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## **Eighth 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 2016**

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

31 May 2017

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



United Nations  
Office for the  
Coordination of  
Humanitarian  
Affairs



Office of the UN  
High  
Commissioner for  
Human Rights



Office of the  
Special  
Representative of  
the Secretary-  
General for  
Sexual Violence  
Conflict



Joint United  
Nations  
Programme on  
HIV/AIDS



United Nations  
Development  
Programme



United Nations  
Department of  
Political Affairs



United Nations  
Department of  
Peacekeeping  
Operations

## CONTRIBUTORS <sup>1</sup>



Government of Bahrain



Government of Belgium



Government of Estonia



Government of Finland



Irish Aid



Government of Japan



Government of Luxembourg



Government of Norway



Swedish International Development  
Cooperation Agency



Government of Switzerland



Government of Turkey

<sup>1</sup> The Governments of Belgium, Estonia, Irish Aid, Japan, Luxembourg, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates contributed to the Team of Experts.



United Nations  
Population Fund



Government of the United Arab  
Emirates



United Nations  
High  
Commissioner for  
Refugees



Government of the United Kingdom



United Nations  
Children's Fund



United Nations  
Office for Drug  
and Crime



UNWOMEN



World Health  
Organization

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BINUCA	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
CAR	Central African Republic
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative to the Secretary-General
FARDC	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GoI	Government of Iraq
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HR WPA	Human Rights Women's Protection Adviser
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JONAP	Joint National Action Plan
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office UNDP
MONUSCO	United Nations Stabilization Organization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
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
OPR	Office of the Personal Representative of the President on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PRST	Presidential Statement

PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (United Kingdom)
RBF	Results Based Framework
RC	Resident Coordinator
RMC	Resource Management Committee
RoLCRG	Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRN	Stop Rape Now campaign
SMSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SMSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SMSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
TOE	Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
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
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
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
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Mali
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
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 eighth 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 (TORs) 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 2016, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Framework** for 2016-2017. It provides financial information for the period 1 January – 31 December 2016.

## 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 (4C) approach. Launched in March 2007, the network currently embraces 13 UN system entities, namely: **DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women** and **WHO**, as well as the **Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict** and **Office of the SRSG-SVC** as observers. It 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 is enhanced.**

UN Action, which builds upon existing inter-agency mechanisms, 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. 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 should not be seen as running in parallel to existing work streams, but as bringing them together and providing a missing link. Areas where UN Action can fill gaps, and should therefore 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 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.

CRSV and reproductive health rights, LGBT rights in the context of conflict and emerging settings); and highlighting joint inter-agency projects in the different priority countries to exemplify the force multiplier effect of “one UN”.

UN Action’s work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of governments, including: Norway, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Bahrain 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 SRSO-SVC to the broader UN system at global and country levels.

Given the importance that country-level actions have gained in the past years, UN Action has shifted away from the three-pillar structure, i.e. Country-Level Action, Advocacy for Action and Knowledge Building. Instead, the network now focuses on country-specific actions in crisis settings as a central piece of its “vision”, with auxiliary knowledge-building and targeted advocacy components. The network is shifting the external advocacy work more fully to the Office of the SRSO-SVC to support her high-level advocacy and public engagement roles, and at the same time translating the political agenda to address the needs of the field.

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. 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 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 the economic security 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 SRSO-SVC and comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities, as well as the SRSO for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSO-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from each entity convene for monthly meetings at the technical level. A Secretariat, situated in the Office of the SRSO-SVC and composed of a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women’s Rights Officer, Programme Analyst and a Programme Assistant, provides



technical and administrative support to the network, supports preparation of the Secretary-General's annual report, frames advocacy messages for the network and SRSG-SVC, supports and engages in joint 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.

The 2016 Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, published on 15 April 2017 cites 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 in order 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 the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a range of joint catalytic activities. 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, a subset of the UN Action network, which selects project proposals for funding if they are in line with the UN Action Strategic Framework, and foster 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 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 on the Rule of Law.

### THEORY OF CHANGE

In 2016, donors requested that UN Action develop a **Theory of Change (ToC)** and update its Strategic and **Result-Based Framework (RBF)** to ensure that the network is equipped to report on the impact of its activities/programmes on the ground. The ToC outlines how UN Actions' country-focused, gap-filling and comprehensive interventions contribute to UN Actions' overarching goal, i.e. **that CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met and accountability for CRSV is enhanced.**

UN Action provides a coordination platform, 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:

- **The network fulfils its role as a consultative forum on CRSV and as a platform for coordinating advocacy and implementation of gap-filling joint CRSV-focused interventions;**
- **Context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources are developed to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centered response;**
- **Technical expertise of institutional, operational, national and other key actors is strengthened to prevent and address CRSV;**

- **Institutional and technological links are established between various CRSV information management platforms to enable ethical data collection and sharing in support of MARA and locally relevant prevention and response strategies.**

A RBF/Monitoring & Evaluation consultant was hired to assist UN Action in developing the ToC and RBF; the consultant conducted several brainstorming sessions with all actors in NY, followed by an RBF workshop in Amman on October 11-13 with colleagues from UN entities implementing the Middle East projects in the region. The workshop comprised a field visit to one project. Now that UN Action is in the process of developing the new RBF/M&E, all current projects in the Middle East and any new projects will be carefully monitored throughout 2017/2018.

## COUNTRY-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS IN 2016

Security Council resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106, 2242 and 2331 positioned CRSV as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace, security, human rights, humanitarian and development actors. UN Action is referenced as the primary mechanism for improving cooperation, information sharing and coordination across the UN, and fostering a system-wide approach to ending CRSV in partnership with governments and non-governmental organizations. The multiple operational and practical challenges that field actors face in translating these mandates into effective interventions to prevent and address sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict are often compounded by weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient human and financial resources. With these challenges in mind, the UN Action network committed to provide strategic and technical support to the UN system (Peacekeeping Operations, Special Political Missions and UN Country Teams) in **DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Liberia, Sudan and South Sudan**. This list aligns with the priority countries of the Office of the SRSG-SVC and Team of Experts. **Mali, Somalia and the Middle East** (mainly Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq) were collectively added to the list based on new CRSV-related developments on the ground and requests for assistance by either UNCTs or peacekeeping/political missions. In 2016, UN Action continued to roll out a *Menu of Support Options for Country Level*, intended to provide field-based colleagues with an overview of the types of support that UN Action can lend at the country level.

