



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



**UN ACTION AGAINST
SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT**

PROGRESS REPORT 2013 – 2014



UN Action

“Break the silence. When you witness violence against women and girls, do not sit back. Act.”

— UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon

FOREWORD



In the process of finalizing this report, we were faced with a seemingly simple design choice: which photograph should we select for the cover of this year’s Progress Report? What image captures the nature of conflict-related sexual violence?

We, as the international community are aware of the devastating nature of sexual violence, inflicted intentionally to elicit as much suffering as is humanly possible.

We know too well the damage that sexual violence does not only to survivors as individuals, but also to families, communities and nations. We are sensitive to the physical and emotional scars that need time to heal, conscious of the legacy and the trauma that sexual violence leaves in its wake in whatever corner of the world it touches.

Amidst this stark reality, it can be difficult to find enough courage to believe that we could live in a world completely free from sexual violence; sometimes, even picturing

what that world would look like requires some imagination. Nonetheless, we must believe that conflict-related sexual violence can be eradicated, and we must keep this belief at the forefront of our minds.

I wanted this year’s Progress Report to capture that spirit of hope, to remind us that we can’t afford to become disheartened or to work in silos. It is not about self-congratulation or celebrating what we have accomplished, it is about keeping our eye on the bigger picture and remembering that every step counts.

This annual report reflects the engagements of the UN Action Network, the impact of our work on the lives of those affected by these crimes, and what we aim to achieve in 2014-2015.

I extend my sincere gratitude to those members of the international community who have worked tirelessly on the Women, Peace and Security and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence agendas. It is only with increased awareness and action at the international

level that we can affect change. I trust that we can count on your continued support in addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

Special thanks and acknowledgement must go to the Governments of Sweden,

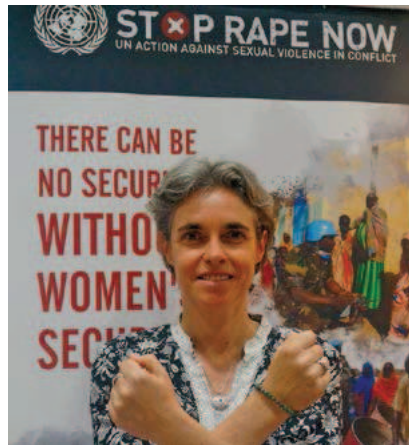
Switzerland, Finland and Norway for their ongoing and dedicated support to UN Action.

I hope this report serves as a useful source of information and I look forward to our continued collaboration.



Nadine Puechguirbal

UN Action Coordinator





UN Photo: Abdul Fatai

OVERVIEW



United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites efforts across the UN system with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. Launched in 2007, it represents a concerted effort by the United Nations to ‘deliver as one’ – improving coordination and accountability, amplifying advocacy and supporting country efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. As of 2013, membership of the UN Action network includes: the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). UN Action is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), Zainab Hawa Bangura,

who assumed this post in September 2012, following the departure of Margot Wallström in May of that year. The SRSG-SVC, as Chair of the UN Action network, is the global ‘voice’ of the Stop Rape Now campaign that condemns conflict-related sexual violence, calls for an end to impunity, and advocates on behalf of survivors. Through strategic advocacy and political dialogue, the SRSG-SVC galvanizes action to combat sexual violence in countries affected by conflict and unrest.

UN Action’s work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of governments, including: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland¹, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office.

To mark the five-year milestone since the creation of UN Action, the network commissioned an independent, external review to take stock of achievements, highlight strengths and challenges, and provide strategic advice on the network’s future direction. The reviewer, Dr. Eleanor O’Gorman, found that “UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly-mobilised, visible and effective mecha-

¹ Contributions from the following governments are earmarked specifically for the TOE-ROL/SVC: Ireland, UK, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

nism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination of UN commitments and actions to work as one in addressing conflict-related sexual violence”.²

The present Progress Report provides information on **key achievements** by the UN Action network during the period of January

2013 – March 2014, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action’s **Strategic Frameworks** for 2012-2013, and 2013-2014. It includes detailed information on specific outputs and identifies key **challenges and opportunities** for UN Action through 2014 and 2015.

“UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly mobilised, visible and effective mechanism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination.”

CONTEXT



Conflict-related sexual violence has been one of history’s greatest silences. Absent from ceasefire agreements, dismissed from disarmament programmes and rarely mentioned in peace negotiations, it is a war tactic that lingers long after the guns have fallen silent. Rape as a tactic of war, whether a single act or a concerted campaign, is categorically prohibited under international law. However, widespread impunity has kept it off the political record and under the security radar. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, has described sexual violence in conflict as “efficient brutality perpetrated with impunity”. Indeed, it is one of the only crimes for which a community’s response is more often to stigmatize the victim, rather than to prosecute the perpetrator. Precisely because survivors are reluctant to report, sexual violence has become a tactic of choice for some armed groups.

The tide of history has begun to turn with the adoption of a robust series of resolutions by the United Nations Security Council since 2008,

which concretely frame sexual violence in conflict as a tactic of war and a threat to international peace and security. **Resolution 1820**, adopted in June 2008, following concerted political advocacy by UN Action and the co-hosting of a landmark international conference on the issue, demanded the “immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians”. **Resolution 1888**, adopted in September 2009, called for concrete measures to operationalize and institutionalize the commitments made through Resolution 1820. It requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint an SRSG-SVC to provide coherent and strategic leadership, “working primarily through UN Action”, and called for the creation of a team of rapidly deployable experts on Rule of Law, the deployment of Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) in peacekeeping missions and the development of joint UN-Government Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, building on the precedent set by UN Action in the DRC.

Resolution 1960, adopted in December 2010, ushered in a new accountability and compliance regime, as recommended in

² O’Gorman, Eleanor. (2013, January). *Five-Year Review of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (2007-2012)*. Full report available from <http://stoprapenow.org/uploads/advocacyresources/1401281502.pdf>

the 2010 Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, for which UN Action served as the both the pen-holder and primary consultation forum. It called upon the Secretary-General to include information in his annual reports on parties “credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence” and reiterated the Council’s intention to adopt or renew targeted sanctions against these parties. In addition, it called upon the SRSG-SVC and senior UN officials at the country level to engage in dialogue with parties to armed conflict to secure specific, time-bound “commitments” to end the use of sexual violence in conflict.

