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DEVELOPMENT GROUP**



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Consolidated Annual Progress Report on
Activities Implemented under
the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming (UNDG-HRM) Fund

Report of the Administrative Agent of the UNDG-HRM Fund
1 January – 31 December 2017

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

Bureau of Management

United Nations Development Programme

GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for
Human Rights



United Nations
Development Programme



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization



United Nations Population
Fund



United Nations Children's
Fund



United Nations System Staff
College

CONTRIBUTORS



DENMARK, Government of



FINLAND, Government of



GERMANY, Government of



IRISH AID



NORWAY, Government of



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION AGENCY

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEB	The United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination
HRA	Human Rights Adviser
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRM	Human Rights Mainstreaming
HRuF	Human Rights up Front
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office UNDP
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
RC	Resident Coordinator
RHRA	Regional Human Rights Adviser
RMC	Resource Management Committee
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
HRM UNDG	Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism
HRWG	UNDG Human Rights Working Group
RG VVN	UNDG Results Group: Give Voice to Common Values and Norms
UNDOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund (UNDG-HRM Fund), which was designed to support the work of the UNDG Human Rights Working Group (UNDG-HRWG) and the UNDG Results Group: Give Voice to Common Values and Norms (RG VVN) - the human rights mainstreaming structures of the UNDG, is submitted to the donors of the UNDG-HRM Fund by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNDG-HRM Fund in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the Standard Administrative Arrangement. The information presented in this Progress Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017. This report is consolidated based on information contained in the individual programme narrative reports and financial information provided by the UNDG-HRWG Secretariat and Participating UN Organizations.

Strategic Framework

The UNDG-HRM Fund was designed to support the overall objective of the UNDG to institutionalize human rights as a central part of the UN's development work. This work has been taken forward through the standing UNDG human rights mainstreaming structures as they have evolved over time, first as the UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism, then the UNDG-HRWG and in 2017 the UNDG RG VVN. The UNDG-HRM / HRWG / RG VVN were to achieve this objective through strengthening system-wide coherence and collaboration on human rights mainstreaming and providing policy and operational support to Resident Coordinators, Regional UNDG Teams and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in integrating human rights principles and international standards into the work of the UN and in supporting national partners implement human rights obligations. The UNDG-HRM / HRWG / RG VVN supported strategic human rights mainstreaming activities at global, regional and country levels.

Effective January 2015, the UNDG-HRM was transformed into the UNDG Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), in line with an overall revision of the UNDG working mechanisms. The UNDG-HRWG then became the standing senior-level body on human rights within the UNDG, and served as the Steering Committee under the MDTF. Despite the change in name, the mandate, functions and members of the UNDG-HRWG group remained largely the same. In February 2017, the UNDG realigned all of the Working Groups into five newly-configured Results Groups as part of a broader review of its strategic priorities and working arrangements in light of new QCPR mandates. The Results Groups were mandated to function for a year in order to allow for sufficient flexibility to adapt to the new Secretary General's emerging agenda and the outcomes of the major reform reviews mandated by the QCPR. Through this decision, the HRWG and the members of the UNDG-HRWG were integrated into a Results Group "Give Voice to Common Values and Norms" (RG VVN). As with the former UNDG-HRM and UNDG-HRWG, the RG VVN was chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR. It was co-chaired by UNESCO. The overall membership was at the senior, decision-making level and the RG VVN was a standing, senior-level body within the UNDG. After the RG VVN absorbed the mandate, functions and membership of the UNDG-HRWG, the RG VVN functioned as the Steering Committee of the MDTF.

Report Structure

The Annual Progress Report is structured into four sections. Section one introduces the UNDG-HRM Fund and outlines the strategic framework and governance structure. Section two outlines the project approval procedures. Section three highlights programme implementation progress and provides information on fund-level achievements and challenges during the year. Section four provides an update on financial performance.

Progress Highlights

Since 2011, the UNDG, through the HRM, HRWG and RG VVN, has implemented an innovative approach to strengthening policy coherence in integrating human rights in development. This approach has included work to ensure that the support structures to respond to the increased demand for support on human rights are readily available to RCs and UNCTs, that catalytic expert capacity can be deployed and pioneering initiatives taken forward. In 2017, the UNDG HRWG / RG VVN was able to build on these foundations, leveraging expertise and experience to scale-up policy and operational support in the new era of development, with human rights at the core of the UN's common efforts and in particular as key principles of the 2030 Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda - a universal, transformative and integrated agenda anchored in human rights; an agenda that is about leaving no-one behind, reaching those furthest behind first, and addressing inequality and discrimination - challenges the UN to strengthen normative and operational linkages in its work and move forward the human rights agenda. In addition, the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front (HRuF) initiative underscores the critical importance of the UN system in fulfilling its human rights responsibilities. As a result, demand from the field for human rights support has grown exponentially.

Building on its previous achievements, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN implemented a programme of work in 2017 that provided for the required thought leadership, support to principled leadership at country level, including through the deployment of Human Rights Advisers, and the facilitation of communities of practice for peer exchange and knowledge management. Significant results were achieved in several key strategic areas of engagement, most prominently, in improving system-wide policy coherence and advocacy on human rights at the global level and strengthening UN technical capacity in human rights at the country level.

To strengthen policy coherence, the UNDG-HRWG developed a Human Rights Vision 2030+ for the UN development system and continued its engagement through the RG VVN across multiple levels of the UN system to support a human rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The UNDG RG VVN supported follow up and dissemination of the thought leadership spearheaded through the 2016 Human Rights Frontiers 2030 Forum, which was designed to foster a common vision and accompanying strategy to unite the UN for a human rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda that truly leaves no one behind. The three components of the strategy developed by UN leaders, Resident Coordinators and representatives from across the UNDG at the Frontiers Forum were: Visionary Thought Leadership; Principled Leadership; and Communities of Effort. These three core components provided the vision and direction for the work of the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN, particularly in regards to strengthening human rights leadership and supporting field colleagues to translate the rights-based vision of the 2030 Agenda into

reality on the ground.

To strengthen UN Leadership on human rights, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN continued to develop and implement the three-pronged approach to support RCs and UNCT leadership in leveraging the normative mandate, expertise and convening role of the UN to promote human rights at the country level. The UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN provided strategic support to RCs and UNCTs in engaging politically and tactically on human rights through the roll-out of the UNDG Guidance Note on Human Rights for RCs and UNCTs and key messages from the Frontiers Dialogues¹; the development of a human rights leadership development initiative for RCs and UNCT leadership; and the deployment of country Human Rights Advisers to RCs and UNCTs.

In 2017, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN continued to support HRAs in Malawi, Nigeria, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mozambique and Sierra Leone. Key achievements for HRAs have been to advance the integration of human rights into UN programmes and activities, UNDAFs and other key strategic planning tools and the application of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) and support to building and strengthening of national capacities and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including integration of human rights in implementation of the 2030 Agenda. They also provided support in promoting human rights as a common UN value and upholding international norms and standards through advocacy and awareness raising and advice on integrating human rights in humanitarian responses and post-crisis recovery under the direction of the RC/Humanitarian Coordinator. In addition, HRAs provided support to the UN and national partners in their engagement with international human rights mechanisms. As a result of their deployment, UNCTs and individual agencies continued to rely on and request support from the HRAs. All country teams were able to cost-share some portion of the costs of continued deployment of HRAs for an additional year, demonstrating the value attached to their contribution to joint results. Moreover, through the expertise provided by HRAs, RCs and UNCTs were able to engage in a more active, joined-up and strategic manner on human rights issues.

At the regional level, the members of the Regional UNDG for Asia Pacific assumed the staffing costs of the Regional HRA (RHRA) in the reporting period, while the MDTF project ensured access to funding for some key initiatives led or supported by the RHRA with cost implications. The RHRA in Asia Pacific enabled the Regional Team to engage more systematically and strategically on human rights issues as part of its efforts to support RCs and UNCTs in the region. The UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN also provided technical support to the UNDG in Latin America to convene a Communities of Practice meeting on “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Human Rights-Based Approach: a tool for UN Joint Programming” in February 2017.

The UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN continued its global-level effort to support normative and operational coherence through strengthened UNCT engagement with the human rights mechanisms. In 2017, this

¹ The “Frontier Dialogues” on emerging human rights issues were held in 2016 under the guidance of the UNDG HRWG as an innovative initiative aimed at expanding partnerships between development, political and humanitarian actors and to develop key messages and policy positions for the UN development system. Dialogues included: Expanding Civil Society Space; Human Rights and the Prevention of Violent Extremism; Statelessness; Human Rights and Urbanization; Business and Human Rights; Zero Discrimination in Health Care; and, Environment and Human Rights. The Dialogues brought to the fore the value, challenges and action needed for an integrated and people-centred response to frontier issues. They highlighted the key contribution of the human rights framework to addressing these emerging human rights issues and developed proposals for joint advocacy and programming.

included publication of a Web-Based Guide for Strengthening Engagement with International Human Rights Machinery and a report on UNCT support to national mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up.

Through these country, regional, and global strategic initiatives the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN made a valuable contribution to implementing the UN Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Action Plan.

The maturity and strength of the UNDG-HRM Fund and its support structures is evident in its high delivery rate for 2017, which reached 99 percent. This highlights the ability of the Participating Organisations, supported by the UNDG-HRWG's Secretariat and the Trust Fund's Governance Structure to effectively take forward its work plan.

