



# STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

## ANNEX A.2

### MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM

<b>Part A. Meeting Information</b> (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)			
<b>RMC Meeting No:</b> N/A circulated for email approval		<b>Project<sup>1</sup> No:</b> UNA029	
<b>Date of Meeting:</b> email circulated 10 February 2012		<b>RMC members in attendance at meeting:</b> N/A email circulation to all members	
<b>Part B. Project Summary</b> (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)			
<b>Date of Submission:</b> 8 February 2012		<b>Participating UN Organization(s):</b> UNFPA	
		<b>Participating UN Organization receiving funds:</b> UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire	
<b>Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s):</b> Name: Erin Kenny, UNFPA New York Telephone: (+1) 212 297 4981 Email: <a href="mailto:ekenny@unfpa.org">ekenny@unfpa.org</a>		<b>Project Title:</b> Supporting UN efforts to prevent and respond effectively to GBV, including sexual violence occurring in the context of on-going insecurity.	
		<b>Project Location(s):</b> Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	
<b>UN Action pillar of activity:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level		<b>Projected Project Duration:</b> 12 months	
<b>Proposed project, if approved, would result in:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)		<b>Total Project Cost:</b> US \$ <u>355,746</u>  <b>Amount of MDTF funds requested:</b> US \$ <u>280,846</u>  <b>Percentage of indirect support costs from MDTF contribution:</b> 7%, or \$18,373	
<b>Projected Annual Disbursements:</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b> \$ <u>234,038</u>	<b>2013</b> \$ 46,808
<b>Projected Annual Commitments:</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b> \$ 234,038	<b>2013</b> \$ 46,808

<sup>1</sup> The term "project" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

## Narrative Summary

### I. Overview

#### a. General context

In late November 2010, Côte d'Ivoire entered into a renewed period of intense political instability, accompanied by significant violence, following the contested second round of the presidential elections. The outgoing President Laurent Gbagbo was captured on 11 April 2011, after 10 days of intense fighting in the capital of Abidjan. On 21 May 2011 the incoming President Alassane Ouattara officially took office.

Between November 2010 and June 2011, tensions flared, and fighting occurred between supporters of Gbagbo and Ouattara in different parts of the country, with varying intensity and impact. The overall decline in security was associated with grave human rights violations and violence against civilians, including incidents of sexual violence related to the conflict, political context and the elections<sup>2</sup>. Basic infrastructures and services like schools, health facilities, law enforcement and the judiciary, were attacked and/or looted. The resulting damages to and disruption/destruction of these services, along with the interruption of economic life, constituted a humanitarian crisis with significant numbers of displaced people, both inside the country and beyond the borders. It is estimated that 700,000 people left their homes and approximately 200,000 fled the country<sup>3</sup>.

Despite a marked improvement in governance and the economy, the situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains fragile according to the latest briefing from the International Crisis Group (ICG)<sup>4</sup>. The transfer to The Hague of former President Laurent Gbagbo – indicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) – only twelve days before the parliamentary elections of 11 December 2011, has stoked political tensions. After a vote characterized by low turnout, the country remains deeply divided and still faces grave threats to human security. The weakness and imbalance of the security apparatus and the two-tiered justice system, both of which reinforce the convictions of extremists, are two main challenges the government must overcome in the months ahead. Although voting itself was peaceful, an electoral campaign marred by incidents served as a reminder that political violence was still an everyday reality. Subsequent to the legislative elections, the evident lack of political diversity constitutes a risk to the process of democratization and peace-keeping in the country, despite the installation of a new Assembly that marks a further step towards normalization. The fact that the government has asked the United Nations for support in organizing the municipal elections scheduled for June 2012 is an indicator of the persistent concerns.

The efficient and integrated protection of civilians, an effective security sector reform, and transparent and efficient disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes remain key challenges, both for the government and the UN system. The context portrayed by the ICG shows the importance of the

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<sup>2</sup> Human Rights Watch. *They killed them as it was nothing. The need for justice in Cote d'Ivoire post-election crimes*. October 2011.