The most recent Security Council Resolution on conflict-related sexual violence, **Resolution 2106**, to which UN Action lent impetus and has helped to frame the UN system response, was adopted on 27 June 2013 with 45 co-sponsors. This resolution stresses women’s participation as essential to any conflict prevention or resolution efforts and emphasizes the prevention of sexual violence and critical role played by civil society.

All four Security Council Resolutions acknowledge UN Action as an **operational coordination platform** and the primary mechanism for improving cooperation across the UN system in order to foster a system-wide approach to ending conflict-related sexual violence in partnership with governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In June 2007, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee endorsed UN Action as “a critical joint UN system-wide initiative to guide advo-

cacy, knowledge building, resource mobilization and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict”. In December 2010, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee further tasked the network to develop monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on patterns, trends and perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as a framework of early-warning indicators and a guidance note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence, all of which have since been delivered.

The Presidential Statement (PRST) adopted by the Security Council in April 2013 (following the Open Debate on the Secretary-General’s Fourth Annual Report to the Council), highlighted UN Action’s unique contribution as a coordination mechanism, ensuring “**delivery as one UN**” in the fight against conflict-related sexual violence. The PRST extended the mandates of the SRSG-SVC and the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE), and also reinforced UN Action’s definitional framing of “conflict-related sexual violence” as not only a tactic of war, but also a tool of political intimidation and a legacy of armed conflict, which can threaten international peace and security. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (published in March 2014), cites the important role of the UN Action MPTF in incentivizing cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon donors to support the MPTF in order to ensure that UN Action can fulfill its critical role.

“Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative ‘United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict,’ to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it.”

Security Council resolution 1820 (2008)

GOALS AND STRUCTURE OF UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN Action builds upon existing inter-agency mechanisms and was created in direct response to the “Calls to Action” of the June 2006 Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond held in Brussels. UN Action brings together humanitarian, development, human rights, peace and security actors, recognizing the need for a multi-sectoral response. As such, UN Action complements the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) under the Protection Cluster, which coordinates GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings under the leadership of UNFPA, UNICEF and the IRC. The UN Action network additionally embraces other development entities such as UNDP and UN Women, as well as human rights, peace, security and crime prevention actors such as OHCHR, DPKO, DPA,

the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and UNODC.

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee, chaired by the SRSG-SVC and comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities, as well as the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from each entity convene for monthly meetings at the technical expert level. A small coordinating Secretariat — situated in the Office of the SRSG-SVC and composed of a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women’s Rights Officer, and a Programme Assistant — provides technical, administrative and advocacy support to the network, oversees the MPTF, facilitates the network’s strategic planning, fosters consensus-building and strategic partnerships, mobilizes resources, monitors implementation of agreed-upon deliverables, and evaluates and reports on the impact of the network’s activities.

UN ACTION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF)

The UN Action MPTF was created in 2008 to mobilize funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a modest range of **joint catalytic activities**. The MPTF aims to (i) streamline joint programming, (ii) strengthen governance and financial management systems, and (iii) standardize reporting to donors. The entities participat-

ing in the UN Action network have appointed the MPTF Office to serve as the Administrative Agent for the UN Action MPTF, and in late 2012, the MPTF was extended through to December 2017. The TOE continues to have its own “window” within the fund, which allows donors to earmark funds specifically for this workstream.



UN Photo: Sylvain Liechti

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2013 AND EARLY 2014



UN Action structures its strategic planning and activities around three pillars: (i) **Country-Level Support**, which includes strategic support to UN Missions and UN Country Teams to help design Comprehensive Strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence; incorporate early-warning indicators of sexual violence into their existing monitoring systems; and build systems to monitor, analyze and report on patterns and trends in conflict-related sexual violence as a means of identifying perpetrators and improving ser-

vice provision for survivors; (ii) **Advocacy for Action** by raising public awareness through the Stop Rape Now Campaign and the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign; generating political will on this issue; and supporting the public engagements, statements and missions of the SRSG-SVC; and (iii) **Knowledge-Building**, through research and the development of tools to improve data collection and analysis, enhanced provision of services, and training to improve protection and prevention.

PILLAR 1: SUPPORT FOR COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION

Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 positioned conflict-related sexual violence as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace and security, human rights, humanitarian and

development actors. The multiple operational and practical challenges that field actors face in translating these mandates into effective interventions to prevent and address sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict are often compounded by weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient human and financial resources. With these challenges in mind, the UN Action network committed to provide **strategic and technical support** to the UN system (Peacekeeping Operations, Special Political Missions and UN Country Teams) focusing on eight conflict-affected settings: the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, Sudan (Darfur), South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire (CDI), Colombia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). UN Action responds to requests for support from country-based SRSGs and RC/HCs on a case-by-case basis according to the specific strategic and technical needs of each UNCT/UN Mission. The criteria for inclusion on the list of UN Action focus countries were captured in the *Review of UN Action*

PILLAR 1

Country-Level Support

- Strategic support to UN Missions and UN Country Teams to help design Comprehensive Strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence
- Incorporate early-warning indicators of sexual violence into existing monitoring systems
- Build systems to monitor, analyze and report on patterns and trends in conflict-related sexual violence as a means of identifying perpetrators and improving service provision for survivors

Against Sexual Violence in Conflict 2007-2012 – Final Report, namely: that the country is on the Security Council agenda; there are credible reports of SVC; there is a UN-mandated mission in place; a request was received from the RC/DSRSG; and/or support responds to a current crisis situation. The list of countries should also reflect a geographical balance.

During 2013, UN Action supported missions of the SRSG-SVC to three (3) of these countries: CAR, Colombia and DRC. The inter-agency mission to the DRC in July of 2013 assessed the implementation of the National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence, particularly in the context of the institutional re-structuring of MONUSCO.