"the founders of the United Nations were right. Lasting peace and security can never be achieved in any country without respect for human rights. The Sustainable Development Agenda — which aims to lift millions from poverty and enable them to access their economic and social rights — is deeply rooted in respect for human rights."

- António Guterres, UN Secretary-General
(Secretary-General's remarks at Human Rights Day, 10 December 2017)

1. Strategic Framework and Governance Arrangements

Human Rights Mainstreaming within the UN System

Achieving freedom from fear and freedom from want for all is the central mission of the United Nations. As Member States reaffirmed in the 2030 Agenda, the world we strive for is one of "universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination." With its transformative ambition and universal applicability, the 2030 Agenda challenges the UN to remain steadfast in ensuring the SDGs are implemented in accordance with international law, through an integrated and comprehensive approach which ensures that no one is left behind. Moreover, in a context where people are suffering the impact of conflict, violence, disaster and environmental degradation, where inequality and discrimination is on the rise, all members of the UN family – development, humanitarian, political, peace and security and human rights – must find better ways to work together across the pillars to prevent and address crises, human rights violations and the denial of human dignity.

In 2009, at the request of the Secretary-General, the UNDG established the Human Rights Mainstreaming mechanism (HRM) to bolster system-wide coherence, collaboration and support for Resident Coordinators and UNCTs, so that they could better provide support to Member States to strengthen national capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights. Recognizing the increased emphasis on human rights as a cornerstone of the UN development agenda, as well as renewed commitment by the UN system to uphold its human rights responsibilities, the UNDG transformed the HRM into the Human Rights Working Group (UNDG-HRWG) in November 2014, and to the UNDG Results Group: Give Voice to Common Values and Norms (RG VVN) in February 2017.

The overall objective of the UNDG-HRWG and RG VVN was to strengthen system-wide coherence and collaboration and to provide catalytic support for Resident Coordinators (RCs), Regional UNDG Teams and UNCTs and their national partners in mainstreaming human rights. Specifically, the UNDG-HRWG aimed to:

- a. Ensure policy coherence on human rights mainstreaming and on normative and operational

linkages across the UN development system

- b. Support the undg in providing system-wide human rights expertise to Member States, anchored in strong human rights leadership by RCs and UNCTs with relevant capacity and support structures
- c. Support the UN development system effectively deliver its human rights responsibilities and demands under the Human Rights up Front initiative

In line with the intention of the undg to bring together human rights, gender equality and communications expertise in one Results Group for greater strategic impact, the RG VVN agreed the following three strategic objectives for 2017:

- a. Shape, support and strengthen a common emphasis (incl. common understanding and definitions) on “equality”, “participation” and “accountability” as UNDS core values, strategic hallmarks and common drivers to be manifested more consistently in, policy and programmes
- b. Thought leadership on the substance of the UN common values and norms in support of Agenda 2030 and consistent and coherent advocacy and messaging
- c. Provision of strategic human rights-based policy and operational support to RCs and UNCTs.

As of 31 December 2017, the undg-HRWG / RG VVN’s cumulative use of funds was US\$ 11,905,190 with a balance of US\$ 2,383,132 remaining in the undg-HRM Fund account. The overall Fund expenditure delivery rate in 2017 was 99 percent.

Vision

The overall aim of the undg- HRM / HRWG / RG VVN was to support the UN development system leverage its moral authority, convening power and operational capacity for the realization of human rights. RCs and UNCTs are at the forefront of the UN’s efforts in advancing human rights at the country level. Their leadership to strategically position the UN on human rights will be even more critical as the UN Development System is repositioned to strengthen its support to Member States’ implementation of a universal and rights-based 2030 Agenda. Overall success will depend on the UN’s ability to ensure an integrated response to the intertwined challenges of human rights, development, humanitarian and peace and security, none of which can be tackled in isolation. To meet the promise of “leaving no one behind,” and to reach the furthest behind first, the UN must leverage its moral authority, convening power and operational capacity, putting the imperative of addressing inequalities and discrimination at the heart of the UN system-wide support on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The priorities of the undg-HRWG / RG VVN -- strategic policy work at the global level and support to UN leadership on human rights at the country level -- were designed to result in a UN development system that places the person at the heart of the UN’s development efforts and upholds individuals’ inherent dignity and human rights as rights-holders, while working for their empowerment as active partners for more sustainable development. The undg-HRWG / RG VVN worked to support a UN development system that will:

- Consistently emphasize the Human Rights standards and norms as core values and

systematically engage with international human rights mechanisms

- Strengthen analysis and disaggregation of data to ensure that all forms of discrimination and other root causes of inequalities are identified and addressed
- Establish strong partnerships with civil society and through its convening role create space for meaningful participation and strengthen protection of human rights defenders;
- Support strong accountability mechanisms to ensure people have access to information, can express their views without fear of reprisal and seek remedies when their rights are violated
- Monitor and report on progress, capture good practices and exchange knowledge and expertise

Key strategic programme objectives include:

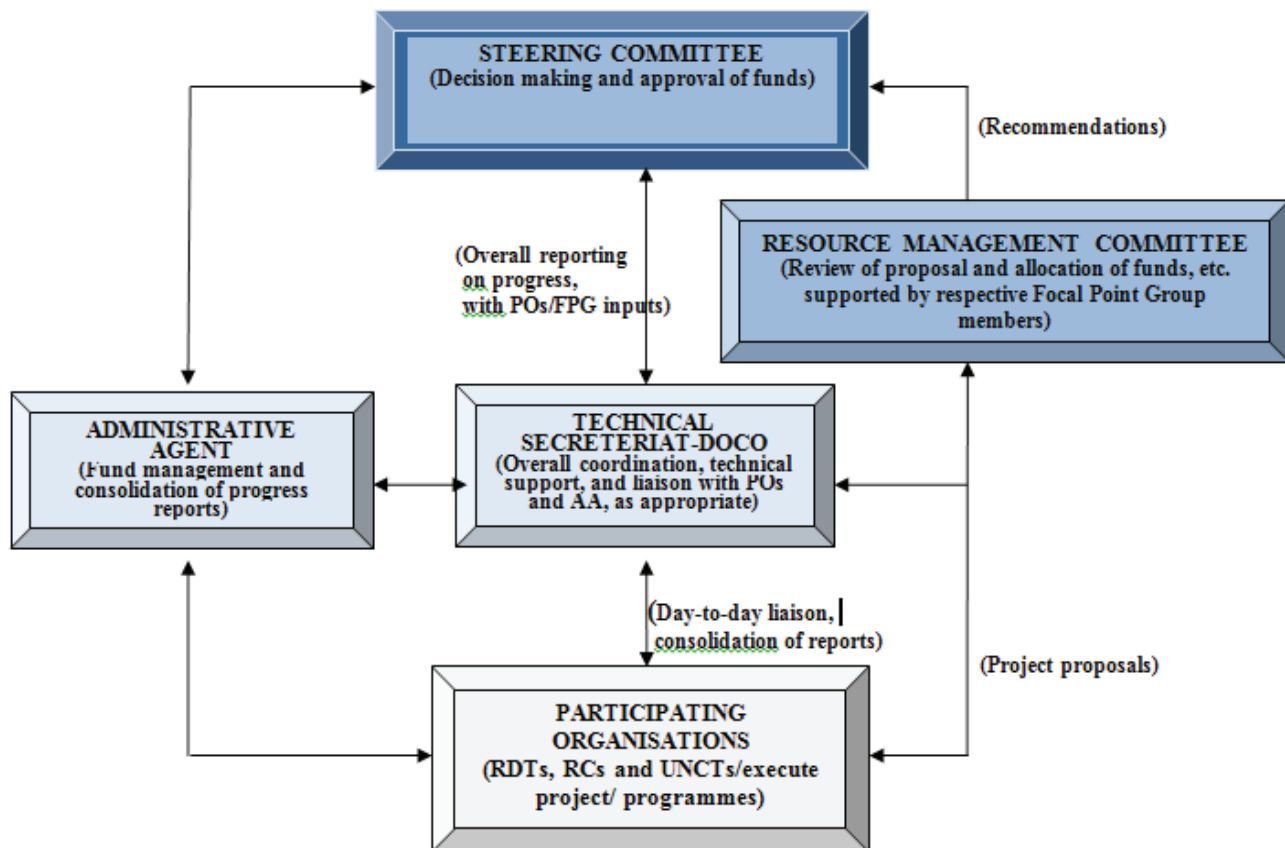
- Ensuring rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda by articulating the normative human rights framework for policy and programming support with a focus on:
 - ✓ Alignment with international norms and standards
 - ✓ Leaving no one behind
 - ✓ Active and meaningful participation
 - ✓ Robust accountability at global, regional and national levels
- Developing a coherent strategic narrative on how UNDG members' strategic plans are advancing common values of "equality", "participation" and "accountability"
- Developing and supporting a Human Rights Vision 2030+ that promotes an integrated UN agenda, with human rights facilitating strategic solutions with human dignity at its core by:
 - ✓ Providing thought leadership on the human rights dimensions on critical issues of our time and creating a common vision across the pillars of the UN system
 - ✓ Providing operational guidance on core value of equality, including the principle of "leaving no one behind" (building on the CEB UN System Framework for Action - Leaving No One Behind: Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development)
 - ✓ Providing messages on human rights mainstreaming to inform the UN Development System reform efforts
- Support RCs and UNCT leadership to engage politically and tactically on human rights, by:
 - ✓ Scaling-up deployment of in-country and regional Human Rights Advisers
 - ✓ Rolling-out the new Guidance on Human Rights for RCs and UNCTs
 - ✓ Advancing a Human Rights Leadership Development Strategy for RCs and UNCT Members
- Strengthening coherent and strategic engagement by UNCTs with human rights mechanisms, such as treaty bodies, special procedures and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), by ensuring integration into development programming and advocacy

- Strengthening UN system wide knowledge management in human rights and development by bolstering knowledge exchange and expanding the UN HRBA Practitioners' Portal: <http://hrbaportal.org/>
- Supporting RCs and UNCTs to deliver on their responsibilities under the Human Rights up Front initiative through these global, regional and country level initiatives.

