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**Tenth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on
Activities Implemented under the
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund
for the period 1 January – 31 December 2018**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2019

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



OSRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / Aids



UNDP - United Nations Development Programme



UN Department of Political Affairs



UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations

CONTRIBUTORS ¹



BAHRAIN, Government of



BELGIUM, Government of



ESTONIA, Republic of



FINLAND, Government of



IRISH AID



JAPAN, Government of



LUXEMBOURG, Government of



NORWAY, Government of



SPAIN, Government of



SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



SWITZERLAND, Government of



TURKEY, Government of



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, Government of



UNITED KINGDOM, Government of

¹ The Governments of Belgium, Estonia, Irish Aid, Luxembourg, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates contributed only to the Team of Experts.



UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund



UNHCR – UN High Commissioner for Refugees



UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UN Women – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality



WHO - World Health Organization



IOM - International Organization for Migration



UN Peacebuilding and Support Office

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AoR	Area of Responsibility
BD	Brcko District, Bosnia and Herzegovina
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAR	Central African Republic
COMBI	Communication for Behavioural Impact
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DCVAW	Directorate on Violence against Women, Iraq
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FACI	Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
HQ	Headquarters
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISF	Internal Security Forces, Lebanon
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
JONAP	Joint National Action Plan
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements
MENA	Middle East and North Africa region
MPFEF	Ministry for Women, Children and Family Affairs, Mali
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office UNDP
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PSPEF	Congolese Special Police for Women and Children, DRC
RBF	Results Based Framework
SCC	Special Criminal Court, CAR
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SRSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SRSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
SWPA	Senior Women Protection Adviser
ToC	Theory of Change
TORs	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UMIRR	L'Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences Sexuelles
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UN TOE	United Nations Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WHO	World Health Organization
WPA	Women's Protection Adviser

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

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

Approved Project/Programme

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

Contributor Commitment

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

Contributor Deposit

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

Delivery Rate

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

Indirect Support Costs

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

Net Funded Amount

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

Participating Organization

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

Project Expenditure

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

Project Financial Closure

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

Project Operational Closure

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

Project Start Date

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

Total Approved Budget

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

US Dollar Amount

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

INTRODUCTION

This tenth Consolidated Annual Financial Progress Report for the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN Action MPTF) is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN Action MPTF. It is based on information provided by the Participating Organizations. In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the Participating UN Organizations and combines this with the narrative report, which is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat.

The UN Action MPTF was established in December 2008 and made operational in January 2009 with the first contribution to the Fund from the Government of Norway. In late 2014, the UN Action Steering Committee endorsed an extension of the MPTF through the end of 2019. This Progress Report provides information on **key achievements** by the UN Action network during 2018, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Framework** for 2018-2019. It provides financial information for the period 1 January – 31 December 2018.

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. UN Action aims to strengthen system-wide Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) response and prevention efforts through a coordinated, coherent, comprehensive and catalytic approach. Launched in March 2007, the network in 2018 embraced 14 UN system entities, namely: DPA, DPKO², OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO and IOM, which joined in 2018. The Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC) and the Office of the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) act as observers. UN Action is supported by a small coordinating Secretariat reporting to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) in her capacity as Chair of UN Action. The overarching goal of UN Action is that CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met and accountability of perpetrators is enhanced.

In June 2007, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee 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"*. Furthermore, the Security Council in all relevant resolutions mentions UN Action as a critical coordination platform.

The key added value of UN Action is in synergizing efforts from humanitarian, human rights, development, political and peacekeeping actors within the network to address CRSV. The core accomplishments of the network lie in its ability to drive normative change through innovative advocacy and to assist policy coordination of a wide range of entities, incorporating several different mandates. This collaborative work brings together the existing work streams and provides a vital link and coordination mechanism amongst entities mandated to address CRSV. Areas where UN Action can fill gaps, and should and does focus on, include: providing concrete guidance on the role of Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) - similar to the resource that exists for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Coordinators; disseminating guidance on the

² In this report UN system entities are identified according to their name up until 31 December 2018.

intersections between the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) and the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA); identifying neglected areas within the Women, Peace and Security agenda for further action, (e.g. children born as a result of sexual violence in conflict; protection from trafficking for the purposes of sexual slavery and sexual exploitation; LGBTI rights in the context of conflict and other situations of concern; and the promotion of a survivor-centred approach). UN Action also seeks to highlight joint inter-agency projects in the different priority countries to exemplify the force multiplier effect of “one UN”. Recently UN Action has increased its strategic support to the implementation of Joint Communiqués, service-provision for survivors of CRSV, improving awareness on CRSV among duty bearers to prevent future violations, community awareness raising and access to reparations for survivors of CRSV. In line with the vision of SRSG Patten, UN Action is focusing increasingly on the importance of a survivor-centred approach to both prevention and response including the need to provide a more holistic and comprehensive survivor-centred response, that enhances multi-sectoral services such as livelihood support, medical and psychosocial care including more specialized mental health services.

UN Action’s work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of governments, including: Norway, Finland, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Bahrain, Japan and Switzerland, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office, who have directed funds to UN Action entities to support specific UN Action deliverables.

GOALS AND STRUCTURE OF UN ACTION

UN Action seeks to amplify existing efforts across the UN system, including by its peacekeeping operations and special political missions, to address CRSV – leveraging the network’s value-added and greatest asset, which is its force-multiplier effect. The network serves as a bridge from the Office of the SRSG-SVC to the broader UN system at global and country levels.

As a system-wide initiative, UN Action aims to ensure that full UN institutional support is mobilized to enable the delivery of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV in conflict-affected countries and other situations of concern. Working through UN peace operations, political missions and UN country teams (UNCTs), UN Action seeks to both strengthen the UN’s response to survivors, but also to prevent sexual violence, including through the empowerment and protection of women and girls, and to take action to address impunity – recognising that the problem is a matter of peace, security and justice, as well as a humanitarian and developmental concern.

It is important to note that although UNA’s contribution may be perceived as internal to the UN system, its efforts are solely guided by its commitment to supporting CRSV survivors and at-risk groups in conflict-affected settings. As such, UN Action is supporting women’s engagement in conflict prevention activities, peace negotiations and post-conflict recovery processes. This helps to ensure that sexual violence is on the agenda of the police, security forces, justice and social sectors before and after conflict. It also promotes efforts to provide survivors with medical and psychosocial services, as well as economic livelihood support, justice and reparations required to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. In post-conflict settings, UN Action seeks to connect with governance and reform processes that improve women’s access to decision-making and strengthen their voices in public affairs, with the long-term goal of advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment.

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee, chaired by the SRS-G-SVC and comprised of principals and senior officials from the 14-member entities, as well as the SRS-G for Children and Armed Conflict (SRS-G-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from each entity convene for monthly meetings at the technical level. A Secretariat, composed of a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Programme Officer, a Programme Analyst and a Programme Assistant, is situated in the OSRS-G-SVC. It provides technical and administrative support to the network, supports preparation of the Secretary-General's annual report, frames advocacy messages for the network and SRS-G-SVC, supports and engages in joint missions, conducts training, briefings, outreach and the development of strategic partnerships, oversees the MPTF, facilitates the network's strategic planning, mobilizes resources, monitors implementation of agreed-upon deliverables, and evaluates and reports on the impact of the network's activities.

Recent reports of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence cite the important role of UN Action in incentivizing cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon Member States, donors and regional organizations to support the MPTF to ensure that UN Action can fulfil its critical role of strengthening sexual violence prevention and response through a coordinated, coherent and comprehensive approach.

