the ‘Gender Capacity Building Centre’. Construction of this facility will enable the PSD to increase its training capacity to 240 women per annum and train up to 100 women to deploy to peace operations in an FPU capacity twice a year.

### EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following outcome:

**Outcome 3: increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers**

### Project Deliverables

- A dedicated accommodation and training facility (32 beds plus a surge capacity of an additional 20 beds) will be constructed inside the Royal Police Academy campus.
- A pool of 100 women eligible and trained for deployment to United Nations peace operations.

### Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 1,000,000

In-kind contribution

US$ 706,280 will be contributed by the PSD.

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021

US$ 1,000,000

Funds transfer date

18 November 2021

Project Duration

Two years

**Project Details**

**Funding Breakdown**

- A pool of 100 women eligible and trained for deployment to United Nations peace operations.
- An additional 20 beds will be constructed to accommodate extra enrolments.
- The project will also develop a code of conduct and reporting mechanism on gender-based violence and discrimination, sexual harassment, and SEA.

**Status**

In progress
3. The Republic of Liberia

Armed Forces

The Republic of Liberia is the 57th highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 163 military personnel - 17 (10 per cent) are women. The Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) deploys 148 troops - 12 (10 per cent) are women, 12 SO - one (8 per cent) is a woman, and three UNMEMs- two (67 per cent) are women.

The AFL is undergoing an assessment to identify barriers to the deployment of women in United Nations peace operations, using the DCAF - MOWIP research methodology. The MOWIP is being implemented by the Kofi Annan Institute for Conflict Transformation (KAICT) at the University of Liberia as the research partner, with data cleaning, analysis and drafting of the MOWIP report being provided by Cornell University.

The conduct of the MOWIP assessment will enable the AFL to identify the main barriers and challenges to women's participation in United Nations peace operations from a Liberian context. Using the results of the MOWIP assessment report and recommendations, the AFL will design projects to address the barriers identified through a number of targeted actions.

**EIF Results**

Framework

This project will contribute to the following outcome:

**Outcome 1:** Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

**Project Deliverable**

A MOWIP BA report and recommendations

**Total Approved EIF Budget**

US$ 120,000

**Fund Recipient**

AFL through UN Women Liberia

**Implementing Partners**

KAICT

**Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021**

US$ 120,000

**Funds Transfer Date**

3 March 2021

INTERVIEW

Director Assistant for Administration and Human Resources

Brigadier General Dr. Mutasim Mahdi Abu Shatal, on the importance of promoting gender equality in the PSD:

"From my leadership position as the PSD General Director - Assistant for Administration and Human Resources, we promise and are committed to strengthen the role of men in adopting thinking for gender equality, because equality concerns men, as well as women, and full commitment to gender equality on the part of men is a prerequisite that must be met to achieve equality between women and men.

I also ask women in the PSD to have confidence and believe in themselves, to be motivated, to develop themselves and chart their future and career path, so that women and men can serve side by side in the performance of duty."
Way ahead

The Liberian Ministry of Defence acknowledges the need for high-level ownership of the assessment and is committed to addressing the outcomes of the report. On conclusion of the BA, the MOD has agreed to use the MOWIP report to develop a country specific strategy to address identified barriers, including the development of short term ‘quick win’ projects and projects that require a longer timeframe to implement. This strategy would also identify future resource requirements.

**KEY RESULTS**

- 300 surveys administered by the MOWIP enumerator team
- INTERVIEW Captain Joyce DH Yormie, Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel and Assistant Chief of Staff for Finance, on the importance of achieving gender equality in the AFL

Gender equality benefits the AFL as it provides opportunities for both males and females. Investing in women’s empowerment sets a direct path towards achieving gender equality, eradicating poverty and ensuring inclusive economic growth. To do this we need to inspire our leaders because they are critical drivers to accelerate progress on gender equality and sustainable development.

**Effective Practices**

UN Women and the KAICT conducted a one-day stakeholder consultation with the AFL leadership, Liberia’s Ministry of National Defence, the Gender National Security Sector Taskforce, security institutions and civil society, to inform them about the project and to raise awareness on the importance of gender equality in security institutions, and was highlighted as an effective practice. The conduct of this seminar ensured that participants were well informed of the activity prior to its commencement, and that participants were willing to actively support the project and its objectives. As a result, Liberia’s Minister of Defence and the AFL’s Chief of Staff approved full access by the research team to the AFL and for their personnel to be surveyed and interviewed.