<sup>3</sup> OCHA Côte d'Ivoire, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> International Crisis Group (ICG). *Cote d'Ivoire: Continuing the Recovery*. December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2011.





immediate reestablishment of rule of law and overall security. Some areas of the country (Moyen Cavally, Montagne, Haut and Bas Sassandra and Lagunes) are still the stage for security incidents, including low intensity inter-ethnic clashes involving armed men. In these areas, weak social cohesion is reported, land issues remain largely unresolved and militias have yet to be disarmed. In such a complex context, women and girls continue to be at high risk of sexual violence.

## **b. Prevention of and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence**

Up until the post-electoral crisis, efforts to prevent or respond to conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) in Côte d'Ivoire were coordinated by the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, and supported by UNFPA as lead of the Gender Theme Group. During the crisis period, the Humanitarian Coordinator activated the GBV Sub-Cluster, as per UNFPA's request and according to humanitarian reform arrangements. In close collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, UNFPA set up a national GBV Sub-Cluster as well as three regional GBV Sub-Clusters at field level. These Sub-Clusters have brought together government actors (including 18 local GBV platforms, two GBV *Centres d'Excellence*, and the *Comité Nationale de Lutte aux Violences faites aux Femmes et aux Enfants*), INGOs, NGOs, and civil society actors. The mechanism of GBV Sub-Clusters for GBV coordination has favoured a strong consultation/collaboration between government stakeholders and partners and, particularly outside Abidjan, it has strengthened GBV prevention and response in the humanitarian context while creating a link with early recovery and development structures.

In May 2011, the new government split the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs into two: the *Ministère d'État, Ministère de l'emploi, des affaires sociales et de la solidarité* (MEMEASS), which coordinates humanitarian action and provides operational services through the Centres Sociaux, and the *Ministère de la Famille, de la femme et de l'enfant* (MFFE), which addresses gender and women's issues at large. The MFFE heads an operational branch on violence against women and children called *Cellule de la coordination du Comité nationale de lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles*, under the *Direction d'égalité et de la promotion du genre*, responsible for GBV coordination and information management. A recent decree has placed socio-educational structures and child protection centres under the responsibility of the MFFE. As coordination and collaboration between these two Ministries has been challenging, the relevant actors are considering the creation of an inter-ministerial working group on GBV which would bring together government stakeholders, as well as the Gender Theme Group and the GBV Sub-Cluster. This will facilitate the exit strategy for the Clusters during the post-conflict period.

The GBV Sub-Clusters at national and regional levels have been very dynamic, and their efforts were boosted by an inter-agency GBV capacity-building project funded by ECHO<sup>5</sup>. Trained as trainers over a two-week period in June 2011 on key tools to address GBV in emergencies, 23 GBV Capacity Promoters (CP) representing specialized Government, NGO, INGO and UN staff, subsequently led trainings within their respective organizations and beyond throughout the rest of the year on essential GBV tools, as well as on how to care for survivors. They were instrumental in conducting GBV assessments, promoting GBV Guiding Principles, rolling out WHO's *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for*

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<sup>5</sup> « Renforcement des connaissances et des capacités du personnel humanitaire dans le domaine de la prévention et de la réponse aux violences basées sur le genre (VBG) »





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*Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies*, the IASC *Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings*, and the *GBV Coordination Handbook*, adapting training modules to the Ivorian context, developing *GBV Standard Operating Procedures* in the West and Centre, and introducing the *GBV Information Management System* (GBVIMS) to relevant stakeholders. The member organizations of the GBV Sub-Clusters have been providing medical and psychosocial care for GBV survivors. Referral mechanisms for cases of rape and other sexual violence have improved, with the aim of providing comprehensive medical assistance to survivors within 72 hours of an incident of rape. UNFPA and partners have been providing trainings on the clinical care of sexual assault survivors in 2011 and plan to continue this work in 2012. Furthermore, the GBV Sub-Cluster put in place an early warning system to prevent and respond to SV during the legislative elections in December 2011. Finally, as part of the *Consolidated Appeals Process*, the GBV Sub-Clusters developed a GBV Action Plan for 2012 that includes specific considerations for addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

Despite these efforts, many barriers to reporting conflict-related sexual violence persist in Côte d'Ivoire. The general population is still unaware of the laws protecting survivors, or of the specialised services available to provide care for them. Even when informed, survivors are often ashamed to come forward for fear of being stigmatized, or of experiencing reprisal violence. The lack of knowledge and skills of police officers and legal representatives, the high cost of the obligatory medical certificate to prosecute rape cases (the equivalent of \$100 USD), along with the limitations of the legal justice system itself create and/or maintain impunity, which further reinforces survivors' hesitation or refusal to report.