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 a range of joint catalytic activities and the Secretariat of the UN Action network. The MPTF aims to support agencies to address CRSV in a coordinated, multi-sectoral and holistic way by: (i) streamlining joint programming, (ii) strengthening governance and financial management systems, and (iii) standardizing reporting to donors. The UN Action MPTF is guided by a Resource Management Committee (RMC), which comprises 5 of the 14 UN Action network members. The RMC selects project proposals for funding if they are in line with the UN Action Strategic Framework, and fosters joint programming by a number of UN entities, thus encouraging the UN system to work as one. UN Action created a dedicated "window" for the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) within the fund, which allows donors to earmark funds specifically for work by the TOE.

THEORY OF CHANGE

In 2018, the UN Action updated its Theory of Change to better explain how the activities of network contribute to addressing CRSV and contribute to UN Action's overarching goal of preventing CRSV, meeting survivors' needs and enhancing accountability for CRSV³.

UN Action provides a coordination platform, regular meetings, support to the field, catalytic funding, knowledge and best practices products, training, human resources and technical and policy expertise on CRSV, working through country-level partners in the UNCT and Peace Operations. Through these inputs, the following outputs are achieved:

- Comprehensive and multi-sectoral assistance, including, medical, psychosocial, livelihoods and

³ The terminology utilized in this report reflects language and concepts around CRSV used in 2018 and will be updated over the course of 2019 to reflect current evolutions and changes.

access to justice services are available for CRSV survivors

- Strategies to address immediate risk and the root causes of CRSV and tackle harmful practices and stigma are designed and implemented for the benefit of survivors and persons at risk
- Safe and ethical data collection, analysis and the implementation of prevention and response strategies to CRSV are enhanced through strengthening the MARA
- Guidance exists and is used to consistently integrate CRSV in peacekeeping, peace-making, peacebuilding and development processes
- Collective and individual action by the network's 14 member entities is catalysed and coordinated to prevent and respond to CRSV at the global and national level

The following page illustrates the updated Theory of Change:

Strengthening CRSV Prevention and Response through Coordinated, Coherent, Comprehensive and Catalytic UN Action (“4C Approach”)

GOAL

CRSV IS PREVENTED, SURVIVORS’ NEEDS ARE MET AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS ENHANCED

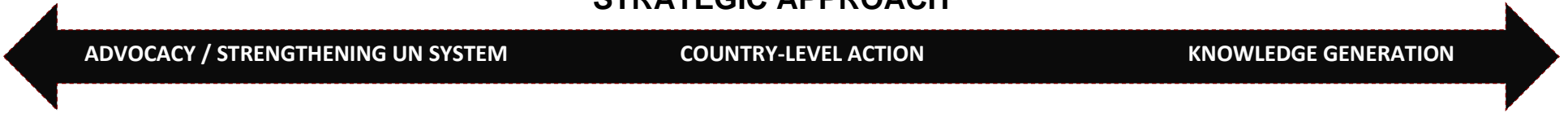
OUTCOMES

System-wide institutional support is mobilized to enable the delivery of UN Security Council Resolutions on CRSV in conflict-affected countries

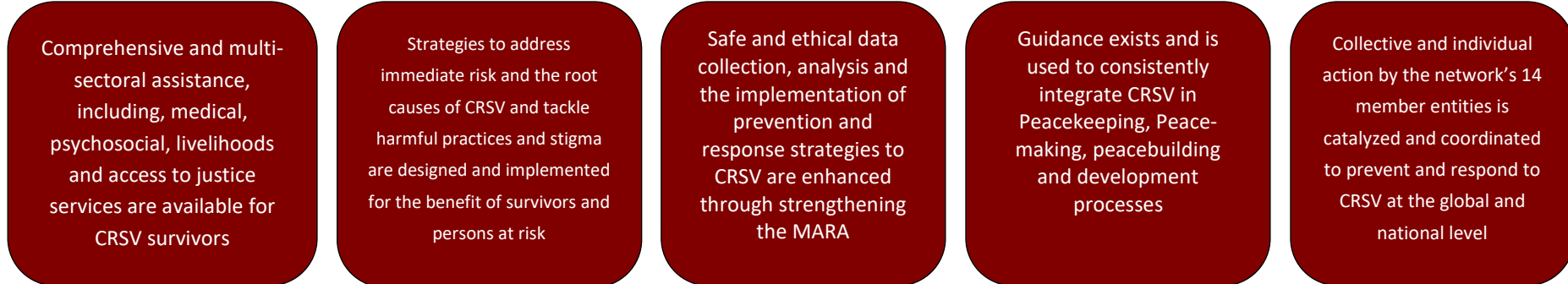
- Survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented; (Res. 1820)
- Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns supports evidence-based and impactful high-level political advocacy (Res. 1820, Res 1888, Res. 1960, Res. 2106, Res. 2242)
- The CRSV agenda is implemented and in particular neglected aspects of the CRSV/WPS response are addressed at policy and field level
- Duty-bearers and decision-makers take action to address CRSV at the global and national level

Accountability Ceiling

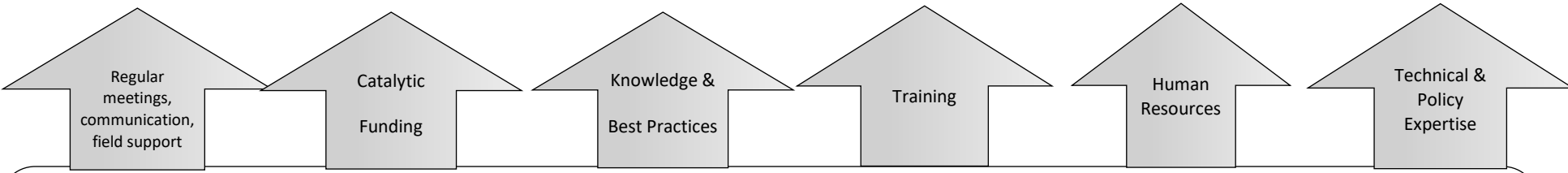
STRATEGIC APPROACH



OUTPUTS



INPUTS



PROBLEM

Structural gender-based inequalities and harmful social norms, which drive sexual violence in peacetime, further expose affected populations (in particular women and girls) to sexual violence when protective systems and structures are weakened or destroyed during conflict. Lack of access to, and availability of, comprehensive, multisectoral services for CRSV survivors impedes their recovery and resilience, and a lack of monitoring and reporting of CRSV limits evidence-based and impactful solutions to CRSV. Ineffective coordination of simultaneous engagements by different UN Actors in supporting protection, peace and development in conflict and post-conflict countries results in missed opportunities to foster national ownership for prevention and sustainable, holistic survivor-centred responses, and restricts the UN’s ability to deliver a system-wide, strategic and value-added approach to tackling CRSV.

COUNTRY-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS IN 2018

In 2018, UN Action's engagement at both global and country levels was guided by its 2018 results framework, in order to fulfil the networks long-term goal of preventing CRSV, meeting survivors' needs and enhancing accountability.

To ensure the existence of context appropriate, catalytic tools, UN Action contributed to the development of a global Policy on Prevention and Responding to CRSV by UN Peace Operations. This policy will translate Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict into an operational framework for peace operations and provide answers on the responsibilities of WPAs, other mission components, and the overall roles and responsibilities of Peace Operations on addressing CRSV.

UN Action contributed to strengthened capacity and technical expertise to prevent and address CRSV through a number of projects including, for example, in Mali where project partners supported the development of a comprehensive national strategy to address GBV including CRSV, and worked to build the capacity of relevant Ministries to ensure its timely adoption and implementation. As another example, in Iraq, UN Action projects supported the building of capacity and technical expertise of government and civil society stakeholders on addressing CRSV by analyzing legal frameworks, mapping existing responses, and developing a workplan to address CRSV in a coordinated manner. In Jordan, UN Action supported a project that developed legal toolkits for legal practitioners and training for Sharia court judges on handling cases of CRSV.