UNDG-HRM Fund Governance Structure

This section outlines roles and processes and describes how they contributed to the overall governance and accountability of the UNDG HRM Fund.

Figure 1: UNDG-HRM Fund Governance Structure



Steering Committee

The Steering Committee provides overall leadership, sets the strategic direction and approves allocations, and tasks the Resource Management Committee to meet regularly to prepare resource allocation recommendations for the approval of the Steering Committee.

During the reporting period, the UNDG-HRWG performed Steering Committee functions from January – March 2017. This group was chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) with a bi-annual rotating Vice-Chair, which was assumed by UNHCR in 2016. In April, the UNFDG-HRWG was replaced with the UNDG Results Group: Give Voice to Common Values and Norms – a group established as part of the transitional restructure of the UNDG working arrangements in 2017 - and this group assumed the functions of the Steering Committee. The RG VVN was co-chaired by Kate Gilmore, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Nada Al-Nashif, Assistant Director General at UNESCO. Overall membership of the UNDG-HRWG and RG VVN were largely the same and at senior, decision-making level.

Technical Secretariat

The UN Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO), in its capacity as the UNDG secretariat, hosts the UNDG-HRWG and the RG VVN, with support provided by OHCHR as Co-Chair of these groups, with other agencies leading on specific components/tasks. In addition, UNDOCO provides advice on UNDG policies and guidelines, and ensures institutional linkages with other UNDG Working Groups. UNDOCO is responsible for coordination of, support to, and communication with, Resident Coordinators/UNCTs and Regional UNDG Teams on behalf of the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN. For this purpose, appropriate technical capacities have been established in UNDOCO.

Resource Management Committee (RMC)

The Resource Management Committee (RMC) is a sub-committee of the UNDG-HRM Steering Committee, established to make recommendations on all areas related to the allocation of funds from the UNDG-HRM Fund. The RMC is comprised of senior representatives from up to seven Participating Organizations which have signed the MOU, one of whom serves as the Chairperson.

Participating UN Organizations

UN Organizations that participate in the UNDG-HRM Fund sign a standard MOU with the Administrative Agent, and operate under its financial regulations, rules and policies and assumes full financial and programmatic accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent and for the implementation of the project, and provides financial and narrative progress reports to the Administrative Agent on its activities, as described in the MOU. Participating UN Organizations assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds transferred to them. They are responsible for the following duties:

- Submit proposals to the UNDG-HRM RMC, through the Technical Secretariat, for review and subsequent consideration by the Steering Committee;
- Design, implement and oversee projects;
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent; and,

- Provide narrative and financial progress reports as outlined in the MOU.

Administrative Agent/Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office)

The role of the MPTF Office, as the Administrative Agent for the UNDG-HRM Fund, includes the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors, disbursement of funds to Participating UN Organizations in accordance with decisions of the Steering Committee, and consolidation and dissemination of progress reports to the donors. Through the MPTF Office GATEWAY, a public website on all MPTFs administered by the MPTF Office, it ensures full transparency of the operations of the UNDG-HRM Fund.

2. Programme/Project Development, Review and Approval Procedures

Implementation modalities

Activities in the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN work plan, supported by the UNDG-HRM Fund, are implemented by Participating UN Organizations utilising existing agency programme/project infrastructures (including relevant oversight bodies) at global, regional and national levels, including through the joint programming modalities.

The UNDG-HRM Steering Committee, supported by its Secretariat, coordinates the implementation of all activities under the UNDG-HRM Fund to ensure their timely delivery and compliance with the overall work plan and objectives. The Steering Committee has established clear criteria for selecting and allocating funds to country, regional and global activities.

One of the main objectives of the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN is to support RCs in their strategic leadership of the UNCTs in mainstreaming human rights at country level and through relationships with national authorities. When activities are implemented at country level at the request of UNCTs, Resident Coordinators provide on-going oversight of the activities.

At the global and regional level, Participating Organizations receiving funds from the UNDG-HRM Fund take responsibility for the oversight and monitoring and evaluation of the project/activity.

Programme Approval Criteria

To facilitate strategic decision-making in using the funds, the UNDG-HRWG adopted detailed criteria for selecting and allocating funds towards country, regional and global activities and proposals. Criteria include UNCT involvement and ownership, strategic opportunities and a conducive environment at the national level; the potential for scaling- up or drawing lessons for the regional and global levels; and creation or leveraging of strategic entry points to move the human rights and development agenda forward. These criteria help guide UNCTs in developing their country submissions, as well as the RMC and Steering Committee members in evaluating proposals received.

Transfer of Funds

Information on contributions received, transfers made and the available balance is publicly available on the UNDG-HRM Fund website (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRM00>) on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

Based on the approval of the Steering Committee, and the signed Joint Project/Project document by the Chairs and Participating UN Organizations, the MPTF Office transfers approved funds to the Participating UN Organizations who are signatories to the Joint Project/Project after ensuring consistency with the applicable provisions of the Standard Administrative Arrangement between donors and the MPTF Office, as the Administrative Agent on behalf of the Participating UN Organizations.

3. Programme Achievements

“Human rights must be weaved into UN action at all levels - from analysis to planning to assessment and accountability for progress.”

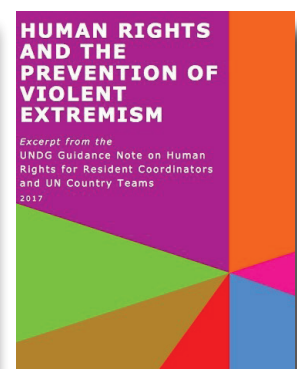
António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

(Secretary-General’s remarks to Human Rights Council, 26 February 2018)

3.1 Policy Coherence

Adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015, the historic “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” is universal, transformative and integrated, being anchored in human rights with ambitions for equality and non-discrimination at its center. Today, all parts of the UN development system are stepping up efforts to fulfil our human rights responsibilities and to support Member States in making the transition to a new development agenda, firmly anchored in universal human rights standards and principles. At the same time, the Secretary General’s Human Rights up Front initiative has raised the urgency of the UN system as a whole in fulfilling its human rights responsibilities. The QCPR-initiated repositioning of the UN development system to ensure that the UN can meet the development challenges, as set out in the 2030 Agenda will also require greater normative capacities and coherence.

The UNDG-HRWG / RG VVNs’ efforts to support the integration of human rights into SDG implementation are a central part of supporting these efforts, particularly in ensuring that human rights are understood as core to all of the UN’s work. In 2017, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN members integrated the thought leadership and key messages from the 2016 Human Rights Frontiers 2030 Forum into the UN development system reform thinking and efforts. The initiatives led by the UNDG-HRWG in previous years provided a sound basis upon which the RG VVN was able to generate a coherent position on the value of human rights leadership and role of norms to inform the proposals for the UN development system reforms. For example, it successfully leveraged the strategic analysis and common vision regarding the leadership skills required of RCs for rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda from the 2016 Human Rights Frontiers Forum to inform the development of the new [UN Leadership Framework](#). This was subsequently endorsed by the CEB in 2017 and taken forward in the Secretary General’s management reform proposals, which specifically require norm-based and principled leadership as two of the principles of UN leadership.



The key messages and thought leadership that were generated in 2016 through the Frontiers Dialogues led by members of the UNDG-HRWG were published in 2017 as [Annexes](#) to the [UNDG Guidance Note on Human Rights for RCs and UNCTs](#) and disseminated through the HuriTALK network and HRBA Twitter account. The package comprises 12 short briefs on critical development challenges facing the international community, six of which were developed through the Frontiers Dialogues initiative. The briefs raise the visibility of the human rights dimensions of each issue, and highlight how human rights standards and norms provide a foundation for a strategic response to the issue. They also provide key resources and tools to support UNCTs' effective engagement with these issues where relevant.

3.2 RCs and UNCT leadership leverage the normative mandate, expertise and convening role of the UN to promote human rights in country

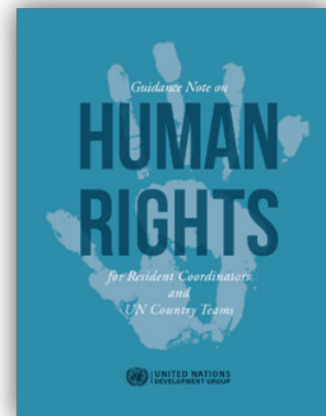
With its transformative ambition and universal applicability, the 2030 Agenda challenges the UN to remain steadfast in ensuring the SDGs are implemented in accordance with international law, through an integrated and universal approach and ensuring that no one is left behind. Human rights are a defining aspect of the United Nations and provide it with a common identity. At the same time, the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front initiative has raised the urgency of the UN system as a whole to fulfill its human rights responsibilities.

