



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

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9TH Consolidated Annual Progress Report
on Activities Implemented under the

**UN ACTION
AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN
CONFLICT
FUND**

2017

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FOR THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY–31 DECEMBER 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	Area of Responsibility	RBF	Results Based Framework
BD	Brcko District, Bosnia and Herzegovina	SCC	Special Criminal Court, CAR
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
CAR	Central African Republic	SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
COMBI	Communication for Behavioural Impact	SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	SRSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
CSO	Civil Society Organization	SRSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women	SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
DCVAW	Directorate on Violence against Women, Iraq	SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs	SWPA	Senior Women's Protection Adviser
DPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations	TOE	Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	TOC	Theory of Change
FACI	Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire	TORS	Terms of Reference
FBIH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	UMIRR	L'Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences Sexuelles
GBV	Gender-based violence	UN	United Nations
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System	UN ACTION	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
HQ	Headquarters	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
IDP	Internally Displaced People	UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
JONAP	Joint National Action Plan	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ISF	Internal Security Forces, Lebanon	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MENA	Middle East and North Africa region	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MPFEF	Ministry for Women, Children and Family Affairs, Mali	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund	UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
NAP	National Action Plan	UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Mali
NGO	Non-governmental organization	UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	WHO	World Health Organization
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	WPA	Women's Protection Adviser
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office	WPS	Women Peace and Security
PSPEF	Congolese Special Police for Women and Children, DRC		



Ms. Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

“UN Action is a critical platform for implementing a vision for this mandate, namely; converting cultures of impunity into cultures of deterrence, addressing gender-based inequality as the root cause of sexual violence and fostering national ownership for a sustainable survivor-centered response.”

— Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

FOREWORD



In my capacity as Chair of the inter-agency network, UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action), I am pleased to share with you some key examples of progress made by the network in the course of 2017. I am proud of the invaluable contributions made by each member entity in advancing our common goal of ending conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). Since taking office last June, I have emphasized the importance of maintaining a holistic, survivor-centred approach to the implementation of my mandate. In this respect, I firmly believe that UN Action, which unites 14 UN entities with the goal of “delivering as one”, provides a crucial coordination platform

through which the UN system can comprehensively address the needs of survivors. As Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, it is my role and intention to provide strategic leadership to amplify and cohere these efforts.

In 2017, UN Action’s engagements at country-level resulted in more robust UN coordination in response to CRSV. Through its Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), the network provided catalytic funding for a Senior Women’s Protection Adviser (SWPA) in UNAMI. Thanks to her persistent engagement, CRSV will now be viewed and responded to as a

priority in Iraq by the government and other relevant actors. The network furthermore supported a project to address the situation of children conceived through rape in Iraq and strengthened the Gender-based Violence Information Management System, an inter-agency initiative that enables humanitarian actors to safely collect, store, analyse and share data. UN Action also continued to fund a joint programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which aims at addressing the legacy of conflict-related sexual violence, and five projects in the Middle East and North Africa, which primarily support Syrian and Iraqi survivors, including those who are refugees in Lebanon and Jordan. The project in Jordan contributed to the adoption of a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which includes a protective framework for refugees who are survivors of sexual violence. In 2017, the United Nations Action network conducted joint technical support missions to Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon to help improve the response to conflict-related sexual violence.

Over a decade since the establishment of the UN Action network in 2007, there is now greater awareness of the scourge of CRSV than ever before. In addition, the creation of my mandate in 2009 – as a direct result of UN Action’s advocacy efforts – mobilized the United Nations system and Member States to address CRSV as a central aspect of upholding peace, security and the Rule of Law. Today, there are Women’s Protection Advisers (WPAs) in seven Peace Operations and the UN has signed Joint Communiqués to prevent and

address sexual violence with the Governments of South Sudan, DRC, Iraq, Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, and Somalia, and has entered into Frameworks of Cooperation with relevant regional organizations, such as the African Union and the League of Arab States. Yet much more needs to be done to improve the situation of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. In this regard, my vision is for UN Action to integrate a survivor-centered approach into its three focus areas, which are: (1) country-level support, aiming particularly at strengthening services for survivors of CRSV, livelihood support and economic empowerment to build the resilience of survivors and those at risk; (2) knowledge generation, with the goal of deepening our understanding of CRSV and the needs of survivors and to develop guidance on emerging issues of concern; and (3) advocacy for action, with a focus on internal advocacy to strengthen institutional frameworks and capacity of UN Action member entities to respond to CRSV.

The UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) is a critical tool for achieving these results. In that regard, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Member States whose generous support over the past ten years has enabled the network to promote change at the global and country-level. I would like to thank the members of the network for their continued engagement and their invaluable contributions. I look forward to our continued collaboration and partnership as we strive to end the appalling crime of sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict.



Pramila Patten

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

INTRODUCTION



This ninth 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 made by 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** of the UN Action network in 2017, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Framework** for 2017-2018. It also provides financial information for the period of 1 January–31 December 2017.

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 14 UN system entities, namely: **DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO and IOM** (who formally joined UN Action in 2017) as well as the **Office of the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the SRSG-SVC (OSRSG-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.**

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 parallel to existing work streams, but as bringing them together and providing a missing link. Areas where UN Action can fill gaps, and 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 (WPS) 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, Japan and Switzerland, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office, who have directed funds to UN Action entities to support specific UN Action deliverables.

GOALS AND STRUCTURE OF UN ACTION



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

As a system-wide initiative, UN Action aims to ensure that full UN institutional support is mobilized to enable the delivery of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV in conflict-affected countries. 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

UN ACTION UNITES THE WORK OF 14 UN ENTITIES WHICH INCLUDES A SPECTRUM OF SECTORS



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 SRSG-SVC and comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 14-member entities, as well as the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from each entity convene for monthly meetings at the technical level. A Secretariat, situated in the OSRSG-SVC and composed of a Coordinator, a Programme 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 2017 Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, published on 16 April 2018, 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 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 Action's country-focused, gap-filling and comprehensive interventions contribute to UN Action's 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 consulta-

tive 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.



2017 Security Council open debate on sexual violence in conflict .

UN Photo



UN Photo

COUNTRY-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS IN 2017



Security Council resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106, 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, Sudan and South Sudan. This list aligns with the priority countries of the OSRSG-SVC and Team of Experts. **Mali, Somalia, Myanmar 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 2017 **UN Action participated in joint technical missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Bangladesh and the Central African Republic.**

Under the umbrella of country-level support, in 2017 the UN Action MPTF **continued to fund the deployment and work of Women's Protection Advisors (WPAs)** to enhance UN system coordination around CRSV. In 2017 UN Action provided funds for a Senior Women Protection Adviser (SWPA) in UNAMI, who was deployed in February 2017 within the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The SWPA's role is

to support the implementation of the CRSV mandate of UNAMI through (1) advocacy to address CRSV and mainstreaming CRSV considerations in UN initiatives; in particular in UN agencies programming activities; (2) training; (3) establishing the monitoring analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) on CRSV and regular reporting in collaboration with members of the UCNT and (4) strengthening coordination between UNAMI, the UNCT, the Government and other partners with regard to advancing the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on prevention and response to CRSV.

In 2017, the SWPA's efforts were instrumental in establishing the MARA and bringing together members from different sections of UNAMI as well as UNDP, UN Women, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO and UNOPS. The SWPA also conducted training for government officials, civil society representatives and round-table discussions with religious leaders on responding to CRSV. Her engagement also increased the visibility of the need to tackle CRSV and its consequences and strengthened partnerships within the UN and between the UN and Government and religious leaders in addressing CRSV. This will lead to better information gathering, analysis and reporting on CRSV by the UN, ensuring that addressing CRSV in Iraq will be a national and international priority addressed in partnership with all relevant actors. Through joint advocacy by SRSG-SVC with UNAMI's leadership and engagement of Member States, the post was integrated into UNAMI's mission budget for 2018/19.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In 2017, UN Action continued to support a joint project in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), which is 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. In 2017, further progress has been achieved when it comes to granting access to rights and services to CRSV survivors across BiH, improving the quality and accessibility of services as well as reducing the stigma surrounding CRSV.

With the support of the project, procedures for acquiring the status of "civilian victims of war – special category", which grants access to a monthly financial compensation and to services, have been improved. The commissions in charge of granting the status in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Brcko District (BD) became operational and by the end of the year, 21 survivors received the status (18 in the FBiH and 3 in BD). The UN is working alongside the commissions and local institutions to solve the remaining procedural issues, increase coordination and make the process more rapid and survivor-centered. In the FBiH, progress has also been recorded at the cantonal level, where FBiH legislation is implemented. One canton has adopted and two cantons drafted amendments to bring cantonal legislation more in line with the FBiH 'Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children'.

