



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



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PROGRESS REPORT 2014–2015



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Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zainab Hawa Bangura

**“Rape in war is always a crime.
We must send a clear signal that no military or political
leader is above the law, and no woman or girl is below it.”**
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on
Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura

FOREWORD



As Chair of the unique and vibrant inter-agency network, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, I am proud to reflect on our accomplishments not only over the past year, but since its launch in 2007. UN Action brings together 13 UN entities from across the spectrum of peacekeeping, political affairs, health, humanitarian, human rights and development sectors. It aims to foster a coordinated, comprehensive response to sexual violence, including multi-sectoral services for survivors, in the spirit of “delivering as one UN”.

Since taking up my mandate three years ago, I have become increasingly convinced that the only way we can succeed is to transcend institutional divides and unite behind our common cause. To that end, UN Action provides an operational coordination platform for advocacy, accountability and action. This comprehensive approach is vital, because improving lives requires more than short-term,

fragmented solutions; it requires a holistic response.

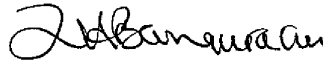
UN Action recognises that the scourge of sexual violence affects every facet of the survivors’ lives and livelihoods and has catalysed a multi-faceted response, including through the development of Comprehensive/National Strategies. It has dramatically expanded and diversified the circle of stakeholders engaged, and has pioneered innovative capacity-building tools to reach military peacekeepers, negotiators and mediators, early-warning and prevention actors, as well as a broad cross-section of the public through its signature **Stop Rape Now** campaign.

This report reflects the progress made by the UN Action network, the impact of our efforts, and what we aim to achieve moving forward. Looking ahead, it is urgent to combat sexual violence not only as a tactic of war, but also as a tactic of terror in the context of rising violent

extremism and attendant mass displacement.

In meeting this challenge, I believe that we are only as strong as our partnerships. I would therefore like to extend my sincere gratitude to all partners who have worked tirelessly to advance this agenda, and look forward to our

continued collaboration. Special thanks must be given to the Governments of Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for their political and financial support to this work, which is more urgent now than ever.



Zainab Hawa Bangura

*Special Representative of the Secretary-General
on Sexual Violence in Conflict*



SRSZ Zainab Hawa Bangura meets with Iraqi women, April 2015. Photo: Fabienne Vinet/UNAMI

OVERVIEW



United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites efforts across the UN system with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. Launched in 2007, it represents a concerted effort by the United Nations to 'deliver as one' – improving coordination and accountability, amplifying advocacy and supporting country-level efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. As of 2015, the membership of UN Action includes: the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). UN Action is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), a post currently held by Mrs. Zainab Hawa Bangura, who assumed the post in September 2012. The SRSG-SVC is both the chair of UN Action and the global 'voice' in condemning conflict-related sexual violence, calling for an end to impunity, and advocating on behalf of survivors. Through strategic advocacy and political dialogue, the SRSG-SVC galvanizes action to combat sexual violence in countries affected by conflict and unrest.

UN Action's work is funded exclusively by voluntary contributions from a range of governments, including: Norway, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office. These funds are directed to UN Action entities to support joint deliverables outlined in the UN Action Strategic Framework. In November 2014, UN Action and the Government of Switzerland co-hosted the third meeting of donors and parties engaged in the conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) agenda, which aimed to help mobilize resources, strengthen strategic partnerships and define joint, coordinated actions in priority countries. Twenty member states were represented at the UN Action Meeting of Donors and Interested Parties, which provided a forum for interactive

dialogue on the challenges and opportunities presented by this issue. UN Action committed to playing an active role in forthcoming high-level policy discussions, including: the High-Level Review of Security Council Resolution 1325, the Beijing +20 Review, the advent of a sustainable development agenda, the review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, the Strategic Review of Peacekeeping Operations, and the High-Level Review of UN Sanctions. With a view to becoming more responsive to international and donor communities, the UN Action Coordinator also committed to ensuring that UN Action will engage in more results-based reporting on its activities and will deepen partnerships and collaboration with civil society.

The UN Action Coordinator noted that UN Action would launch a new 'position paper' on the gender politics of CRSV and how it has shaped this agenda. Furthermore, the paper would explore the dynamic relationship between women's participation and protection ensuring that women are treated as empowered agents and not merely conflated with children as vulnerable and in need of protection. These considerations also reinforce the argument that sexual violence in conflict cannot be addressed in isolation from the broader political project of gender equality and women's rights, and that the root causes of sexual violence and gender inequality must be addressed.

CONTEXT

The robust series of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council since 2008 has concretely framed sexual violence in conflict as a tactic of war and a threat to international peace and security. Resolution 1820, adopted in June 2008, following concerted strategic advocacy, including a landmark conference of Security Council members and

peacekeepers convened by UN Action in May 2008, demanded the "immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians".

Resolution 1888, adopted in September 2009, called for concrete measures to operationalize and institutionalize the commitments made through resolution 1820. It requested



Students from the University of Padova support the Stop Rape Now campaign.

the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to provide coherent and strategic leadership and promote cooperation and coordination of effort primarily through the interagency initiative UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and called for the creation of a team of rapidly deployable experts on the Rule of Law, the deployment of Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) in peacekeeping and special political missions and the development of joint UN-Government Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence.

Resolution 1960, adopted in December 2010, ushered in a new accountability and compliance regime. It called upon the Secretary-General to include information in his annual reports on parties "credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations on the Security Council agenda" and reiterated the Council's intention to adopt or renew targeted sanctions against these parties. In addition, it called upon the SRSG-SVC and senior UN officials at the country level to engage in dialogue with parties to armed conflict to secure specific, time-bound "commitments" to end the use of sexual violence in conflict.

The latest Security Council resolution, resolution 2106, to which UN Action also lent impetus and has helped to frame the UN system response, was adopted on 27 June 2013 with 45 co-sponsors. This resolution stresses women's participation as essential to any conflict prevention or resolution efforts and makes the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence a priority.

Indeed, all four Security Council resolutions have acknowledged UN Action as the primary mechanism for improving cooperation and coordination across the UN, fostering a system-wide approach to ending conflict-related sexual violence in partnership with governments and non-governmental organ-

izations (NGOs), building on the June 2007 decision of the Secretary-General's Policy Committee, which endorsed UN Action as "a critical joint UN system-wide initiative to guide advocacy, knowledge building, resource mobilization and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict". In December 2010, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee further tasked the network to develop an analytical and conceptual framing note on conflict-related sexual violence, monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on patterns, trends and perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as a framework of early-warning indicators and a guidance note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence.