During this reporting period, the UN Action MPTF also **supported the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)**, the only globally-recognized system for safe and ethical collection, storage, sharing and reporting of GBV data in humanitarian settings. From January to December 2013, the GBVIMS team, comprised of UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), sustained its global structure composed of two (2) consultants (the “Surge Team”) and an Inter-Agency Coordinator (IAC) for the GBVIMS. With the new funds, UNHCR was able to support funding for their full-time consultant who focuses on support to **rolling out the GBVIMS in refugee contexts**.

The GBVIMS team continued to implement the system tools³ in humanitarian contexts and conflict-affected countries. In 2013, seven **in-country technical support missions** took place and twenty countries/regions benefited from remote technical support, including UN Action priority countries Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Central African Republic, the DRC and Colombia. The Surge Team delivered on

³ The GBVIMS tools are: (1) the Classification tool, (2) the GBV Incident Intake form and Consent form, (3) the Incident Recorder, and (4) the Information Sharing Protocol template – ISP.

During 2013 the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo recorded 15,352 incidents of sexual and gender-based violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga and Ituvi District).

and off-site support by acting as focal points for troubleshooting implementation issues. The GBVIMS Steering Committee members provided backstopping on a regular basis to requests that were made by GBVIMS users and/or service providers operating in conflict-affected contexts, including the dissemination of best practices to enable the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data.

With technical and financial support from UN Action, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has continued the development of guidance notes that will support GBVIMS data gathering organizations on various key issues including on the intersections between the GBVIMS and the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA). Additionally, an external company (International Solutions Group) was hired to conduct a five-year evaluation of the GBVIMS. This external evaluation is one of the core activities funded through the UN Action grant and will be managed and coordinated by UNFPA in 2014. The purpose of this external evaluation was to determine to what extent, and under which circumstances, the GBVIMS has contributed to GBV coordination, programming, fundraising and advocacy over its five-year implementation through the effective and safe collection, storage, analysis and sharing of GBV data. These activities were coordinated by the GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator, who is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the project outputs, as well as the overall coordination of the



UNFPA Côte d'Ivoire Country Office

GBVIMS Steering Committee activities and GBVIMS rollout sites.

Technical support was provided at the country level for the continued **roll-out of the Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements** developed by DPA with the support of UN Action, and launched in 2012. During 2013, the number of ceasefire agreements, which included provisions on CRSV more than doubled, in comparison to the three agreements signed with such provisions prior to 2013. As part of efforts to provide mediation-related support during the crisis in the Central African Republic, the signed ceasefire agreement and *Declaration of Principles* signed on 11 January 2013 contained provisions that included the most comprehensive treatment of CRSV to date (though, ultimately, the agreement did not hold).

Other agreements signed during 2013 with CRSV provisions include: the *Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM)* signed on 6 April 2013 on the basis of the *Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)*; the *Preliminary Agreement to the Presidential Election and the Inclusive Peace Talks in Mali*, signed on 18 June 2013; and the *Declaration of Commitments by the Movement March 23 (M23)* signed on 12 December 2013.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**⁴, UNICEF utilized UN Action funds to cement a more comprehensive coordination within the multi-sectoral assistance (MSA) pillar under the *National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence*. As this pillar covers a particularly large number of obligations and services within the Strategy, the capacity to provide effective coordination both in the East and on a national level was seen as crucial to the overall strategy's success. The project's central achievement has been its contribution to the **coordination of improved services for survivors of GBV, including sexual violence, in DRC**. It has worked on both a national and sub-national level, in full cooperation with the Congolese Government and key national and international stakeholders. Despite the challenges of a changing government, renewed conflict in the East, and decreased funding sources for GBV services during the period covered by the project, UNICEF was able to support the government in harmonizing care provided to survivors and work with key actors to improve monitoring and reporting of cases and response efforts.

The UN Action funds, which allowed for additional dedicated staff, have enabled UNICEF

⁴ In 2009, UN Action developed the Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in the DRC, which the government endorsed and integrated into the broader National Strategy on GBV.

to ensure that the MSA pillar can coordinate services provided by multiple actors across vast geographical areas. At the same time, the additional funds have allowed UNICEF to continue working with the government to **improve the standards of services** offered on a national level through the development of the national protocols for GBV care. These protocols are essential in ensuring that all actors providing care to survivors meet a minimum quality standard. They are also a first and vital step for the government in taking operational ownership of the delicate and extremely complex issue of GBV in DRC.

Finally, a central achievement of the project has been to ensure the delivery of multi-sectoral assistance to survivors even in the face of security challenges, of which there were many in 2012. During the entire period of the crisis in the East, including the fall of Goma in November 2012, the MSA pillar not only continued to be fully operational, but it coordinated the evaluation, early recovery and resumption of services in North and South Kivu. In conclusion, the support provided by this project has been crucial in enabling UNICEF to provide valuable coordination and technical assistance in the effort to improve services for GBV survivors in DRC.

In Côte d'Ivoire, over 60 per cent of recorded rape survivors were children between the ages of 10 and 18 years; 25 per cent were children aged between 14 months and 10 years.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, UNFPA utilized UN Action funding to recruit a GBV Technical Specialist at the end of 2012. The aim was to strengthen the UN system's response to GBV in the context of on-going insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire by **bridging the gaps between humanitarian, development, and political actors**. In 2013, the UN Action-funded GBV Technical Specialist provided support to the Resident Representative

in advocating with the Ivorian government to accelerate the process for the adoption of the **National Strategy to Combat GBV**, which was validated by the Ivorian Government in January 2014. The GBV Technical Specialist coordinated the actions of relevant UN and non-UN entities to more comprehensively address sexual violence in the context of on-going insecurity. In 2013, the following achievements have been observed: (i) an increase in access to quality medical care for rape survivors within 72 hours of an incident (baseline of 2012 was 46%; in September 2013, this number increased to 61%); (ii) the reinforcement of the integration of psychosocial response into the medical response (more than 90% of rape survivors receive this integrated medical and psychosocial assistance); (iii) increase in access to justice: 55% of sexual violence survivors asked for a referral to legal assistance in 2013, versus 34% in 2012 and 5% in 2011; and 5% of survivors obtained reparations in 2012 and 10% in 2013.