As far as fulfilling its objective to support and protect survivors and groups at risk of CRSV, UN Action funded a number of projects. Two examples of this are in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Iraq. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the project aimed to enhance access to justice, care, empowerment and reparations for survivors of CRSV and their families with a specific focus on at-risk groups including children born of sexual violence in conflict. Whilst in Iraq, UN Action projects enhanced protection from and response to CRSV by providing free legal aid services and increasing the technical capacity of government and civil society to address CRSV and the situation of children born of sexual violence in conflict.

In order to bolster the development and implementation of comprehensive National Strategies and Action Plans to address CRSV, UN Action supported a project to finalize and adopt the Jordanian National Action Plan on UNSC resolution 1325. As to addressing neglected aspects of the CRSV response, in Lebanon, UN Action supported a project targeting prevention and response to CRSV for survivors and at-risk populations by developing a male-engagement guidance note on CRSV which was adopted and embedded into the 2019 National SGBV Task Force workplan.

At the global level, to enhance institutional and technological links between various CRSV information management platforms in order to enable ethical data collection, UN Action continued to support the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS). In 2018, the project supported safe and ethical information sharing between the GBVIMS and the MARA, thus enabling better analysis of conflict-related sexual violence for prevention and response.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In 2018, UN Action continued to support a project that provides care, support and access to justice for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The project is jointly implemented by UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and IOM and constitutes part of a wider United Nations Joint Programme initiated in 2014. It represents the commitment of the entire UN Country Team to address the legacy of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) from the conflict in BiH in the early 1990s.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance access to justice, care, empowerment and reparations for the survivors of CRSV and their families, in line with UN and European standards. The project aims to enhance the quality and sensitivity of free legal aid services accessed by CRSV survivors and to create the preconditions for increasing the income of survivors and their families, through specialized economic empowerment programmes designed and implemented by relevant institutions. Additionally, the project aims to deepen the knowledge about the situation and needs of children born of sexual violence in conflict, in view of exploring ways to target this group in future programming. This will be achieved by 1. Supporting ongoing efforts to build the capacity of free legal aid providers in order to enhance the provision of these services for CRSV survivors; 2. Developing a dedicated economic empowerment programme in two administrative units in BiH where this right is already recognized by legislation (Brcko District and the Federation of BiH (FBiH)); 3. Enhancing knowledge on the issues of children born of sexual violence in conflict in order to develop comprehensive psychosocial support and stigma alleviation by conducting research and piloting activities to address the legacy of children born of sexual violence in conflict and; 4. Continuing a coordination platform with government and civil society stakeholders to ensure their support of, and participation in the project.

In 2018, the project coordinated two advisory bodies, comprising government counterparts in sectors including health, justice and human rights, and CSO representatives (e.g. survivors of CRSV and civilian victims of war). Both bodies have a mandate to ensure good monitoring of the project, generate lessons learned, as well as to reach broader consensus on the activities to be implemented.

The implementing agencies conducted a full field assessment to better understand the impact of previous economic empowerment schemes implemented through joint UNDP/UN Women initiatives on the lives of the survivors and their family members. The assessments identified good practices and lessons learned, which have subsequently been replicated by the government of FBiH and Brcko District in creating specialized economic empowerment programmes for CRSV survivors.

The project also mapped government-led economic programs accessible to CRSV survivors. The analysis showed multiple entry-points to economic empowerment programs in institutions such as the Federal Fund for Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities. The analysis also demonstrated that there were no legal obstacles in survivors' access to these rights. As a result of these findings, the project partners developed a Training of Trainers (ToT) and other capacity development measures.

A third output of the project in 2018 was the provision of sustainable legal support for CRSV survivors, which was institutionalized through the development and delivery of training to service providers across the country. Two resource packages including guidelines, action plans and protocols on referrals for justice sector institutions on providing free legal aid have been reviewed, restructured and edited. Two sets of

training courses including a ToT module for sensitive provision of free legal aid services to GBV/CRSV survivors have been restructured and edited. Both the resource package and the training modules were subsequently printed to be shared with free legal aid service providers and Ministries of Justice at State, Entity and Canton levels. A ToT for 14 free legal aid professionals was delivered in November 2018 thus enhancing the capacity of 14 agencies providing free legal aid. Through the project, UNDP extended its cooperation with the Ministry of Justice at state and entity-level and ensured that the resource packages for the legal aid providers become an official, internally adopted guide for working with the CRSV survivors. This links to a complementary project implemented by IOM, which targets strengthening of the legislative framework in BiH.

The project partners also conducted initial consultations to establish a ToR for research on children born of sexual violence in conflict. Furthermore they cooperated with victims' associations to ensure their participation in all activities planned for 2019. The project partners will continue combining efforts in alleviating stigma through capacity building activities planned, and by promoting a rights-based approach with service providers in their work with the survivors.

IRAQ

In support of the Government's commitments made in the 2016 Joint Communiqué to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence committed in Iraq, in 2018 UN Action supported two projects in the country, one providing legal aid to survivors and the other one addressing the needs of children born of sexual violence in conflict.

The first of those projects, implemented by UNDP and UN Women, was concluded in 2018. The objectives of the project were to enhance protection from CRSV and response to survivors and at-risk women and girls. This was done through providing free legal aid services and promoting joint government and civil society action to prevent and respond to CRSV through 1. Increasing technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders to engage in the protection from CRSV by providing training to implementing partners, including relevant government agencies and NGOs/CSOs; 2. Increasing access to justice for survivors of CRSV by delivering legal aid and psychosocial support services via camp-based centres and out-of-camp mobile teams and; 3. Improving policy and practice to support and protect survivors and at-risk women and girl by providing training and mentoring to implementing partners.

Over the project period, the implementing partners achieved some key outcomes including comprehensive support to camp-based legal aid centres, the operationalization of five investigation units, the provision of legal aid and social services, and the finalization of all pending legal cases supported by the project partners. The partners finalized 1,999 cases related to GBV, divorce, marriage registration and obtaining identification documents. In 2018, the final year of the project, the partners implemented a gradual hand over to the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW). The purpose of the hand over was to ensure uninterrupted service delivery by DCVAW to remaining camp-based IDPs after 2018 and beyond. In preparation for the hand over, project staff provided mentoring, advice and assistance to DCVAW to improve their capacity in technical and operational management of the legal centres. These efforts have significantly improved the skills and capacity of DCVAW. The project documented lessons learned and case studies to show the direct impact of the project on the targeted populations.

It was agreed that, depending on the area, either local NGOs, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) or the Independent Board of Human Rights (IBHR) would collaboratively continue to operate these units to ensure the continued provision of legal and social support, as well as investigation and follow-up services to camp-based populations, with a specific focus on survivors of CRSV and trafficking.

To ensure sustainability of the work, in 2018, UNDP also delivered a proposal writing training, and follow-up mentoring to DCVAW staff. So far, four funding proposals have been developed to support the continuity of legal support services.

UN Action also supported a second project in Iraq in which UNICEF and UNAMI collaborated on a project titled *Coordinated action to respond to the needs of child born of rape, children born to ISIL fighters, and their survivor mothers*. This was to support the Government's commitments made in the 2016 Joint Communiqué to ensure the provision of services, livelihood support and reparations for survivors and children born of sexual violence in conflict.

There are gaps in the legal protection for children born of sexual violence, and there are also perceptions that these are children "born of an enemy". As a result, these children are not registered, or lack legal documentation and face massive barriers in accessing basic medical, educational and social support and related services. The Iraqi Government has signalled that they want to address this issue, but there are significant socio-cultural barriers.