Under the umbrella of country-level support, in 2016 the UN Action MPTF **continued to fund the deployment and work of Women's Protection Advisors (WPAs)** to enhance UN system coordination around CRSV. UN Action continued to support the WPA in the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to strengthen the capacity of UNOCI in implementing the CRSV mandate before the withdrawal of UNOCI scheduled for June 2017.

During the reporting period, the UNOCI WPA continued to ensure that **CRSV-related considerations were included in all UNOCI** planning and operational processes, and provided inputs in the UNOCI situational and analytical reports as well as strategic documents. In particular, the UNOCI WPA closely worked with UNOCI's counterparts and in particular UNCT colleagues (UN WOMEN, UNFPA etc.) for the preparation and release of **a Report on rape crimes -including CRSV cases- and their prosecution in Côte d'Ivoire in July 2016**. The UNOCI -OHCHR report details the trends from 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2015 regarding rape and attempted rape, the state of prosecution of alleged perpetrators (including members of defense and security forces) of these crimes and the main obstacles to bringing a prosecution. The report exposed the judicial practice of requalifying rape cases as cases of "*indecent assault*" (attentat à la pudeur) in order to secure swift sentencing and avoiding

cumbersome criminal proceedings. The recommendations focus on the response of the justice system and the need to reform some practices and standards to strengthen the prosecution of rape, including the revision of the Criminal Code to include a definition of rape and other forms of sexual violence. Following the **publication of the report, two ministerial circulars were adopted**, one concerning the prosecution of rape and the other on the registration of complaints for gender-based violence.

As part of its conclusions and recommendations, the report also stresses the importance of the National Strategy against Gender-based Violence and the need to foster its implementation. Further to these recommendations, the UNOCI WPA together with OHCHR and UNWOMEN organize a workshop presenting the results of the mapping of the NSGBV carried out by an external consultant. The workshop took place during the technical mission of the UN Action Coordinator in Côte d'Ivoire and provided an opportunity to all stakeholders involved in the fight against GBV/SV and CRSV to discuss future activities of the National Strategy against Gender-based Violence to be undertaken by the different actors in the framework of Côte d'Ivoire National Development Plan 2016-2020 cycle. The workshop ended with a final communiqué requesting the Government to accelerate the launch and implementation of the National Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence that he had been authorized in June 2016. The communiqué was officially endorsed by the Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Children, The UN Action's Coordinator visit in the country also enabled discussions on the involvement of UN Action in Côte d'Ivoire in light of UNOCI's withdrawal from the country and the need to continuously engage at UNCT level and further consolidate the efforts of the Government in fighting GBV, SV and CRSV.

In parallel, the UNOCI WPA also conducted several capacity-building activities to strengthen capacities of the personnel of UNOCI and that of national counterparts on prevention and response to CRSV, and advocated for the integration of CRSV-related issues into main UN Thematic Groups/UN coordination mechanism agendas and in the respective UN agency programming to render the UNCT's work more effective behind national efforts to address CRSV. Direct results of this project are that capacities of mission personnel and national partners have improved and UN coordination on CRSV has been reinforced.

At the end of 2016 UN Action approved funds to **support a senior WPA in Iraq**. The WPA will play an important role in establishing and contributing towards the MARA and ensuring adequate consultation with and feedback from and to UN partners, Government, NGOs and other civil society and community groups as appropriate; strengthening implementation of the relevant elements of the National Action Plan on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 which related to CRSV; supporting the GoI to ensure implementation of its commitments on CRSV; strengthening the coordination between existing Gender-Based Violence Forums under the Protection Cluster and all relevant partners and work on prevention of CRSV initiatives through the use of early-warning indicators. The intended impact of the WPA is to strengthen coordination and collaboration as well as promote joint planning and programming between UNAMI and the UNCT with regard to implementing the CRSV mandate including through the establishment of a Working Group on CRSV and MARA; the sharing of timely information with relevant actors; improving analysis of trends and patterns to inform UN response to sexual violence and regular reporting; advocacy and sensitization of government partners with a view to ensuring specific commitments to prevent and address CRSV; training on the use of early warning indicators on CRSV; and the inclusion of CRSV in UNAMI/UNCT strategies.

UN Action participated in the 3rd Biennial **Women's Protection Advisers (WPA) Workshop** which was held in the United Nations Secretariat, New York, from 7 to 11 November 2016 under the aegis of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC). 15 WPAs

from six peacekeeping operations (MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMISS and UNOCI) and two special political missions (UNSMIL and UNSOM) participated in the workshop.

Building upon previous workshops, the workshop focused on operationalizing guidance to effectively implement the CRSV mandate in peacekeeping and special political missions with six objectives: inform the WPAs about new developments and trends in the field of CRSV; share best practices and lessons learned from different mission contexts; help identify and address operational challenges in implementing CRSV mandate; assess capacity building needs of the mission components and reinforce partnership with United Nations Country Team (UNCT); strengthen core functions of CRSV mandate implementation; and finally, set priorities for 2017-18.

## **Mali**

In March 2016, the UN Action Coordinator took part in a joint mission to Mali together with the OSRSG-SVC, the TOE and the Programme Team. It was the first visit of the SRSR-SVC in Mali with the objective to initiate discussions around the signature of a Joint Communiqué with the Malian government. The UN Action Coordinator conducted a follow-up of her previous visit and held discussions with the UNCT, national NGOs and the Ministry for Women, Children and the Family on the development of a National Strategy on sexual and gender-based violence, including SVC. A national resource person, funded by UN Action, will be recruited and embedded into the Ministry for Women, Children and the Family to ensure national ownership of the Strategy. The Swiss Government offered to second an international Expert on GBV/SVC who would be hosted by UNICEF, on behalf of the UNCT. Since her deployment in April 2016, the Expert has started to organise regular information exchange and coordination meetings with the main UN actors working on SGBV, followed by a first UN-internal retreat on SGBV to discuss coordination and planning for 2017. The recruitment of the national resource person is underway.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**

UN Action continues to support the second phase of a joint project in **Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**, which is being implemented through the combined efforts of UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and IOM. The Project aims to identify and address gaps in existing care, support and justice systems, and create an effective and comprehensive approach for dealing with survivors of CRSV, in cooperation with BiH's Government and civil society.