UN Action also supported the efforts of UNFPA to enhance service provision for survivors of sexual violence in post-conflict **Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**. Through this project, UNFPA supported its implementing partner the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees in the drafting process of a comprehensive Programme for Victims of Wartime Rape, Sexual Abuse and Torture, and their Families (henceforth 'the Programme') in order to create a policy framework for the BiH state, its entities and the cantons for adequate treatment of victims of sexual violence in BiH. This activity was coupled with **strategic advocacy** to bring the issue of sexual violence to the attention of both policy-makers and the general public. The activities implemented through this project were groundbreaking, as at the time of the commencement of the project, sexual violence in conflict was considered a difficult subject to address publicly. The Programme is the first of its kind that comprehensively looks at the problems faced by the numerous survivors of



UN Photo/Robin Jones

sexual violence during the conflict that took place from 1992 to 1995, and proposes a set of **holistic approaches** to help alleviate them.

In October 2012, OHCHR and the Office of the SRSG-SVC utilized UN Action funds to deploy a Protection Advisor to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Angola to support the Government of Angola with the implementation of the commitments in the March 2011 Joint Communiqué on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence signed by the United Nations and the Government of Angola. The Protection Advisor was mandated to address concerns about ongoing sexual violence occurring in the context of expulsions of illegal migrants from the DRC by Angolan border authorities.

During the reporting period, the Protection Advisor engaged with other members of the UNCT, national and provincial authorities, international and national organizations, religious representatives and civil society. The Protection Advisor also conducted visits to border areas in order to observe expulsions and dynamics of movement of civilian populations across the border and visit detention facilities and refugee settlements. During these visits, the Protection Advisor participated in **capacity-building activities** targeting various stakeholders such as law enforcement officials, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and victims of sexual violence. Also in that context, the Protection Advisor observed two organized expulsions and a voluntary return of irregular migrants from Angola to the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Protection Advisor initiated train-

ing programmes in cooperation with UNHCR and the Criminal Investigation Department of the Angolan National Police (DNIC). Training activities with the Ministry of Interior and other state agencies were successfully carried out. The efforts of the Protection Advisor helped to ensure greater access by the United Nations to the border areas. Various joint missions to border areas by the Government and UN partners resulted in enhanced dialogue on issues of concern. The most significant outcome of the deployment of the Advisor was the **acknowledgement of the problem of sexual violence in the context of the expulsions**, and the revision of the operational procedures of the security agencies to take into account the observance of international human rights standards in the conduct of expulsion operations.

Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) in peacekeeping missions are called for by the Security Council in resolutions 1888 and 1960. In line with paragraph 12 of resolution 1888 and paragraph 10 of resolution 1960, the Terms of Reference for WPAs were jointly prepared by a sub-group of the UN Action network, namely: DPA, DPKO, OHCHR and the OSRSG-SVC, in consultation with all members of UN Action. In response to this, in 2013 DPKO and OHCHR received funds to deploy one WPA to MONUSCO in the DRC and two WPAs to UNOCI in Côte d'Ivoire. The roles of the respective WPAs are to strengthen the response of human rights, gender and other relevant components to conflict-related sexual violence, and to help implement the new Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements.

There are 19 Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) in UN Peacekeeping and Political Missions.

SUPPORT TO COUNTRY EFFORTS THROUGH THE TEAM OF EXPERTS ON RULE OF LAW/SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT (TOE)⁵

The TOE, created by Security Council Resolution 1888, has continued to assist governments in conflict and post-conflict situations by strengthening their capacity to address impunity for sexual violence. Under its current three-year joint programme, the TOE **works with existing UN mechanisms, including the UN Action network**, and draws from existing DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP human resources under the leadership of a Team Leader located in the Office of the SRSG-SVC.

In 2010, UN Action established an earmarked window for the TOE in its MPTF in order to support **coherence of resource-mobilization and programmatic efforts** aimed to address conflict-related sexual violence. Through its resource mobilization strategy, the TOE has since mobilized \$5.65 million from various donors.

UN Action and the TOE share **common priority countries** in order to complement each other's activities. In 2013, following formal requests from the respective national governments, the TOE engaged in CAR, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea, Somalia and South Sudan. In undertaking its work, the TOE has worked in close cooperation with UN colleagues on the ground to ensure that its dedicated assistance builds on and complements existing initiatives responding to sexual violence.

From 24 February to 2 March 2013 the TOE conducted a **technical mission to CAR** to help develop an implementation plan for the 2012 joint communiqués signed between the Government and the UN, which provided the framework for the TOE's engagement with CAR on addressing conflict-related sexual violence. The TOE assessment analysed the capacity of

national authorities to address impunity for sexual violence crimes in specific areas, including justice sector reform, security sector reform, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, and proposed concrete actions to be taken by the Government and other partners on the ground. The TOE was unable to obtain the endorsement of the implementation plan of the joint communiqué by the Government due to the military coup by Séléka in March 2013 and subsequent unrest.

In June 2013, the TOE organized an **experience sharing mission between Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone** to provide the Ivorian authorities the opportunity to learn from the experiences of Sierra Leone. The exercise focused on drawing lessons from key initiatives in the legal and institutional frameworks in Sierra Leone to address conflict-related sexual violence. These include: (i) the drafting of a Sexual Offense Act; (ii) the establishment of Saturday Courts that hear cases of crimes against women and children; (iii) the creation of Family Support Units within the police; (iv) the development of a witness protection scheme by the Special Court for Sierra Leone; (v) the development of a national gender strategy; and (vi) the implementation of a reparations programme.

The TOE, UNMIL and the Government of Liberia are in discussions regarding possible options to conduct an experience sharing exercise. The experience sharing exercise will focus on **assisting Liberia to learn from good practices and challenges in another post-conflict country**, preferably in Africa. The exercise will explore suitable models to strengthen current prevention efforts, including with regard to the reinforcement of legislation and key initiatives established to address sexual violence, either within the police, the military or other relevant institutions such as the Ministry

⁵ The Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict Annual Report 2013 available from <http://stoprapenow.org/uploads/advocacyresources/1399901202.pdf>

of Gender, Ministry of Defence or NGOs. The experience sharing will also examine response mechanisms, specifically initiatives focusing on

accountability, protection of victims and witnesses, reparations, as well as service provision at both national and local levels.