As leaders on the ground, UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs are at the forefront of upholding these universal values, and translating the human rights norms into programmes and actions that will have a lasting impact on people's lives. These policy developments and increased expectations for UN leadership to move forward the human rights agenda -- as also reflected in the revised RC job description -- have generated increased demand from RCs for more human rights guidance and support, as well as for increased opportunities to exchange experiences on exercising their human rights leadership role.

In response to the growing need by UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs to tackle human rights issues, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN used a multi-pronged approach to support RCs and UNCTs to ensure they are well equipped to fulfill their increased human rights responsibilities.

Elements of this approach include: a) the deployment of Human Rights Advisers; b) follow-up on the launch and dissemination of the UNDG Guidance Note on Human Rights for RCs and UNCTs and new key messages responding to frontier issues and, c) development of a RC/UNCTs Human Rights Leadership Strategy.

- a. Human Rights Advisers are one of the most effective tools for supporting RCs in leading the human rights agenda on the ground; their achievements in advancing the human rights agenda is further elaborated in the following section.
- b. The UNDG Guidance Note on Human Rights for Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, the UNDG-HRWG's flagship publication - provides substantive and tactical guidance in moving



the human rights agenda forward. In 2016, the UNDG-HRWG Secretariat developed a [web version, and in 2017](#) the [Annex](#) with six new briefs informed by the Frontiers Dialogues to highlight the human rights dimensions of critical development challenges was added. The UNDG Guidance Note on Human Rights for RCs and UNCTs facilitates country situation analysis and response through a human rights lens with a clear linkage to relevant norms and standards.

- c. The Human Rights Leadership Strategy for RCs and UNCTs is a core component of the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVNs' strategy to ensure that the UN's vision for the 2030 Agenda is anchored in human rights and translated by country leadership into real change to advance human rights. The objective is to ensure that senior field leaders have access to appropriate leadership development opportunities on human rights as an integral part of the overarching UNDG approach to promoting 'norm-based and principled leadership' that ensures 'leaving no one behind'. It also aims to provide an opportunity for leaders to learn from each other and increase team response abilities around many pressing human rights challenges at the country level. In 2017, OHCHR, UNDP and the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN jointly developed a human rights leadership initiative specifically for RCs. The activities under this project entitled, Human Rights Development for Senior Field Leaders will be implemented in 2018. A key element of this initiative, as identified at the Frontiers Forum, is the provision of a platform for RC peer exchange on strategies and tactics to address human rights challenges in the context of development efforts, and support RCs to exercise norm-based and principled leadership. Moving forward, and in the context of the repositioning of the UN Development System, the implementation of the Human Rights Leadership Strategy for UN RCs and UNCTs will further inform the UNDOCO Leadership Framework for RCs and UNCTs and contribute human rights elements that ensure its grounding in human rights norms.

The UNDG-HRWG also contributed to the revised UNDG UNDAF Guidance, published in 2017, which requires UNCTs to take a human rights-based approach when developing the UNCT programme framework and integrate human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment as common programming principles. Leaving no one behind is an overarching principle. Given the increasing importance of the UNDAF in shaping the joint priorities and work of the UNCT, ensuring that the UNDAF guidance fully integrates human rights is essential to achieving broader human rights mainstreaming objectives.

3.3 Human Rights Advisers

Demand from the field for human rights support continues to grow. **Human Rights Advisers** (HRAs) can be considered as one of the most effective tools for supporting RCs in leading the human rights agenda on the ground, both within UNCTs and vis-à-vis national partners. This is a key component of the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN program of support towards ensuring that the vision for a UN leadership anchored in human rights and positioning human rights strategically at country level is matched with the technical support required by RCs and UNCTs to deliver on the promise. Increased, system-wide human rights capacity on the ground also supports the prevention priorities of the UN, as evidenced by the numerous requests

and recommendations for deployment of an HRA through the HRuF Regional Monthly Reviews in 2017. In 2017, the MDTF, under the leadership of OHCHR, continued to support the deployment of HRAs in six UNCTs, namely, **Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone**. Key achievements for HRAs have been in the integration of human rights into UN programmes and activities, UNDAFs and other key strategic planning tools and strengthening national capacities and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Other achievements include, promoting human rights as a common UN value and upholding international norms and standards through advocacy and awareness raising; supporting integration of human rights into humanitarian responses and post-crisis recovery under the direction of the RC/Humanitarian Coordinator; and supporting strengthened engagement by UN and national partners with international human rights mechanisms.

In March 2017, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN and OHCHR conducted a one-day workshop to reflect on experiences of RCs with HRA capacity in the Resident Coordinator's Office aimed at identifying good practices and adjusting the programme and support provided to HRAs by OHCHR to maximise impact. Several factors contributing to the positive impact and results, were reconfirmed in this review including: the importance of a favourable national environment and strategic opportunities at country level; the leadership of the RCs; strong commitment of the RC and openness of the UNCTs to move the human rights agenda forward. A clear understanding by the RC and UNCT of the HRA role in reinforcing the leadership of the RC and as part of a system-wide approach was also identified as important for HRA impact. Predictable, multi-year deployment was also highlighted as a key element of success. These factors were reflected in the criteria employed by the RMC and Steering Committee in prioritizing deployment decisions.

RCs and UNCT leadership leverage the normative mandate, expertise and convening role of the UN to promote human rights in country

RCs and UNCTs strongly valued the technical advice from HRAs on how to apply international human rights standards to specific situations, ensure common views regarding complex human rights issues and facilitate the adoption of unified strategies to address them. HRAs significantly contributed to an increased capacity of RCs and UNCTs to move forward the human rights agenda and undertake system-wide efforts to analyze and develop strategies to address human rights issues. Key issues included gender-based violence, situation of migrants, questions related to access to citizenship, human rights of persons with albinism; LGBTI rights; sexual and reproductive health and rights. Other issues focused on included the protection of rights in the context of responses to HIV, the space of civil society to operate; the right to food; rights in the context of security, law enforcement operations and justice systems; SDG implementation and strengthening the capacity of national human rights institutions.

In the **Dominican Republic**, the HRA provided technical advice to the Attorney General's Office aimed at

"The HRA's support has been catalytic for UNCT in formulating coherent advocacy positions, and in developing policies and programmes in response to challenges in the area of human rights to which UNCT is required to respond on a regular basis."

-Edward Kallon, Resident Coordinator, Nigeria

reinforcing the internal capacities of the human rights unit to adequately address and respond within the human rights framework to increasing concerns regarding violence and insecurity in the country. Although not comparable with other countries in the region, violence and insecurity are of increasing concern for the Dominican population. The technical support provided by the HRA has been critical in ensuring that these issues were part of the inter-agency discussions in the preparation of the new UNDAF. Regarding other concerns of migration and statelessness, the UNCT with the support and coordination of the HRA, advised partners on enhanced mechanisms to protect migrants and on the renewal procedure for the success of the National Regularization Plan for Foreigners. This work built upon UNCT efforts of the last four years to support better monitoring of deportations.

In **Mozambique**, the HRA supported UNCT implementation of several joint programmes with strong human rights components under the 2017-2020 UNDAF. The projects include: (i) civil registration; (ii) action for girls and young women's sexual and reproductive health and (iii) social protection. The HRA also supported the UNCT's capacity on situational awareness and early warning, which enabled the UN Department of Political Affairs and OHCHR to remain informed of the prevailing situation in the country, ensuring greater preventive actions and advocacy.

In **Nigeria**, the UNCT with the support of the HRA continued supporting national efforts to increase compliance of national legislation and policies related to the use of torture, ill-treatment and deprivation of liberty with international standards. This is an area where the RC and UNCT found the legal expertise of the HRA particularly relevant. The President of Nigeria signed into law the Anti-Torture Act and the Compulsory Treatment and Care for Victims of Gunshot Act. The Anti-Torture Act provides comprehensive provisions for penalizing torture and related acts while the Compulsory Treatment and Care for Victims of Gunshot Act prescribes treatment in all health facilities for victims of gunshot wounds, including in the absence of a police report and without an initial deposit. It also prohibits subjecting victims to any form of torture or inhuman treatment by a public official. The HRA provided technical comments and supported the process of national consultations that preceded the adoption of the Anti-Torture Act. Also in 2017, the HRA provided advice and promoted joined-up efforts and advocacy by UNCT, human rights mechanisms and the High Commissioner for Human Rights for more strategic and coordinated responses to inter-ethnic tensions and herder/farmer clashes.

In **Jamaica**, the HRA provided human rights technical assistance related to sexual offences (rape, marital rape, sexual offences against persons with disabilities and children, age of consent and age for marriage) which were cited in the context of the Review of the Sexual Offences Act. The HRA was also invited by the Office of the Prime Minister to provide technical assistance on data privacy to inform the Data Privacy (National Registration and Identification Bill). The HRA also took steps to raise awareness in the Parliament and Ministry of Justice on the rights of detainees, for fair trials and human rights standards related to arrest in exceptional circumstances. The HRA also supported LGBT organisations in the dissemination of messages on tolerance and non-discrimination, including through supporting dialogue with the Ministry of Justice and civil society. The HRA helped UNCT members to leverage their expertise and mandates to strengthen integration of human rights norms and standards in development work. For example, the HRA supported the UNICEF-led work with the national police on developing appropriate Child Interaction policies and capacity.