The Presidential Statement (PRST) adopted by the Security Council in April 2014, following the Open Debate on the Secretary-General's fifth annual report to the Council, highlighted UN Action's unique contribution as a coordination mechanism, ensuring "delivery as one UN" in the fight against conflict-related sexual violence. The PRST extended the mandates of the SRSG-SVC and the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE), and also reinforced UN Action's framing of "conflict-related sexual violence" as not only a tactic of war, but also a tool of political intimidation, which constitutes a threat to international peace & security. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (published in March 2015)¹, cites the important role of the UN Action MPTF in incentivizing cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon Member States, donors and regional organizations to support the MPTF in order to ensure that UN Action can fulfill its critical role, particularly for the development and implementation of comprehensive national strategies to prevent and address

¹ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=s%2F2015%2F203&Submit=Search&Lang=E

CRSV in a coordinated and holistic manner. In June 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus a new resolution commemorating 19 June as the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict. The resolution recognized efforts by UN Action to facilitate coordinated responses of relevant

actors. The International Day is aimed to raise awareness of the need to end CRSV, to honour and stand in solidarity with the survivors of sexual violence around the world, and to pay tribute to all those working on the frontlines, often at great personal risk, to eradicate this scourge.

UN ACTION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF)



Since its creation in 2008, the UN Action MPTF has served as a vehicle for mobilizing funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a range of joint catalytic activities. The MPTF aims to: (i) streamline joint programming, (ii) strengthen governance and

financial management systems, and (iii) standardize reporting to donors. UN Action created a dedicated “window” for the TOE within the fund, which allows donors to earmark funds specifically for work on the Rule of Law.

GOALS AND STRUCTURE OF UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



UN Action structures its strategic planning and activities around three pillars: (i) **Country-Level Action**, which includes strategic support to UN Missions and UN Country Teams to help design comprehensive strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence; incorporate early-warning indicators of sexual violence into their existing monitoring systems; and build systems to monitor, analyze and report on patterns and trends in conflict-related sexual violence as a means to address perpetrator impunity and improve service provision for survivors; (ii) **Advocacy for Action** by raising public awareness through the Stop Rape Now Campaign and the Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign; generating political will on this issue, including by contributing to and shaping messaging for the Secretary-General’s annual report, which serves as a global advocacy instrument; and supporting the public engagements, state-

ments and missions of the SRSG-SVC; and (iii) **Knowledge-Building**, through research and the development of tools to improve data collection and analysis, enhanced provision of services, and training to improve protection and prevention.

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee, chaired by the SRSG-SVC and comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities, as well as the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from each entity convene for monthly meetings at the technical level. A Secretariat, situated in the Office of the SRSG-SVC and composed of a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women’s Rights Officer, and a Programme Assistant, provides technical and administrative support to the network, supports preparation of the Secretary-General’s annual report, frames advocacy messages for the network and SRSG-SVC, supports

and engages in joint field missions, conducts training, briefings and outreach to develop strategic partnerships and raise awareness, oversees the MPTF, facilitates the network's joint strategic planning process, mobilizes resources, monitors implementation of agreed-upon deliverables, and evaluates and reports on the impact of the network's activities.

To mark the five-year milestone since the creation of UN Action, the network commissioned an independent, external review to take stock of achievements, highlight strengths and challenges, and provide strategic advice on the network's future directions. The review

found that "UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly-mobilised, visible and effective mechanism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination of UN commitments and actions to work as one in addressing conflict-related sexual violence". The review also found the UN Action MPTF to be a critical tool for coordination, noting: "It is not simply a channel for projects that can improve or support UN coherence on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence at global and field levels, but is in itself a vehicle for greater coordination and cooperation among UN entities".

PILLAR 1

SUPPORT FOR COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION

Security Council resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 positioned conflict-related sexual violence as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace and security, human rights, humanitarian and development actors. The multiple operational and practical challenges that field actors face in translating these mandates into effective interventions to prevent and address sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict are often compounded by weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient human and financial resources. With these challenges in mind, the UN Action network committed to provide strategic and technical support to the UN system (Peacekeeping Operations, Special Political Missions and UN Country Teams) in eight conflict-affected settings: the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, Sudan (Darfur), South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, UNFPA utilized UN Action MPTF funding to recruit a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Technical Specialist at the end of 2012. The goal of this project was to strengthen the UN system's response to GBV in the context of on-going insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire by bridging the gaps between humanitarian, development and political actors. In 2014, the UN Action-funded GBV Technical Specialist continued to provide support to the UNFPA Representative and the Resident Coordinator in advocating with the Ivorian Government to mobilise partners to implement the National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence, and paved the way for the Women's Protection Advisor who is now deployed in Côte d'Ivoire.

The official launch of the National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence took place on 5 September 2014, during the UN Action mission to Côte d'Ivoire. In the lead-up to the launch of the National Strategy, UN Action helped to increase the visibility of the issue of Gender-Based Violence, including CRSV, and the aims of the new Strategy in the media by facilitating a workshop with local media representatives. This event resulted in the launch of an informal network of journalists against GBV. This activity also responded to a key recommendation of the



High-Level Advocacy Session for the national forces of Côte d'Ivoire, with ONUCI Senior Women Protection Adviser, 19 June 2015.

Five-Year Review of UN Action, namely that work on Comprehensive/National Strategies include built-in advocacy and communication components in order to increase visibility and enhance understanding of the issue.

UN Action partnered with the UN Communications Group and UNFPA to organize a workshop in Abidjan for media representatives working at the national level during the UN Action mission. This sensitization workshop was facilitated by UN Action, the Ministry of Solidarity, Family and Children and UNFPA, in order to bring greater public attention to the issue of GBV, including sexual violence. The critical role of the local media as a “watchdog” for implementation of the National Strategy and accountability of commitments was discussed, as well as the myths that fuel sexual violence and the discrimination and stigmatization that often haunts survivors. This capacity-building exercise aimed to improve the quality and quantity of media messages around GBV, including sexual violence as a security threat, to raise the public profile of the Strategy and to cultivate local champions will-

ing to add their voice to the Get Cross – Stop Rape Now campaign. UN Action advocacy and knowledge products were distributed at the workshop and 26 journalists from national media (radio, television, print and social media) signed up to the informal Network of Journalists against GBV, which was launched on this occasion. A second workshop for media took place during the United Nations Day in October 2014. On this occasion, 30 additional journalists working with community radio joined the informal network.