**Results and Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Duration</th>
<th>14 months</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned increase in the percentage of women recruited in the AFL</td>
<td>10 per cent by 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Results and Impact | The results of the BA are anticipated to be available mid-2022 with the publication of a MOWIP report, prepared by the KAICT with support from Cornell University. The report will examine the capacity of the AFL to deploy women to United Nations peace operations and ensure their meaningful participation across the ten issue areas identified in the methodology. As of 31 December 2021, over 300 surveys have been administered by the enumerator team, with a further 200 surveys to be administered early 2022. Interviews with key decision makers and the completion of the fact-finding form (FFF) are planned to commence early 2022. To complement the BA and realize the AFL’s commitment in increasing women’s participation in the armed forces, the AFL conducted a 3-week pre-recruitment training exercise exclusively for women, in late 2021. The exercise was designed to enhance the physical fitness of female recruits and therefore their competitiveness for the recruitment process. The AFL expects to recruit 350 Liberians into the AFL in early 2022, with women accounting for at least 60 per cent of the 2022 recruit intake, as a direct impact of this pre-recruitment physical training. The increase in women soldiers will in turn contribute to an increase in the number of women soldiers who deploy to United Nations peace operations. The increase of women in high-level decision positions in the Ministry of Defence and the AFL leadership helps to ensure a balance in representation and decision-making.

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Results and Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Project Duration</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4 March 2021</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Effective Practices

- The establishment of an implementation committee (IC) composed of focal points from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), SEDENA, SEMAR and SSPC and the National Institute for Women, enabled clear communication and messaging about the MOWIP, why it was being conducted, its implementation and outcomes. It also facilitated coordination between the Ministries and the research partners (RESDAL and UDLAP) both prior and during the MOWIP implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$ 318,736</td>
<td>Fund Recipient: SEDENA, SEMAR and SSPC through UN Women Mexico Country Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL) and the Universidad de las Americas (UDLAP)</td>
<td>Implementing Partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Deliverable: A MOWIP BA report and recommendations for each Ministry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EIF Results Framework

- This project will contribute to the following outcome:
  - **Outcome 1:** Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations.

The EIF results and impact framework will be used to measure the effectiveness of the project.

**4. Mexico Armed Forces, Navy and Police**

Mexico is the 82nd highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 17 military personnel - eight (47 per cent) are women. Mexico’s Armed Forces deploys one male SO, and 16 UNMEM - eight (50 per cent) are women. Mexico’s Ministry of National Defence – Army and Airforce (SEDENA), Ministry of Navy (SEMAR) and the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC), are each undergoing an assessment to identify barriers to the deployment of women in United Nations peace operations, using the DCAF MOWIP research methodology. In partnership with these Mexican Ministries, UN Women Mexico Country Office is managing the MOWIP assessment. The MOWIP is being implemented by the Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL), a regional research institute based in Argentina and responsible for data collection, with data cleaning, analysis and drafting of the MOWIP report being provided by Mexico’s Universidad de las Americas (UDLAP). The MOWIP results and recommendations will be used to create, improve and strengthen national institutional policies and processes to promote gender equality within Mexico’s security institutions, and to facilitate the deployment of increased numbers of women to United Nations peace operations.
5. The Republic of Niger

The Republic of Niger is the 20th highest T/PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 972 personnel - 26 (2.7 per cent) are women. Niger is the 21st highest TCC, deploying 862 troops - five (0.6 per cent) are women, and 13 SO and 2 UNMEMs, all men. Niger is the 19th highest PCC, deploying 95 IPOs - 21 (22 per cent) are women.

The project aims to identify obstacles to the deployment of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations and women’s recruitment and retention in national uniformed services. Thus, the Niger armed forces and the police are both undergoing a BA using the DCAF – MOWIP research methodology. In addition, through a number of project activities, Niger also aims to address pre-identified barriers such as the insufficient numbers of women in the uniformed services, the lack of skills and competencies required to serve in United Nations peace operations, the lack of institutionalization of gender equality and socio-cultural challenges based on gender stereotypes that prevent women from joining the uniformed services or serving in international peace operations.

The project is managed by UN Women Niger as the fund recipient.

EIF Results

This project will contribute to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Outcome 2: Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations missions

Outcome 3: Increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers

Way ahead

This project has led to a strong partnership and collaboration between Mexico’s Ministries (MOFA, SEDENA, SEMAR and SSPC) and UN Women Mexico, therefore laying the foundations for future collaboration on joint projects and activities to support Mexico to increase the numbers of women who deploy onto peace operations, and to design and implement projects and activities to address recommendations from the MOWIP reports across each of the three ministries.

Interview

Brigadier General Saúl Hiram Parra de la Rocha, Head of the Fifth Section of National Defence, on achieving gender equality in Mexico’s Armed Forces

For the armed forces to comply with their mandate, it is required that both women and men personnel have a solid training based on the military values of discipline, leadership, and equality. In the same vein, human dignity is the foundation for equality between women and men, for which discrimination, violence against women, and gender stereotypes are not accepted and will not be tolerated. The armed forces are and will continue to be role models for the Mexican society in respecting and promoting women’s rights.
Results and Impact

A launch event was held to signal the commitment of Nigerien civil-military authorities to the EIF project in September 2021. The event was well attended by 280 people, including 90 from the national defence, 60 from the national gendarmerie, 50 from the national police, 70 from the national guard, as well as dignitaries from the ministries of Women, Defence and Interior and Decentralization, with an overall participation of 75 per cent women and 25 per cent men. Furthermore, this launch event demonstrated strong national ownership and the enthusiasm of fund recipients and implementing partners, particularly the uniformed women from Niger's national security services.