“The activities of the HRA translated into concrete country impact insofar as human rights considerations were mainstreamed into the UNCT’s response to the August 2017 mudslide, into planning and implementation of activities designed to reduce human rights violations and abuses during the electoral period, and were included within the UNDAF roadmap and CCA.”

- Sunil Saigal, Resident Coordinator, Sierra Leone

In **Sierra Leone**, under the leadership of the HRA, the UN continued supporting the Human Rights Defenders Network to bring together various civil society groups and to collectively advocate for the adoption of a proposed law on the protection of Human Rights Defenders and the implementation of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review. As a result of the first National Conference on Business and Human Rights, a Steering Committee has been established to develop a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. In collaboration with the ILO and UNESCO, progress was made in the development of the SDG indicator on violence against human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists under Goal 16. This helps illustrate how the deployment of the HRAs is a key resource not only for the UN RC’s Office, but also for the entire team on the ground. In addition, Sierra Leone UNCT also continued its advocacy work for an end to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), including through issuing a [statement](#) on the issue for the International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM in February 2017.

In **Malawi**, with technical support from the HRA and in partnership with UNAIDS and UNDP, a new HIV /AIDS Management and Control Bill was finalized and adopted by the Parliament. The technical support provided by the UNCT included advice to reject proposed provisions criminalizing HIV transmission, which would have violated the right to informed consent to testing and treatment, and which would have disproportionately affected women and people in vulnerable situations. Consistent with the advice provided, the law that finally passed did not contain these concerning provisions.



Representatives for women with HIV celebrate after November consultation meeting with Parliament. Photo: CHREAA Malawi UNDP

Integration of human rights into UN programmes and activities, UNDAFs and other key strategic planning tools and application of the Human Rights-Based Approach

A common area of work for all HRAs in countries of deployment continues to be capacity development for UN actors on the ground preparing UNDAFs and other UNCT planning and programming activities with a view to ensuring a human rights-based approach to UN support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. UNCTs’ capacities to link the normative human rights framework with operational activities in

support of national development objectives was substantially strengthened in 2017 in all countries of HRA deployment, demonstrating the value of sustained technical support at the country level, in combination with strengthened policy guidance and support at the global level. For example, in Malawi, the HRA led the development of the UNCT's human rights programmes under the innovative human rights window, to advance the rights of persons with albinism, as well as the rights of the LGBT community. Additionally, with the advice and support of the HRA, Malawi's international human rights law obligations and the SDGs were integrated into Malawi's UNDAF 2019–2023, which was informed by a root cause analysis of Malawi's development challenges.

In **Sierra Leone**, the HRA supported the development of the new UNDAF by providing input into the UNDAF Roadmap and engaging with a consultant to lead the CCA and to ensure that UPR recommendations were taken into account. The HRA was also involved in the development and implementation of a joint UNDP-OHCHR project on conflict prevention and mitigation during the elections to ensure that human rights were mainstreamed throughout the project and in coordination with other UNCT members as necessary.



*Full house at the First Forum on Business and Human Rights in Sierra Leone.
Photo: OHCHR*

In the **Dominican Republic**, the HRA supported consideration of issues of justice and security during the CCA/UNDAF drafting process, as these are a priority under the National Development Strategy 2012-2030. The HRA also provided valuable inputs ensuring the inclusion of discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability as key components of the UNDAF Strategic Area 3 (Institutional Strengthening and Human Rights). The CCA/UNDAF rollout process was used as an opportunity to integrate recommendations that emanated from the UN human rights mechanisms, particularly those made by the HRC, CEDAW and CRC, into the new planning cycle. The country's new UNDAF 2018-2022, aligned with the 2030 Agenda was launched in November 2017.

In **Nigeria**, the HRA was instrumental in supporting the mainstreaming of human rights in the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF), including through providing the necessary training to the UNCT on the human rights-based approach in preparation for the development of the UNSDPF. Working with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, the HRA also championed the design and development of a human rights curricula for universities and which was part of the dialogue at the national law teachers' conference.

Support to the building and strengthening of national capacities and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

Throughout 2017, HRAs continued to provide capacity development and advisory services for UN actors and other national and regional partners, including State institutions, particularly those that focus on the implementation of the SGDs. HRAs were a vital resource in numerous trainings, workshops and events aiming at strengthening the ongoing efforts towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In many cases the HRAs' advice helped unpack and apply key principles such as participation, accountability, and the principle of leaving no one behind. The HRAs have also provided valuable support in the area of data collection and use of human rights-based indicators.

RCs and UNCTs stressed that HRAs continue to play a key convening, facilitating and capacity building role in strengthening national capacities and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. The presence of the HRA in countries has helped facilitate an increased interest in soliciting in-situ support and advice on a number of efforts at national level designed to strengthen national human rights protection systems. The integration of the HRAs as a key resource for the UN teams on the ground has also been useful in providing more coherent delivery of both training and technical assistance to State institutions and processes. This includes support to integrate recommendations from the human rights mechanisms as well as treaty body jurisprudence in policy-making efforts. Another area attracting interest at national level has been in the monitoring of progress of implementation and impact of public policies. The expertise of the HRAs has been useful in supporting these agendas, including the development and use of specific human rights process and outcome indicators.

Supporting the establishment or strengthening of the capacities National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) has been a major feature of the work of the Human Rights Advisers throughout their respective deployments. In 2017, much of the technical advice and support provided has focused on the strengthening of the operational capacities of these institutions. For example, in **Malawi**, the HRA led the development and implementation of a signed workplan between six UN agencies and the Malawi Human Rights Commission. In **Sierra Leone**, the HRA provided technical assistance to the Human Rights Commission in the implementation of the one-year OHCHR project on support to the Human Rights Commission of **Sierra Leone** (HRCSL). In the context of the project, the HRA supported capacity development efforts for the HRCSL's implementation of activities in three main focus areas: Business and Human Rights; Persons with Disabilities, and Sexual and Gender-based Violence. The HRA was also involved in the implementation of the joint UNDP-OHCHR project on conflict prevention and mitigation during elections, supporting activities aimed at developing the capacity of the HRCSL in monitoring and reporting on human rights violations in the elections, as well as developing the capacity of other implementing partners to mainstream human right issues.

In **Nigeria**, the National Human Rights Commission has experienced a significant increase in the number of complaints received in recent years. During the reporting period, the Commission organized public hearings on evictions in three geo-political zones and investigated allegations of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law by the military in the context of its deployment in Plateau State. The Commission continued to receive and process reports of human rights violations and abuses from different sectors

of society. The HRA has been providing the Commission with training on human rights monitoring and helped to develop a project to assist the Commission with its investigations and case management. The HRA also supported the National Human Rights Commission and the National Committee Against Torture and the National Working Group on Treaties reporting through various capacity building initiatives and projects designed to enhance the implementation of their mandates.

In **Jamaica**, the HRA supported the development of a proposed structure and legislation for the conversion of the Office of the Public Defender into a national human rights institution (NHRI), in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The proposal was submitted to Cabinet for approval by the Ministry of Justice. Detailed information on the structures of various NHRIs and comparative analyses on related legislation was provided. Civil society partners' technical capacities for advocacy on the creation of a NHRI were strengthened through submissions to the Public Defender and the Ministry.



President Buhari signs Anti Torture bill and five others into law for Nigeria. Photo: Newsbreak Nigeria

In **Mozambique**, the HRA supported advocacy efforts concerning the lack of funding and structural challenges affecting the National Human Rights Institution, impacting its ability to fulfill its tasks in line with the Paris Principles. In 2017, the capacity of the National Human Rights Institution was strengthened with the support of the HRA and new commissioners with prominent standing in the human rights community were appointed.



Dialogue with Women's Health network meeting in Jamaica. Photo: UNDP Jamaica

During the reporting period, HRAs have also played an important role in facilitating engagement in the area of human rights and business. For example, in **Mozambique**, with the technical support and advice of the HRA, the UNCT implemented a number of activities to support the development of a national action plan on business and human rights. During this period, the HRA met with relevant stakeholders to discuss the development of the national action plan and supported a national conference on business and human rights in which the Government announced its commitment to develop an action plan. The Government subsequently called on civil society and the international community to support the implementation of a national baseline assessment to guide the action plan. As part of this, the HRA provided technical assistance to all stakeholders and

reviewed the terms of reference for the study and the draft report. In addition to generating a baseline assessment, a national coordination mechanism, composed of governmental entities, civil society organizations and business enterprises was established to finalize the action plan.



*New programming in Mozambique supports young girls.
Photo: UNFPA Mozambique*

Strengthening the national human rights protection system in the Dominican Republic

The national human rights institution (NHRI) in the Dominican Republic was created in 2001, but was only formally established in 2013. The HRA, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, provided technical cooperation and capacity-building activities to help increase the NHRI's capacity to promote and protect human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles. For example, an independent assessment was initiated in March 2017 (to be finalized in 2018) to analyse the



gaps in the NHRI's structure, legal framework and working methods. In addition, during a workshop that was held to launch the assessment, a set of preliminary recommendations were shared and discussed with the NHRI. In addition, a number of positive changes have been noted, particularly in the areas of human rights protection and education. A second workshop focused on the accreditation process with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). The NHRI is expected to submit a formal request for certification from GANHRI in 2018. In June 2017, a draft bill (with inputs from the HRA) was presented to Congress to revise the law that established the NHRI and it is anticipated that it will be discussed in 2018.