Achievements of the project thus far include: Over 100 government and civil society stakeholders were trained on reparations and over 200 have been involved in consultations and provided inputs on improvement of legislation relevant for CRSV; **Access to free legal aid was extended to more rural and remote areas through free legal mobile aid teams, reaching 78 CRSV survivors and more than 1,942 other vulnerable beneficiaries**; 140 prosecutors, judges, police officers, free legal aid providers and victim/witness support officers have acquired better knowledge on CRSV survivors' rights and standards for processing of war crimes cases involving sexual violence; **Pilot economic-empowerment schemes have been established in three locations, involving 90 beneficiaries** - half of which CRSV survivors, and showing visible signs of individual empowerment of participants; 26 children of survivors have been involved in activities aimed at increasing their employability activities which had great success and created more demand.

Through support to small associations of survivors, more than 70 survivors – including 15 children of survivors - benefitted from different types of activities, improving their life and professional skills and increasing the family income through small businesses, like bee-keeping, agriculture, cattle

breeding, sewing and knitting. Notably, 'Woolmania', a home accessories' label, was created as result of this intervention. These grants had also a very important transformative effect on survivors who were directly responsible for implementing and managing projects, in some cases for the first time in their life.

In 2016 UN Action conducted a mission to BiH to monitor the implementation of the Joint Programme. UN Action met with several of the UN agency implementing partners, as well as representatives from the Government of Republika Srpska, the Brčko district, and the Federation of BiH to discuss successes and challenges around implementation of the project. Field visits to associations took place as well. The mission was in response to donors and the UN Action network agreeing that monitoring missions of UN Action projects should take place to oversee project implementation.

### **Jordan**

The SRSB-SVC's mission to the Middle East in 2015, in which the UN Action Coordinator participated, gave leverage to the network to engage in the region. As a result, at the end of 2016, UN Action approved five projects in three countries (Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon).

In **Jordan** UN Action is supporting, through UN Women and UNICEF, **the finalization of a National Action Plan on 1325 (JONAP)**. The goal is to institutionalize the protection from SGBV, including addressing concerns of survivors of CRSV who have found refuge in Jordan. Complementing this effort, the UN Action members train national security protection actors in Jordan to ensure they are better equipped to tackle and address issues of GBV and CRSV. In 2016, considerable progress was made in finalising the JONAP. Through exchange visit to the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Women Serbia and the Serbian Ministry of Defence, NAP best practices were exchanged internationally and incorporated in the JONAP.

The second project in Jordan is a joint project by UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF, to **strengthen prevention and response to CRSV in the Syria conflict and other forms of SGBV in Jordan through improved access to justice and engagement with community leaders**. Project entities are developing an integrated approach to providing multi-sectoral GBV services to survivors of CRSV, increase awareness and reduce the occurrence of early and forced marriage in Jordan. As the project just started, the focus in 2016 was on planning activities and developing the log frame. Some of the funding was used to strengthen on-going legal aid provision to Syrian and other refugees. Consequently, 45 girls received legal consultations concerning divorce in early marriage contexts.

### **Lebanon**

In Lebanon, UN Action supported two projects during the reporting period. **The first one addresses the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and/or intersex (LGBTI) refugees**, who are amongst the most vulnerable refugees. They face a heightened risk of Sexual and Gender Based Violence. In addition, they are subjected to extreme discrimination when looking for work, as they are both, refugees and LGBTI. Consequently, they often struggle even more than other refugees to cover their basic needs.

To provide LGBTI refugees with the required support and access to services, as well as to help them provide for their basic needs, this project assisted LGBTI refugees with case management, an internship programme and support mechanisms through the establishment of youth groups. Through funding by UN Action UNHCR was able to provide case management services, including medical assistance, protection, and legal services to 118 LGBTI refugees in 2016. Furthermore, 17 LGBTI refugees participated in an internship programme, of which the majority are now (informally)

employed at the workplace of their internship. Lastly, two youth groups were supported, with a total of 60 participants, which provided LGBTI refugees with a safe space to share experiences, as well as exchange on hurdles faced and on solutions found. As one way of improving assistance and services to LGBTI refugees, almost 110 humanitarian staff and other actors involved in the provision of assistance to LGBTI refugees have been trained to increase their awareness of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.

The second project in Lebanon supported by UN Action aims at increasing protection of both refugee and host communities affected by SGBV including CRSV and 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; 3. Raising awareness and advocacy efforts through involving media in improving SGBV perceptions. The funding for this project was dispersed at the end of 2016, so implementation of the project will begin on 1 January 2017.

## **Iraq**

In Iraq, where conflict-related sexual violence affects both the refugee and IDP populations, UN action disbursed funds in 2016 to support a series of interventions by UNDP and UN Women by improving response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV. The focus is on building capacities of national service providers, raising awareness and strengthening the provision of legal aid services and listening centers. It is expected that all three outputs will contribute significantly to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with conflict-related sexual violence/ CRSV that remains both a pressing gap and a priority at present.

## **Middle East Workshop**

To help the various projects in the Middle East off to a good start, UN Action organized a workshop in Amman, Jordan between 11 and 13 October 2016. The workshop was aimed at supporting UN country teams in the development of their monitoring and evaluation log frames, sharing experiences and best practices across different entities and across the region, and at creating a closer relation between the UN Action Secretariat and implementing partners with the ultimate goal of better addressing CRSV in a holistic manner. In addition, participants obtained a better understanding on the definition of CRSV, the Analytical and Conceptual Framing of CRSV and the role of the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. The workshop was described by participants from three countries from several member entities (UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC) as very useful. It was also an opportunity to receive feedback from implementing agencies on the Multi-Partner Trust fund, in particular on the importance of its catalytic and gap-filling nature:

- *“UN Action funding for two years allows us to fill critical gaps in a sustainable way.”*  
-Project officer working in Lebanon
- *“UN Action funding was catalytic as it brought agencies together to develop this proposal, which then was also backed by other funding sources.”*  
- Project Officer working in Jordan)
- *The timing was perfect. We had secured funding from another donor on development of NAP. UN Action funding complements and reinforces what is being done. It ensures that the*

*NAP is being implemented.”*  
- Project officer in Lebanon

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

In accordance with its mandate under Security Council resolution 1888 (2009), the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) continued to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law and address conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in the following areas: criminal investigations and prosecution; collection and preservation of evidence; military justice system investigation and prosecution; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; protection of victims, witnesses and justice officials; and reparations. Composed of technical specialists from DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP, the TOE also maintains a roster of experts with a range of specializations. Through the provision of dedicated expertise, the TOE supports and complements the work of the United Nations system on the ground, by assisting national authorities in developing a more structured justice and security sector response to CRSV, often pursuant to high-level commitments secured by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