PILLAR 2: ADVOCACY FOR ACTION—GALVANIZING POLITICAL WILL

PILLAR 2

Advocacy for Action

- Raising public awareness through the Stop Rape Now campaign and the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign.
- Generating political will on this issue
- Supporting the public engagements, statements and missions of the SRSG-SVC

Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate sexual violence to a place on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that conflict-related sexual violence is not just a gender or developmental issue, but a violation of human rights as well as a **war tactic and illicit means of attaining military, political and economic ends**. UN Action built its political and strategic advocacy on the foundation of international human rights law, as well as 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 constitutive act of genocide. This new paradigm affirms that sexual violence is not cultural or collateral, but criminal. It is not an inevitable by-product of war, but a **tactic that can be commanded, condoned or condemned**. The effect of this new understanding has been two-fold: it confirms that prevention is possible, and it expands the circle of stakeholders to embrace

non-traditional constituencies such as peace-makers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders.

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

UNAction's website www.stoprapenow.org is a repository of advocacy resources, news stories, and field updates on conflict-related sexual violence for use by practitioners, policy-makers and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization, featuring a 'global photo map' of people from all walks of life displaying the crossed-arm gesture in a show of solidarity with survivors. High-profile personalities have been engaged in the campaign, including UN Messenger of Peace Charlize Theron, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman, Congolese surgeon Dr. Denis Mukwege, former peacekeeper Major General (ret) Patrick Cammaert, Liberian peace activist and Nobel laureate, Leymah Gbowee, as well as actresses Heather Graham and Robin Wright and a number of UN Executive Heads. 2013 saw increased traffic to the website, as well as to the Stop Rape Now campaign's YouTube channel, Facebook page (over **20,000** fans) and Twitter (nearly **30,000** followers). In early 2014, UN Action launched a **Stop Rape Now News App** to provide practitioners and other

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



interested parties with real-time reporting on conflict-related sexual violence.⁶

In 2013, UN Action continued to disseminate its key advocacy resources, including a tool kit on Resolution 1820 and successor resolutions, consisting of PowerPoint presentations 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”; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a “cheat-sheet” summary of 1820. In addition, UN Action has organized seminars for the academic community and posted advocacy articles and OpEds to guide understanding of when sexual violence constitutes a threat to international peace and security, to publicize the use of rape as a tool of political repression, and to explain why it has been war’s “ultimate secret weapon”. The UN Action Secretariat has helped to frame strategic advocacy messages for speeches of the SRSG-SVC, OpEds, media interviews and official statements, helping the UN to speak with one voice on conflict-related sexual violence, including by continuing to **translate and disseminate key advocacy documents**

and reference tools for use at both headquarters and country-level.

UN Action’s global “Stop Rape Now” campaign frames the UN system’s efforts to deliver on Outcome 5 of the Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign. In 2013, UN Action actively contributed to the UNiTE campaign “**orange days**” to end violence against women, particularly those focused on conflict-related sexual violence.

The UN Action Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the International Criminal Court (ICC), the G8, and supported a number of high-profile events featuring the SRSG-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Other highlights include the participation of the Secretariat in a student mobilization event and panel on sexual violence as a form of genocide, held in Washington, DC, and an event on transformative approaches to mainstreaming gender in peace and security institutions.

The **UK’s Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)** brought even more international attention to the issue of CRSV over the course of 2013, and UN Action has worked closely with the UK Government to identify opportunities for synergies, to avoid duplication of initiatives, and maximize the impact

⁶ The Stop Rape Now News App can be downloaded on iOS and Android platforms from iTunes and Google Play, respectively.



Laura Ann Martin

of the respective advocacy approaches and strategies. UN Action engaged in the substantive preparations and messaging in the lead-up to the Summit, particularly in terms of conceptualizing policy events on military peacekeeping, and providing expert input to the new *International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict*, which was launched at the event. The UN Action Secretariat presented on the UN's collective approach to conflict-related sexual violence at the G8 meeting in

Washington, DC, and worked closely with the planning team for the **Global Summit on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict** held in London in June 2014. The UN Action network hosted a number of policy and "fringe" events during the Summit and ran a Stop Rape Now advocacy booth to disseminate UN Action knowledge products and other advocacy resources to a wide and diverse audience. The network also launched a new Intranet as an internal advocacy tool to improve resource sharing across the UN system.

PILLAR 3: CREATING A KNOWLEDGE HUB ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

PILLAR 3

Knowledge-Building

- Research and the development of tools to improve data collection and analysis, enhanced provision of services, and training to improve protection and prevention.
- Building a deeper evidence-base of what works to prevent and address CRSV

UN Action continues to strengthen its knowledge base on conflict-related sexual violence to improve information on the patterns,

trends and prevalence of sexual violence in conflict, and to collate information on promising responses by the UN and partners, particularly around early-warning and prevention of sexual violence. For example, in the wake of an incident of mass rape in the DRC in 2010, the UN Security Council reiterated its call for timely information that could mitigate or prevent similar atrocities. The Secretary-General tasked UN Action to develop a matrix of early-warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence. In response, UN Women conducted a desk review of gender-sensitive early-warning indicators and an analysis of salient features of past conflicts characterized by widespread or systematic sexual

To help enhance prevention capabilities, UN Action rolled out early-warning indicators of conflict-related sexual violence in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and South Sudan (UNMISS).

violence. Based on this, a working group led by the UN Action Secretariat, in collaboration with UN Women, DPKO, and the OSRSG-SVC distilled a matrix of indicators, which were used in consultation with DPA, OCHA, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, the Protection Cluster and a range of NGOs. The result, finalized in early 2012, is an illustrative, system-wide reference tool that can be adapted and integrated into existing and emerging early-warning and prevention systems at the local, national, and regional levels. It is intended to inform the tools used for planning, reporting, information-collection and analysis within DPKO-led Peacekeeping Missions⁷, DPA-led Special Political Missions, UN Country Teams, or at Headquarters-level.