Effective practices

As an effective practice, the launch event was attended by government representatives at the highest ministerial level and was combined with a public awareness outreach through the mobilization of the media. Two women from the defence and security services, each internationally recognized with an award from the United Nations, Lieutenant-Colonel Aichatou Ousmane (United Nations Gender Advocate of the Year Award 2016) and Commissioner Zouera Hassane Haousseize (United Nations Population Award 2021) were featured and shared their experiences in national and international radio and television outlets - Radio France Internationale and Television Africable.

Way ahead

The MOWIP BA will be implemented by the NIS and the results will be published in a MOWIP report in 2022. Plans are also ongoing for the development of a gender policy within the Niger armed forces and the police, an outreach campaign for the recruitment of female military and police officers, and the development of a good practice guide on gender and peace operations. A gender desk was also established within the national police to promote gender mainstreaming and foster a gender-sensitive approach to police work. Furthermore, a strengthening of the national gender focal point in the national police has been initiated in September 2021. The main objective is to facilitate the coordination of gender-sensitive policy and actions.

Key results

- 280 people attended the launch event of the EIF project, including 90 from the national defence, 60 from the national gendarmerie, 50 from the national police, 70 from the national guard, as well as dignitaries from the ministries of Women, Defence and Interior and Decentralization, with an overall participation of 75 per cent women and 25 per cent men.

Project Deliverables

1. A combined MOWIP BA report and final project report in the second quarter of 2022.
2. A gender policy for the police and the national gendarmerie.
3. A study on women in the uniformed services.
4. A study on peace and security.
5. Training of 400 female police officers, among them 200 women selected for a career in the uniformed services.
6. The development of a gender policy for the police and the national gendarmerie.
7. An action plan for the implementation of the gender policy.
8. A study on the mobilization of women in the police and the gendarmerie.
10. The establishment of a gender desk within the national police.
11. The strengthening of the national gender focal point.

Total approved EIF budget: US$ 996,052

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021: US$ 996,052

Funds transfer date: 14 July 2021

Ministry of Defence and Interior through UN Women Niger

Implementing partners:
- National Institute of Statistics (NIS)
- UN Women Niger

Ministerial officials of Defence and Interior

Planned increase in the percentage of women recruited in national uniformed services:
- 10 per cent in the armed forces (baseline 4.7 per cent in 2019) and
- 15 per cent in the police (baseline 5 per cent in 2019) by 2022.
INTERVIEW

Lieutenant Colonel Aïchatou Ousmane, Head of Social Assistance, Ministry of Defence.

Lieutenant Colonel Ousmane received the 2016 United Nations Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award for her work in integrating the principles of Security Council Resolution 1325 on WPS into the daily work of her troops and at her sector headquarters at the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

Q. What was the main obstacle for you in joining a peace operation and how did you overcome it?

A. Socio-cultural considerations is one of the main obstacles. I faced questions such as “how can you leave your husband and child, to commit yourself to such a mission”. As a woman, we need to prove ourselves and to demonstrate that serving in a United Nations peace operations is part of our duty as soldiers. We also need to make people aware of our willingness and commitment to accomplish our duty.

Q. What was your most memorable experience during your deployment to MINUSMA?

A. The highlights were learning to navigate a mixed, multicultural environment. I was deployed as a staff officer. We did a number of quick impact projects including the rehabilitation of schools and houses. We also helped establish water supplies and wells in specific localities. This played a significant role in the acceptance of the United Nations peace operation in general by the community and for me as a woman. Finally, one of the important points in working in mixed teams is that you have to be a hard worker, diplomatic, perseverant and tough if the situation requires it.

Mr. Alkassoum Indatou, Minister of National Defence, on barriers to women’s participation in United Nations peace operations.

"The Nigerien government has made great strides in promoting women’s rights in the structures of the defence and security forces, but also in United Nations peace operations. The EIF project comes at the right time to support these efforts by providing short- and long-term solutions through a better understanding of the specific obstacles preventing the deployment of women in United Nations peace operations and increasing the pool of uniformed women who can be deployed as peacekeepers. The Government of Niger will spare no effort in achieving the results assigned to this project."

INTERVIEW

Commissaire Principal de Police Zouera Hassane Haousseize, Head of the Division for the Protection of Minors and Women in the Public Security Directorate.

Commissioner Hassane received the United Nations Population Award 2021 following the delivery of training for more than a hundred investigators on the interviewing techniques for vulnerable persons and bringing the police closer to the population through recreational and awareness-raising activities in the community.

Q. What is the most important challenge you have faced in your career?

A: The prevention of gender-based violence is an important challenge, especially the zero tolerance towards domestic violence, which has grown in our society in recent years.