During this reporting period, UN Action continued to **support the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)**, the only globally-recognized system for safe and ethical collection, storage, sharing and reporting of GBV data in humanitarian settings. The GBVIMS team consists of UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and IRC. During the reporting period (January to December 2014), the GBVIMS team has continued to facilitate the implementation of the system tools in humanitarian contexts in various countries. In total, 11 countries (Ethi-

opia, Nepal, the Philippines, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR, Mali (x2), Niger, Jordan, Lebanon, Tanzania, and South Sudan) have benefited from in-country technical support in 2014, in addition to off-site remote support and one global-level advanced skills training/workshop. In addition, the GBVIMS team has regularly provided support to agencies that are considering using the GBVIMS or are seeking to improve their data-collection practices on GBV, as in Syria, Myanmar and Pakistan.

The external five-year evaluation of the GBVIMS, one of the core activities funded through a UN Action grant, was completed in 2014. This evaluation identified evidence, good practices and lessons learnt, and made recommendations as to what extent, how, why, when, and in what contexts the GBVIMS has reached and/or could reach its intended objectives. Specific country-level case studies were conducted in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, Colombia and the DRC. The GBVIMS Steering Committee intends to use information gathered from this evaluation to inform future GBVIMS roll-outs, including the institution of changes in approach and/or methods.

In line with commitments made under the MPTF grant, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has continued the development of guidance notes that will support GBVIMS users on various key issues and provide background and insight for non-GBVIMS users on considerations and good practice related to data collection through the GBVIMS. In 2014, guidance notes were produced and disseminated on: GBVIMS "dos and don'ts"; the process of developing an Information Sharing Protocol on Government Engagement with the GBVIMS; and, on sources of GBV data.

The UN Action MPTF also supported the **deployment of Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs)** in 2014. WPAs in peacekeeping missions are called for by the Security Council in resolutions 1888 and 1960, as well as in several country-specific peacekeeping mandates.

In line with paragraph 12 of resolution 1888 and paragraph 10 of resolution 1960, the Terms of Reference for WPAs were jointly prepared by DPA, DPKO, OHCHR and the OSRSG-SVC, in consultation with other members of UN Action. The UN Action MPTF supports WPAs in both the MONUSCO and UNOCI peacekeeping missions. The Human Rights WPA (HR WPA) in MONUSCO was deployed in August 2014 and has supported the revival of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement (MARA) Working Group. Terms of reference were developed and the working group has met regularly. In addition, the HR WPA led investigations into alleged incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, followed up on investigations with field offices in different provinces and developed a mechanism to follow up on cases before the justice system. UN Action also provide support to one senior WPA, on secondment from the Dutch government, in MONUSCO. In UNOCI, one HR WPA was recruited in June 2014. The HR WPA has started to build the capacity of mission personnel and civil society (legal aid clinics) to prevent and respond to CRSV. The HR WPA supports regular MARA meetings, and closely monitors incidents of CRSV committed by armed forces to ensure accountability. In addition, the HR WPA is supporting the national armed forces to sensitize and build the capacity of their personnel to prevent and ensure accountability for incidents of CRSV.

The first annual WPA workshop took place in Entebbe, Uganda in February 2014. WPAs from nine missions attended, as well as colleagues from DPKO/DFS, DPA, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC, UNFPA, the GBVIMS Global Team and the UN Action Secretariat. The three-day WPA workshop provided an opportunity for participants to obtain clarity on the CRSV mandate, share challenges and good practices, and enabled all participants and facilitators to develop a common approach and harmonised understanding of responsibilities and functions to be assumed by WPAs. The following



UN Action Coordinator meets with Ousmane Kone, Minister of Health for Mali, January 2015.

key themes were addressed: a) Understanding CRSV – Conceptual and Legal Framework and Architecture; b) Women's Protection Advisors – Deployment and Functions; c) Addressing CRSV in a Mediation context; d) Engagement with Parties to the Conflict (non-state actors); e) the MARA and Ethical Considerations; f) The Protection of Civilians; g) Combatting Impunity; and h) WPA workplans.

In March 2015, 25 WPAs and WPA focal points from six peacekeeping and four special political missions (namely, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNAMID, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNSMIL and UNSOM) participated in the second annual capacity-building workshop, which took place in Brindisi, Italy. The workshop was organized by DPKO's CRSV Team, with the Security Sector Reform Unit and the Standing Police Capacity (Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions), the Office of Military Affairs, and key partners, including the OSRSG-SVC, the TOE, DPA, OHCHR, UNDP and the UN Action Secretariat. The workshop addressed CRSV within the frameworks of Women, Peace and Security, Rule of Law and Protection of Civilians. It examined capacity gaps, best practices and challenges, and developed recommendations to strengthen the protection of women

and girls from sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

A joint mission comprised of UN Action and the Regional Emergency GBV Advisor travelled to **Mali** in January 2015 to define the range of responsibilities to be undertaken by a GBV/CRSV expert sponsored by the Government of Switzerland. This scoping mission was mindful of the needs of the UN Country Team, with the ultimate goal of developing and implementing a National Strategy on sexual and gender-based violence and CRSV. Based on these factors, the delegation was tasked to assess which UN Agency would be best-placed to host this post. This is a unique opportunity to define a National Strategy that would integrate CRSV dimensions that have arisen during the conflict, including the promotion of an all-inclusive approach linked to gender equality.

In an effort to ensure that the UN System in the field is aware of the types of technical, strategic and catalytic support that the UN Action network can provide, the UN Action Secretariat produced a Menu of Country-Level Support Options in April 2015, which will be disseminated to the UN System in UN Action's eight priority countries.

A sample of the document can be found on the next page.



Menu of Country-Level Support Options

Strategic Support to Develop & Implement Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence

Comprehensive Strategies are holistic, long-term coordination frameworks that align several critical perspectives necessary to combat conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), including humanitarian, health, peace and security, development and human rights. Comprehensive Strategies are designed to enhance the effectiveness of UN interventions through strengthened coordination and the development of common goals by facilitating the creation of harmonized work plans across the UN system, tailored to the unique political, security and institutional context of each country setting. UN Action also provides remote technical support and conducts follow-up assessments to ensure the efficacy and sustainability of these joint initiatives.

- UN Action has supported the development and implementation of Comprehensive Strategies in the DRC (launched in 2009) & Côte d'Ivoire (launched in 2014).
- UN Action has produced a *Guidance Note on Comprehensive Strategies to Combat CRSV* (2012) that provides practical guidance for the development of such Strategies, drawing on best practices and lessons learned.

Dissemination of Knowledge Products & Advocacy Materials

UN Action develops knowledge products aimed at generating awareness and enhancing understanding of conflict-related sexual violence. These knowledge products are collaboratively produced by members of the UN Action network and address a diverse range of strategic audiences. Examples of knowledge products produced by UN Action include:

- *Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* (2011);
- *Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements* (2012); and
- *Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections between the GBVIMS and MARA* (2014).