Advice on integrating human rights in the humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery under the direction of the RC/Humanitarian Coordinator

Should a humanitarian emergency be declared in a country of assignment, support on the integration of a human rights perspective into the local responses to humanitarian situations and post-crisis recovery, is one of the integral components of the terms of reference of the HRAs.

“The Human Rights Advisor also facilitates a constant interaction with treaty bodies and special procedures, thus helping the UNCT to reinforce and complement its own position with additional advocacy elements.”

- Lorenzo Jimenez de Luis, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Dominican Republic

In **Sierra Leone**, the HRA integrated human rights issues and perspectives into the UN humanitarian assistance and recovery efforts for victims of the August 2017 mudslide. In **Nigeria**, the HRA’s expertise has been critical in supporting the integration of human rights in the humanitarian response in Northeast Africa. Through the HRA’s support, funding was mobilised for the temporary deployment of six local human rights officers to provide human rights capacity to humanitarian actors and assist in responding to a range of protection issues. The funding also enabled the provision of pro bono legal support to indigent detainees aimed at enhancing prison decongestion. This legal support and intervention provided assistance to approximately 150 detainees and piloted one approach in addressing the high number of remand detainees, approximately 81 per cent, in Nigerian prisons. In addition, the Army significantly enhanced its legal and institutional framework to ensure that it complies with international standards during counter-insurgency operations. Specifically, it adopted rules of engagement and a Code of Conduct for its operations as well as a human rights policy. It also established a human rights desk to address allegations of violations against Army personnel and facilitate dialogue and engagement with civil society organizations. Moreover, in August 2017, the Government announced a judicial commission to investigate military compliance with its Code of Conduct, rules of engagement and human rights obligations. During the reporting period, the HRA helped organize a series of workshops for military personnel and undertook advocacy meetings with military authorities to garner support for the approval of human rights-compliant programmes and policies. The HRA also provided human rights materials for the Army’s human rights desk.

Support to the UN and national partners in their engagement with international human rights mechanisms and the use of the mechanisms’ recommendations in the development of national human rights and development plans

Where HRAs are present, they are not only a key tool for RCs and UNCTs to increase their engagement with human rights mechanisms, but also to support national efforts to ensure consideration and integration of the work of these mechanisms and recommendations in the development of national human rights and development plans. The expertise of the HRAs on the ground has also been a resource to support countries’ efforts in establishing national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up on the recommendations of these mechanisms and to share good practices and lessons learned from other countries.

HRAs have effectively contributed during the reporting period to an increased interest and engagement

of both national partners and UN Country Teams in the work of the human rights mechanisms, including UPR, treaty bodies and special procedures. In **Sierra Leone**, the HRA facilitated the grouping of the recommendations received from all the mechanisms around 14 main themes, and supported the establishment of four working groups for follow-up. The HRA also worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to help develop its capacity to report on the implementation of UPR and other treaty body recommendations.

Facilitation of visits by Special Rapporteurs and Independent Experts has been another area of engagement. For example, in the **Dominican Republic**, the HRA facilitated the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur (SR) on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio in May 2017. This was the first visit of an independent expert focused on the sale and sexual exploitation of children to the country. It was also the first visit to the country by a UN independent expert since 2007. The mission was originally planned to take place in 2016, but was postponed at the Government's request. The HRA accompanied and provided support to the SR, whose successful ten-day visit opened the door for future visits of mandate holders.

In the Dominican Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched a web-based tool to facilitate the monitoring of follow up and implementation of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms. This first tool of its kind in the Caribbean was developed and implemented with the cooperation of the Government of Paraguay, which shared its expertise on the development of a similar tool (SIMORE), and technical advice provided by the HRA in that country. The tool will also facilitate the elaboration of periodic reports to the UN human rights mechanisms and allow civil society and human rights organizations to monitor the actions undertaken by the Government to comply with its international obligations. The HRA in **Jamaica** and the Government and State institutions are in the process of clustering and prioritizing recommendations to facilitate implementation. In **Nigeria**, with the support of the HRA, a National Working Group was established for reporting and implementation of recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms. The HRA also supported submission of a UNCT report to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which was the first such a submission to a UN Treaty Body by the UNCT in Nigeria.

The support and technical advice for engagement and active participation in the Universal Periodic Review process (UPR), is another key area of work for the HRAs and one that involves national stakeholders and the UN on the ground. This has been the case in **Malawi** where the HRA participated in the Government's Steering Committee meetings to draft the report.

In **Mozambique**, the HRA continued to deploy efforts to increase the capacities of government entities, including the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), the Parliament and civil society organisations to meet reporting obligations and engage further on human rights mechanisms. The UNCT supported the Ministry of Justice in developing a roadmap for the implementation of the UPR recommendations and the dissemination of the recommendations throughout the country. An executive order was drafted to establish a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow Up (NMRF) to be led jointly by the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the participation of all public entities, CSOs, the Ombudsman and the CNDH.

3.4 Enhancing UNDG Regional Teams' capacity and support for human rights mainstreaming

The deployment of Regional Human Rights Advisers as members of the UNDG Regional Secretariats in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean offered an innovative approach under the 2012 UNDG Strategy on the deployment of Human Rights Adviser, aimed at creating additional options for RCs/UNCTs to access human rights expertise. The strategy was designed to strengthen the capacity of the UNDG Regional teams for supporting human rights mainstreaming. Consistent with the Strategy's sustainability plan, and in recognition of the value of this technical support initially funded under the MDTF, the Regional UNDG in Asia Pacific mobilized funding through seven agencies to cost-share and fully fund the continuation of the Senior Regional Human Rights Advisor (RHRA) post in 2017. Under an extension of the UNDG Asia Pacific Project on Human Rights Mainstreaming, the MDTF provided funding to cover activities led by the RHRA in 2017. This project was completed at the end of 2017.

The UNDG Asia-Pacific project on Human Rights Mainstreaming strengthened regional coordination, capacity building, and policy dialogue. It also helped foster institutional structures, networking, and commitment to address regional and country issues and 2030 Agenda/SDG implementation from a human rights perspective. Between 2014 and 2017, the UNDG Asia-Pacific Regional Directors took more regular action on human rights-related development issues, for example, reviewing the positioning of UNCTs in UNDAF processes, hosting human rights dialogues with Resident Coordinators in 2015 and 2017, and discussing complex country situations considering Human Rights Up Front elements. There is a demand for capacity development in the region not only for 'technical' aspects of human rights, but also on strategic advice for the integration of human rights within development and peace and security.

The regional project supported the institutionalisation of human rights through new structures, analysis and tools as diverse agencies work to connect, build capacity, and develop collaboration. One notable contribution was the establishment of a regional Human Rights Network (HRN) with over 100 members, from 21 agencies and 24 UNCTs. This was established by the RHRA in 2015 and was co-chaired in 2017 by UNDP and UNFPA. In 2017, subgroups of the Network finalized the analytical papers on the impact of extremism on women and girls and produced an Issue Brief on civic space for RCs/UNCTs. They also engaged with CSOs on stakeholder participation, and monitoring of the SDGs at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. The HRN holds dialogues on development programming implications of HRuF country reviews (under the HRuF Regional Monthly Reviews), linking early warning/action with development and sharing good practices of UNCTs engaging with international mechanisms. In 2017 the HRN also provided inputs to the regional UNDG on human rights in the UN development system reform.

Through the technical support and mainstreaming efforts under the regional programme, outputs of UN common country programming processes such as UNDAFs, have more systematically integrated human rights into their planning. At the same time, some UNCTs have more actively engaged with National Human Rights Institutions, the UPR, treaty bodies and civil society, and others have established new and dedicated Human Rights Theme Groups. With technical assistance from the RHRA during the reporting period, the UNDG Asia-Pacific's Peer Support Group provided enhanced quality support and advice to five UNCTs engaged in the UNDAF process, including, Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, and

Vietnam on the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). Such support encouraged linkages with the work of the international human rights mechanisms and an explicit substantive focus on governance and rule of law common country programming. While action taken was largely the responsibility and credited to the RCs/UNCTs, the RHRA provided capacity development, political and technical advice and practical support.

Enhancing the promotion and protection of the work of civil society actors in Asia and the Pacific

The role of civil society actors and their participation for the attainment of the SDGs remains an area of particular interest for the UN actors in the Asia Pacific and other regions. Engagement in various processes, such as the regional-level Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, facilitated the participation of civil society in the monitoring of human rights and Sustainable Development Goals. In 2016 and 2017, the UNDG Asia-Pacific Human Rights Network produced an Issue Brief on civil society space and stakeholder engagement to support the UNDG Asia-Pacific and UNCTs in the region to take more effective action to promote and protect this space. The UNDG Asia-Pacific subgroup on civic space contributed to the Brief, engaging OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and other agencies. The Brief encourages UNCTs to ensure civil society participation in UNDAF development and monitoring and, more broadly to support greater engagement in the development processes led by States and the United Nations.