### **Central African Republic**

In 2016, the TOE redeployed to the Central African Republic (CAR) to further assist the Government of the CAR to operationalize the “*Unité Mixte d’Intervention Rapide et de Répression des Violences Sexuelles*” (UMIRR), a Rapid Response Unit in the Police and Gendarmerie to respond to cases of sexual violence. The UMIRR is a vital tool in responding to ongoing sexual violence crimes, given the collapse of rule of law and security institutions as a result of the conflict. A police station to house the UMIRR is in the process of refurbishment and training in coordination with UNPOL, UNDP and the TOE is being conducted targeting an initial group of 33 national police officers and gendarmes. The first phase of the training took place in November 2016 and included prosecutors and medical staff to ensure a holistic response. Further trainings are planned for 2017 and standard operating procedures for the prevention of sexual violence in communities and the intake of sexual violence victims are being developed. The TOE continues to assist the Special Criminal Court (SCC) in CAR, deploying an expert to the OHCHR led mapping process to document CRSV crimes committed in the country between from January 2003 and December 2015. Further, the TOE is working to ensure that the activities of the UMIRR complement those of the SCC. Finally, the TOE led the drafting of a joint amicus curiae submission to the International Criminal Court in the *Bemba* case that advocates the Court provide individual reparations to sexual violence victims in CAR.

### **Colombia**

Following the signature of the peace agreement in 24 November 2016, the TOE stands ready to provide support to Colombia in the implementation of the sexual and gender based violence provisions of that agreement. The TOE continues to work with the Government of Colombia to exchange good practices with other countries on the documentation and investigation of conflict-related crimes. During 2016, Colombia pledged to support Guinea with the excavation of mass graves and is in talks with Côte d’Ivoire to provide experience sharing on how to deliver reparations on a

national level for conflict crimes.

### **Côte d'Ivoire**

In Côte d'Ivoire, the Government and the TOE in cooperation with UNOCI continued to provide technical assistance to the national army – the *Forces Armées de Côte d'Ivoire* – with the implementation of its action plan to combat sexual violence. This has yielded a revised code of conduct for the military that prohibits sexual violence crimes and the issuance of command orders by the military at senior levels acknowledging their commitments under international humanitarian law. In November 2016, the TOE assisted the FOCI in organizing a conference on “Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence by National Armed Forces in Africa” in Abidjan. The Conference aimed at promoting south-south experience sharing, resulted in the initiating the development of guidelines for African armed forces on addressing CRSV. Organized in collaboration with the African Union (AU), UNOCI, UNDP, UNITAR, the Nordic Centre for Gender in the Military, and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), the conference brought together senior military officers from *Forces Armées de la Côte d'Ivoire* (FAOI); *Forces Armées Centrafricaines* (FACA); *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC); *Forces Armées et de sécurité du Mali* (FAMA); Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and Somali National Army (SNA). The TOE is now consulting the AU and the participating armed forces on draft guidelines, which will encompass several areas, including: prevention, security sector reform, internal oversight, fighting impunity, national ownership, and building partnerships.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”), it has been a priority for the TOE to address accountability for the gravest cases of sexual violence that occurred in the country. In 2016, the TOE and the DRC engaged in a prioritization exercise of cases “blocked” in the judicial system for speedy adjudication. Of the seventeen priority cases selected, fourteen contain CRSV. Following the TOE's advocacy in Kinshasa, the Ministry of Justice officially endorsed the list and authorized the *Auditorat General* to proceed with the cases. Arrests and convictions have already occurred in many of these prioritized cases.

Direct technical assistance is currently being provided to the *Police Nationale Congolaise* (PNC) on the preparation of their Action Plan to fight sexual violence (hereinafter, PNC Action Plan). The draft PNC Action Plan includes, inter alia, the mandatory training on CRSV for of police investigators; the establishment of special police units throughout the country; the review of codes of conduct as well as the vetting and the strengthening of internal oversight. Several initiatives integrated in the PNC Action Plan, including specialized training for sexual violence investigators and the establishment of special police units; I in light with the special units supported by the TOE North and South-Kivu. Similarly, the TOE continued to follow the work of 19 female magistrates it assisted deploy to Bunia, Beni, Goma, Bukavu and Uvira, and currently leading on efforts to adjudicate sexual violence crimes in the “grand instance tribunals”.

The TOE continues to provide technical advice to the Office of the DRC's Personal Representative of the President on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment (BRP). In the second semester of 2016, in coordination with MONUSCO, the TOE worked with the BRP in the organization of the national meeting to review the progress made in the implementation of the March 2013 Joint Communiqué on addressing sexual violence. The meeting took place on 11–13 October 2016 and brought together



more than 250 actors engaged on the fight against CRSV across DRC, including government officials, civil society organizations, victims groups and donors. Participants agreed on a roadmap for the full implementation of the Joint Communiqué for the period of 2017-2019.

## **Guinea**

In Guinea-Conakry, the TOE continues to work for accountability for sexual violence crimes committed in the Conakry stadium on 28 September 2009. A senior expert deployed to assist national efforts continues to provide technical assistance to the Panel and the Ministry of Justice. Following the indictment of 16 high ranking military officers, including former president Moussa Dadis Camara; and over 450 hearings, including the testimony of at least 200 victims and witnesses in sexual violence cases, the trials are due to start in early 2017.

The TOE is currently assisting the Ministry of Justice to plan the upcoming trials. In this regard, in September 2016 the TOE deployed the expert based in Guinea to Dakar to engage with the Extraordinary African Chambers, which successfully prosecuted former Chad President Hissene Habre for crimes against humanity including sexual violence, to inform Guinea's strategy for the 28 September 2009 incidents. Furthermore, the TOE continues to provide assistance to Guinea on judicial cooperation with neighbouring countries to facilitate hearings and/or extradition of remaining key witnesses or suspects residing outside the country. A visit of Dr Denis Mukwege of the famed Panzi Hospital in the Bukavu, DRC is planned for 2017 to provide medical assistance to survivors and improve rehabilitative care for sexual violence survivors in Guinea.

## **Iraq**

In September, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, the Office of the SRSB-SVC and the Foreign Minister of the Government of Iraq signed a joint communiqué that, *inter alia*, invited the TOE to provide expertise to the Iraqi national and regional governments, on addressing sexual violence crimes. This agreement reached after years of negotiation, is a landmark development for both the United Nations and the Iraqi government.