By the end of October 2011, the service providers who are members of the GBV Sub-Clusters in Côte d'Ivoire had provided psychosocial and medical assistance to 1,535 survivors, including 528 survivors of rape<sup>6</sup>. Armed men allegedly perpetrated 19% of these GBV cases. According to the International Rescue Committee (IRC)<sup>7</sup>, combatants or soldiers allegedly committed roughly 30% of sexual violence cases during the same reporting period. The October 2011 Human Rights Watch report<sup>8</sup> documents several cases of sexual violence related to the conflict, the political context and the elections, between November 2010 and June 2011. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster report released in November 2011<sup>9</sup> states that the majority of rapes were committed during intense fighting and in war-affected localities.

### **c. Documenting Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)**

The Côte d'Ivoire situation is closely monitored by the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallström, as the country is one of four countries worldwide that have been prioritized to roll-out the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA), in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, and 1960, and in liaison with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) of grave violations against children in armed

<sup>6</sup> Data consolidated by GBV sub-cluster covering Moyen Cavally, Montagnes, Lacs (2 districts), Lagunes (Abidjan District), Vallée de Banadama, and Haut et Bas Sassandra (4 sous-prefectures). Data sources are 18 GBV local platforms, plus 2 MSF hospital and 29 health and psychosocial structures in Abidjan.

<sup>7</sup> IRC consolidated data collected from 7 GBV platforms (MoyenCavally, Montagnes, Lacs, Haut Sassandra) and 14 social structures in Abidjan District. IRC uses the GBVIMS system.

<sup>8</sup> Human Rights Watch, "They killed them as it was nothing. The need for justice in Cote d'Ivoire post-election crimes", October 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Child Protection Sub-Cluster. "Vulnérabilité, violence et violations graves des droits des enfants. Rapport relative à l'impact de la crise post-électorale sur la protection des enfants en Cote d'Ivoire". November 2011.





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conflict (UN Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1898), which was recently reactivated in Côte d'Ivoire. Security Council Resolution 1960's MARA - created with the aim of ending impunity for perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence - also addresses sexual violence committed in "other situations of concern", such as in Côte d'Ivoire.

Since 2011, data on sexual violence in Côte d'Ivoire has been collected and consolidated regularly at GBV Sub-Cluster level and reported monthly to the Protection Cluster. IRC has been using the GBVIMS since 2009 in Côte d'Ivoire and the system was introduced to all GBV Sub-Cluster members in 2011. The GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters, along with the relevant Ministries are currently reviewing proposals for a standardized psychosocial intake form for GBV survivors to be used by social workers across the country. They are also exploring how to integrate GBVIMS and MRM definitions, so that they may be able to produce data on child rights violations during the post-electoral crisis and beyond. So far, data shows that rapes account for the greatest number of reported violations against children.

In 2011, UNFPA provided regular analysis on sexual violence to the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator. Also, contribution was made to SRSG Wallström's 2011 report on Côte d'Ivoire. UNFPA has had a continuous advisory role to UN entities in discussing the *Provisional Guidance Note on the implementation of UNSCR 1960* and requirements for the rapid roll-out of MARA. Finally, UNFPA led other actions related to UN Action's mandate including:

- (i) Substantially contributing to the monitoring of early warning indicators (health and social/humanitarian) to prevent and respond to sexual violence during Ivorian legislative elections in December 2011;
- (ii) Establishing a parallel emergency referral mechanism linked to OCHA's contingency plan, involving liaising with peace-keepers in the field, providing phone numbers to UN commanders and humanitarians on services available so that referrals are made within 24 hours, and providing stand-by GBV personnel during the election and post-election period; and
- (iii) Training on the roles and responsibilities of security forces for sexual violence incidents and other GBV in humanitarian context, in the frame of the UN trainings to the Ivorian Army on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