Country Level Catalytical Initiatives on Human Rights Mainstreaming

Analytical Framework for linking the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights in Indonesia: Multi-Stakeholder Consultation and Workshop*

With the financial support of the MDTF, UNESCO Indonesia, as the chair of the Human Rights Results Group of the UN Country Team, led the design of an analytical framework on the SDGs and human rights to support the Government and other stakeholders to monitor the progress towards the national development objectives of the 2030 Agenda from a human rights perspective. Throughout 2016, UNESCO consulted with the SDG Secretariat in the Government planning agency, the National Human Rights Institution (Komnas HAM), the UN Country Team, civil society and other partners to link the national development document with the international human rights treaty obligations of the Indonesian government. In April 2017, a two-day Multi-Stakeholder Consultation and Workshop on Human Rights and SDGs was organized by UNESCO in close consultation with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Komnas HAM and the SDG Secretariat. Outcomes of the consultation included transfer of ownership of the Analytical Framework to Komnas HAM, integration of global good practices, and presentation of a prototype web-based tool to make the Framework more user-friendly. In June 2017, UNESCO and Komnas HAM signed an MOU aimed at facilitating cooperation in the field of human rights in general and the application of Human Rights Based Approach to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This project not only developed new tools and capacities for supporting inclusive monitoring of progress in rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it also fostered new partnerships between the Government (Bappenas, and particularly the SDG Secretariat), Komnas HAM (the NHRI) and the UNCT which will support future collaboration in this area.

* Indonesia is the last of ten country level catalytic initiatives on human rights mainstreaming supported by the MDTF.

3.5 Coherent and strategic engagement with UN human rights mechanisms

In 2017, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN undertook efforts to strengthen the engagement of RCs and UNCTs with international human rights mechanisms (i.e. the UPR, treaty bodies and the special procedures), as key tools for analysis and response strategies for RCs and UNCTs. Such efforts continue to focus on how the UN system can leverage the whole breath of the human rights machinery around common standards.

In early 2017, the Secretariat worked closely with the co-Chairs of the UNDG-HRWG to send letters to RCs containing tailored communications on key upcoming opportunities for UNCTs to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms. The letters provide country specific information with the aim to facilitate UNCT strategic planning and coherent engagement by providing a comprehensive overview of all upcoming reviews by treaty bodies, the UPR and forthcoming visits of Special Procedures mandate holders. This was the third year in which this initiative has been undertaken, and it was again received positively by Resident Coordinators. Also in 2017, the UNDG-HRWG launched the UNDG [Web-based Guide on Strengthening Engagement with the International Human Rights Machinery on the UNDG website](#). The update of this UNDG product, led by UNDP, expanded the initial product extensively to include a new chapter on the ILO, and updated developments in the UN human rights mechanisms.

To enhance the coherent and strategic engagement of UNCTs and Regional Teams with human rights mechanisms, the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN, led by UNFPA, engaged in a review of different country experiences in tracking the implementation of recommendations made to countries by the international human rights mechanisms. The resulting study, [UN Country Team Support to Tracking the Follow-Up of Human Rights Recommendations](#), was published in 2017. The study explores the specific role of the UN system in supporting the establishment or strengthening of national tracking systems. Drawing on emerging good practices, it outlines key principles for ensuring the mechanisms are sustainable, effective and in line with human rights principles. The study is designed to encourage similar activities among UNCTs at large and at the same time strengthen coherence.

3.6 Secretariat

The Secretariat played an instrumental role in supporting the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN to deliver the 2017 Work Plan, and included ongoing assistance for strategic initiatives introduced by the UNDG-HRWG and supported under the MDTF. At the global level, it coordinated the RG VVN's work on policy coherence and common messaging on human rights in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The Secretariat's initiatives included work to strengthen UN leadership on human rights, and efforts to profile and facilitate the exchange of country level experiences on human rights mainstreaming. The Secretariat actively supported lead agencies to provide joint inputs and technical support to the UNDS reform initiatives led by the Secretary General, and related work to implement the human rights-related recommendations of the 2016 QCPR. It also helps advance the UN system's capacity to deliver technical support to UNCTs on human rights, including through support for a one-day OHCHR-led program on Human Rights Advisor deployments with a number of Resident Coordinators in March and a workshop in December on "Integrating human rights in the UN development system: RCs, UNCTs and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda" for HRAs.

The Secretariat also provided technical advice to agency work plan leads in taking forward their respective

UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN work plan activities. This included the conceptualization and drafting of a Practical Guide for UNCTs on implementing the principle to Leave No One Behind (still in process at the end of 2017), and an analysis of the Strategic Plans of six UNDG entities (OHCHR, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS and UN-Women) to generate an evidence-based narrative on how UNDG members are advancing the common principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation and accountability in their Strategic Plans and Frameworks. At the regional level, the Secretariat provided support to the regional RHRA in Asia Pacific and the Regional Coordination Specialists in taking forward their human rights mainstreaming activities in their respective regions.

In February 2017, the Secretariat and the UNDG-HRWG provided technical support to a Community of Practices meeting led by UNDG in Latin America and the Caribbean on “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Human Rights Based Approach: a tool for UN Joint

Feedback from RCs on Letters on Upcoming Opportunities to Engage with UN Human Rights Mechanisms

“Thank you for your message and for sharing the letter from the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights. That is very timely. We are in the midst of developing our new UNDAF and will seize the opportunity to engage further with human rights mechanisms here in Equatorial Guinea”

-Coumba Mar Gadio, Resident Coordinator, Equatorial Guinea

Programming.” The meeting, held in Panama City, provided a platform for exchange of good practices and experiences within the region’s countries in support of the adaptation and implementation of the 2030 Agenda with a Human Rights based approach. It also helped to promote Joint UN Programming in this area and a cooperation model based on respect for and protection of human rights. Key participants included Human Rights Advisors, leading UN Agencies from country level inter-agency human rights working groups, Regional Human Rights Specialists and RC Coordination Officers. The results allowed for increased information sharing and documentation of good practices and lessons learned from countries in three areas, including: tools for integrating human rights into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; ensuring a Leave No One Behind approach in UN Joint Programming based on a human rights framework, a concentration on social inclusion and partnership building; and using recommendations from international human rights mechanisms as input for UN Joint Programming.

In addition to ongoing project and policy support, the Secretariat provided important quality assurance, coordination and partnership support for the work of the UNDG-HRWG and through the transition to the RG VVN. It also facilitated a transparent process for funding decisions and ensured the smooth functioning of the UNDG-HRWG / RG VVN, including with regards to fundraising, reporting and liaising with donors.

Knowledge Management

The Secretariat continued to support UNCTs apply a human rights-based approach to development through knowledge exchange, particularly through managing [the UN Human Rights Policy network \(HuriTALK\)](#) and the [UN HRBA Practitioners’ Portal](#). The HRBA Portal continues to receive nearly 2,500 unique visits a month and is regularly updated with new HRBA relevant publications. The HRBA Portal’s twitter account [\(@RightsPortal\)](#) is actively used to share HRBA related news, tools and resources and is followed by human rights thought leaders, UN decision-makers and colleagues. The UN Human Rights Policy network (HuriTALK) has grown steadily and its membership and participation was successfully broadened to continue to reflect its inter-agency composition.

Challenges

Securing funding to scale-up the human rights mainstreaming work of the UNDG is crucial to maintain the momentum created over the past five years and continue to respond to the increasing demand for human rights support. The 2030 Agenda, which calls for a transformative and integrated approach grounded in human rights, challenges the UN to strengthen normative and operational linkages in its work and move forward the human rights agenda. At the same time, the Secretary-General's prevention agenda and Human Rights up Front initiative have raised the urgency of the UN system as a whole to fulfil its human rights responsibilities. As a result, demand from the field for human rights support has grown exponentially and continues to require more financial support than is currently available.

The lack of sustainable funding presented serious challenges during the reporting period. In particular, funding remains a key requirement to ensure sustainability and strategic decision-making for the deployment of HRAs. In the absence of multi-year funding commitments, it is extremely difficult for the UNDG-HRM Fund to engage with RCs globally and move the agenda forward in a strategic direction. Moreover, the current funding arrangements and cost-sharing expectations for HRA deployments, do not allow sufficient stability, flexibility and predictability to fully leverage the buy-in and ongoing interest from all stakeholders, including the RC, UNCT and national partners. In fact, funding issues can risk ending or significantly reduce the scope of the work in this area prematurely. Notwithstanding the success of cost-sharing toward the costs of the HRAs supported by the MDTF in 2017, the fundraising realities for and availability of funds with RCs and UNCTs locally have substantially changed over the last several years and the initial parameters for cost-sharing have proven increasingly challenging for RCs and UNCTs. With the MDTF closing at the end of 2018, new fundraising strategies will need to be implemented to ensure the continuation and scale-up of this critical mainstreaming work at global, regional and country levels.

2017 FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages

contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2017 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRM00>).

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

2017 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2017**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRM00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2017**, **6** contributors deposited **US\$ 14,255,342** in contributions and **US\$ 32,980** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was **US\$ 14,288,323**

Of this amount, **US\$ 11,762,061** has been net

funded to 6 Participating Organizations, of which **US\$ 11,018,285** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to **US\$ 142,553**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2017.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

	A n n u a l 2016	Annual 2017	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	1,221,630	2,248,265	14,255,342
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	4,788	5,152	31,886
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	187	652	1,094
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	1,226,605	2,254,068	14,288,323
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	1,047,423	419,495	8,235,981
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(151,980)	(319,146)
Net Funded Amount	1,047,423	267,515	7,916,835
Administrative Agent Fees	12,216	22,483	142,553
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	767,639	160,500	3,845,226
Bank Charges	47	13	575
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	1,827,326	450,511	11,905,190
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(600,721)	1,803,557	2,383,132
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	1,180,296	579,575	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	579,575	2,383,132	2,383,132
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	1,815,062	428,015	11,762,061
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	1,333,700	3,965,988	11,018,285
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			743,776

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2017.