The TOE continues its preparations of a technical mission due to deploy to Iraq in February 2017, to assess the capacity of the Government to address accountability for sexual crimes committed by ISIL and other armed groups, and define the technical assistance to offer to national institutions in this regard. This takes into account a request for technical assistance received from the regional government of Kurdistan.

## **Mali**

Following its April 2016 visit to Mali, the TOE continues to engage with the Government on the process of reviewing a draft Joint Communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence. Proposed support by the TOE to national authorities include: (i) strengthening the capacity of National Police, in the field of investigations, collection, preservation of evidence and CRSV case building; (ii) contributing the ongoing efforts by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to include accountability for CRSV; and (iii) enabling judicial authorities to establish adequate witness protection. In addition, national authorities expressed the need for assistance on possible inclusion of prevention and response to CRSV in on-going programming on antiterrorism. This complements already programmed assistance in line with the UN Joint Justice Program, including national legislative reform, under the leadership

of the Ministry of Justice; and strengthening the capacity of the Malian bar association to provide legal aid in CRSV cases.

### **Somalia**

During 2016, the TOE worked with UNSOM and UNDP (Somalia) to integrate TOE activities into the existing Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme to facilitate implementation of the Joint Communiqué and National Action Plan on Sexual Violence. Funds have been transferred by the MPTF Office to UNDP (Somalia), to ease administrative processes in supporting work in Somalia. Ongoing and completed activities include: (i) the establishing of the Women and Child Protection Unit within the police which is now fully functioning; (ii) the strengthening of the capacity of the military justice to investigate conflict-related sexual violence; (iii) follow up on the adoption of the Sexual Offenses Bill of Somalia (pending) and the Sex Offenders Act of Somaliland, and continuing advisory support to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development.

### **South Sudan**

The TOE continued to follow up on the implementation of the Joint Communiqué by the Government of South Sudan, as well as the process towards the finalization of specific Plans of Action of the national army – the SPLA, and of the national police - the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) CRSV. It should be recalled that in April-May 2016, the TOE assisted the Government to identify a number of initiatives aimed at addressing CRSV. Training sessions were also held at technical level with relevant stakeholders and the UN which facilitated a common approach to addressing sexual violence and ensured full participation in the development of the Implementation Plan and Action Plans for the SPLA and SSNPS.

In addition, the TOE organized and facilitated a three-day consultative workshop for 24 members of the Joint Technical Working Group (JTWG)<sup>2</sup>, which, inter alia, enhanced their understanding of the roles of their respective entities in preventing and ensuring adequate response to sexual violence crimes. The TOE also supported and participated in the National Consultation and Validation Workshop on the Implementation Plan for the Joint Communiqué resulting in the finalization of a Government owned plan for addressing conflict-related sexual violence. As a result of a two-day consultative workshop with 45 designated members of the SPLA, including one woman, the awareness of the participants regarding CRSV was increased within the SPLA Action Plan. Similarly a two-day technical workshop with 40 designated members of the SSNPS, including 7 women, held by the TOE, increased the awareness of participants regarding CRSV and initiated the development of the SSNPS Action Plan.

With regard to the SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO), which had already agreed a Unilateral Communiqué, and developed an Implementation Plan, which the TOE had started supporting, the current political situation has made this support operationally difficult. The TOE will provide support to former SPLA-IO, as part of the SPLA, since most have now integrated the national army. Among a number of key priority actions taken by the SPLA is the issuance and dissemination of command orders prohibiting the commission of sexual violence crimes, by the Chief of Defence Staff, in December 2016.

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<sup>2</sup> The JTWG is composed of technical people representing relevant Ministries. This group meets to discuss the way forward on addressing CRSV and the contribution of their respective institutions.

The TOE will identify the ex-SPLA-IO who had been designated as focal points within their Divisions, as well as the former members of the former SPLA-IO High Level Focal Point, in order for them to contribute to the implementation of the SPLA action plan.

## ADVOCACY/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 war tactic 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 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 peacemakers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders.

UN Action's website, [www.stoprapenow.org](http://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 2016 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, and supported a number of high-profile events featuring the SRSB-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

In 2016 UN Action supported the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG), a project of Tides Center, to advocate for the implementation of commitments made by the UN Security Council on women, peace and security, including those related to CRSV. The NGOWG is the only organization undertaking monitoring and analysis of the entire cycle of UN Security Council decision-making. Utilizing a rigorous and consistent gender analytical framework, the NGOWG's analysis provides a comprehensive picture of gaps in the Council's consideration of country-specific agenda items. In 2016 the NGOWG analysed over 80 documents including reports of the Secretary-General on relevant country-specific situations and thematic issues as well as Security Council resolutions and presidential statements. The NGOWG organized meetings for woman human rights defenders with key policymakers in NY, including Security Council Members, UN actors, and civil society organizations with an aim to feed into the policy-making processes and conversations surrounding international action in these countries.

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, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centred response, as exemplified in the projects below.

In 2016 UN Action continued to support the collaborative project between WHO and UNHCR, implemented with the Peter C. Alderman Foundation, to develop and **pilot a psychological intervention for adult survivors of conflict related sexual violence (CRSV)**. The strategic objectives of this project were to develop a psychological intervention that would be suitable for the treatment of common mental health problems (anxiety, depression, acute stress) in adult survivors of (CR)SV; and furthermore an intervention that could be delivered to survivors of CRSV in a manner that did not over-target or stigmatize them. A third objective was for the intervention to be more scalable than conventional counseling interventions, which require extensive training and supervision.

Through this project, **evidence based, psychological intervention called Self Help Plus (SH+) was developed**. Activities conducted during this project included i) the development of a generic English version of SH+ (using additional funds provided by WHO Syria), ii) adaptation of the package for use with South Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda (Rhino Camp), iii) an initial uncontrolled feasibility pilot to 65 participants iv) an additional SH+ group provided to 26 participants. The Peter C. Alderman Foundation implemented the project in Rhino Camp Settlement; an organisation that provides community based mental health services to refugees in Northern Uganda and other countries. Overall, the results of the project showed that SH+ is safe, feasible and shows promise as a potentially scalable psychological intervention for use in humanitarian settings.

In 2016 UN Action also supported a joint initiative between **UNODC and WHO to pilot a global tool** aimed at **improving coordination** between the various components of the medico-legal system to enhance access to justice for survivors of sexual violence in Somaliland. The project aims to: 1) Strengthen the capacity of the health providers, police, prosecutors, judges and legal aid providers in responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence cases; 2) Enhance coordination among stakeholders in responding to SGBV cases; 3) Contextualize the medico-legal toolkit through the development of the Sexual Assault Protocol for Somalia. This project contributes to knowledge-building by bolstering technical skills among key actors in the criminal justice chain on how to collect and treat medico-legal evidence to facilitate legal redress for sexual violence survivors, and how to coordinate between actors in the criminal justice chain to ensure the correct handling and treatment of medico-legal evidence.