During SRSG Wallström's recent visit to Côte d'Ivoire (November 2011), survivors of sexual violence and women's groups in the West urged her to address impunity and women's safety. She subsequently advised the UN to strengthen women's protection and reduce women and girls' exposure to sexual violence risks, in particular in relation to the elections. SRSG Wallström emphasised that sexual violence prevention requires a broad-based response and recommended that future efforts place priority on developing preventive strategies and early warning systems, boosting referral systems for sexual violence survivors, and strengthening coordination and collaboration within the UN system (UN mission and UNCT).

## **II. Proposed project**

Several of the challenges and lessons learned noted in UN Action's report on the implementation of the



Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo<sup>10</sup> are also applicable to the context of Côte d'Ivoire, notably:

- The need for sustained programmatic coordination to ensure the right services are reaching those who need them and that referrals are working well;
- The need for quality control and standard setting in the services, capacities and human resources for working on GBV;
- The need for continued advocacy on sexual violence as a security and political matter as much as a health and humanitarian one;
- The challenge of addressing actions to combat sexual violence such as military reform and legal and judicial processes; and
- The challenge to obtain agreement among UN agencies, government and non-government entities on a single data and information system to collect and analyse information in an ethical and sensitive manner.

In an effort to address these needs and challenges, and to support the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, and 1960, UNFPA requests that UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict funds a full-time **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** for 12 months, hosted by UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire. Please note that the **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will provide stop-gap support to the UN system in Cote d'Ivoire while the Women Protection Adviser (WPA) posts are being filled. This will include:

- Coordinating actions of relevant UN and non-UN entities to more comprehensively address sexual violence related to the post-election crisis and on-going insecurity;
- Continuing to develop capacity of security actors; and
- Catalysing the use of a standard GBV data management system that could support MARA implementation.

Once these key ONUCI positions are filled, the **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will hand over those aspects of her ToR that fall under the purview of the WPAs, including coordination of MARA inputs and engagement with relevant security actors on CRSV. The **Gender-Based Violence Advisor** will continue to work closely with ONUCI to ensure a smooth transition and maintain linkages with the broader humanitarian community.

Additionally, the **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will support UN Action in facilitating the finalization of the Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence in Côte d'Ivoire<sup>11</sup> and the implementation of its action plan. S/he will accompany the *Ministère de la Famille, de la femme et de l'enfant* (MFFE) in order to complete the tasks outlined in the three-month roadmap aimed at finalizing the Comprehensive Strategy that was agreed to during the UN Action mission in early February 2012. Between the 13<sup>th</sup> February and the 18<sup>th</sup> March (in the absence of the UN Action Adviser in Cote d'Ivoire), the **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will continue to coordinate the process to further refine the Comprehensive Strategy, including:

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<sup>10</sup>Eleanor O'Gorman, Final Report on UN Action Review and Assistance Mission on the Implementation of the 2009 UN Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo, June 20-July 5 2011.

<sup>11</sup> In French, this document is referred to as the *Stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre*.





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- Co-facilitating meetings of the *Comité technique pour la révision de la Stratégie*<sup>12</sup>, with the MFFE;
- Coordinating field consultations; and
- Holding sectoral Working Group meetings, coordinated by the relevant technical ministries and UN entities, according to their specific mandate.

All the documents produced will be transmitted to the UN Action Adviser for final compilation. Once the strategy has been adopted, the **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will fully support the first steps of the Comprehensive Strategy's implementation, handing over those elements of the Strategy that are most relevant to ONUCI's mandate once the Women Protection Advisers are on board.

### a. Overall goal

The overall goal of the proposed project is to strengthen the UN system response to GBV in the context of on-going insecurity by bridging the gaps between humanitarian and political actors.