One of the principal constraints inhibiting a comprehensive response to conflict-related sexual violence is limited expertise and guidance within key UN system entities. In late 2011, the UN Action network agreed to finance key positions in both the DPKO and DPA for a time-limited period to enhance the capacity of each entity to produce guidance for their staff on conflict-related sexual violence. UN Action funded the position of Policy Officer on Sexual Violence in DPKO for one year, which was later extended. This Officer has developed Operational Guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to implement Security Council Resolutions 1820/1888/1960, as well as helping to strengthen coordination between DPKO and

other UN system entities within the framework of the UN Action network. In addition, the Officer has coordinated DPKO's contribution to the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolutions 1820/1888/1960, including the development of a TOR for WPAs.

Following the launch of the DPA Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements in 2012, DPA developed a training module on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements. The module was piloted and tested in 2012 and integrated into the DPA Gender, Women, Peace and Security training for staff as well as the UN High-level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes for envoys, senior mediators and mediation experts. The module was also presented to relevant audiences and partners during the reporting period.

MPTF funds are currently being used to produce a guidance document on **"Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict,"** to be followed by a forensic evidence collection/analysis tool for field testing in conflict-affected settings. This guidance document was developed, following an expert group meeting which took place in April 2013. The meeting provided an opportunity to review national case studies, and analyse the challenges and needs that conflict and post-conflict states are facing. The document is made up of an introductory piece and 15 one-pagers outlining basic steps for the medico-legal response. The tool assumes very limited resources and capacity, and aims to build the system in a step-by-step way. A separate policy guidance note provides some more

⁷ The early-warning indicators have since been used in CDI, the DRC and South Sudan.

In 2011, UN Women and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations developed the first-ever scenario-based training course aimed at preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

Over the following three years these exercises were piloted in:



UN Women thanks its donors Australia and the Netherlands

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. *Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. **Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

details and background information. A protocol for field testing the tool in some conflict-affected settings is under development.

In December 2010, OHCHR and UN Women were tasked by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee to develop a **Guidance Note on Reparations for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence**, consulted through the UN Action network. An extensive study was jointly commissioned by OHCHR and UN Women, which looked at reparations in relation to conflict-related sexual violence, as well as gender considerations in the implementation of reparations programmes. The Guidance Note was launched in June at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict. OHCHR and UN Women recently received funds from the MPTF for the translation of the Guidance Note into all official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish). Participants will include representatives from UN agencies,

Member States, civil society organizations, development partners, victims' representatives, and transitional justice practitioners. The conference will present the Guidance Note and facilitate discussions on challenges and opportunities for its implementation. This will assist UN agencies and development partners to better target support to Member States to deliver on this most victim-focused, yet under-funded, justice tool.

In November 2011, UN Action funded an interagency technical meeting led by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, which generated three key documents outlining the basic principles and **"dos and don'ts" of psychosocial and mental health programming for survivors of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings**. These documents have been widely disseminated in the field to provide support and guidance for mental health and psychosocial programming, policy, and research related to conflict-related sexual violence. The meet-



Rikke Hennum

ing report includes a recommendation for the development of manuals on evidence-based and safe psychological treatment for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. The meeting identified the lack of specialized professionals as a key issue in these settings. WHO-UNICEF-UNFPA-UNHCR recently received funds that will be used to develop a manual grounded in evidence-based and safe approaches with the goal of providing specific **guidance for paraprofessionals** (ranging from high school graduates with 2 years of further education

to bachelor-level psychologists) to address common mental health problems related to sexual violence in adults. The development of the manual is thus based on the findings from the 2011 UN Action-funded technical meeting on mental health and psychosocial services for sexual violence survivors led by WHO in close collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF. This meeting involved practitioners from the field and academic experts as well as other representatives of key UN agencies and NGOs working in the area of sexual violence.

MOVING FORWARD: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR 2014-2015

Building upon the **unprecedented political momentum and energy** around this issue, as well as on the solid foundation of several years of policy and advocacy gains, UN Action will, in 2014, intensify its strategic support to UN Missions and Country Teams in the eight priority conflict-affected settings.

The principal aims of UN Action are: (i) to support the development and implementation of Comprehensive Strategies to combat sexual violence, as mandated by Security Council Resolution 1888 and a number of country-specific resolutions; (ii) to encourage joint programming by the UN system, in keeping with “one UN” principles, bridging peace and security, humanitarian affairs, public health, human rights and development actors; (iii) to accelerate implementation of the Monitoring, Analysis

and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) and other operative demands of Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 including through a “global support team” consisting of a sub-set of UN Action partners; (iv) to support capacity-building efforts, including by enabling the UN to deploy skilled field-based professionals and WPAs to drive the UN’s response; and (v) to roll out relevant advocacy tools and knowledge products that have been developed since UN Action’s inception through advocacy support and dissemination. Efforts will be guided by best practice and international human rights, humanitarian, criminal and refugee law, and implemented in close collaboration with Government and NGO partners.

In an effort to ensure that the UN System in the field is aware of the types of support that

UN Action has supported the production of tools to improve practice in the field, including a guidance note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence and policy briefs on psychosocial and mental health interventions.

the UN Action network can provide to meet the above-mentioned aims, the UN Action Secretariat will disseminate a **"Menu of Country-Level Support Options"** in UN Action's eight priority countries.

UN Action will also engage with relevant **inter-governmental mechanisms and regional bodies** to ensure that responses to sexual violence are prioritised. The network will support GBV coordination efforts, the development of mission-wide Protection of Civilians (POC) strategies which embrace sexual violence, and the acceleration of companion processes including the development, implementation and roll-out of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the GBVIMS.

The UN Action network will continue to **raise awareness and foster public outrage** against the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and an impediment to the restoration of peace and security. Led by the SRSG-SVC, it will galvanise political support for a more effective and timely response, and mobilise resources to end sexual violence during and immediately after the cessation of conflict. Emphasis will be placed on supporting part-

ners in countries where conflict-related sexual violence has been identified as a significant concern, with a view to triggering action and commitments by Government authorities and non-State actors. Advocacy strategies will include **harnessing key media moments**, public events, development of publications and knowledge products, and lobbying to raise awareness and generate political will.