In Republika Srpska (RS), the Government approved the draft 'Law on Protection of Victims of War Torture', which aims to grant the status of "victim of torture" to CRSV survivors and camp inmates –who were previously excluded due to restrictive criteria contained in the law currently in force- and expand the list of rights they are entitled to. The Government committed to send the text to the RS Assembly by February 2018. The UN will continue providing assistance to ensure survivors' views on the draft are taken into

consideration and any discriminatory provisions are removed from the final text.

On June 29th, the leaders of the BiH Orthodox, Islamic, Jewish and Catholic communities signed a landmark declaration denouncing stigmatization of female and male CRSV survivors and calling religious leaders in local communities to actively fight against survivors' social exclusion and condemnation. This has paved the way for more intensive work with religious communities, which are being trained on first contact with CRSV survivors as well as on delivering sermons denouncing any form of stigmatization of survivors.

From 2-4 October 2017, SRSG-SVC Pramila Patten visited BiH, raising BiH institutions' awareness of the need to guarantee CRSV survivors' equal access to justice, redress and compensation and to advocate for changes in law and practice across the country.

In 2017, UN Agencies further strengthened BiH institutional capacities to respond to the needs of CRSV survivors across the country, improving the knowledge of more than 250 health care, psychosocial support and justice sector professionals across around 40 locations. Guidelines, training programmes and protocols are also being developed in all sectors to ensure sustainability of results. In addition, training pools have been formed and trained to replicate knowledge beyond locations targeted by the project.

Furthermore, three pilot economic empowerment schemes have been concluded, involving around 80 beneficiaries and about 150 family members. One of the schemes led to the creation of a new brand that produces accessories combining modern design and traditional handicrafts, while the other two contributed to improve survivors' and family small business in the agriculture and services' sectors. The schemes

resulted not only in an increase of survivors' income, but also contributed to their personal and social empowerment.

Finally, based on the knowledge and experience gathered during the implementation of the UN Action grant, the project has launched a country-wide stigma alleviation plan, involving local communities and religious leaders into fighting stigmatization and social exclusion of survivors.

IRAQ

In Iraq, where conflict-related sexual violence affects both refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDP), 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 CRSV that remains both a pressing gap and a priority at present.

During the reporting period, UNDP trained 47 participants in Dohuk from civil society and the police directorate on Violence against Women (DCVAW) on responding to CRSV through mechanisms including legal aid and psycho-social support, case tracking, documentation and reporting. UNDP also developed a case tracking form to improve data collection and analysis. In addition, UNDP and UN Women supported the establishment of seven legal aid centers in KR-I and two in Baghdad inside main IDP and refugee camps as well as mobile legal aid (for out-camp IDPs displaced from Mosul) and five investigation units. Consequently, in 2017 13,147 IDPs and refugees (10,668 women and 2,479 men) received legal aid and social services in the KR-I, and 843 IDPs (748 women and 95 men)



UN Action technical visit to a legal aid center in Iraq that provides legal services to survivors of SGBV and CRSV.

in Baghdad. In view of the changing context in Iraq, with large numbers of IDPs returning to liberated areas, an exit strategy was discussed and agreed with implementing partners to ensure a smooth hand-over of legal aid service centers to DCVAW.

In 2017, UN Action also allocated funds to UNICEF and UNAMI to address the **situation of children born of rape in Iraq**. This project will (1) Assess the scope of the problem of children born of rape; (2) Review and provide analysis of the legal framework; (3) Map existing responses in different locations, including judicial and local authorities' handling of cases and support provided by NGOs/CSOs and treatment of children in similar situations in Iraq; (4) Engage relevant ministries, governmental authorities, tribal, religious leaders, community, and women leaders, and any task forces focused on implementation of the joint communique; (5) Identify gaps and areas of advocacy or intervention to follow up; (6) Develop coordinated response strategy to be taken

forward by the established taskforce and relevant actors; and (7) Support coordination of UN agencies and national and international NGOs responding to survivors of CRSV and their children to jointly address this complex issue. This project will directly support one of the priority areas of the Joint Communiqué signed between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations.