### b. Specific objectives

The **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will work closely with the Protection Cluster, its Sub-Clusters, ONUCI, national counterparts and sectoral Working Groups, as well as UN Agencies in collaboration, coordination and close cooperation with the Women Protection Advisers (once hired). *UNFPA recognizes that some of the activities listed below (especially those listed under Strategy 1) will necessarily evolve into support functions once the WPAs are on-board.*

The specific objectives of this project are to:

- (i) Strengthen capacity among relevant actors to develop integrated protection measures, including collaborating with ONUCI, Humanitarian Country Team and Inter Cluster Coordination Meeting on advocacy with authorities and security forces to prevent new incidents of sexual violence from occurring in line with the Comprehensive Strategy;
- (ii) Reinforce delivery of services to respond effectively to the needs of sexual violence survivors; and
- (iii) Raise the level of competence among GBV actors to more effectively collect, store, analyse and share GBV-related data while adhering to the highest standards of ethics and safety.

### c. Strategies and key activities

Under the supervision of the UNFPA Representative for Côte d'Ivoire, the **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will provide strategic leadership and technical support on GBV, including sexual violence occurring in the context of on-going insecurity.

Main strategies and key activities include:

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<sup>12</sup> A technical committee in charge of validating the final document.



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**Strategy 1:** In collaboration with ONUCI, Humanitarian Country Team, Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanism, and the UNCT, strengthen capacity of relevant GBV and non-GBV actors and members of national and sub-national Protection Clusters, GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters (including Government, civil society and United Nations stakeholders) to develop integrated protection measures that will prevent acts of GBV, including sexual violence occurring in the context of on-going insecurity and reinforce referral pathways. Note that no new structures will be established to carry out these activities.

### **Activity 1.1**

Strengthen relevant actors' capacity to identify sexual violence risks in the context of ongoing insecurity electoral processes, feeding into the early warning system to prevent CRSV.

### **Activity 1.2**

In close collaboration with the ONUCI, the UNCT, the GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters and Protection Cluster, as well as local counterparts, strengthen community mechanisms to signal threats or risks of sexual violence, including preventive measures that promote women and girls' "self-protection" (such as supporting women to map risks and create their own local protection action plans).

### **Activity 1.3**

Actively support ONUCI to design and implement a plan of action for training security forces (particularly armed forces and policemen) to follow up on incidents of sexual violence and engage in proactive prevention.

### **Activity 1.4**

Increase the number and coverage of GBV Capacity Promoters and other professionals qualified to provide training and technical support on CRSV and other forms of GBV.

**Strategy 2:** In line with the Comprehensive Strategy, reinforce service delivery to respond effectively to the needs of survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence, including informing the general population and at-risk groups of existing services and actors through campaigns and other awareness-raising activities.

### **Activity 2.1**

In close collaboration with the UNCT, ONUCI, the GBV Sub-Cluster and local counterparts, respond to spikes in sexual violence linked to on-going insecurity by expanding the scope and quality of medical and psychosocial services for survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence.

### **Activity 2.2**

Ensure that post-rape and other reproductive health kits, including post-exposure prophylaxis, are pre-positioned in the field and that qualified/trained medical personnel are available to provide quality care for survivors of rape and sexual violence.

### **Activity 2.3**





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Build capacity among GBV Capacity Promoters on *Caring for Survivors* to support quality service delivery and improve local protection committees' ability to refer survivors to the appropriate services.

### **Activity 2.4**

Undertake and coordinate awareness-raising activities on existing services for survivors of sexual assault using mass media (large-scale campaigns for a wide audience) and local protection committees (targeted messages in specific areas).

### **Activity 2.5**

Strengthen local GBV platforms to operationalize GBV Standard Operating Procedures at community level, involving women's groups, GBV focal points and service providers.

**Strategy 3:** Raise the level of competence among GBV actors to more effectively collect, store, analyse and share GBV-related data while adhering to the highest standards of ethics and safety.