The main activities that took place in 2016 were around strengthening coordination amongst stakeholders. Other activities implemented in synergy with this project included providing technical support to the Ministry of Justice in Puntland on the medico-legal response for GBV, where UNODC is working together with UNFPA to support the Ministry of Justice in the development of a protocol on Sexual Assault. A GBV Steering committee on prevention and response was formed to provide comprehensive oversight on the proposed GBV joint activities. The Puntland Authority of Somalia enacted its Sexual Offences Bill into law and launched it together with its implementation plan on 29 November 2016. In December 2016, UNODC in collaboration with UNFPA conducted a situation analysis on SGBV in Puntland. The draft assessment has been disseminated for comments before finalization. Upon request from UNFPA, UNODC also provided technical input to the Sexual Offences Bill for Somaliland and South Central Somalia.

In December 2010, OHCHR and UN Women were tasked by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee to develop a **Guidance Note on reparations for CRSV, which UN Action has supported since 2014**. The translation of the Guidance Note into French, Spanish and Arabic was a critical step to ensuring that stakeholders in a wide range of countries are able to use the document to support the implementation of gender-sensitive reparations programmes. As a result of the support from UN Action, 7,000 copies of the Guidance Note are available to the public, and have been shared with UN Women and OHCHR offices globally, as well as online for further dissemination to other UN entities, national governments and civil society organizations. The global launches that took place in London and New York (2014), as well as the regional launches that took place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Tunis, Tunisia (2016) were successful in engaging key stakeholders on the development of victim-centred and gender-sensitive reparations policies, and action points for implementation. These launches also encouraged regional collaboration—particularly important given the cross-border nature of conflicts in the Western Balkans, and in Middle East and North Africa. In addition, the launches provided civil society organizations with a platform to strengthen cooperation and develop joint initiatives with States and international organizations.

**Since the launch of the Guidance Note there has been increased political willingness to provide reparations for victims of CRSV.** For example, Bosnia's war crimes court issued a landmark ruling in June 2015 that granted the first-ever compensation to a wartime rape victim. This political momentum is key as UN Women and OHCHR country offices support Member States deliver on reparations, referencing the principles of the Guidance Note wherever relevant. The project required close collaboration between UN Women and OHCHR and as a result, deepened the working relationship between the two entities, and the shared commitment to working in partnership to advance gender-sensitive transitional justice.

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 global technical team provided support to Cameroun, CAR, Colombia, Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and Ukraine in 2016. Currently the GBVIMS is operational in over 14 countries, including: CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Thailand. In 2016, the GBVIMS Steering Committee and Technical Team worked on the next generation of the GBVIMS, the GBVIMS+. The GBVIMS+ is a module of Primero (Protection-related Information Management), an open source software application designed to help partners securely collect, store, manage, and to share aggregate data to facilitate case management and incident monitoring for protection programmes.

The GBVIMS Steering Committee and Technical Team also finalized the Inter-agency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing Care and Case Management Services to Gender-based Violence Survivors in Humanitarian Settings and accompanying training materials, which represent the culmination of a two-year project that aimed to build capacity on GBV case management, information management, and strengthen the links between these in order to improve

services provided to GBV survivors. This resource aims to set standards for quality, compassionate care for GBV survivors in humanitarian settings, with particular focus on the provision of case management services. This resource and the accompanying training materials will provide GBV service providers in humanitarian settings with the information and guidance they need to establish and provide quality case management services to GBV survivors. The resource was developed over a two year period that involved extensive piloting of guidance and training materials in the following countries: Central African Republic, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Niger and Somalia.

### MOVING FORWARD: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR 2017

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.

With this in mind, in 2017 UN Action will intensify its strategic support to UN Missions and Country Teams. First, in Iraq, the recently signed Joint Communiqué with the government provides a unique opportunity to unite the UN Country Team and UNAMI behind a joint programme on CRSV. UN Action can support what could become a groundbreaking collaboration and bridge the UN's silos in Iraq.

Second, in CAR, a country where capacity both of the Government, but also of the UN are scarce, UN Action can support the development of a comprehensive strategy on Sexual and Gender-based violence, and fund some catalytic projects to assist survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

Third, funding five projects in the Middle East, offers an opportunity for testing a regional approach, including strengthening of cross-country learning and promoting roll-out of products developed by UN action members in other countries.

The UN Action network will also take the lead in promoting issues that have been neglected by the WPS community, focusing on gaps and opportunities as regards CRSV and global policy within the WPS landscape. For example, UN Action activities focused on LGBT issues can serve as an example of how the network can successfully **fill gaps in the Women, Peace and Security agenda**: how can UN Action leverage its strategic position as a multi-agency network to make sure that these activities simultaneously contribute to *improved protection and services* for LGBT individuals in conflict or emergency settings; production and dissemination of *knowledge and best practices* on LGBT sensitive programming; improved *coordination* between actors providing protection for LGBT individuals in conflict or emergency settings; and innovative advocacy to drive *norm evolution* and *mainstreaming* of LGBT concerns throughout the WPS agenda.

The UN Action network will also continue to raise awareness and foster public outrage against the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, a tactic of terrorism, and an impediment to the restoration of peace and security. Led by the SRSB-SVC, it will galvanise political support for a more effective and timely response, and mobilise resources to end sexual violence during and after the cessation of

conflict. Emphasis will be placed on supporting partners in countries where CRSV has been identified as a significant concern, with a view to triggering action by Government authorities and non-State actors. Advocacy strategies will include harnessing key media moments, building the capacity of local media to support the safe and ethical reporting of CRSV, public events, development of publications and knowledge products, and lobbying to raise awareness and generate political will for action to prevent and punish the scourge of sexual violence.

Finally, UN Action would like to thank Mme. Zainab Hawa Bangura who completed her term as Special-Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in March 2016 for her leadership and commitment to UN Action and to the CRSV mandate. UN Action would also like to welcome Ms. Pramila Patten, the recently appointed Special-Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, as new Chair of the network. The network is committed to supporting her role as a global advocate on CRSV and is looking forward to using the comparative advantage of each member organization with the goal of eliminating sexual violence in conflict.