What is UN Action?



UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) is a network that brings together 13 UN system entities¹ with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the aftermath of armed conflict. While UN Action's membership extends to all staff members of any UN Action entity, the network functions through global representatives at Headquarters. UN Action is comprised of a Steering Committee at the Principal Level (chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict), as well as Focal Points who represent each entity at the working level.

UN Action centrally pools its resources in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). UN Action entities are required to partner with at least one other entity when seeking support from the MPTF. This practice promotes cooperation, strategic partnerships and cross-disciplinary coherence in the spirit of "delivering as one UN".

¹UN Action member entities include: DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women and WHO.

Advocacy & Awareness Raising

UN Action's advocacy platform, the Stop Rape Now campaign, seeks to mobilize public support and political will. The Stop Rape Now campaign has successfully galvanized support at the international level and broadened the constituency for action by engaging non-traditional stakeholders, and is currently being rolled out at the country level, working with frontline practitioners and local media representatives. The goal is to deepen the UN system's engagement with the conflict-related sexual violence agenda, ensuring that policies generate improved practice on the ground.

- UN Action has conducted sensitization training workshops on conflict-related sexual violence for local media representatives in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.
- UN Action has made a range of advocacy resources available to support events in the field, including Stop Rape Now pins, pens, posters, press kits, etc.

Trainings, Briefings and Capacity-Building

Given the breadth and depth of expertise across the network, UN Action is able to organize trainings and briefings to fill analytical and practical gaps in technical and operational understanding of conflict-

related sexual violence. Some examples of UN Action's work include:

- Scenario-Based Training Modules for Peacekeepers on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2010);
- Trainings for Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Experts; and
- Technical Meetings focused on: the Psychosocial and Mental Health Needs of Sexual Violence Survivors (2011); the Collection and Use of Medico-Forensic Evidence (2013).

Human Resources and Technical Support

In an effort to reduce resource gaps and reinforce the conflict-related sexual violence infrastructure at the field level, UN Action can contribute catalytic financial resources and/or technical expertise. Some examples include:

- Support to the deployment of Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) to Peacekeeping & Special Political Missions (as in ONUCI, MONUSCO and CAR).
- Support to the deployment of Gender-Based Violence/Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Experts (e.g., UNCT in Côte d'Ivoire).

If your work could benefit from UN Action's support, please contact the UN Action Coordinator, Ms. Nadine Puechguirbal (puechguirbal@un.org), or the Programme Assistant, Ms. Annie Wei Lu (lu3@un.org).

You can also access more information at www.stoprapenow.org and www.facebook.com/UNAction

Further information on the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund can be found at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>



SUPPORT TO COUNTRY EFFORTS THROUGH THE TEAM OF EXPERTS ON THE RULE OF LAW AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT (TOE)



The United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) continued its efforts to strengthen national capacity to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence in accordance with its mandate under Security Council resolution 1888 (2009). Working in coordination with DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP, and supported by a roster of experts, its work focused on assisting national institutions in the following main thematic areas, as they relate to sexual violence: criminal investigations and prosecution; collection and preservation of evidence; military justice system investigation and prosecution; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; protection of victims, witnesses and justice officials; and reparations. Its approach has also promoted south-south cooperation, enabling countries facing sexual violence challenges to learn from each other's good practices in similar contexts.

The TOE provided expert input to the ground-breaking Law 1719 on Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence in **Colombia**, particularly as it relates to the armed conflict, which was adopted by Presidential Decree on 18 June 2014. The TOE will deploy to Colombia in 2015 to discuss with national authorities the modalities of support for the implementation of this law.

In the **DRC**, the TOE's assistance has focused on supporting the government to implement its commitments under the 2013 Joint Communiqué. The TOE has assisted the Office of the Personal Representative of the President on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment (OPR) to formulate a plan of operation and identify

priorities that place the issue of accountability, especially by the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC), at the heart of its advocacy efforts. This plan includes accountability for emblematic sexual violence incidents (e.g., Walikale, Bushani, Mutongo and the prosecution of senior officers accused of crimes of sexual violence). One achievement from this support to the OPR and coordination with the United Nations system in DRC has been the convictions of war crimes, including rape, of General Jerome Kakwavu in November 2014 and Lieutenant Colonel Bedi Mobuli Engangela (alias Colonel 106) in December 2014. The TOE is also providing technical advice to the DRC, through the OPR, on implementing reparations programmes for survivors. After assisting the FARDC to develop its first-ever action plan on sexual violence, which was launched in August 2014, the TOE is currently helping the drafting of command orders and undertakings for field commanders prohibiting sexual violence. Technical assistance is also being provided to the Senate's Special Commission on Sexual Violence, to bolster its law-making and oversight role.

With the technical support of the TOE to the **Guinean** Panel of Judges, 12 military officers and gendarmes, including senior officers, have been indicted for crimes of sexual violence allegedly committed during an incident at a stadium in Conakry in 2009. A judicial expert deployed by the TOE continues to assist the panel in investigations and case-building. The expert also continues to assist with relation to safeguards for the safety and security of victims and witnesses, as well as in the planning of forthcoming access to mass graves.

In **Liberia**, the TOE has noted that serious challenges remain despite the existing institutional frameworks and long-term support to national institutions by various stakeholders. These challenges are exemplified by low prosecution and conviction rates for sexual violence crimes. In this regard, the TOE deployed to Liberia in July 2014 and contributed to the review of the Government/UN Joint Programme to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence. This helped to define targeted recommendations to the government on how to address remaining challenges.

Within the current framework of cooperation between the OSRSG-SVC and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), in December 2014, the TOE conducted an expert training for police from **ICGLR countries**, including from CAR, DRC, South Sudan and Sudan, on the use of forensic evidence collected in sexual violence crimes. Conducted with the Kampala-based ICGLR Training Facility on Sexual Violence, the training helped to bridge serious evidence collection gaps identified by the police in these countries.

PILLAR 2

ADVOCACY FOR ACTION: GALVANIZING POLITICAL WILL

Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate sexual violence to a place on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that conflict-related sexual violence is not just a gender or developmental issue, but a war tactic and illicit means of attaining military, political and economic ends. UN Action built its political and strategic advocacy on the foundation of international humanitarian law and international criminal law, which recognize that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, and an act of torture and/or constituent act of genocide. This new paradigm affirms that sexual violence is not cultural or collateral, but criminal. It is not an inevitable by-product of war, but a tactic that can be commanded, condoned or condemned. The effect of this new understanding has been two-fold: it confirms that prevention is possible, and it expands the circle of stakeholders to embrace non-traditional constituencies such as peace-makers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders.