### **Activity 3.1**

Support the safe and ethical collection and management of GBV data by GBV service providers and other relevant actors. Consider if and how relevant SV data can feed into the MARA mechanism in accordance with Provisional Guidance Note<sup>13</sup>, namely:

- i. Ensure that data collection is performed only in conjunction with high-quality survivor-centred service provision;
- ii. Adapt standardized terminology and methodology;
- iii. Remove any identifying information about survivors and helpers to protect their personal safety and ensure confidentiality;
- iv. Introduce GBV data sharing protocols at different levels; and,
- v. Ensure that while feeding into MARA according to Provisional Guidance Notes, GBV Guiding Principles and WHO standards for SV data collection and sharing are respected.

### **Activity 3.2**

Increase understanding among GBV Capacity Promoters to effectively and appropriately use SV-related data for improved advocacy, programming and fund-raising.

## **d. Expected results**

The expected results for the project include:

### **Strategy 1: Prevention**

- Regular consultations with women's groups are conducted at field level to support self-protection measures.

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<sup>13</sup> As per project proposal "Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)" submitted to UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict on December 6, 2011.



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### Strategy 2: Response

- Survivors of rape and other sexual violence access quality, specialized services in a timely manner.
- Police, army and other relevant security actors are trained on GBV referral systems and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) within the framework of UN comprehensive training and they understand their roles and responsibilities in terms of protection.
- *Caring for Survivors* trainings provided to relevant service providers.

### Strategy 3: Data

- Côte d'Ivoire's accelerated roll-out of MARA contributes to development of guidance on the use of GBVIMS in the context of reporting on CRSV.
- A new group of GBV Capacity Promoters trained to support on-site roll-out of key GBV tools and to provide on-going technical support on CRSV, including the safe and ethical collection of data.

### General/Other/Cross-cutting

- Members of Protection Clusters, GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters, national counterparts and UN agencies in Côte d'Ivoire are competent in preventing and responding effectively to CRSV, including demonstrating an understanding of the relevant SCRs and implications of MARA.
- GBV sub-cluster coordination and other UN initiatives related to SV supported and strengthened to better address CRSV.
- The GBV Standard Operating Procedures integrate specific approaches to CRSV prevention and response with clear guidelines on preventive measures to be adopted at community and national levels.
- CRSV/GBV priorities are integrated into governmental agenda and national strategies/action plans, as well as local, regional and national initiatives against GBV.

#### **d. Intended beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries will be service providers and GBV stakeholders operating in insecure contexts<sup>14</sup> in Côte d'Ivoire who are responding to the health, psychosocial and legal needs of GBV survivors. Indirect beneficiaries will include the survivors themselves, who will benefit from improved services and more conducive community environments for reduced vulnerability and support in accessing services. Other indirect beneficiaries include local women's organizations, UN agencies, national counterparts and other practitioners involved in GBV coordination, and policy and advocacy on CRSV.

#### **e. Geographic locations**

This project will be implemented in priority, high-risk contexts throughout the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire<sup>15</sup>, security permitting.

### **III. Compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework**

#### **a. UN Action Pillars**

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<sup>14</sup> Priority, at-risk determined according to the Consolidated Appeal Process criteria

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.





This proposal falls under UN Action's *Country Level Action* pillar by contributing "*strategic and technical support to joint UN system efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict, including efforts to build capacity and train advisers on conflict-related sexual violence.*" It also supports the *Learning by Doing* pillar by consolidating information on the scale and manifestations of sexual violence related to electoral processes in the context of MARA, as well as effective responses by the UN and partners. Finally, the aggregated data generated on CRSV can be used to meet the objective of the *Advocating for Action* pillar by raising public awareness and helping to generate political will to address sexual violence.

#### **b. Enhancement of UN system coordination and joint programming**

The proposed project will be conducted in coordination with UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, the UN Country Team, and the Protection Cluster and GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters in Côte d'Ivoire. By strengthening capacity among GBV actors to prevent incidents of CRSV from occurring, by reinforcing the response to the needs of survivors of sexual violence, and by raising the level Raise the level of competence among GBV actors to feed information into the MARA process in order to monitor, analyse and report on incidents and patterns of CRSV in an ethical and safe manner,, the proposed project is expected to generate good practice in terms of collaboration and coordination among UN agencies.