The project aimed to reinforce the capacity, technical expertise and engagement of the Government, INGOs, UN agencies and national actors to strengthen the response and access to services for children born of sexual violence in conflict, children born into families with alleged ISIL affiliations, and survivors of CRSV. It is intended that through this support, Government ministries, national actors, and INGOs will take a comprehensive and holistic approach to addressing CRSV and the needs of children born of sexual violence in conflict or into families with alleged ISIL affiliations, and survivors of CRSV.

The project furthermore aimed to assess the scope of the problem, analyse the legal framework, and map existing responses and current levels of support provided by NGOs/CSOs. The project also worked towards sustainability by engaging relevant Ministries, governmental authorities, tribal, religious, and community leaders, women leaders, and any task forces focused on implementation of the Joint Communiqué. At the same time the project partners worked to develop a coordinated response strategy amongst UN agencies and national and international NGOs responding to survivors of CRSV and their children to jointly address this complex issue.

In 2018, UNICEF and UNAMI supported foundational research on the legal framework in Iraq related to the issue of children born of sexual violence in conflict. This has included a comprehensive review of national legal and regulatory frameworks to identify laws, regulations, policies and practices related to civil documentation and registration for children born of sexual violence in conflict in ISIL-controlled territory, including marriage registration of their mothers and birth registration. In addition, key stakeholders were identified. These include Government Ministries and authorities (MoDM, MoLSA, MoI, MoJ, MoH), registration authorities and the High Judicial Council.

The partners have coordinated with a range of stakeholders, including the Government, NGOs and CSOs, and have conducted site visits to IDP camps with a high number of vulnerable families allegedly affiliated with ISIL. Coordination and engagement included representatives of UN agencies, and key governmental institutions, such as members of the National Reconciliation Committee, the DCVAW, the Director-

General of the Women's Empowerment Department of the Council of Ministers, the High-Level governmental focal point on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and the Inter-ministerial technical group to oversee the implementation of the Joint Communiqué in Baghdad, INGOs and CSOs.

The partners also completed an initial mapping and analysis of current practices, capacity, and gaps in knowledge regarding CRSV. Currently 44 NGO/CSO organizations who are working in services for children born of sexual violence in conflict, and their mothers have been identified. This is being done in order to map essential services for affected children by geographic location, and to determine the way forward in future coordinated action, and the development of a joint workplan with clear targets and benchmarks. As of the end of 2018, the partners had engaged with six IDP communities in a number of key locations.

JORDAN

Addressing the needs of Syrian and Iraqi survivors of CRSV who are now refugees in Jordan remained critical in 2018. UN Women and UNICEF continued to implement a UN Action-funded project with two goals: First, to finalize the National Action Plan (JONAP) on UN Security Council resolution 1325, thereby institutionalizing protection from SGBV, including addressing concerns of survivors of CRSV who found refuge in Jordan. Second, to develop the technical capacity of security actors in Jordan on SGBV-related protection. The project aimed to address SGBV in Jordan in two ways; 1. By galvanizing commitment and action from all relevant stakeholders in Jordan on issues of SGBV, including CRSV, through the development of a budgeted framework of the key interventions needed to address protection and relief-related policy and delivery gaps and; 2. By working with and training national security protection actors in Jordan to ensure they are better equipped to address issues of GBV, including CRSV.

In 2018, the project achieved its main goals. The Jordanian NAP 1325 was finalized and adopted. It commits relevant stakeholders including Government agencies, local communities, media and civil society in initiatives to increase knowledge of the negative effects of GBV and CRSV, and how to address them, including with actions to strengthen services and SGBV-related prosecutions. It also ensures that women who have experienced, or are at risk of, CRSV have increased access to gender-sensitive services.

The action plan also includes initiatives to:

- Conduct advocacy and community outreach campaigns regarding the negative effects of GBV and CRSV;
- Create instruments to safely and ethically monitor, document and report SGBV, including CRSV;
- Train prosecutors, judges and the security sector on how to handle cases of GBV and CRSV, and promote access to safe reporting channels;
- Identify and address obstacles that prevent women's access to medical, psychosocial and legal support after having experienced GBV including CRSV.

In addition to the successful passage of the JONAP, the project also increased the capacity of national security sector actors and institutions around CRSV. A number of training activities, workshops and exchanges were held to further this goal, and Jordan-specific training modules were developed.

In a second UN Action-funded project, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF continued to strengthen prevention and response to CRSV in the Syrian conflict and other forms of SGBV in Jordan through improved access

to justice and engagement with community leaders. The focus was to address early and forced marriage in Jordan through an integrated approach and a variety of interventions.

The project's objectives were to improve availability, access to, and quality of legal assistance and legal remedies for survivors of SGBV and CRSV within a multisectoral survivor-centred response. The project furthermore aimed at improving community and religious-based engagement to prevent the risks and mitigate the consequences of SGBV and CRSV.

In 2018, the project aimed to achieve these objectives by 1. Building the capacity and raising awareness of community leaders and authorities to reduce the risk, and mitigate the consequences of forced and early marriage, 2. Improving access to justice for survivors through increased availability and quality of legal services and increased capacity of Sharia Court in refugee camps that had been identified as a priority for the SGBV Sub-Working Group in Jordan in its three-year strategy (2015-2017).

Some interventions included developing a legal tool kit for legal practitioners, training Sharia Court judges and providing legal consultations in refugee camps. These work streams were promoted by UNHCR. They were complemented by UNICEF and UNFPA, who each engaged in strengthening systems to prevent early marriage through developing a Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) strategy, which is being rolled out by partners. The initiatives mentioned above link closely to the MENA strategy developed by the office of the SRS-G-SVC, in particular critical priority areas 4 (strengthen the support and services to survivors of sexual violence), 5 (deepen information, analysis and documentation) and 6 (reduce impunity through the improvement of access to justice).

So far, numerous refugee GBV survivors have been able to seek legal remedies throughout Jordan. A total of 5,414 refugees benefited from services provided by the Sharia Courts in Zaatari and Azraq camp, and a total of 3,800 survivors of GBV were provided legal assistance by UNHCR and its partners. These services were provided to survivors of intimate partner violence. It also included 874 girls subjected to child marriage seeking legal advice on divorce and custody. Regarding protection from child marriage, the Sharia Court now refers children identified as at risk of early marriage to UNHCR, which has allowed UNHCR to prevent child marriage on a number of occasions.

In addition, a national study was conducted to identify the social and economic drivers that influence early/child marriages in Jordan as well as policy and legislative review to identify gaps and opportunities. A high-level meeting was conducted with the participation of all partners to discuss and update the national framework, informed by the findings of the national study. The project also supported deliberations with nine religious leaders to reflect on their roles and influence in the community on the issue of the drivers of early/child marriages and to discuss the barriers they are facing in their communities in this regard. An action plan was developed in partnership with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to address child marriage in Jordan. Together with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, UNICEF organized three meetings with imams and preachers who head different mosques and religious organizations to discuss possible interventions related to addressing social norms that might be introduced or reinforced to end early/child marriages in Jordan. Communities also have increased access to information and support in order to facilitate behaviour change regarding forced and early marriage.

Some key accomplishments include the attendance of 40,000 people at community based events, and 4.3 million people shared social media impressions on ending early/child marriage held in four cities in Jordan. A network of 15 Child Protection Ambassadors (CPAs) were selected in order to enhance knowledge, communication and advocacy skills to advocate against early marriage. These CPAs are now working in

target communities to continue awareness raising against early marriage based on the skills they acquired through the trainings.

LEBANON

In recognition of the precarious situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, particularly survivors of CRSV, in 2018, UN Action continued to support a joint project of UNDP and UNFPA. The goal of the project was to prevent and respond to SGBV with a special focus on Syrian conflict-related sexual violence, through capacity building, advocacy, and the creation of knowledge products. The objective of the project was to increase protection of both refugee and host community women, girls, men and boys affected by the Syrian crisis through, 1. Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement actors (i.e. judges and police) to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors in a safe and ethical way; 2. Generating evidence and knowledge products to better target specific SGBV prevention and response intervention and; 3. Raising awareness and advocacy efforts through involving media in improving SGBV perceptions.