Advocacy efforts have taken this message to the general public under the campaign banner: "Get Cross! Stop Rape Now". The aim has been to build a vocal, visible constituency for an issue that has been called "history's greatest silence" and "the world's least condemned war crime". "Get Cross" refers to the need to galvanize global outrage. It also explains the significance of the campaign's distinctive crossed-arm tag gesture and is shorthand for the "five key asks" of the campaign, explained in the graphic on the next page.

UNAction's website, www.stoprapenow.org, is a repository of advocacy resources, news stories, and field updates on conflict-related sexual violence for use by practitioners and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization, featuring a 'global photo map' of people from all walks of life displaying the crossed-arm gesture in a show of solidarity with survivors. High-profile personalities have been engaged in the campaign, including UN Messenger of Peace Charlize Theron, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman, Congolese surgeon Dr. Denis Mukwege, former peacekeeper Major General Patrick Cammaert, Liberian peace activist and Nobel laureate Leymah Gbowee, as well as actresses such as Heather Graham, Robin Wright, Mia Farrow and a number of UN Executive Heads. 2014

WHAT IS YOUR COUNTRY DOING TO ENHANCE SECURITY FOR WOMEN AFFECTED BY WAR?

- C**ontributing troops or police – including women – to peacekeeping missions?
- R**esource mobilization to fund services for survivors?
- O**versight and training of the security sector in sexual violence prevention/response?
- S**upporting legal measures to end impunity?
- S**ponsoring women’s full and equal participation in peace talks?

Banner for the “Get Cross! Stop Rape Now” campaign.

saw increased traffic to the website, as well as to the “Stop Rape Now” campaign’s YouTube channel, Facebook page (over 29,000 fans) and Twitter (over 37,000 followers). In early 2014, UN Action launched a Stop Rape Now News App to provide practitioners and other interested parties with real-time reporting on conflict-related sexual violence.²

In 2014, UN Action continued to **disseminate its key advocacy resources**, including a tool kit on resolution 1820 and successor resolutions, consisting of a PowerPoint presentation explaining how Security Council resolution 1820 builds on its predecessor, resolution 1325; a poster outlining the obligations of Member States, the UN system and NGOs; lapel pins that promote the message “Stop Rape in War” in English and “Non au Viol” in French ; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a “cheat-sheet” summary of 1820. Due to the popularity of the signature lapel pins, they were also produced in Arabic in 2015 for dissemination during engagements in the Middle East. In addition, UN Action has organized seminars for the academic community and posted advocacy articles and Op-Eds to guide understanding of when sexual violence

constitutes a threat to international peace and security, to publicize the use of rape as a tool of political repression, and to explain why it has been war’s “ultimate secret weapon”. The UN Action Secretariat has helped to frame strategic advocacy messages for speeches of the SRSG-SVC as Chair of the network, Op-Eds, press releases, media interviews and official statements, helping the UN to speak with one voice on conflict-related sexual violence, including by continuing to translate and disseminate key advocacy documents and reference tools for use at both headquarters and country-level.



UN Action lapel pins

UN Action’s global “Stop Rape Now” campaign frames the UN system’s efforts to deliver on Outcome 5 of the Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign. In 2014, UN Action actively contributed to the UNiTE campaign’s “orange days” to end violence against women, particularly those focused on conflict-related sexual violence through collaborating with UNiTE on their campaign and social media initiatives

² The Stop Rape Now News App can be downloaded on iOS and Android platforms from iTunes and Google Play, respectively.



UN Action-led joint mission to South Sudan meets with displaced women seeking shelter in United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) protection sites, April 2015. *Photo: Ilya Medvedev/UNMISS*

This participation included the launch of a joint Stop Rape Now event as part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, primarily through online social mobilization and the dissemination of key messages on SVC through social media.

The UN Action Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the International Criminal Court (ICC), and supported a number of high-profile events featuring the SRSG-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Other highlights include the participation of the Secretariat in a student mobilization event and panel at New York University, a Human Rights Day event focused on SGBV at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, and a training workshop on the safe and ethical reporting of SGBV, including CRSV, with journalists in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Building on this experience, UN Action is pooling system-wide resources to develop guidance on the safe and ethical reporting of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings, as part of a broader strategy to mobilize the media in countries of concern. As part of this media engagement exercise, UN Action host a dialogue with local media representatives in South Sudan in 2015 on the role of the media in inciting or deterring sexual violence in the context of ongoing hostilities.

The UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) brought even more international attention to the issue of CRSV over the course of 2014, and UN Action has worked closely with the UK Government to identify opportunities for synergies, to avoid duplication of initiatives, and maximize the impact of their respective advocacy approaches and strategies. The UN Action Secretariat worked closely with the planning team for the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, which was held in London in June 2014. The UN Action network participated in a number of policy and "fringe" events during the Summit and ran an advocacy booth to disseminate UN Action knowledge products and other advocacy resources to a wide and diverse audience. The UK Summit was an important mainstreaming moment for the SVC agenda, and was an apex advocacy moment in terms of moving the issue from the margins to the mainstream of foreign policy discourse: UN Action's work translated into increased visibility for the Stop Rape Now campaign. The dedicated UN Action booth also lent UN Action great visibility and an opportunity for wide distribution of the advocacy resources and knowledge products of different member entities. Additionally, the booth gave the UN Action Secretariat a chance to give live interviews to media representatives passing through the fringe on various issues, including

the use of celebrity diplomacy, the need for training of peacekeepers on SVC, sexual violence against men and boys, and the UN system response, to name a few. The presence at the booth was also a chance to connect with academics and researchers, as well as Youth and Government Delegations. The Summit gave UN Action the opportunity to ramp up its

SRN campaign, with many activists and prominent personalities posing for SRN pictures. As a result of the PSVI Summit, there was a considerable increase in UN Action's social media traffic, both during and after the event. Traffic on the SRN website doubled, while activity on Facebook and Twitter increased by 75%.

PILLAR 3

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION: CREATING A KNOWLEDGE HUB ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN Action continues to strengthen its knowledge base on conflict-related sexual violence to improve information on the patterns, trends and spikes in sexual violence in conflict, and to collate information on promising responses by the UN and partners, particularly around early warning and prevention of sexual violence. For example, in the wake of an incident of mass rape in eastern DRC in 2010, the UN Security Council reiterated its call for timely information that could mitigate or prevent similar atrocities. The Secretary-General tasked UN Action to develop a matrix of early-warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence. In response, UN Women conducted a desk review of gender-sensitive early warning indicators and an analysis of salient features of past conflicts characterized by widespread or systematic sexual violence. Based on this, a working group comprised of the UN Action Secretariat, UN Women, DPKO, and the OSRSG-SVC distilled a matrix of indicators, which were used in consultation with DPA, OCHA, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, the Protection Cluster and a range of NGOs. The result, finalized in

early 2012, is an illustrative, system-wide reference tool that can be adapted and integrated into existing and emerging early-warning and prevention systems at the local, national, and regional levels. It is meant to inform the tools used for planning, reporting, information-collection and analysis within DPKO-led Peacekeeping Missions, DPA-led Special Political Missions, UN Country Teams, or at Headquarters-level. The Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence developed by UN Action has been adapted and used in several settings, including Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur).