Q. How will the EIF project advance gender equality in the police service?

A. The EIF is an excellent initiative that gives hope to women to join United Nations missions. With this project, women can benefit from capacity building; training on the preparation of the AMS-SAAT tests that can increase their chances of success. With the Elsie project, women can dare and break the ice to compete in large numbers because they are now trained and able to test their skills and competencies.
Project Deliverables

1. A gender policy, awareness-raising workshop for decision-makers and training for staff.
2. Training of (a) 2,400 women for recruitment, (b) 160 women for promotions, (c) 30 women in leadership positions, (d) 186 women in preparation for the United Nations tests, (e) 843 female and male officers for gender training for FPUs prior to deployment.
3. A pool of 140 to 150 women eligible and trained for deployment to United Nations peace operations.
4. The deployment of three GSUs per year from 2021 to 2023.

Results and Impact

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Outcome 2: Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations missions

Outcome 3: Increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021
US$ 300,000
Funds Transfer Date
27 July 2021
Project Duration
Two years

Status
In progress
INTERVIEW
Cheffe d’Escadron Mame Rokhaya Lo
Cheffe d’Escadron Rokhaya Lo is the first woman head of the air section in the Senegal National Gendarmerie and the first Senegalese woman commander of an FPU.

Q. As the first commander of an FPU deployed by Senegal to a United Nations peace operation in MONUSCO, could you share a specific experience?
A. The most striking experience so far is the visit to the camps for displaced persons in Bunia. The living conditions for women and children in these places call for further reflection. I remain convinced that something more can be done. This may involve reviewing the style of patrols within these camps, to be closer to the people and with all the professionalism that befits them.

Q. What challenges did you encounter while deploying to a United Nations peace operation and how did you overcome them?
A. The first challenge relates to SEA. As a commander, my daily duty includes raising staff awareness and understanding of the regulations related to SEA and the zero-tolerance policy to which I attach paramount importance. The second challenge involves embodying the fundamental values of the United Nations and to cultivate them within the personnel placed under my command. In this regard, I want to be a role model from which my staff can draw inspiration, in order to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the FPU, in the ultimate interest of the United Nations and in accordance with the mandate of MONUSCO.

Q. What actions will be necessary to advance equal opportunities and to deploy more women by the Senegal National Gendarmerie?
A. The necessary actions have already been initiated by the Senegal National Gendarmerie through the EIF project. On the one hand, it is important to increase the number of women from the recruitment stage by raising awareness and preparing candidates prior to recruitment tests and supporting women throughout their careers with appropriate training. On the other hand, the creation of a day-care, remains an important step. In addition, the Senegal National Gendarmerie has made significant efforts to adhere to the principle of equal opportunity between women and men. In 2021, several decision-making level positions were entrusted to women officers.

Deployment of two gender-strong FPUs and the first Senegalese woman commander: The gendarmerie deployed two gender-strong FPUs; one was led by the first Senegalese woman commander. With a total of 270 personnel (135 officers per unit), the contingents included 42 women (16 per cent) and were deployed to MONUSCO. Women held command positions as FPU and Platoon Commander. Women were also integrated into the operational functions of the FPUs. Both units completed eight weeks of pre-deployment training including specialised training on gender equality and on the prevention of SEA.

Effective practices
As an effective practice, having a woman commander of an FPU and in command levels demonstrates a strong signal of Senegal’s commitment and willingness to empower women and establish a sustainable gender strategy in the gendarmerie.

Way ahead
The gendarmerie will complete the construction of the day-care in 2022. It will continue training women to prepare them for the AMS-SAAT test, as well as the pre-deployment training of FPUs on gender equality and the prevention of SEA. Finally, it will commence an awareness campaign and training to support the recruitment of women in the gendarmerie and to ensure that women officers are fully integrated and empowered within the ranks of the gendarmerie.

KEY RESULTS
- First woman commander of an FPU deployed
- Gender-balanced FPU (270 personnel; 42 women)
- 460 gendarmes trained on gender equality and prevention of SEA
- 103 women prepared for AMS-SAAT examinations
7. The Republic of Senegal

The Republic of Senegal is the highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 1,124 police officers - 136 (13 per cent) are women. The Senegal National Police and Gendarmerie deploy 1,041 members of FPUs - 136 (13 per cent) are women, and 83 IPOs - 26 (31 per cent) are women.

The Senegal National Police project aims to tackle pre-identified barriers to the deployment of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations and women's recruitment and retention in the national service. A series of project activities will address the lack of institutionalization of gender equality, insufficient women in the police, and the lack of awareness and skills to pass United Nations tests for deployment in peace operations.

EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Outcome 2: Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations missions

Outcome 3: Increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers

Project Deliverables

1. A gender audit of the police.
2. A gender policy, strategy and action plan established and gender units established throughout the institution.
3. Training of (a) 150 women for recruitment; (b) 150 women eligible for promotion in the national police; (c) 300 women to prepare for the Senegalese internal selection process for FPUs and United Nations examinations; and (d) 150 women to prepare for United Nations examinations to be deployed as IPOs.
4. A pool of 100 women as FPUs and 50 women as IPOs eligible and trained for deployment in United Nations peace operations.

Q. What is your advice for men and women in general and for commanding officers specifically within the National Gendarmerie?