At the conclusion of the project in December 2018 the project achieved the following key results: The GBV curriculum at the Internal Security Forces (ISF) academy for municipal police was institutionalized which will contribute to a greater and better quality response to GBV survivors from the law enforcement sector. An assessment of GBV risks with youth at technical and vocational educational facilities has been conducted. This will inform the next steps in addressing the GBV risks faced by youth, particularly girls in educational environments. Furthermore, the gender justice report has been finalized and validated by all relevant actors, representing government, and CSO entities, including the Bar Association. The report has mapped out all discriminatory laws against women, women's access to justice, personal status laws and has suggested clear recommendations to address these. This report is also a great source of information and national reference on the subject matter

Lastly, multiple guidance notes and tools have been developed to better target prevention and response activities with GBV survivors and at-risk populations. The male engagement guidance notes have been endorsed by the National SGBV Task Force and are embedded in the 2019 workplan. These activities will have a direct impact on the quality and timeliness of services provided. In terms of project sustainability and local ownership, all interventions were carried out by local partners in collaboration with relevant Ministries and national institutions. Finally, it is envisaged that the tools developed under the project, in close collaboration with the field organizations, will be owned by them and used beyond the life of the project.

MALI

Sexual violence has been systematically perpetrated in Mali, and women and girls survivors continue to face stigma and rejection by their communities, especially those with children born of sexual violence in conflict. The continuing volatility and fragile security situation also imposes severe restrictions on freedom of movement, and obstructs women, girls, and CRSV survivors' mobility and ability to access services.

In the context of the protracted humanitarian crisis, UN Action has continued to support UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA. The project goals were to support the development of a comprehensive national strategy to address GBV including CRSV as well as to set up national and local level CRSV strategies that

took into account international human rights standards and best practices to support survivors. The initiative directly supported the Government of Mali, and in particular the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family. The project objectives were to 1. Develop and adopt comprehensive legislation on SGBV and strengthen provisions related to CRSV, and to develop a related strategy; 2. Build the capacity of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family in order to improve the national programme on FGM and SGBV and 3. Support processes linked to the implementation of the peace treaty and transitional justice systems as relates to GBV including CRSV.

As a direct output of the project, in 2018, a comprehensive national CRSV / GBV strategy for 2019 - 2030 was validated by the Government. It sets out the rights needs, rights and choices of survivors with regard to any services offered.

The project also increased the capacity of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family, other relevant ministries and civil society organization, through training programs coordinated by UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and MINUSMA on integrating GBV and CRSV in the ongoing implementation of the peace treaty, specifically in the reform processes, transitional justice, and national reconciliation. Finally, a south-south study tour was conducted in Côte d'Ivoire to share experiences, best practices and lessons. In 2019 the SRSV-SVC will visit Mali to further support the CRSV agenda.

COUNTRY LEVEL SUPPORT THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS TEAM OF EXPERTS ON THE RULE OF LAW AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

The United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) and strengthened by resolution 2467 (2019) to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law, with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence with the consent and cooperation of host Governments. The TOE is also mandated to support the implementation of specific time-bound commitments related to criminal accountability for CRSV made by all parties to conflict to prevent and address all acts and forms of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations. These resolutions recognize that conflict-related sexual violence is a threat to peace and security, and that Member States affected by conflict need assistance to address impunity in order to prevent and deter future violations. The TOE is the only dedicated Security Council mandated entity to provide this type of support on a global basis.

The TOE is based at United Nations Headquarters in New York and deploys regularly to the field in some of the world's most challenging contexts. TOE specialists are also based in certain countries to provide sustained support. The Team works under the strategic guidance of SRSV-SVC and includes experts from the Office of the SRSV-SVC as well as experts from the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who each report to both the Team Leader and their respective entities. The TOE Team Leader reports directly to the SRSV-SVC. This unique structure enables the United Nations to "deliver as one" in assisting Member States to undertake criminal justice responses to conflict-related sexual violence.

The TOE works alongside national counterparts to strengthen rule of law institutions and enable them to hold individuals accountable for conflict-related sexual violence, in full compliance with international due process and fair trial standards. It takes a survivor-centered approach, recognizing that survivors of conflict-related sexual violence include women and girls as well as men and boys, and that survivors are often subject to stigmatization by their families and communities, which makes survivors reluctant to report crimes and may also render them vulnerable to further violence. The TOE's areas of work include: (i) criminal investigations and prosecutions; (ii) military justice; (iii) legislative reform; (iv) protection of victims and witnesses; (v) reparations for survivors; and (vi) security sector oversight.

In 2018, the TOE contributed to addressing impunity and supporting victims of conflict-related sexual violence in the following countries:

1. Central African Republic

In the Central African Republic (CAR), the TOE has with MINUSCA and UNDP operationalized a rapid response unit with the police and gendarmerie to investigate sexual and gender-based violence (known as the UMIRR). The UMIRR is now functioning and has received complaints of both sexual and gender-based violence and CRSV, which now await prosecution. The TOE is working to ensure that these cases are properly addressed in the national courts. In this regard, the TOE is also working to increase coordination and collaboration on CRSV cases between the UMIRR and the Special Criminal Court (SCC), a national court with national and international personnel with jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute serious crimes committed in the CAR since January 2003.

2. Côte d'Ivoire

In Côte d'Ivoire, the TOE deployed two experts during 2018 to work with UNDP in assisting the Ivorian defence and security forces in implementing its action plan on preventing and addressing sexual violence, enforcing undertakings signed by senior commanders on the principle of command responsibility, and implementing a revised code of conduct that now specifically includes the prohibition of sexual violence. Such measures have translated into a reduced number of violations attributable to the military. In addition, the TOE conducted a technical assessment mission to analyse the judicial response to the sexual violence crimes committed during the post-electoral violence of 2010-2011 and the challenges that have prevented the prosecution of such crimes, including the presidential order issued in August 2018 granting amnesty to individuals prosecuted or convicted for offences related to the post-electoral crisis.

Current achievements of the TOE initiative will be consolidated in 2019 through a UN Action funded project to continue strengthening governmental awareness and technical capacity to respond to CRSV, and to develop early warning mechanisms on CRSV, particularly in light of the potential risks associated with the 2020 presidential election. A second component will be to share experiences and lessons learned from countries in conflict and post conflict situations.

3. Democratic Republic of Congo

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the TOE worked with the Congolese military justice authorities to formulate and implement a case prioritization strategy for the gravest crimes under international law, including conflict-related sexual violence. This exercise was conducted jointly with the Government of the DRC, MONUSCO, the UN Country Team, and civil society organizations. This work resulted, *inter alia*, in two important cases in 2018. The TOE's work facilitated the conviction and sentencing to life imprisonment of Frederic Batumike, a former provincial deputy, for the systematic rape of children in Kavumu, South Kivu in 2010-2011. In conjunction with MONUSCO and UNDP, the TOE also provided an expert to assist with the prosecution of Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka and his co-defendants for the mass rape of 387 individuals in Walikale territory in 2010, an incident which drew condemnation from the Security Council. In supporting this work, the TOE expert specifically assisted with pre-trial preparations to ensure that victims of sexual violence had access to justice and that fair trial and due process standards were met. The trial against Mr. Sheka and his co-defendants is presently ongoing with a verdict expected in 2019.