On behalf of UN Action, WHO, UNHCR, and UNFPA are collaborating on the development and testing of an evidence-based manual grounded in safe approaches to provide guidance for paraprofessionals (ranging from community workers to bachelor-level psychologists) to address common mental health problems related to sexual violence in adults. Specifically for this purpose, a protocol has been developed, provisionally called "Self-Help Plus", for coping with stress and adversity. The manual will be tested among Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

MPTF funds are currently being used to produce a guidance document on *Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict*, to be followed by a forensic evidence collection/analysis tool for field testing in conflict-affected settings. This joint WHO-UNODC project on strengthening medico-legal services for sexual violence in conflict-affected

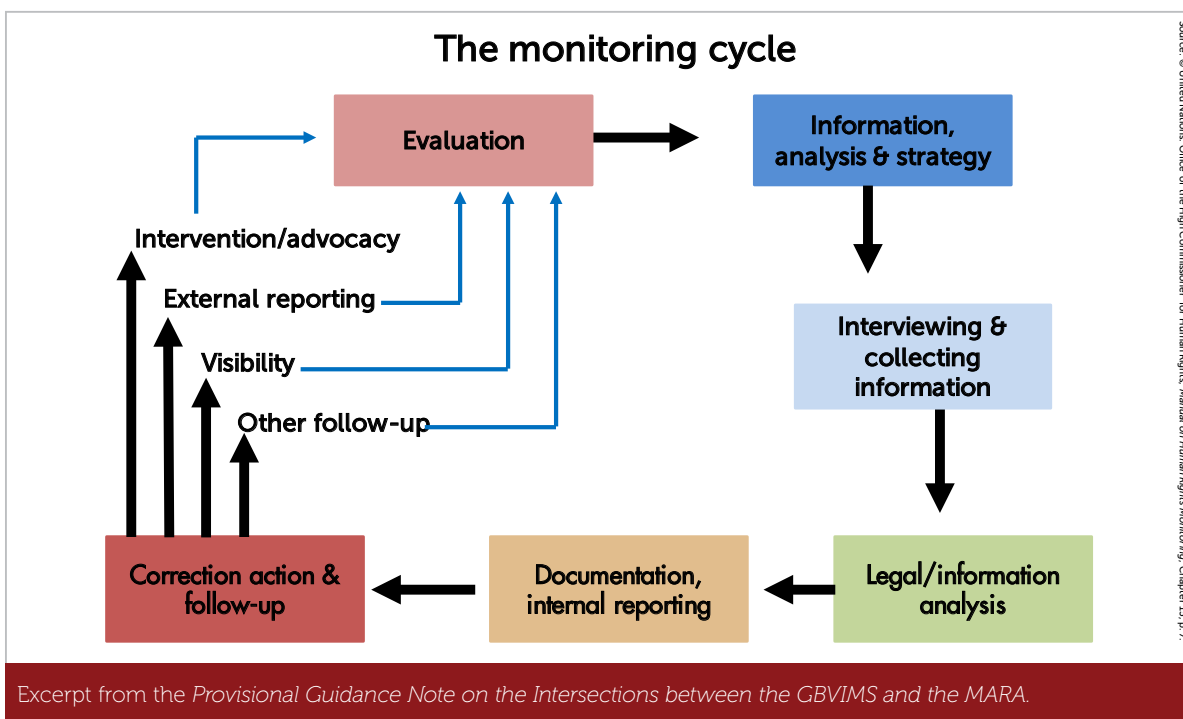


Meeting of Donors and Parties Interested in UN Action (Donors' Conference), hosted by the Government of Switzerland, November 2014. Photo: Laura Martin/UN Action

settings aims to support national capacity in conflict affected countries by addressing key gaps in policy and practice related to the collection and use of forensic evidence of sexual violence in these settings. The project responds directly to requests for clarification on when and how it is appropriate to integrate collection of forensic evidence of sexual violence into relevant country-level health and justice systems and processes, and aims to develop a tool to guide countries, the UN and donors in this process. It complements the recently released *International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict* and the broader UK-led Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative. Key outputs of the project include: i) a technical expert meeting to review lessons learned from previous and on-going efforts to increase capacity for collection and use of forensic data, develop policy responses and address practical challenges of working on this issue in conflict-affected settings; ii) development of a UN Action policy/guidance note on key issues identified in the meeting; iii) a tool to assist coordinated country-level analysis of what is needed at the policy and systems levels for forensic evidence collection and use, which could serve as the basis for programming. A small steering committee comprised of experts from the UN, NGOs, and academic and training institutions has been convened to help guide the project. The set of tools (background paper, 17 job aides targeted at different stakeholders in the medico-legal process and a policy note) has been developed. A draft protocol for field testing has been developed, to

assess the utility and relevance of the tools, as well as to access how the toolkit can be used to overcome challenges and facilitate better coordination among key stakeholders in the medico-legal system. UNODC will develop a separate proposal for field testing in Somaliland. The remaining funds will be used to field test in Kenya and/or DRC with Physicians for Human Rights, and for translation of the job aides into French.

In December 2010, OHCHR and UN Women were tasked by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee to develop a *Guidance Note on Reparations for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* in coordination with all UN Action partners. An extensive study was jointly commissioned by OHCHR and UN Women, which looked at reparations in relation to conflict-related sexual violence, as well as gender considerations in the implementation of reparations programmes. OHCHR and UN Women were provided with funding through the UN Action MPTF to translate and launch this Guidance Note. The Guidance Note, which was formally endorsed by UN Action, as well as Principals of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group (RoLCRG), details principles that constitute best practice in the area of reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence, providing critical policy and operational guidance for Member States, development actors, and civil society organizations. Anchored in the need for reparations to be transformative in design, implementation and impact, the Guidance Note calls for reparations programmes to



be comprehensive, involving a combination of individual and collective measures that complement and reinforce each other. It also highlights the need to promote the effective participation of victims, identifying the procedures necessary to address the different levels of access and opportunities for women, men, girls and boys, and to utilize interim reparations to address immediate needs and avoid irreparable harm. The Guidance Note was launched at the UK Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, and in New York in August 2014 as part of the Dialogue Series on the Rule of Law at the international level, organized through the RoLCRG. The Guidance Note has been translated into French, Spanish and Arabic. In 2015, the remaining

funds will be used to launch the Guidance Note in strategic country locations to facilitate awareness-raising and dissemination.