A. As an advice, the development of the gender policy, which is in progress, must be operationalized and implemented by all the personnel of the Gendarmerie. Proper monitoring of this policy, including the performance of staff and the accountability of commanding officers, will enable the Gendarmerie to appropriately and gender-sensitive face its tasks. As such, it is necessary to make sure that all commanding officers understand and respect gender discrimination within their institutions. For men, it would be to let them know that the glass ceiling and the lack of representation are issues that we need to address. For women, it would be to tell them that they have the right tools and that they should not be afraid to use them. It is also essential to understand that gender discrimination weakens our institutions.

For women, I would like to tell them to break the glass ceiling and get more involved in assigned tasks. Women must stop waiting or doubting themselves because they must be part of the solutions.
Effective Practices

As an effective practice, a working group was created within the General Directorate of the National Police as soon as the EIF funds were received to lay the groundwork for project implementation. This working group met with the authorities to inform them about the project, its objectives and expected results. As a result, the working group was institutionalized to become the project's management unit.

In addition, consultations with civil society and the Association of Women Pioneers of the National Police played an important role in the project by providing a critical eye and a perspective from the community. Thus, members of the Steering Committee for the project included representatives from civil society. Their participation provided a diversity of perspectives that brings to the fore the realities on the ground.

Way ahead

The Senegal National Police will prioritize the gender audit, a training course for 75 women for the deployment of three gender-strong FPUs and the production of a documentary film on women police officers in the 1st quarter of 2022.

Results and Impact

Seminar for women police officers in preparation for the national police professional examinations: A three-day seminar for the preparation of 45 women police officers at the rank of non-commissioned and commissioned police officers for national professional examinations was held in August 2021. The training included criminal law, public law and legal essay writing. The participants found the seminar useful and helped them improve their skills to be better equipped to take the professional examinations. As impact, three candidates passed the examination to undertake a course at the police academy for promotion to a higher rank.

Creation of a women police network: A women police informal network called “Amicale des femmes de la Police” was created on Telegram and includes 256 female officers. This online group provides information about the EIF project, as well as opportunities for deployment to peace operations and career advancement in the national police.
Sensitise spouses to become better acquainted with the job of their wives in order to understand and support them.

Create a Division for Gender Equality within the organizational chart of the Human Resources Department in charge of monitoring the number of women to be recruited for each recruitment campaign, corps and specialty, as well as evaluating performance at the national and international levels, and identifying training needs and the status of working conditions within departments.

Q: What advice would you give to women in the police to help them advance in their careers?

A: I would like to tell women in the police to believe in themselves, to know that the job is not easy especially when you are a wife or a mother and especially when you spend more time on duty than at home. I would also like to ask women to believe in their potential and their intellectual abilities to surpass themselves and obtain the same rank as men. I, myself, benefited from training and I passed the professional competition for non-commissioned officers to access a higher rank. Opportunities are open for us under the EIF’s project with training to help us pass the competitive selection and recruitment process and take up operational roles in peacekeeping missions.

INTERVIEW

Police Agent Anna Ba Mboup

Police Agent Anna Ba Mboup attended the three-day seminar for female police officers in preparation for professional examinations in the national police and successfully passed the examination for non-commissioned officers.

Q: Why is it important to support training for women in the police service for their career advancement?

A: Women often face social constraints particularly with family obligations. Thus, providing training to women can help them advance in their career, strengthen their skills and help them succeed by providing them with the same opportunities as male police officers to pass national examinations.

Q: What actions will be necessary to advance equal opportunities between women and men in the Senegalese Police?

A: Specific actions are urgently needed:

• Provide women with the same training as men at the national level or in foreign training centres, while, at the same time, increasing the recruitment of women and guaranteeing that they have access to all ranks.

• Appoint women to certain positions of responsibility.

• Encourage female officers to join the elite specialized units of the police such as the Multipurpose Intervention Brigade, the Cybercrime Unit, the Anti-Terrorist Unit, among others.

• Promote the work of women by awarding a distinction of the best national woman police officer.

• Promote the work of women police in media to increase their visibility.

• Develop internal seminars within the Police to encourage an active professional exchange and discussion among male and female officers to promote teamwork.

• Focus on giving women access to all aspects of the police service.

• Establish places in the police for women to be able to work without any obstacles.

Q: What are the specific measures taken to support women in the police?

A: Women have been integrated into the police service and enjoy the same rights as male police officers. They have access to all aspects of the police service and are able to work without any obstacles.

In summary, the police offer equal opportunities for women in the police service, and measures have been taken to support women in the police.
Results and Impact

The results of the BA are anticipated to be available in mid-2022 with the publication of a MOWIP report, drafted by the lead researcher and with support from Cornell University. The report will examine the capacity of the RSLAF to deploy women to United Nations peace operations and ensure their meaningful participation across the ten issue areas identified in the methodology. Training for the enumerators included presentations on WPS concepts and UNSCR 1325 to provide context to the conduct and the importance of the MOWIP. The RSLAF Technical Advisory Team (TAT) also participated in this training, with the impact being an increased understanding of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan (NAP), the WPS agenda, and the commitment of the RSLAF leadership to increasing the numbers of uniformed women to deploy on United Nations peace operations. As of 31 December 2021, over 250 surveys had been administered by the enumerator team, with a further 120 surveys to be administered in early 2022. Interviews with key decision makers and the completion of the final version of the assessment are also planned to commence early 2022.