## 2016 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This following presents financial data and analysis of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2016**. 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 **2016**, **13** contributors deposited US\$ **40,728,317** in contributions and US\$ **300,825** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **41,029,142** (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US\$ **35,258,186** has been transferred to **13** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **25,610,183** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **407,283**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** as of 31 December 2016.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

	Annual 2015	Annual 2016	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	7,063,174	5,291,903	40,728,317
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	43,236	53,886	270,833
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	4,296	664	29,992
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>7,110,707</b>	<b>5,346,453</b>	<b>41,029,142</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	6,201,304	7,513,417	36,017,772
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(144,521)	(10,183)	(759,586)
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>6,056,783</b>	<b>7,503,234</b>	<b>35,258,186</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	70,632	52,919	407,283
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	405	321	1,813
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>6,127,819</b>	<b>7,556,473</b>	<b>35,667,282</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>982,887</b>	<b>(2,210,021)</b>	<b>5,361,860</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	6,588,994	7,571,881	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>7,571,881</b>	<b>5,361,860</b>	<b>5,361,860</b>
Net Funded Amount	6,056,783	7,503,234	35,258,186
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	5,081,363	6,928,170	25,610,183
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>9,648,003</b>



## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December **2016**.

The **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** is currently being financed by **13** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made through Standard Administrative Agreements signed up to 31 December **2016** that were deposited in **2016** or not yet deposited as of the date of this report; it does not include future years commitments.

**Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Bahrain	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Government of Belgium	330,970	330,970	-	330,970
Government of Estonia	268,077	184,525	83,552	268,077
Government of Finland	6,175,852	6,014,257	161,595	6,175,852
Irish Aid	129,020	129,020	-	129,020
Government of Japan	7,400,000	4,700,000	2,700,000	7,400,000
Government of Luxembourg	65,185	65,185	-	65,185
Government of Norway	4,728,230	4,728,230	-	4,728,230
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	17,185,243	15,432,823	1,752,420	17,185,243
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 the United Kingdom	3,178,202	2,583,866	594,336	3,178,202
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40,728,317</b>	<b>35,436,414</b>	<b>5,291,903</b>	<b>40,728,317</b>

### 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 **2016**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **270,833**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **29,992**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **300,825**.

Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	216,947	53,886	270,833
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>216,947</b>	<b>53,886</b>	<b>270,833</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPKO	20,979	664	21,643
UNWOMEN	5,562		5,562
UNDPA	2,070		2,070
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	<b>29,328</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>29,992</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>246,275</b>	<b>54,550</b>	<b>300,825</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2016, the AA has transferred US\$ **36,017,772** 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 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015			Current Year Jan-Dec-2016			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
OCHA	428,271		428,271				428,271		428,271
OHCHR	1,700,586		1,700,586				1,700,586		1,700,586
OSRSG_SVC	3,254,619	(50,932)	3,203,687				3,254,619	(50,932)	3,203,687
UNAIDS	171,414		171,414				171,414		171,414
UNDP	7,390,550	(455,209)	6,935,341	4,903,090		4,903,090	12,293,640	(455,209)	11,838,431
UNDPA	497,871	(127)	497,744	243,988		243,988	741,859	(127)	741,733
UNDPKO	8,567,533	(182,297)	8,385,236	321,000	(10,183)	310,817	8,888,533	(192,480)	8,696,053
UNFPA	1,325,464	(38,032)	1,287,432	825,305		825,305	2,150,769	(38,032)	2,112,738
UNHCR	343,134		343,134	235,233		235,233	578,367		578,367
UNICEF	1,174,271	(22,807)	1,151,464	414,242		414,242	1,588,513	(22,807)	1,565,706
UNODC				150,712		150,712	150,712		150,712
UNWOMEN	2,928,392		2,928,392	419,846		419,846	3,348,238		3,348,238
WHO	722,250		722,250				722,250		722,250
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,504,355</b>	<b>(749,403)</b>	<b>27,754,952</b>	<b>7,513,417</b>	<b>(10,183)</b>	<b>7,503,234</b>	<b>36,017,772</b>	<b>(759,586)</b>	<b>35,258,186</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2016** 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 **2016** 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 **2016**, US\$ **7,503,234** million was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **6,928,170** million was reported in expenditure.

As shown in Table 5 below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **35,258,186** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **25,610,183**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **73** percent.

**Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	1,700,586	1,700,586	1,206,963	326,692	1,533,655	90.18
OSRSG_SVC	3,254,619	3,203,687	1,362,773	696,434	2,059,207	64.28
UNAIDS	171,414	171,414	171,414		171,414	100.00
UNDP	12,293,640	11,838,431	3,866,733	3,898,462	7,765,195	65.59
UNDPA	741,859	741,733	199,214		199,214	26.86
UNDPKO	8,888,533	8,696,053	5,745,796	1,500,428	7,246,224	83.33
UNFPA	2,150,769	2,112,738	1,155,659	84,700	1,240,359	58.71
UNHCR	578,367	578,367	343,134	95,020	438,154	75.76
UNICEF	1,588,513	1,565,706	1,130,443	20,170	1,150,612	73.49
UNODC	150,712	150,712		75,115	75,115	49.84
UNWOMEN	3,348,238	3,348,238	2,391,157	189,360	2,580,516	77.07
WHO	722,250	722,250	680,456	41,790	722,246	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,017,772</b>	<b>35,258,186</b>	<b>18,682,013</b>	<b>6,928,170</b>	<b>25,610,183</b>	<b>72.64</b>