The proposed project is expected to contribute to improved coordination and joint programming by:

- (i) Supporting better-informed CRSV programme interventions at the field level in the context of broader GBV programming;
- (ii) Enhancing the UN system's understanding of CRSV, MARA, and in-country operationalization of SCRs on conflict-related sexual violence; and
- (iii)Facilitating interagency/multi-sectoral data-sharing and analysis of wider trends in conflict-affected sexual violence incident reporting, including standardizing the way UN actors and partner NGOs define specific forms of CRSV.

#### **c. Key stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation**

This project will be managed by UNFPA.

#### **d. Capacity-building of national institutions to deal with conflict-related sexual violence**

Côte d'Ivoire was one of three countries in Francophone Africa to benefit from an inter-agency project funded by ECHO aimed at strengthening GBV coordination in humanitarian settings. Thanks to this project, twenty-three (23) GBV Capacity Promoters were trained as trainers on universally recognized GBV standards and key tools, including WHO's *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies*, the IASC's *Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings*, the *GBV Coordination Handbook* and *GBV Standard Operating Procedures*. The expansion of technical capacity on GBV through this project and the use of standardized GBV tools have already provided opportunities for addressing CRSV. The proposed



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project will allow for further improvements in GBV prevention and response in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the area of CRSV.

#### **IV. Success criteria and results evaluation**

##### **a. Institutional capacity**

UNFPA—from headquarters and in the field—have been investing a great deal in GBV work over the past few years, with a focus on emergencies. UNFPA is committed to continued engagement with this project. Technical oversight of the project will be provided at regional level by Technical Specialist on GBV in Emergencies for UNFPA in the Sub-Regional Office in Dakar, Senegal, and at global level by the GBV Specialist of the Humanitarian Response Branch/Programme Division at UNFPA Headquarters.

##### **b. Management structure**

The proposed project will be managed by UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire, in close collaboration with other UN entities with a protection focus, in particular in close collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, OHCHR and OCHA. The full-time **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will report directly to the Representative of UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire.

The **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** will work closely with ONUCI and OHCHR to support the establishment of MARA and to enhance relevant actors' understanding and capacity to monitor and report on sexual violence violations.

##### **c. Monitoring and evaluation**

The proposed project will begin on 1 March 2012 with a rapid baseline assessment on gaps in terms of CRSV/GBV service delivery, coordination and information management. On-going monitoring will be performed by UNFPA, with consistent feedback solicited from partners throughout the project duration. Regular updates on the project will be provided to UN Action Focal Points at the focal point meetings. Finally, an end-of-project review will analyse how the project contributed to improving the prevention and response environment for CRSV and other forms of GBV in Côte d'Ivoire.

##### **d. Human resources**

UNFPA will host a UN Action Advisor between 23 January and 10 February 2012. This Advisor is tasked with the specific duty of finalizing the *Comprehensive Strategy on GBV* for Côte d'Ivoire. UNFPA will also base a GBV field coordinator (national staff) to support GBV programming and lead the regional GBV Sub-Cluster in the Western region of Côte d'Ivoire.

##### **e. Financial and operational issues**

UNFPA will accept funding for the proposed **Gender-Based Violence Adviser** for Côte d'Ivoire at P4 level. Funding will also cover minimal part of the costs of travel and other operational needs. Relevant trainings/capacity-building activities and printing and dissemination of related materials and tools (e.g.





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the IASC GBV Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures, relevant GBVIMS documents, etc.) which are complementary to this project and will be useful to reach project goals, are already planned and budgeted for in 2012 (financed by UNFPA and OFDA).

### **V. Budget**

#### **a. Breakdown of funds requested**

UNFPA is requesting a total sum of **\$280,846** to cover the costs of the proposed Gender-Based Violence Adviser post for Côte d'Ivoire at P4 level for 12 months in 2012.

For salary and post-adjustment, including allowances (relocation, DSA) and benefits (pension, health insurance) the total amount is \$240,473, of which UNFPA will cover \$20,000. Supplies, commodities, equipment and in-country transport, including office space rental, purchase of a VHF radio, telephone calls, utilities, internet, security expenses, contribution to airplane ticket for R&R amount to \$72,000, of which UNFPA will cover \$50,000.