Effective Practices

Training conducted on WPS concepts was critical for the enumerators to understand the context of the MOWIP and the survey questions. An effective practice was to involve members of the RSLAF TAT who had peacekeeping experience in the enumerator training so that they could share first-hand their peacekeeping knowledge and experience with the enumerators and the Cornell University team.

Way Forward

The conduct of the BA has full support from across Sierra Leone’s security sector institutions – the Sierra Leone Police (SLP) will commence a separate MOWIP assessment in early 2022, also with EIF funding. The RSLAF has committed to using the results and recommendations from the MOWIP assessment to form the basis of a national strategy, to inform high-level policy formulation, and to improve gender mainstreaming in the RSLAF, including the recruitment, retention, deployment and promotion of women and deployment of women into peacekeeping missions.

8. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces

The Republic of Sierra Leone is the 68th highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 38 military personnel – 15 (39 per cent) are women. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) deploys 10 UNMIL – seven (70 per cent) are women, and 28 UNF – eight (29 per cent) are women. Sierra Leone currently exceeds the UGPS 2028 target of 25 per cent for women military experts on mission and staff officers – reaching 70 per cent and 29 per cent respectively. Seeking to increase the participation of women in the RSLAF and in United Nations peace operations, the RSLAF is undergoing an assessment to identify barriers to the deployment of women in United Nations peace operations using the MOWIP research methodology. In partnership with the RSLAF, the UN Women Sierra Leone Country Office is project managing the MOWIP assessment. The MOWIP is being implemented by a lead researcher from the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM), University of Sierra Leone, with data cleaning, analysis and drafting of the MOWIP report being provided by Cornell University in the USA. The conduct of a comprehensive MOWIP BA will enable the RSLAF to propose a clear path on how to make progress in the deployment of women to United Nations peace operations. The results will also be valuable to the RSLAF as it continues to build its own institutional capacities and progress the mainstreaming of gender throughout the organization.

EIF Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following outcome:

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Project Deliverable

A MOWIP BA report and recommendations to address identified gaps and deficiencies.

Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 184,677

Fund Recipient

RSLAF through UN Women Sierra Leone

Implementing Partner

Institute of Public Administration and Management, University of Sierra Leone

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021

US$ 184,677

Funds Transfer Date

17 May 2021
The Republic of Togo

Armed Forces

The Republic of Togo is the 17th highest TCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 935 military personnel - 60 (6.4 per cent) women. The Togo Armed Forces (TAF) deploys 905 troops - 55 (6 per cent) are women, 7 UNMEM - 3 (43 per cent) are women, and 23 SO - 2 (9 per cent) are women.

The TAF project is committed to identifying the obstacles to the deployment of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations and their recruitment and retention in national uniformed services. It is undergoing a BA using the DCAF – MOWIP research methodology. In addition, through a number of project activities, the TAF also aims to address pre-identified barriers such as disparities related to the representation of women in terms of insufficient numbers and lack of access to decision-making positions in TAF, lack of institutionalization of gender equality, inadequate facilities in TAF training centres, lack of access to opportunities for deployment in United Nations peace operations, and socio-cultural perceptions that prevent women from joining the TAF or serving in international peace operations.

UNDP Togo is supporting the implementation of the project.

Outcome 1: Expanded country-specific knowledge of barriers to deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations

Outcome 2: Increased meaningful deployment of uniformed women peacekeepers to United Nations missions

Outcome 3: Increased pool of uniformed women eligible to deploy as United Nations peacekeepers

Project Deliverables

1. A MOWIP BA report and recommendations and a monitoring and evaluation system for women's participation in peace operations.
2. A gender policy and strategy and a five-year plan for the recruitment and training of women.
3. A gender office within the Ministry of the Armed Forces, gender units within the Army and central directorates and a gender section in each military sector.

Interview

Group Captain Michael Sorieba Kamara, Director of Military Operations, on achieving gender equality in the RSLAF.

Advancing gender equality would enable the RSLAF to broadly promote equal opportunities for both service women and men at various levels in the operational environment. It entails accessing and benefiting equal pays and rewards, promotions, training, assumption of leadership roles, elimination of gender discrimination and other opportunities irrespective of the gender. Embracing a gender perspective has helped to minimise barriers to full and equal participation, thereby enhancing optimum productivity in the RSLAF. Most importantly, gender equality engenders the RSLAF to be gender tolerant, safer and healthier workplace.