The **Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund** is currently being financed by 6 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2017 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2017. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2017.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017 Deposit	Total Deposits
Government of Denmark	802,311	802,311	-	802,311
Government of Finland	678,338	678,338	-	678,338
Government of Germany	1,230,350	1,230,350	-	1,230,350
Irish Aid	330,945	330,945	-	330,945
Government of Norway	2,103,675	2,103,675	-	2,103,675
Swedish International Development Cooperation	9,109,724	6,861,460	2,248,265	9,109,724
Grand Total	14,255,342	12,007,077	2,248,265	14,255,342

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December 2017, Fund earned interest amounts to **US\$ 31,886**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to **US\$ 1,094**, bringing the cumulative interest received to **US\$ 32,980**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	26,735	5,152	31,886
Total: Fund Earned Interest	26,735	5,152	31,886
Participating Organization			
UNESCO	442	652	1,094
Total: Agency earned interest	442	652	1,094
Grand Total	27,177	5,804	32,980

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2017, the AA has transferred **US\$ 8,235,981** to **6** Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016			Current Year Jan-Dec-2017			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
OHCHR	6,273,810		6,273,810	419,495	(15,840)	403,655	6,693,305	(15,840)	6,677,465
UNDP	1,136,166		1,136,166		(109,666)	(109,666)	1,136,166	(109,666)	1,026,500
UNESCO	99,510		99,510		(26,473)	(26,473)	99,510	(26,473)	73,037
UNFPA	53,500		53,500				53,500		53,500
UNICEF	53,500		53,500				53,500		53,500
UNSSC	200,000	(167,166)	32,834				200,000	(167,166)	32,834
Grand Total	7,816,486	(167,166)	7,649,320	419,495	(151,980)	267,515	8,235,981	(319,146)	7,916,835

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2017 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2017 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRM00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2017, **US\$ 267,515** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and **US\$ 752,947** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table 5.1 below, the cumulative net funded amount is **US\$ 7,916,835** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 7,805,245**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **99** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Cumulative	
OHCHR	6,693,305	6,677,465	6,007,759	669,706	6,677,465	100.00
UNDP	1,136,166	1,026,500	875,437	55,520	930,957	90.69
UNESCO	99,510	73,037	48,151	24,886	73,037	100.00
UNFPA	53,500	53,500	49,560	2,835	52,395	97.93
UNICEF	53,500	53,500	38,558		38,558	72.07
UNSSC	200,000	32,834	32,834		32,834	100.00
Grand Total	8,235,981	7,916,835	7,052,298	752,947	7,805,245	98.59

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
C1 UN Policy Coherence							
00087746	Strengthen HRM in Asia-Pacific	OHCHR	On Going	401,188	401,188	401,188	100.00
00087746	Strengthen HRM in Asia-Pacific	UNDP	On Going	99,992	99,992	88,698	88.71
00087742	Strengthening KM	UNDP	Operationally Closed	48,525	48,525	48,134	99.19
00087745	Strengthening HRM in LAC	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	381,942	381,942	381,942	100.00
00087745	Strengthening HRM in LAC	UNDP	Operationally Closed	101,650	101,650	83,531	82.18
00087776	HRM M&E Framework Development	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	53,500	53,500	38,558	72.07
00101215	Human Rights Frontiers 2030	UNDP	Operationally Closed	179,760	120,756	120,756	100.00
C1 UN Policy Coherence: Total				1,266,557	1,207,552	1,162,807	96.29

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
C2 Support to RCs							
00085167	Deployment of HR advisors	OHCHR	On Going	5,820,175	5,820,175	5,820,175	100.00
00087744	Strengthening UNCT leadership	UNSSC	Financially Closed	200,000	32,834	32,834	100.00
00090871	Induction programme for HRA	OHCHR	Financially Closed	75,000	70,847	70,847	100.00
C2 Support to RCs: Total				6,095,175	5,923,855	5,923,855	100.00
C3 Strengthen National Systems							
00087743	Strengthening KM	UNDP	On Going	21,240	21,240	799	3.76
00091867	HRM Strengthening the Engagement	UNFPA	On Going	53,500	53,500	52,395	97.93
00087082	Strengthen Guinea Bissau System	UNDP	Operationally Closed	100,000	49,338	49,338	100.00
00087083	Strengthen Indonesia Systems	UNESCO	Operationally Closed	99,510	73,037	73,037	100.00
00087084	Strengthen Morocco Systems	UNDP	Operationally Closed	100,000	100,000	100,001	100.00
00087085	Strengthen Myanmar Systems	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	15,000	3,313	3,313	100.00
00087085	Strengthen Myanmar Systems	UNDP	Operationally Closed	85,000	85,000	84,847	99.82
00087088	Strengthen Zambia Systems	UNDP	Operationally Closed	100,000	100,000	54,853	54.85
00087061	Strengthen Costa Rica System	UNDP	Financially Closed	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00087086	Strengthen Turkey Systems	UNDP	Financially Closed	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00087087	Strengthen Uruguay Systems	UNDP	Financially Closed	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
C3 Strengthen National Systems: Total				874,250	785,428	718,583	91.49
Grand Total				8,235,981	7,916,835	7,805,245	98.59

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.3 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.3 Expenditure by project within country, as of 31 December 2017(in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Costa Rica						
00087061	Strengthen Costa Rica System	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
Costa Rica Total			100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
Guinea-Bissau						
00087082	Strengthen Guinea Bissau System	UNDP	100,000	49,338	49,338	100.00
Guinea-Bissau Total			100,000	49,338	49,338	100.00
Indonesia						
00087083	Strengthen Indonesia Systems	UNESCO	99,510	73,037	73,037	100.00
Indonesia Total			99,510	73,037	73,037	100.00
Morocco						
00087084	Strengthen Morocco Systems	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,001	100.00
Morocco Total			100,000	100,000	100,001	100.00
Myanmar						
00087085	Strengthen Myanmar Systems	OHCHR	15,000	3,313	3,313	100.00
00087085	Strengthen Myanmar Systems	UNDP	85,000	85,000	84,847	99.82
Myanmar Total			100,000	88,313	88,160	99.83
Turkey						
00087086	Strengthen Turkey Systems	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
Turkey Total			100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
United Nations						
00085167	Deployment of HR advisors	OHCHR	5,820,175	5,820,175	5,820,175	100.00
00087742	Strengthening KM	UNDP	48,525	48,525	48,134	99.19
00087743	Strengthening KM	UNDP	21,240	21,240	799	3.76
00087744	Strengthening UNCT leadership	UNSSC	200,000	32,834	32,834	100.00
00087745	Strengthening HRM in LAC	OHCHR	381,942	381,942	381,942	100.00
00087745	Strengthening HRM in LAC	UNDP	101,650	101,650	83,531	82.18
00087746	Strengthen HRM in Asia-Pacific	OHCHR	401,188	401,188	401,188	100.00
00087746	Strengthen HRM in Asia-Pacific	UNDP	99,992	99,992	88,698	88.71
00087776	HRM M&E Framework Development	UNICEF	53,500	53,500	38,558	72.07
00090871	Induction programme for HRA	OHCHR	75,000	70,847	70,847	100.00
00091867	HRM Strengthening the Engagement	UNFPA	53,500	53,500	52,395	97.93
00101215	Human Rights Frontiers 2030	UNDP	179,760	120,756	120,756	100.00
United Nations Total			7,436,471	7,206,147	7,139,856	99.08
Uruguay						
00087087	Strengthen Uruguay Systems	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
Uruguay Total			100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
Zambia						
00087088	Strengthen Zambia Systems	UNDP	100,000	100,000	54,853	54.85

Zambia Total	100,000	100,000	54,853	54.85
Grand Total	8,235,981	7,916,835	7,805,245	98.59

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

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

1. 2012 CEB Expense Categories
2. Staff and personnel costs
3. Supplies, commodities and materials
4. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
5. Contractual services
6. Travel
7. Transfers and grants
8. General operating expenses
9. Indirect costs

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total	Percentage of Total Programme Cost
Staff & Personnel Cost	5,658,473	629,306	6,287,779	86.09
Supplies, Commodities and Materials	757	150	907	0.01
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and Depreciation	11,684	1,799	13,484	0.18
Contractual Services	325,699	33,002	358,700	4.91
Travel	332,967	17,665	350,632	4.80
Transfers and Grants	4,539	541	5,080	0.07
General Operating	265,144	22,066	287,210	3.93
Programme Costs Total	6,599,263	704,529	7,303,793	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	453,035	48,418	501,452	6.87
Total	7,052,298	752,947	7,805,245	

¹ Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2017, were as follows:

- The **Administrative Agent (AA)** fee: 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period **US\$ 22,483** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, **US\$ 142,553** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period **US\$ 48,418** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to **US\$ 501,452** as of 31 December 2017.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to **US\$ 160,500**. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, **US\$ 3,845,226** has been charged as Direct Costs.

Table: Direct Costs

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
OHCHR	1,198,462	1,028,606	86%
UNDP	2,646,764	2,184,434	83%
Total:	3,845,226	3,213,040	84%