The UN Action network will develop and roll-out specific tools and data-collection instruments to deepen information on patterns, trends and perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as gaps in the UN system's response — particularly in the area of protection and prevention. Efforts will be made to identify, catalogue and promote good practices in order to continue to **amplify, up-scale and cohere the UN system-wide response**. Moving forward, UN Action will implement the bold vision for enhanced country-level support called for in the Five-Year Review, while continuing to build consensus and forge new strategic partnerships across the UN system and beyond.

31 July 2014



UN Photo: Eskinder Debebe

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2013 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2013. 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 2013, 10 contributors have deposited US\$ 19,181,932 in contributions and US\$ 165,008 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 19,346,940 (see respectively, Table 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US\$ 15,007,339 has been transferred to 12 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 10,206,882 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 191,819. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence as of 31 December 2013.

TABLE 1. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013 (IN US DOLLARS)*

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	1,336,994	4,864,472	19,181,932
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	24,785	8,932	154,542
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	717	7,189	10,465
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	1,362,495	4,880,593	19,346,940
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	5,975,201	3,531,279	15,007,339
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(441,910)	(58,312)	(500,222)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	5,533,291	3,472,967	14,507,117
Administrative Agent Fees	13,370	48,645	191,819
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	178	205	683
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	5,546,839	3,521,816	14,699,619
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(4,184,344)	1,358,777	4,647,320
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	7,472,888	3,288,544	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	3,288,544	4,647,320	4,647,320
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	5,533,291	3,472,967	14,507,117
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	2,874,726	3,188,609	10,206,882
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			4,300,235

* Due to rounding of numbers, totals may not add up. This applies to all numbers in this report.

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2013. In 2013, deposits to the Fund increased by US\$ 4.8 million, bringing total deposits to US\$ 19.1 million.

The Government of Sweden continued to contribute to the Fund, and four new donors, the Government of Belgium, Estonia, Turkey and United Kingdom, provided earmarked funding to the Team of Experts (TOE). Of the total amount deposited to the Fund, US \$3.2 million were earmarked to the Team of Experts.

Table 2.1 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors as of 31 December 2013 earmarked to the Team of Experts.

TABLE 2. CONTRIBUTORS' DEPOSITS, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013 (IN US DOLLARS)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
BELGIUM	-	330,970	330,970
ESTONIA	-	68,370	68,370
FINLAND	3,063,020	-	3,063,020
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
LUXEMBOURG	65,185	-	65,185
NORWAY	3,613,424	-	3,613,424
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	7,382,211	3,233,107	10,615,318
SWITZERLAND	64,600	-	64,600
TURKEY	-	50,000	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM	-	1,182,025	1,182,025
Grand Total	14,317,460	4,864,472	19,181,932

TABLE 2.1. TOTAL DEPOSITS, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013 EARMARKED FOR THE TEAM OF EXPERTS (IN US DOLLARS)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
BELGIUM	-	330,970	330,970
ESTONIA	-	68,370	68,370
FINLAND	258,520	-	258,520
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
LUXEMBOURG	65,185	-	65,185
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	1,677,696	1,616,553	3,294,249
SWITZERLAND	64,600	-	64,600
TURKEY	-	50,000	50,000
UNITED KINGDOM	-	1,182,025	1,182,025
Grand Total	2,195,021	3,247,918	5,442,939

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 2013, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 154,542 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 10,465, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 165,008. Details are provided in the table below.

TABLE 3. SOURCES OF INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013
(IN US DOLLARS)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	145,610	8,932	154,542
Total: Fund Earned Interest	145,610	8,932	154,542
Participating Organization			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPA		2,070	2,070
UNDPKO		5,119	5,119
UNWOMEN	2,560		2,560
Total: Agency earned interest	3,276	7,189	10,465
Grand Total	148,887	16,121	165,008

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the RMC and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. During 2013, the AA has transferred US\$ 3,531,279 to 12 Participating Organizations for 6 projects. The largest projects approved were for funding UNA022 – Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of Gender Based Violence Information Management System (US\$0.9 million), for UNA031 – Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI, UNA032- Funding for the UN Action Secretariat’s Three Staff Posts (US\$0.6 million) and UNA023 – Team of Experts (US\$1.1 million).

The other two approved projects were for funding the UNA024- Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola (US\$0.1million) and UNA004 UN Action Secretariat (US\$0.09 million). Table 4 provides details.

TABLE 4. LIST OF PROJECTS THAT RECEIVED FUNDING IN 2013 (IN US DOLLARS)

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2012	Current Year as of 31 Dec 2013	Total
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN/ UNDPKO/ UNDP	2,587,459	98,520	2,685,979
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNFPA/UNHCR/ UNICEF	642,000	908,387	1,550,387
UNA023 Team of Experts	OHCHR/UNDP/ UNDPKO	2,065,823	1,125,580	3,191,403
UNA024 Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola	UNDPKO	270,015	102,360	372,375
UNA031 Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI	UNDPKO	-	619,871	619,871
UNA032 Funding for the UN Action Secretariat’s Three Staff Posts	OSRSG SVC	-	676,561	676,561
Grand Total		5,565,297	3,531,279	9,096,576

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2013 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 14,507,117 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 10,206,882. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 70 percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: OCHA, UNAIDS and OHCHR.