4. **Guinea**

In Guinea (Conakry), in collaboration with OHCHR and UNDP, the TOE continues to deploy a high-level expert as a member of the Steering Committee responsible for organizing the trials of fifteen senior military officials, including former President Moussa Dadis Camara, who have been indicted for the killing of at least 157 persons and sexual violence against at least 109 women and girls at the Conakry stadium in September 2009. The Steering Committee, which was established by the Minister of Justice in April 2018 and which has been meeting regularly since then, also includes senior Guinean officials and representatives of OHCHR, the European Union and the United States. To date, the Steering Committee has identified the venue for the trials, conducted a security assessment, and mobilized budgetary resources.

5. **Iraq**

In Iraq, the TOE initiated a new project with UNDP to support national prosecutions of conflict-related sexual violence by members of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL). While Iraqi authorities have prosecuted numerous members and affiliates of ISIL for terrorism, no individual has yet been prosecuted for sexual violence crimes. The TOE engaged with civil society representatives and victims of sexual violence in Iraq and third countries who are seeking justice in Iraqi courts to assess their protection and support needs. The TOE also engaged with Iraqi judges, civil society, academics and practitioners to analyse existing legislation and potential charges that could be brought against alleged perpetrators of sexual violence

6. **Nigeria**

In Nigeria, the TOE carried out a preliminary assessment in October/November 2018 on the judicial response to sexual violence crimes committed by Boko Haram. While it is possible to prosecute conflict-related sexual violence crimes under the existing legal framework, national authorities have chosen instead to prosecute Boko Haram members solely for offenses such as affiliation or membership in a terrorist organization. The assessment identified various obstacles and challenges to the ongoing lack of accountability for these crimes and possible support that could be provided to overcome them.

7. South Sudan

In South Sudan, the TOE worked with UNMISS and UNDP on supporting the Government in identifying, prioritizing, and addressing conflict-related sexual violence through the development of action plans with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) and the South Sudan National Police Service in line with the 2014 Joint Communiqué signed between the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations. These action plans include specific initiatives to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and to promote accountability for such crimes. Through the development of the action plan, the SSPDF has gained greater confidence in UN partners to support reform efforts. This increased confidence has resulted in requests for training to military authorities to investigate and prosecute conflict-related sexual violence and training on human rights and humanitarian law principles as they relate to sexual violence for mid and senior level commanders.

ADVOCACY AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate conflict-related sexual violence to a place on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that CRSV is not exclusively a gender or developmental issue, but also a tactic of war and an 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, an act of torture, and/or a constituent act of genocide. This 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 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 peacemakers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders.

UN Action's website, www.stoprapenow.org, is a repository of advocacy resources, news stories, and field updates on CRSV 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. In 2018, UN Action continued to disseminate its key advocacy resources at HQ and at country level, 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, "Non au Viol" in French, and "معاً ضد الإغتصاب" in Arabic; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a "cheat-sheet" summary of Security Council resolution 1820.

The UN Action Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security, Peace Operations 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).

The Secretariat also plays an important role in the process of drafting the annual report of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, as UN Action is the primary consultation forum for preparing this report.

UN Action continues to strengthen its **knowledge base** on CRSV 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. UN Action fulfils this function by ensuring that context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources are developed to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practice, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centred response.

For example, in 2018 UN Action contributed to the development of a Policy on Prevention and Responding to CRSV by UN Peace Operations. The policy, to be co-signed in 2019 by DPO, DPPA, OSRSG-SVC and OHCHR, will delineate the approach and role of United Nations peace operations on preventing and responding to CRSV. It will translate Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict into an operational framework for peace operations and provide answers on the responsibilities of WPAs, other mission components, and the overall roles and responsibilities of Peace Operations on addressing CRSV.

In 2018 UN Action continued to support the **Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)**, which is a joint initiative between UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee, and International Medical Corps. The GBVIMS was created to harmonize data collection on GBV in humanitarian settings, to provide a simple system for GBV project managers to collect, store and analyze their data, and to enable the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data. The intention of the GBVIMS is both to assist service providers to better understand the GBV cases being reported as well as to enable actors to share data internally across project sites and externally with agencies for broader trends analysis and improved GBV coordination and programming.

The GBVIMS continues to serve humanitarian actors and others as a model initiative for safe and ethical GBV data management. Over the past 10 years since the system was introduced, the inter-agency GBVIMS team—comprised of UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and International Medical Corps (IMC)—has continued to design, test, implement and refine the system’s tools in humanitarian contexts throughout the world. Since 2007, the GBVIMS has been rolled out at various levels and to varying degrees with qualified agencies working in 30+ crisis-affected contexts⁴. The GBVIMS Global Team has provided continuous support to existing and new GBVIMS rollouts, including hands-on support to service providers operating in humanitarian contexts responding to the health, psychosocial and legal needs of GBV survivors, as well as other practitioners involved in GBV coordination, policy and advocacy on GBV, increasing both the reach and utility of the system.

The objectives of the 2018 phase of the project were to provide technical support to the rollout of the GBVIMS, to support safe and ethical information sharing between the GBVIMS and the MARA (in CAR and Somalia), and to support data analysis.

⁴ Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen. The GBVIMS is in use by just IRC in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Thailand and Haiti.

In 2018 the project achieved the following key results:

1. Technical support to GBVIMS rollouts: More than 20 countries received support from the GBVIMS Global Team. Trainings topics included GBVIMS basic tools, in-person support for the development or revision of Information Sharing Protocols. These safeguard the safe and ethical sharing of GBVIMS data and ensures that a survivor-centred approach is kept at the heart of decisions around the sharing of GBV incident data. Extensive technical support was also provided in order to guide the first rollouts of the ‘new generation’ of the GBVIMS – ‘GBVIMS+’ in Africa.
2. Technical support to information sharing with the MARA: Three countries were supported to continue sharing data from the GBVIMS to the MARA (Mali, South Sudan and new addition, CAR), through their GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol MARA Addenda. Preliminary briefings to pave the way for the development of similar addenda were also held in Somalia and Iraq. The Inter-Agency Coordinator provided a remote training session for Human Rights Officers of MINUSCA, and also provided input to the development of a training curricula for Women Protection Advisors.
3. Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response: Iraq, Nigeria, Myanmar, Niger and Jordan benefited from ongoing support on data analysis including revision of their periodic analytical report and data quality checks on stats report. 20 UNFPA Country Offices, one UNFPA Regional Office and three UNFPA surge roster members benefited from training in GBVIMS basic tools and data analysis in 2018– allowing them to more effectively carry out inter-agency analyses of their consolidated data, and better translate those data into stronger GBV programming, coordination and advocacy.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

2018 was also a year of transition for the network. After the departure of the coordinator early in the year, the focal points met on a planning retreat to identify an interim work plan and priorities, which included a focus on the Multi-Partner Trust Fund. In order to deploy the funds in line with the priorities of the network and the SRSG-SVC, UN Action issued a call for proposals in the third quarter of 2018. All offices of UN entities that were members of UN Action were encouraged to submit proposals. In order to promote cooperation, strategic partnerships and cross-disciplinary coherence in the spirit of “delivering as one UN”, UN entities were required to partner with at least one other entity when seeking support. Applications were required to promote one of the three pillars of the UN Action Strategic Framework: 1. Country Level Action: strategic and technical support to assist joint strategic planning by the UN system at country level to prevent, respond to, and report on CRSV, including efforts to build capacity. 2. Advocacy: action to raise public awareness and generate political will to address conflict-related sexual violence. Actions to strengthen the UN system to address CRSV. 3. Knowledge Building: creation of knowledge on CRSV and effective programmatic responses.

Based on its workplan for 2018/2019, UN Action encouraged submission of proposals that addressed a) mental and physical health; b) economic empowerment of survivors and at-risk groups or c) that aim to address stigma and harmful social norms in the following priority countries: Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, CAR, Mali, DRC, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nigeria. Offices located in a country which had signed a joint

communiqué, or a framework agreement with the OSRSG-SVC were encouraged to submit proposals that help to implement these agreements.