Advocacy and communication expenses, including costs of translating and producing materials and holding workshops targeting GBV Capacity Promoters, UN staff (CRSV and MARA) are expected to cost at least \$80,000. UNFPA is requesting \$20,000 from UN Action, and is already in the process of soliciting funding to fill the deficit.

Added together, the costs of salary, supplies, commodities, equipment, transport, advocacy and communications equal \$332,473. The overhead costs, calculated as 7% of the aforementioned total, amount to \$23,273, for a total project cost of \$355,746. Of this total, UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire is able to co-fund approximately \$75,000, resulting in a total request to UN Action of **\$280,846**.

#### **b. Co-funding and plans for 2012**

UNFPA is currently using funding from OFDA (exp. 04/2012), AusAID (exp. 3/2012), Danida (exp. 6/2012) and internal UNFPA core funds to support GBV work at global, regional and national levels. UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire has funded a full-time GBV consultant since March 8, 2011 who has been central in beginning GBV coordination in an acute emergency situation.

For 2013 and beyond, UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire intends to request that UN agencies members of the Gender Theme Group contribute towards the cost of a full-time GBV post. UNFPA is actively seeking support for GBV programming for Côte d'Ivoire with a number of potential donors, particularly since it is an area that has been severely underfunded since the onset of the crisis. UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire hopes to leverage funds of GBV through the CERF and/or CAP and other humanitarian funding mechanisms. UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire is also planning to propose the creation of an international GBV post in the 7<sup>th</sup> Country Programme which begins in December 2012.



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## Part C. Initial Review of Proposal

(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)

(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree with the existing country coordination mechanism?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

## Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee

(to be completed by the RMC Chairperson)

### 5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee

- ☒ Approved for a total budget of US\$ 280,846
- ☐ Approved with modification/condition
- ☐ Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration
- ☐ Rejected

### Comments/Justification:

Email circulation and approval by all RMC members

### Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee

*Kate Brown*

Name (Printed)

*[Signature]*

Signature

14 March 12

Date





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## Part E: Administrative Agent Review

*(To be completed by the UNDP MPTF Office)*

### 6. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

☐ Project consistent with provisions of the RMC Memorandum of Understanding and the Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

**Bisrat Aklilu**  
**Executive Coordinator**  
**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP**

.....  
**Signature**

.....  
**Date**



(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

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## ANNEX A.2

### **MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR** **UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT** **PROGRAMME<sup>16</sup> BUDGETFORM** **UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT** **PROGRAMME<sup>17</sup> BUDGETFORM**

<b>PROGRAMME BUDGET*</b>			
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>TOTAL Costs (USD)</b>	<b>UNFPA contribution (USD)</b>	<b>TOTAL Requested (USD)</b>
<b>1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and in-country transport</b> – office space rental, purchase of a VHF radio, telephone calls, utilities, internet, security expenses, contribution to airplane ticket for R&R, and 2-3 in-country missions per trimester	\$72,000	\$50,000	\$22,000
<b>2. Personnel</b> – Salary and Benefits (Temporary Appointment at P4 level for 12 months)	\$240,473	\$20,000	\$220,473
<b>3. Advocacy and communication</b> – including costs of translating and producing materials and holding workshops	\$20,000		\$20,000
<b>4. Contracts</b>	\$0		\$0
<b>5. Other direct costs</b>	\$0		\$0
<b>Total Programme Costs</b>	<b>\$332,473</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	<b>\$262,473</b>
<b>Indirect Support Costs** (7%)</b>	\$23,273	\$4,900	\$18,373
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$355,746</b>	<b>\$74,900</b>	<b>\$280,846</b>
<b>TOTAL REQUESTED</b>			<b>\$280,846</b>

\* Based on the UNDG Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006. Definition of the categories can be found in the instruction which is available on [www.undg.org](http://www.undg.org).

\*\* Indirect support cost should be in line with the rate or range specified in the Fund TOR (or Programme Document) and MOU and SAA for the particular MDTF.

<sup>16</sup> The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

<sup>17</sup> The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