Under the umbrella of UN Action, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has developed a *Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections between the GBVIMS and the MARA*, which aims to help actors better understand the GBVIMS and MARA tools, approaches and methods, and to navigate the differences between them. In 2014, remote and in-country support was provided to GBVIMS actors on the possible intersections with the MARA, in CAR, Mali, South Sudan, and Côte d'Ivoire. The Guidance Note was finalized and endorsed in 2015, and will be translated and printed for wide dissemination.

MOVING FORWARD: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR 2015/2016



In 2015, UN Action will intensify its strategic support to UN Missions and Country Teams in countries selected by the Steering Committee and SRSG-SVC, namely the DRC, Sudan, South Sudan, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR, Colombia, and BiH. In light of the current conflict in Syria

and the humanitarian implications for refugees and internally displaced persons, the Middle East has been added as an additional area of concern. UN Action will respond to requests for support from country-based SRSGs and RC/HCs on a case-by-case basis according to the



MINUSMA UNV's Stand Crossed Against Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, October 2014. Photo: Marco Dormino/MINUSTAH

specific strategic and technical needs of each UNCT/UN Mission. The criteria for inclusion on the list of UN Action focus countries were captured in the Five-Year Review, namely: that the country is on the Security Council agenda; there are credible reports of incidents of SVC; there is a UN-mandated mission in place; a request was received from the RC/DSRSG; and/or support responds to a current crisis situation. The list of countries should also reflect a geographical balance³.

The principal aims of UN Action are: (i) to support the development and implementation of Comprehensive Strategies to combat sexual violence, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1888 and a number of country-specific resolutions; (ii) to encourage joint programming by the UN system, in keeping with "one UN" principles, bridging peace and security, humanitarian affairs, human rights and development actors; (iii) to accelerate implementation of the MARA and other operative demands of Security Council resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106; (iv) to support capacity-building efforts, including by enabling the UN to deploy skilled field-based professionals and WPAs to drive the UN's response; and (v) to roll out relevant advocacy tools and knowledge products that have been developed since UN Action's inception through advocacy support and dissemination. Efforts will be guided by best practice and international human rights, humanitarian, criminal and refugee law, and

implemented in close collaboration with Government and NGO partners.

The UN Action network will continue to raise awareness and foster public outrage against the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and an impediment to the restoration of peace and security. Led by the SRSR-SVC as Chair, it will galvanise political support for a more effective and timely response, and mobilise resources to end sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Emphasis will be placed on supporting partners in countries where conflict-related sexual violence has been identified as a significant concern, with a view to triggering action by Government authorities and non-State actors. Examples of 2015/16 engagements include in-country and remote support provided by the GBVIMS team, the field testing of job aides on strengthening medico-legal services, the integration of early-warning indicators in POC frameworks and arrangements, as well as UN Action's engagements in the Middle East. These activities illustrate the range of cross-cutting initiatives that the UN Action network undertakes. Advocacy strategies will include harnessing key media moments, public events, seminars on cutting-edge aspects of this agenda such as the targeting of LGBTI individuals and the reproductive rights of war rape survivors, concerted media outreach and engagement, development of publications and knowledge products, and lobbying to raise awareness and generate political will.

³ See page 56: <http://www.stoprapenow.org/uploads/advocacyresources/1401281502.pdf>

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2014 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2014. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2014, 11 contributors have deposited US\$ 28,373,240 in contributions and US\$ 198,743 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 28,571,983. Of this amount, US\$ 22,303,051 has been transferred to 12 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 13,600,650 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 283,732. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict as of 31 December 2014.

TABLE 1. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	4,864,472	9,191,308	28,373,240
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	8,932	19,169	173,711
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	7,189	14,567	25,032
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	4,880,593	9,225,043	28,571,983
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,531,279	7,295,712	22,303,051
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(58,312)	(104,660)	(604,882)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,472,967	7,191,052	21,698,169
Administrative Agent Fees	48,645	91,913	283,732
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	205	405	1,088
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,521,816	7,283,370	21,982,989
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	1,358,777	1,941,673	6,588,994
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	3,288,544	4,647,320	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	4,647,320	6,588,994	6,588,994
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,472,967	7,191,052	21,698,169
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	3,188,609	3,393,768	13,600,650
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			8,097,519

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

TABLE 2. CONTRIBUTORS' DEPOSITS, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
BELGIUM, Government of	330,970	-	330,970
ESTONIA, REPUBLIC OF, Government of	68,370	61,890	130,260
FINLAND, Government of	3,063,020	2,787,695	5,850,715
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
JAPAN, Government of	-	2,150,000	2,150,000
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	65,185	-	65,185
NORWAY, Government of	3,613,424	651,360	4,264,784
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	10,615,318	3,060,750	13,676,068
SWITZERLAND, Government of	64,600	52,938	117,538
TURKEY, Government of	50,000	-	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM, Government of	1,182,025	426,675	1,608,700
Grand Total	19,181,932	9,191,308	28,373,240

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 2014, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 173,711 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 25,032, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 198,743. Details are provided in the table below.

**TABLE 3.
SOURCES OF INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)**

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	154,542	19,169	173,711
Total: Fund Earned Interest	154,542	19,169	173,711
Participating Organization			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPA	2,070		2,070
UNDPKO	5,119	14,567	19,686
UNWOMEN	2,560		2,560
Total: Agency earned interest	10,465	14,567	25,032
Grand Total	165,008	33,735	198,743

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the Administrative Agent has transferred US\$ 22,303,051 to 12 Participating Organizations (see list below).

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 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013			Current Year Jan-Dec-2014			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
OCHA	428,271		428,271				428,271		428,271
OHCHR	800,369		800,369	353,314		353,314	1,153,683		1,153,683
OSRSG_SVC	676,561		676,561	2,364,700		2,364,700	3,041,261		3,041,261
UNAIDS	69,550		69,550	101,864		101,864	171,414		171,414
UNDP	1,984,718	(441,910)	1,542,808	3,054,832		3,054,832	5,039,550	(441,910)	4,597,640
UNDPA	497,871	(127)	497,744				497,871	(127)	497,744
UNDPKO	4,853,437	(49,650)	4,803,787	879,322	(73,361)	805,961	5,732,759	(123,011)	5,609,748
UNFPA	1,141,565		1,141,565	54,830	(31,299)	23,531	1,196,395	(31,299)	1,165,096
UNHCR	343,134		343,134				343,134		343,134
UNICEF	1,174,271	(8,535)	1,165,736				1,174,271	(8,535)	1,165,736
UNWOMEN	2,711,242		2,711,242	90,950		90,950	2,802,192		2,802,192
WHO	326,350		326,350	395,900		395,900	722,250		722,250
Grand Total	15,007,339	(500,222)	14,507,117	7,295,712	(104,660)	7,191,052	22,303,051	(604,882)	21,698,169

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2014 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 21,698,169 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 13,600,650. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 63 percent.