### 5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 6 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

**Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>UN Action Against Sexual Violence</b>							
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF GBVIMS	UNFPA	On Going	615,250	615,250	614,410	99.86
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF GBVIMS	UNHCR	On Going	284,620	284,620	284,620	100.00
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/UNICEF GBVIMS	UNICEF	On Going	650,517	650,517	649,665	99.87
00081403	UNA027 OHCHR WPA in MONUSCO	UNDPKO	On Going	254,262	254,262	225,002	88.49
00085352	UNA031 DPKO WPA CDI	UNDPKO	On Going	619,871	619,871	466,073	75.19
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UNA	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	3,254,619	3,203,687	2,059,207	64.28
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UNA	UNAIDS	On Going	50,932	50,932	50,932	100.00
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UNA	UNFPA	On Going	169,193	169,193	920	0.54
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNDP	On Going	244,740	244,740		0
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNFPA	On Going	129,069	129,069	81,916	63.47
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNWOMEN	On Going	126,200	126,200	106,844	84.66
00099541	UNA039 UNHCR Protecting LGBTI	UNHCR	On Going	56,500	56,500	56,500	100.00
00100819	UNA041 UNODC Building Capacity	UNODC	On Going	150,712	150,712	75,115	49.84
00101122	UNA042 UNICEF UNWOMEN UNSC 132	UNICEF	On Going	250,800	250,800		0
00101122	UNA042 UNICEF UNWOMEN UNSC 132	UNWOMEN	On Going	251,840	251,840	38,614	15.33
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN IRAQ	UNDP	On Going	386,437	386,437		0
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN IRAQ	UNWOMEN	On Going	109,000	109,000	8,074	7.41
00101874	UNA045 UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN	On Going	59,006	59,006	3,860	6.54
00101934	UNA048 UNDP/UNAMI IRAQ	UNDP	On Going	243,988	243,988		0
00102004	UNA046 UNDP UNICEF MALI	UNDP	On Going	71,539	71,539		0
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA LEBANON	UNDP	On Going	251,451	251,451		0
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA LEBANON	UNFPA	On Going	248,549	248,549		0
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNFPA	On Going	157,825	157,825		0
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNHCR	On Going	178,733	178,733	38,520	21.55

00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNICEF	On Going	163,442	163,442		0
00103612	UNA051 UNFPA GBVIMS	UNFPA	On Going	249,738	249,738		0
00072560	UNA001 UNIFEM Support to UN Action Advocacy	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	68,881	68,881	68,730	99.78
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	2,542,369	2,197,597	86.44
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	183,345	183,345	183,345	100.00
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	UNDP	Operationally Closed	236,845	236,845		0
00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	579,138	562,471	562,471	100.00
00078606	UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscape	UNDP	Operationally Closed	203,747	190,448	190,448	100.00
00081401	UNA025 DPA WPA in CAR	UNDPA	Operationally Closed	298,530	298,530		0
00082194	UNA028 WHO Strengthening medical legal response	WHO	Operationally Closed	197,950	197,950	197,949	100.00
00089251	UNA033 UN WOMEN OHCHR Reparations Guide	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	90,950	90,950	56,804	62.46
00090474	UNA034 WHO Psychological interventions	WHO	Operationally Closed	395,900	395,900	395,897	100.00
00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	99,992	99,992	99,992	100.00
00072448	UNA002 Development of SOPs to address GBV	UNHCR	Financially Closed	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
00073078	UNA007 UNICEF benchmarks	UNICEF	Financially Closed	55,005	55,005	55,005	100.00
00073079	UNA008 UNICEF prevention: Strengthening Prevention of CRSV	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 1888 OSRSG-SVC	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	1,000,000	950,350	950,350	100.00
00076324	UNA013 Special Adviser CDI	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 for Women	UNDPA	Financially Closed	199,341	199,214	199,214	100.00

00076946	UNA017 DPKO Accelerate Implementation of SCR 1820 and 1888	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	361,874	351,691	351,691	100.00
00077794	UNA017 DPKO Accelerate Implementation of SCR 1820 and 1888	UNAIDS	Financially Closed	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
00080048	UNA020 OCHA Accelerated Implementation of MARA	OCHA	Financially Closed	142,597	142,597	142,597	100.00
00080200	UNA021 DPKO Consultant on SV in Libya	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	50,144	38,540	38,540	100.00
00080904	UNA024 DPKO-OSRSG-SVC Funding Angola	UNDPKO	Financially Closed	372,375	313,089	313,089	100.00
00081402	UNA026 UNICEF Strengthening coordinating mechanisms	UNICEF	Financially Closed	299,600	285,328	285,328	100.00
00082137	UNA029 UNFPA GBV Cote d' Ivoire	UNFPA	Financially Closed	335,676	328,943	328,943	100.00
00083267	UNA030 UNICEF OCHA 5-Year Review	UNICEF	Financially Closed	89,825	89,825	89,825	100.00
<b>UN Action Against Sexual Violence: Total</b>				<b>18,094,391</b>	<b>17,776,715</b>	<b>12,346,119</b>	<b>69.45</b>

<b>UN Action Team of Experts</b>							
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	OHCHR	On Going	546,903	546,903	379,972	69.48
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	UNDP	On Going	478,100	478,100	93,403	19.54
00094137	UNA036Team of Experts Phase II	UNDPKO	On Going	3,155,774	3,155,774	1,983,835	62.86
00097368	UNA038 UNDP ToE DRC II	UNDP	On Going	3,903,720	3,903,720	2,375,532	60.85
00100613	UNA040 UNDP ToE CAR	UNDP	On Going	818,550	818,550	459,998	56.20
00101456	UNA043 UNDP ToE SOMALIA	UNDP	On Going	761,299	761,299	467,328	61.39
00102313	UNA049 UNDP ToE COTE D'IVOIRE	UNDP	On Going	338,254	338,254	53,734	15.89
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
00080902	UNA023 UNSCR 1888 DPKO-OHCHR-U	UNDPKO	Operationally Closed	2,450,005	2,450,005	2,355,172	96.13
00092613	UNA035 DPKO-OHCHR-UNDP ToE DRC	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,985,701	1,985,701	1,902,520	95.81
<b>UN Action Team of Experts: Total</b>				<b>17,923,381</b>	<b>17,481,471</b>	<b>13,264,064</b>	<b>75.87</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>36,017,772</b>	<b>35,258,186</b>	<b>25,610,183</b>	<b>72.64</b>
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## 5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

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

Table 7 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

### 2012 CEB Expense Categories

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

### 2006 UNDG Expense Categories

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

**Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.14
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	11.48
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	1.16
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	1.72
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	1.68
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	7,425,815	2,455,540	9,881,355	41.34
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	(517,133)	172,091	(345,042)	(1.44)
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	197,406	558,935	756,341	3.16
Contractual Services (New)	2,968,429	1,105,038	4,073,467	17.04
Travel (New)	2,473,181	1,253,004	3,726,185	15.59
Transfers and Grants (New)	149,152	207,999	357,151	1.49
General Operating (New)	932,524	653,295	1,585,819	6.63
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>17,498,112</b>	<b>6,405,902</b>	<b>23,904,014</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	1,183,900	522,268	1,706,168	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,682,013</b>	<b>6,928,170</b>	<b>25,610,183</b>	

<sup>1</sup> **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 2016, 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\$ **52,919** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2016, US\$ **407,283** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **522,268** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **1,706,168** as of 31 December 2016.

## 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.