The RSLAF will continue to embrace gender perspectives into its policies, activities and programmes. The RSLAF is keen to fully support and hugely invest in policy reforms to promote gender equality in the RSLAF, thereby breaking all cultural and institutional impediments. Existing and future efforts of the RSLAF to incorporate gender perspectives into all policies, programmes and activities will definitely improve our effectiveness by promoting gender-sensitive Armed Forces which will focus on increasing women's participation in the RSLAF, training, leadership roles, and equal opportunities toward achieving gender equality in the RSLAF.
Results and impact

Assessment of barriers to women’s participation: The BA will be conducted by the Centre Autonome d’Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités pour le Développement au Togo (CADERDT) using the DCAF – MOWIP methodology in 2022. As of 31 December, the CADERDT research team has been trained in the MOWIP methodology and its implementation.

Strengthening the legal and institutional framework: The Ministry of the Armed Forces has strengthened its institutional framework by appointing six officers of the TAF as members of the gender unit (Ministerial Order, 2 October 2021). This unit is representative of all corps within the TAF and includes 36 women and 18 men as gender focal points within five military regions according to the five economic regions of Togo.

Awareness and advocacy: Advocacy work carried out during the reporting period included the creation of a logo and informational materials on the deliverables of the project to provide a visual identity and promote institutional awareness of the project, including the slogan: “The TAF are committed to improving gender integration.”

Way Ahead

The TAF will prioritise the following activities in 2022. The MOWIP BA will be implemented by CADERDT with results to be published in a MOWIP report in 2022. In addition, to operationalise the TAF gender units, training for gender focal points in all regions will be conducted in early 2022. The training modules include the responsibilities of gender focal points, the concept of gender, and methods and approaches to combat sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the TAF. Finally, the construction of two dormitories for women at the National Training Centre in Kara and at the National Academy for Non-Commissioned Officers in Témédja will also begin in early 2022.

Key Results

- Six officers from the TAF appointed as members of a Gender Unit at Ministerial level
- 54 officers (36 women and 18 men) of the TAF designated as gender focal points within 5 military regions

Project Deliverables

- A recruitment campaign to increase the number of female officers to 10 per cent in the TAF
- Preparatory training for 400 women candidates for the TAF entrance exams
- A pool of 300 women soldiers eligible and trained for deployment in United Nations peace operations
- Annual scholarships to 50 women for training and specialisation in military studies and peace operations
- Accommodations for women at the national academy of non-commissioned officers and at the national training centre (56 beds)
- A mechanism to recognise women and men champions who have distinguished themselves in the promotion of women’s rights

Total Approved EIF Budget

US$ 999,998

Funds Transfer Data

- Funds Transfer Date: 16 September 2021
- Fund Recipient: TAF
- Implementing Partners: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Togo, Centre Autonome d’Études et de Renforcement des Capacités pour le Développement au Togo (CADERDT)

Funds transferred as of 31 December 2021

US$ 500,000

Project Timeline

- Project Duration: Two years
- Start Date: 16 September 2021
- End Date: 31 December 2023

Planned increase in the percentage of recruited women in TAF

- Planned increase: 10 per cent by 2023 (baseline 6 per cent in 2020)
The role of women in our society in building peace, an essential condition for sustainable development, is undeniable. It is in this context that the participation of women in the security services in peacekeeping operations is a priority in our department. The increase in the number of women police officers will help alleviate the suffering of displaced populations, the most vulnerable of whom are women and children.

Brigadier General Damehame Yark, Minister of Security and Civil Protection

"The Republic of Togo is the 6th highest PCC to United Nations peace operations, deploying 73 IPOs – 23 (31.5 per cent) are women, and 278 members of FPUs – 35 (12.6 per cent) are women. The Republic of Togo is a global leader in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in peacekeeping operations."

Lieutenant Colonel Adjovi Egnonam Kenou, gynaecologist and obstetrician (head physician of the TAF family medical centre) and head of the TAF Gender Unit

Q: What is your role as a gender focal point?
A: My role is to ensure the integration of gender in the Army and in all the policies, programs and development of projects within the TAF. This includes developing an action plan and mobilizing the human, material and financial resources needed for its implementation.

Q: What are the greatest challenges for gender equality?
A: The greatest challenges are the effective operationalisation of gender mainstreaming within the TAF from the strategic to the operational and tactical levels and developing female leadership and a culture of excellence among female military personnel.

Q: What has been the most significant experience you had as gender focal point?
A: The days of reflection and sensitisation were significant for me, particularly on the themes of female leadership in the military and the management of female military personnel within units, peacekeeping operations and during maternity. I also participated in the training of gender focal points and in the drafting of the statute of military personnel, specifically for female military personnel of the TAF.

Q: What actions will be needed to advance gender equality within TAF?
A: Actions needed include training female military personnel in skills that will enable them to assume positions of responsibility during deployments, sensitising military authorities about the advantages of female military personnel’s participation in conflict resolution and increasing the recruitment of women into the military.
Women still face barriers that prevent them from contributing to peacekeeping to the fullest. This includes a lack of information about deployment opportunities and not enough access to necessary training, as well as institutional constraints and biases, or inadequate facilities and infrastructure in field missions. This project represents an expression of our shared values for gender equality and the promotion of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in our workforce, in line with the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative, which is critical to increasing performance and mandate implementation.