TABLE 5.
NET FUNDED AMOUNT, REPORTED EXPENDITURE, AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	1,153,683	1,153,683	718,302	290,740	1,009,041	87.46
OSRSG_SVC	3,041,261	3,041,261	115,054	540,989	656,043	21.57
UNAIDS	171,414	171,414	69,550	101,864	171,414	100.00
UNDP	5,039,550	4,597,640	1,083,836	590,576	1,674,412	36.42
UNDPA	497,871	497,744	199,214		199,214	40.02
UNDPKO	5,732,759	5,609,748	3,346,207	895,806	4,242,013	75.62
UNFPA	1,196,395	1,165,096	678,813	474,316	1,153,130	98.97
UNHCR	343,134	343,134	210,454	132,680	343,134	100.00
UNICEF	1,174,271	1,165,736	936,077	121,640	1,057,717	90.73
UNWOMEN	2,802,192	2,802,192	2,169,112	222,684	2,391,796	85.35
WHO	722,250	722,250	251,991	22,474	274,465	38.00
Grand Total	22,303,051	21,698,169	10,206,882	3,393,768	13,600,650	62.68

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

TABLE 6.
EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict						
00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations and	UNWOMEN	99,992	99,992	99,992	100.00
00072448	UNA002 Dvpt of SOPs to address	UNHCR	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
00072560	UNA001 UNIFEM Support to UN	UNWOMEN	68,881	68,881	68,730	99.78
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNAIDS	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNDP	98,520	98,520		0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNDPKO	45,090			0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secret	UNWOMEN	2,542,369	2,542,369	2,197,597	86.44
00073078	UNA007 UNICEF benchmarks	UNICEF	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00
00073079	UNA008 UNICEF prevention: stre	UNICEF	79,324	70,789	70,789	100.00
00073809	UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	OCHA	149,550	149,550	149,550	100.00
00074224	UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV	OCHA	63,198	63,198	63,198	100.00
00074506	UNA011 Implementation of Opera	UNDPKO	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Exper	OHCHR	183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Exper	UNDP	236,845	236,845		0
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Exper	UNDPKO	579,138	562,471	562,471	100.00
00076324	UNA013 Special Adviser Cote D'	OCHA	72,926	72,926	72,926	100.00
00076683	UNA014 Strengthen Accountabili	UNFPA	245,469	214,170	214,170	100.00
00076943	UNA015 WHO Psychosocial & Ment	WHO	128,400	128,400	128,400	100.00
00076945	UNA016 DPA Sustainable Peace &	UNDPA	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00
00076946	UNA017 DPKO Accelerate Impleme	UNDPKO	361,874	361,874	352,025	97.28
00077794	UNA019 UNAIDS Scientific Plann	UNAIDS	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
00078606	UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscap	UNDP	203,747	203,747	190,448	93.47
00080048	UNA020 OCHA Accelerated Implem	OCHA	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
00080200	UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexu	UNDPKO	50,144	38,540	38,540	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNFPA	615,250	615,250	610,016	99.15

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Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNHCR	284,620	284,620	284,620	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNICEF	650,517	650,517	556,770	85.59
00080904	UNA024 DPKO-OSRSG-SVC Funding	UNDPKO	372,375	372,375	352,518	94.67
00081401	UNA025 DPA WPA in CAR	UNDPA	298,530	298,530		0
00081402	UNA026 UNICEF Strengthening co	UNICEF	299,600	299,600	285,328	95.24
00081403	UNA027 OHCHR WPA in MONUSCO	UNDPKO	254,262	254,262	74,174	29.17
00082137	UNA029 UNFPA GBV Cote d' Ivoir	UNFPA	335,676	335,676	328,943	97.99
00082194	UNA028 WHO Strengthening medic	WHO	197,950	197,950	139,429	70.44
00083267	UNA030 UNICEF OCHA 5-Year Rev	UNICEF	89,825	89,825	89,825	100.00
00085352	UNA031 DPKO Streng. the	UNDPKO	619,871	619,871		0
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Se	OSRSG_SVC	3,041,261	3,041,261	656,043	21.57
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Se	UNAIDS	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00089251	UNA033 UN WOMEN OHCHR	UNWOMEN	90,950	90,950	25,476	28.01
00090474	UNA034 WHO Psychological inter	WHO	395,900	395,900	6,636	1.68
UN Action Against Sexual Violence: Total			14,382,270	14,219,298	9,379,054	65.96

UN Action Team of Experts						
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	OHCHR	970,338	970,338	825,696	85.09
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDP	2,514,737	2,072,827	1,483,964	71.59
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDPKO	2,450,005	2,450,005	1,911,935	78.04
00092613	UNA035 DPKO-OHCHR- UNDP ToE DRC	UNDP	1,985,701	1,985,701		0
UN Action Team of Experts: Total			7,920,781	7,478,871	4,221,596	56.45

Grand Total			22,303,051	21,698,169	13,600,650	62.68
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5.3 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. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 6 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

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

2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

TABLE 7. EXPENDITURE BY UNDG BUDGET CATEGORY, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 (IN US DOLLARS)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.26
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	21.51
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	2.17
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	3.23
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	3.15
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	3,710,455	1,552,048	5,262,503	41.24
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	(404,552)	(85,744)	(490,296)	(3.84)
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	50,510	16,797	67,307	0.53
Contractual Services (New)	1,181,090	690,574	1,871,664	14.67
Travel (New)	845,561	721,947	1,567,508	12.28
Transfers and Grants (New)	27,323	56,484	83,806	0.66
General Operating (New)	304,861	224,065	528,926	4.15
Programme Costs Total	9,583,985	3,176,170	12,760,155	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total *	622,897	217,598	840,495	6.59
Total	10,206,882	3,393,768	13,600,650	

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

6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2014, 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\$ 91,913 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, US\$ 283,732 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 217,598 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 840,495 as of 31 December 2014.

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 2014, there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.





UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites the work of 13 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings by improving coordination and accountability, amplifying programming and advocacy, and supporting national efforts to prevent sexual violence and respond effectively to the needs of survivors.

For more information, please contact Ms. Annie Wei Lu at LU3@un.org, or +1.212.963.0473.





STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



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