The UN Action Resource Management Committee, comprised of UN Women, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR and DPKO convened in December 2018 to review submitted proposals. The RMC approved seven new projects for the period January to December 2019 to be implemented in Bangladesh, Iraq, the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Myanmar.

MOVING FORWARD: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

Since its inception, the UN Action network has been considered very innovative in terms of its primary impact on global level norms, policy, coordination, and coherence for the UN to prevent and respond to CRSV. While UN Action is one among other actors driving the policy change, there is clear evidence that the network has played, and does play a vital function in the successful coordination and coherence of the UN in developing its policy and responses on CRSV. The network will continue on this path.

As priorities for the network, SRSG Patten identified a number of important areas, including supporting a more holistic and comprehensive survivor-centred response; integrating CRSV concerns into the peacebuilding and sustainable development arena; developing guidance on critical new dimensions of the agenda (such as the nexus between CRSV and human trafficking); promoting a more practical and operationally-oriented approach to addressing stigma, including guidance for the UN system on the key interventions needed to tackle stigma as a specific harm; and promoting the implementation of the many guidance products that have already been developed by the network.

Throughout 2018, the SRSG-SVC has given due attention to the structure and the staffing of the UN Action Secretariat as well as the MPTF, as part of her overall consideration of the mandate ten years after its establishment by the Security Council. The recruitment of the coordinator for UN Action has been contingent on these considerations and the strategic direction established by the SRSG-SVC for the mandate. It is anticipated that a new coordinator will assume her function in June 2019.

In light of the fact that the current UN Action MPTF is set to expire on 31 December 2019. UN Action will be embarking on a series of activities in order to take stock of the functioning and impact of the fund, and learn lessons for the new phase of an MPTF addressing conflict-related sexual violence. UN Action will also commence with a strategic planning process that will include the adoption of a new terms of reference, results framework and forward looking workplan.

2018 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2018**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2018**, **14** contributors deposited US\$ **48,381,360** in contributions and US\$ **483,643** was earned in interest. Refunds to contributors were US\$ **41,398**.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **48,823,605**

Of this amount, US\$ **42,854,405** has been net funded to **13** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **35,647,547** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **483,814**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund** as of 31 December 2018.

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

	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	4,621,306	3,031,737	48,381,360
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	61,374	114,168	446,376
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	7,275	-	37,268
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	(41,398)	(41,398)
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	4,689,956	3,104,507	48,823,605
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	5,126,976	3,142,323	44,287,071
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(298,530)	(374,550)	(1,432,666)

Net Funded Amount	4,828,446	2,767,773	42,854,405
Administrative Agent Fees	46,213	30,317	483,814
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	255	313	2,381
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	4,874,914	2,798,403	43,340,599
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(184,958)	306,104	5,483,006
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	5,361,860	5,176,902	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	5,176,902	5,483,006	5,483,006
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	4,828,446	2,767,773	42,854,405
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	6,217,388	3,819,977	35,647,547
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			7,206,857

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

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

The **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund** is currently being financed by **14** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December **2018** through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through **2018**. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2018**

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Bahrain	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Government of Belgium	330,970	330,970	-	330,970
Government of Republic of Estonia	384,246	268,077	115,834	383,911
Government of Finland	6,355,932	6,175,852	180,079	6,355,932
Irish Aid	129,020	129,020	-	129,020
Government of Japan	9,500,000	8,400,000	1,100,000	9,500,000
Government of Luxembourg	65,185	65,185	-	65,185
Government of Norway	5,212,579	5,212,579	-	5,212,579
Government of Spain	209,250	209,250	-	209,250
Swedish International Development Cooperation	19,992,298	18,989,844	1,002,454	19,992,298
Government of Switzerland	117,538	117,538	-	117,538
Government of Turkey	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Government of United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Government of United Kingdom	4,934,678	4,301,308	633,370	4,934,678
Grand Total	48,381,696	45,349,623	3,031,737	48,381,360

3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December **2018**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **446,376**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **37,268**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **483,643**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	332,207	114,168	446,376
Total: Fund Earned Interest	332,207	114,168	446,376
Participating Organization			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPA	9,345		9,345
UNDPKO	21,643		21,643
UNWOMEN	5,562		5,562
Total: Agency earned interest	37,268		37,268
Grand Total	369,475	114,168	483,643

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2018, the AA has transferred US\$ **44,287,071** to **13** Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017			Current Year Jan-Dec-2018			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
OCHA	428,271		428,271				428,271		428,271
OHCHR	2,063,230		2,063,230	302,235		302,235	2,365,466		2,365,466
OSRSG_SVC	4,655,225	(50,932)	4,604,293				4,655,225	(50,932)	4,604,293
UNAIDS	171,414		171,414				171,414		171,414
UNDP	13,274,875	(455,209)	12,819,665	1,982,865	(4,192)	1,978,673	15,257,740	(459,401)	14,798,338
UNDPA	741,859	(298,657)	443,203				741,859	(298,657)	443,203
UNDPKO	10,423,360	(192,480)	10,230,880	510,526		510,526	10,933,886	(192,480)	10,741,406
UNFPA	2,589,248	(38,032)	2,551,217	211,803	(601)	211,202	2,801,051	(38,633)	2,762,418
UNHCR	578,367		578,367				578,367		578,367
UNICEF	1,997,698	(22,807)	1,974,891	9,416	(852)	8,564	2,007,114	(23,659)	1,983,455
UNODC	150,712		150,712				150,712		150,712
UNWOMEN	3,348,238		3,348,238	125,478	(368,904)	(243,426)	3,473,716	(368,904)	3,104,812
WHO	722,250		722,250				722,250		722,250
Grand Total	41,144,748	(1,058,116)	40,086,632	3,142,323	(374,550)	2,767,773	44,287,071	(1,432,666)	42,854,405

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2018** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2018** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2018**, US\$ **2,767,773** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **3,819,977** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **42,854,405** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **35,647,547**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **83** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	2,365,466	2,365,466	1,800,279	298,138	2,098,417	88.71
OSRSG_SVC	4,655,225	4,604,293	2,559,202	444,803	3,004,005	65.24
UNAIDS	171,414	171,414	171,414		171,414	100.00
UNDP	15,478,017	14,798,338	11,354,184	1,032,466	12,386,649	83.70
UNDPA	741,859	443,203	364,332	81,998	446,330	100.71
UNDPKO	10,994,097	10,741,406	8,126,008	910,888	9,036,896	84.13
UNFPA	2,801,051	2,762,418	1,652,811	621,598	2,274,410	82.33
UNHCR	578,367	578,367	578,367		578,367	100.00

UNICEF	2,007,114	1,983,455	1,161,725	315,533	1,477,258	74.48
UNODC	150,712	150,712	97,211	(71)	97,140	64.45
UNWOMEN	3,473,716	3,104,812	2,811,517	114,624	2,926,141	94.25
WHO	722,250	722,250	722,250		722,250	100.00
Grand Total	44,567,559	42,854,405	31,827,570	3,819,977	35,647,547	83.18