We are very pleased with UNIFIL’s plans to construct gender-sensitive accommodations for the Ghanaian battalion. The project – based on my department’s contribution to the larger Elsie Initiative – specifically focuses on enhancements to field mission facilities, including infrastructure design recommendations that were shared throughout the community in January 2021. Even the smallest changes to camp accommodations can have a drastic, positive impact on the physical and mental well-being of our personnel. Therefore, I encourage all missions to follow UNIFIL’s example. We look forward to working with other missions to progress the implementation of their plans, and our supply chain engineers stand ready to provide technical support.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is the 5th largest United Nations peace operation in terms of the number of uniformed personnel, with 9,629 military personnel. In relation to the number of military women deployed, UNIFIL ranks 4th overall, with a total of 645 (6.7 per cent) military women, including 23 SO (11 per cent). This project will support the commitment of the Republic of Ghana, which is the 4th highest TCC in UNIFIL, to increase the deployment of women through the construction of gender-sensitive accommodations and facilities for the Ghanaian battalion.

Ghana deployed 861 military personnel (15.9 per cent are women) in UNIFIL as of 31 December 2021.

### EIF Results Framework

#### Project Deliverable
- Construction of gender-sensitive accommodation in UNIFIL for the Ghanaian battalion.

#### Total Approved EIF Budget
- US$ 397,817

#### Fund Recipient
- UNIFIL

#### Project Duration
- Six months

This project was approved in December 2021 and will commence implementation in 2022.

The project will contribute to:

- **Outcome 4**: Improved working conditions for uniformed women peacekeepers in United Nations missions.

**Project Title**: The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) will construct gender-sensitive accommodations and facilities for the Ghanaian battalion. The Ghanaian battalion is participating in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) mission.

**Fund Recipient**: UNIFIL

**Project Duration**: Six months

This project was approved in December 2021 and will commence implementation in 2022.
|-------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
Annex 7:

Glossary

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.

BARRIER
ASSESSMENT
In the context of the EIF TOR, a barrier assessment is a credible systematic study undertaken by a T/PCC to ascertain the nature and extent of obstacles present in a national or international context impeding the deployment of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations. Additional information in relation to the required criteria is at Appendix 1 to the EIF TOR.

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’. This does not include expenditure commitments by a Participating Organization.

FORMED POLICE UNIT (FPU)
Cohesive mobile police units, providing support to United Nations operations and ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel and missions, primarily in public order management.

GENDER STRONG UNIT (GSU)
A gender-strong unit is defined within the EIF TOR as a unit that includes substantial representation of women overall and in positions of authority, has provided gender-equity training to all unit members, and has adequate materiel to ensure parity of deployment conditions for women and men peacekeepers.

GENDER STRONG UNIT PREMIUM
A gender-strong unit premium is defined within the EIF TOR as an incentive for T/PCCs to increase their meaningful deployment of trained and qualified uniformed women in United Nations peace operations. The premium is a type of EIF financing modality consisting of a reimbursement to a T/PCC for the deployment of a GSU. In the first year of deployment, the premium should be approximately a sum equivalent to 20 percent of the United Nations’ troop/police cost reimbursement rate for 20 percent of the unit’s personnel. It is payable subject to completion of the specified deployment period. The premium in the first year would represent a 25% increase on the original formulation. The premium in the second year would represent a 50% increase on the original formulation.

INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS
A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNSDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICER (IPO)
Police or other law enforcement personnel assigned to serve with the United Nations on secondment by Governments of Member States at the request of the Secretary-General.

MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF UNIFORMED WOMEN IN PEACE OPERATIONS
Participation in a peace operation is meaningful when the person being deployed is in a position commensurate with her or his professional training and expertise and is able to make an active contribution to the mission. Increased meaningful participation of uniformed women in United Nations peace operations is achieved when more women are actively deployed at all levels of United Nations missions in roles corresponding to their qualifications.

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 United Nations Organization or other intergovernmental 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.

PEACE OPERATION (UNITED NATIONS)
United Nations peace operations for the purposes of this report include peacekeeping operations and special political missions with a uniformed element.

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.
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.

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.

**RECIPIENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS**
A national government that is a recipient of the Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

**STAFF OFFICER (MILITARY)**
An individually deployed officer working in a designated Headquarters position within a United Nations peace operation.

**TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET**
This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

**TROOPS**
Military personnel deployed in a military unit in a United Nations peace operation.

**UNITED NATIONS MILITARY EXPERT ON MISSION (UNMEM)**
A serving military officer engaged in a United Nations peace operation to undertake observation, reporting, liaison or advisory tasks in support of the mission mandate. These personnel may include United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs), Military Liaison Officers (MLOs) or Military Advisers (MILADs).

**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.

**Produced by the Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations**
Deborah Warren-Smith, Fund Manager

Lead author, editor and coordinator: Lea Biason
With contributions from the EIF Secretariat: Agathe Christien, Valentina Fernandez, Shuyu Luo, Naeemullah Naveed, Vicentiu Vlad, Mauricette Kobozo Yadibert

Graphic Design and Layout: Carolina Carrera Saavedra

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