TABLE 5.1. NET FUNDED AMOUNT, REPORTED EXPENDITURE, AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013 (IN US DOLLARS)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	800,369	800,369	506,759	211,543	718,302	89.75
OSRSG SVC	676,561	676,561		115,054	115,054	17.01
UNAIDS	69,550	69,550	69,550		69,550	100.00
UNDP	1,984,718	1,542,808	336,553	747,284	1,083,836	70.25
UNDPA	497,871	497,744	172,174	27,040	199,214	40.02
UNDPKO	4,853,437	4,803,787	2,435,758	910,449	3,346,207	69.66
UNFPA	1,141,565	1,141,565	305,863	372,951	678,813	59.46
UNHCR	343,134	343,134	58,514	151,940	210,454	61.33
UNICEF	1,174,271	1,165,736	568,658	367,419	936,077	80.30
UNWOMEN	2,711,242	2,711,242	1,997,929	171,184	2,169,112	80.00
WHO	326,350	326,350	138,245	113,746	251,991	77.21
Grand Total	15,007,339	14,507,117	7,018,273	3,188,609	10,206,882	70.36

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

TABLE 5.2. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013 (IN US DOLLARS)*

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Project End Date	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
United Nations							
UNA001 Support to UN Action website	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	3 Mar 2010	68,881	68,881	68,730	99.78
UNA002 Development of standard operating procedures to address GBV	UNHCR	Financially Closed	22 Mar 2011	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
UNA003 Peace Negotiations and SRC 1820	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	31 Dec 2009	99,992	99,992	99,942	99.95
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNDP			98,520	98,520		-
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNDPKO	On-Going	6 May 2014	45,090	45,090		-
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN			2,542,369	2,542,369	2,000,440	78.68
UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	OCHA	Operationally Closed	13 Feb 2011	149,550	149,550	149,550	100.00
UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence	UNICEF	Financially Closed	31 Aug 2010	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00
UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	31 Aug 2011	79,324	70,789	70,789	100.00
UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad	OCHA	Operationally Closed	26 Jul 2010	63,198	63,198	63,198	100.00
UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SRC 1888 Office of SRSG	UNDPKO		31 Dec 2010	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00

Table continues on the next page

Continued from the previous page

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Project End Date	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	OHCHR			183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1 Feb 2012	236,845	236,845		-
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDPKO			579,138	579,138	562,471	97.12
UNA013 Special Adviser Cote D'Ivoire	OCHA		30 Sep 2010	72,926	72,926	72,926	100.00
UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	30 Jun 2013	245,469	245,469	214,820	87.51
UNA015 Technical meeting on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors	WHO		13 Dec 2010	128,400	128,400	128,400	100.00
UNA016 Strengthening capacity to address conflict-related sexual violence issues in mediation and peace-making	UNDP	Operationally Closed	30 Apr 2013	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00
UNA017 Implementation of UN SCRs 1820,1888 and 1960	UNDPKO		30 Jun 2014	361,874	361,874	309,823	85.62
UNA018 Eastern DRC sexual violence landscape	UNDP		9 Jun 2013	203,747	203,747	189,918	93.21
UNA019 Scientific research planning meeting on aligning HIV and sexual violence prevention and response	UNAIDS	Operationally Closed	4 Mar 2011	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
UNA020 Accelerated implementation of 1960 Guidance – Consultant	OCHA		7 Oct 2011	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence in conflict for Libya	UNDPKO		2 Nov 2011	50,144	50,144	38,540	76.86

Table continues on the next page

Continued from the previous page

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Project End Date	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNFPA			615,250	615,250	239,815	38.98
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNHCR		30 Sep 2014	284,620	284,620	151,940	53.38
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNICEF			650,517	650,517	435,129	66.89
UNA023 Team of Experts	OHCHR			617,024	617,024	534,957	86.70
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDP		31 Dec 2014	1,445,606	1,003,696	893,918	89.06
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDPKO			1,570,683	1,570,683	1,132,505	72.10
UNA024 Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola	UNDPKO		31 Dec 2013	372,375	372,375	352,518	94.67
UNA025 Strengthening capacity to monitor, analyse, report and address sexual violence in conflict in Central African Republic	UNDPA		1 Dec 2013	298,530	298,530		-
UNA026 Reinforcement of the Multi-sectoral service pillar in Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	30 Apr 2013	299,600	299,600	285,328	95.24
UNA027 Strengthening capacities of MONUSCO	UNDPKO		31 Oct 2015	254,262	254,262		-
UNA028 Strengthening the medico legal response to sexual violence in conflict settings	WHO		30 Jun 2014	197,950	197,950	123,591	62.44
UNA029 Support to UN efforts to prevent and respond to GBV –Cote D'Ivoire	UNFPA		31 Mar 2014	280,846	280,846	224,179	79.82

Table continues on the next page

Continued from the previous page

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Project End Date	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UNA030 5-year review of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	31 Mar 2013	89,825	89,825	89,826	100.00
UNA031 Strengthening the capacity of UNOCI	UNDPKO		31 Oct 2015	619,871	619,871		-
UNA032 Funding for the UN Action Secretariat's Three Staff Posts	OSRSG SVC		30 Apr 2014	676,561	676,561	115,054	17.01
Grand Total				15,007,339	14,507,117	10,206,882	70.36

*Up to December 2013, five UN Action MPTF projects have been operationally closed bringing the total of 11 projects operationally and two financially closed. All projects that are not yet financially closed are awaiting final documentation to close.

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 expenditures incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditures are reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 5.3 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used. percentage of expenditure was on *Staff and Personnel* (67% based on the old and new categories). The second highest expenditure was on *Contracts* (16% based on the old and new categories).

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 2013
(IN US DOLLARS)*

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.35
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	28.63
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	2.89
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	4.30
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	4.19
Staff and Personnel Cost (New)	1,664,836	2,045,618	3,710,455	38.72
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	122,471	(527,023)	(404,552)	(4.22)
Equipment, Vehicle, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	3,458	47,052	50,510	0.53
Contractual Services (New)	354,584	826,506	1,181,090	12.32
Travel (New)	348,188	497,373	845,561	8.82
Transfers and Grants (New)	30,238	(2,915)	27,323	0.29
General Operating (New)	189,485	115,376	304,861	3.18
Programme Costs Total	6,581,998	3,001,987	9,583,985	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	436,275	186,622	622,897	6.50
Total	7,018,273	3,188,609	10,206,882	

Indirect Support Costs: The timing of when Indirect Support Costs are charged to a project depends on each Participating Organization's financial regulations, rules or policies. These Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt of a transfer based on the approved programmatic amount, or a later stage during implementation.

Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the agreed upon rate of 7% for on-going projects, whereas when all 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 2013 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\$ 48,645 was deducted in AA fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2013, US\$ 191,819 has been charged in AA-fees.
- Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations: Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 186,622 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 622,897 as of 31 December 2013.
- Direct Costs: The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2013, there were no direct costs to the Fund.

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.



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

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





STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



www.stoprapenow.org



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