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Theme

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UN Action Against Sexual Violence							
00081403	UNA027 OHCHR WPA in MONUSCO	UNDPKO	On Going	254,262	254,262	225,002	88.49
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Secretariat	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	4,655,225	4,604,293	3,004,005	65.24
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Secretariat	UNAIDS	On Going	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UN Secretariat	UNFPA	On Going	371,630	371,630	227,850	61.31
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNDP	On Going	364,262	364,262	294,437	80.83
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNFPA	On Going	134,069	134,069	129,055	96.26
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNWOMEN	On Going	251,678	251,678	169,176	67.22
00100819	UNA041 UNODC Building Capacity	UNODC	On Going	150,712	150,712	97,140	64.45
00101122	UNA042 UNICEF UNWOMEN UNSC 132	UNICEF	On Going	250,800	250,800	26,667	10.63
00101122	UNA042 UNICEF UNWOMEN UNSC 132	UNWOMEN	On Going	251,840	251,840	169,822	67.43
00102004	UNA046 UNDP UNICEF MALI	UNDP	On Going	71,539	71,539	36,621	51.19
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA Lebanon	UNDP	On Going	251,451	251,451	246,598	98.07
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA Lebanon	UNFPA	On Going	248,549	248,549	248,548	100.00

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNFPA	On Going	157,825	157,825	136,009	86.18
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNHCR	On Going	178,733	178,733	178,733	100.00
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNICEF	On Going	163,442	163,442	42,164	25.80
00103612	UNA051 UNFPA Evidence based programming	UNFPA	On Going	485,780	485,780	375,185	77.23
00103612	UNA051 UNFPA Evidence based programming	UNICEF	On Going	125,832	125,832	114,490	90.99
00107191	UNA052 Support devt of comp	UNICEF	On Going	92,769	92,769	88,595	95.50
00107415	UNA053 UNICEF children needs	UNICEF	On Going	200,000	200,000	54,729	27.36
00108847	UNA054 CRSV in CIV	UNDP	On Going	293,830	293,830	134,441	45.75
00113513	UNA060 GBV One-stop response	UNDP	On Going	49,220	49,220		0
00113513	UNA060 GBV One-stop response	UNFPA	On Going	206,803	206,803		0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNAIDS	Operationally Closed	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNDP	Operationally Closed	98,520	98,520		0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	45,090			0
00073077	UNA004 UNIFEM UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	2,542,369	2,173,465	2,173,464	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Expert	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Expert	UNDP	Operationally Closed	236,845	236,845		0

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Expert	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	579,138	562,471	562,471	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	615,250	614,649	614,649	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	284,620	284,620	284,620	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF Accelerate	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	650,517	649,665	649,665	100.00
00081401	UNA025 DPA WPA in CAR	UNDPA	Operationally Closed	298,530			0
00085352	UNA031 DPKO Strengthening	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	619,871	619,871	463,395	74.76
00089251	UNA033 UN WOMEN OHCHR	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	90,950	90,950	84,772	93.21
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN Iraq	UNDP	Operationally Closed	386,437	386,437	385,457	99.75
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN Iraq	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	109,000	109,000	109,000	100.00
00101874	UNA045 UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	59,006	59,006	51,035	86.49
00101934	UNA048 UNDPA/UNAMI IRAQ	UNDPA	Operationally Closed	243,988	243,988	247,116	101.28
00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	99,992	99,992	99,992	100.00
00072448	UNA002 Dvpt of SOPs to address	UNHCR	Financially Closed	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
00072560	UNA001 UNIFEM Support to UN	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	68,881	68,881	68,881	100.00
00073078	UNA007 UNICEF benchmarks	UNICEF	Financially Closed	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00073079	UNA008 UNICEF prevention: strengthening	UNICEF	Financially Closed	79,324	70,789	70,789	100.00
00073809	UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	OCHA	Financially Closed	149,550	149,550	149,550	100.00
00074224	UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV	OCHA	Financially Closed	63,198	63,198	63,198	100.00
00074506	UNA011 Implementation of Operative	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00
00076324	UNA013 Special Adviser Cote D'Ivoire	OCHA	Financially Closed	72,926	72,926	72,926	100.00
00076683	UNA014 Strengthen Accountability	UNFPA	Financially Closed	245,469	214,170	214,170	100.00
00076943	UNA015 WHO Psychosocial & Mental Health	WHO	Financially Closed	128,400	128,400	128,400	100.00
00076945	UNA016 DPA Sustainable Peace & Security	UNDP	Financially Closed	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00
00076946	UNA017 DPKO Accelerate Implementation	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	361,874	351,691	351,691	100.00
00077794	UNA019 UNAIDS Scientific Planning	UNAIDS	Financially Closed	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
00078606	UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscape	UNDP	Financially Closed	203,747	190,448	190,448	100.00
00080048	UNA020 OCHA Accelerated Implementation	OCHA	Financially Closed	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
00080200	UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual Violence	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	50,144	38,540	38,540	100.00
00080904	UNA024 DPKO-OSRSG-SVC Funding	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	372,375	313,089	313,089	100.00
00081402	UNA026 UNICEF Strengthening	UNICEF	Financially Closed	299,600	285,328	285,328	100.00

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00082137	UNA029 UNFPA GBV Cote d' Ivoire	UNFPA	Financially Closed	335,676	328,943	328,943	100.00
00082194	UNA028 WHO Strengthening medico-legal Response	WHO	Financially Closed	197,950	197,950	197,950	100.00
00083267	UNA030 UNICEF OCHA 5-Year Review	UNICEF	Financially Closed	89,825	89,825	89,825	100.00
00090474	UNA034 WHO Psychological	WHO	Financially Closed	395,900	395,900	395,900	100.00
00099541	UNA039 UNHCR Protecting LGBTI	UNHCR	Financially Closed	56,500	56,500	56,500	100.00
UN Action Against Sexual Violence: Total				21,151,930	20,165,366	16,501,472	81.83

UN Action Team of Experts							
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	OHCHR	On Going	1,211,783	1,211,783	944,734	77.96
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	UNDP	On Going	1,773,191	1,552,914	898,125	57.83
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	UNDPKO	On Going	5,261,338	5,201,127	3,814,894	73.35
00097368	UNA038 UNDP ToE DRC II	UNDP	On Going	3,903,720	3,903,720	3,883,724	99.49
00102313	UNA049 UNDP ToE COTE D'IVOIRE	UNDP	On Going	338,254	338,254	191,374	56.58
00112572	UNA055 ToE-CAR-Fight against	UNDP	On Going	600,019	600,019		0
00113083	UNA056- Project Init Proj- CRS	UNDP	On Going	396,000	396,000		0
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	970,338	970,338	970,338	100.00
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,514,737	2,072,827	2,222,232	107.21

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	2,450,005	2,450,005	2,317,463	94.59
00092613	UNA035 DPKO-OHCHR-UNDP ToE DRC	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,985,701	1,985,701	1,902,520	95.81
00100613	UNA040 UNDP ToE CAR	UNDP	Operationally Closed	853,550	849,358	847,966	99.84
00101456	UNA043 UNDP ToE SOMALIA	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,156,994	1,156,994	1,152,705	99.63
UN Action Team of Experts: Total				23,415,629	22,689,039	19,146,075	84.38

Grand Total	44,567,559	42,854,405	35,647,547	83.18
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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. See table below.

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 5.3 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.10
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	8.23
Training of Counterparts(Old)	277,104	-	277,104	0.83
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	1.24
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	1.20
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	12,171,468	1,926,074	14,097,542	42.28
Supplies, Commodities and Materials (New)	(278,430)	42,003	(236,426)	(0.71)
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	923,870	(38,569)	885,301	2.65
Contractual Services (New)	5,640,003	839,768	6,479,771	19.43
Travel (New)	4,611,492	252,804	4,864,296	14.59
Transfers and Grants (New)	572,815	114,124	686,939	2.06
General Operating (New)	2,258,176	442,158	2,700,334	8.10
Programme Costs Total	29,768,131	3,578,363	33,346,494	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	2,059,439	241,614	2,301,053	6.90
Total	31,827,570	3,819,977	35,647,547	

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

6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December **2018**, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **30,317** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2018**, US\$ **483,814** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **241,614** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **2,301,053** as of 31 December **2018**.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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