JORDAN

In Jordan UN Action supported, through UN Women and UNICEF, **the finalization of a National Action Plan on 1325 (JONAP) and training of security sector actors**. The goal is to institutionalize the protection from SGBV, including addressing concerns of survivors of CRSV who have found refuge in Jordan. In 2017, considerable progress on the JONAP was made, and following a very inclusive consultation process, the JONAP was adopted in December 2017. It is the third plan of its kind in the Arab region and foresees that gender-sensitive services, including psychological, social, legal and medical services, are available in

refugee camps and that in particular, women are being informed about how to access them. In the plan, the Government of Jordan also commits to scale up necessary skills for refugee women, as a key tool for their empowerment and to increasing their resilience against gender-based violence. The JONAP also contains provisions to enhance protection from sexual violence, through training for police, prosecutors and judges. Finally, it contains a commitment to develop a monitoring and documentation system to report on CRSV-related violations. The NAP builds a strong protective framework for women and girls in Jordan, including survivors of Syrian CRSV.

Complementing this effort as a second component of the project, UNICEF Jordan started to **develop training for national security protection actors** in Jordan to ensure they are better equipped to tackle and address GBV and CRSV issues. Progress has been made in this project components, as the consultants who will develop training for the Jordanian Police force were recruited and have completed a desk review of available trainings and developed a first draft of the training materials in December 2017.

The second project UN Action is supporting 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**. The focus is to address early and forced marriage in Jordan through an integrated approach and a variety of interventions. In 2017, activities ranged from developing a legal toolkit for legal practitioners, training Sharia Court judges and providing legal consultations in refugee camps. These work streams are promoted by UNHCR and complemented by UNICEF and UNFPA, who each engage in strengthening systems to prevent early marriage through developing a Communication

for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) strategy, which is being rolled out by CARE in Ain el Basha near Amman.

As a result of project activities, refugee survivors of SGBV were able to seek legal remedies throughout Jordan. A total of 5,414 refugees benefited from services provided by the Sharia Courts in Zaatari and Azraq camp, and a total of 36,260 legal consultations were provided by UNHCR and its partners. In particular, regarding the protection from child marriage, the Sharia Court now refers possible child spouses to UNHCR, which has allowed UNHCR to prevent child marriage in a number of occasions.

LEBANON

In Lebanon, UN Action supports a joint project of UNDP and UNFPA aimed at increasing the protection of both refugee and host community women, girls, men and boys affected by the Syrian crisis from GBV 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 interventions; (3) Raising awareness and advocacy efforts by involving the media to improve SGBV perception. Good progress has been made on the development of training for municipal police on GBV, who are often the first responders to GBV. The ToRs of the training needs assessment on SGBV among the Municipal Police and the Heads of Municipality in 25 selected municipalities was approved by the Ministry of Interior. So far, the project has managed to convince the Ministry of Interior/Municipalities and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) Academy that developing the capacity of the Municipal Police on Gender-Based Violence in a crises context is a priority. The commitment of the ISF Academy was obtained in 2018.

Also, a desk review of guidance, tools and practices related to the engagement of men and boys (with special attention on male



UN Photo / Mark Garten

youth) against violence against women and girls was finalized in collaboration with the SGBV task force. The main findings of the desk review were the following:

1. Available documents focused on: Research on male engagement and the importance of integrating them into GBV prevention interventions; Guidance on how to engage men and boys in GBV prevention; guidance on working with perpetrators; Case studies of successful experiences (in Africa and in the MENA region); tools shared by the organizations.
2. There is limited exchange within the region and very few resources at the regional level.
3. Few documents focus on capacity building on how to engage with men/boys.
4. Tools (especially adapted to the Lebanese context) are not available on the internet.
5. Only tools provided by organizations are translated into Arabic.

Based on the summary of recommendations endorsed, SGBV organizations in Lebanon prioritized the following interventions to be developed as part of the UNA project: 1. National 3W mapping of actors and interventions (who-what-where); 2. Contextualized training package on "Engaging with Males on VAWG" (outreach techniques and content); 3. Guidance note on soft skills (including how to address gender/social bias) and a compilation of good practices related to engaging with males.

The impact of this activity so far is that all GBV organizations are benefitting from the resources collected on engaging men and boys and have a common understanding of what is available and where the gaps and opportunities are. The recommendations issued

by the UNA-funded desk review have been endorsed by all stakeholders and included in the 2018 work plan for the SGBV Task Force. The intervention has already contributed to reinforcing coordination and information sharing on the topic.

MALI

In line with UN Action's Theory of Change related to supporting national strategies, an international SGBV/CRSV expert endorsed by the Swiss Government was deployed in 2017 with the support of UN Action to assist the UNCT in developing a national SGBV/CRSV strategy. In support of the international expert's work, it was also considered strategic to fund a national expert position in the Ministry for Women, Children and Family Affairs (MPFEF) to facilitate the work of the Swiss Expert by helping with access to local grassroots organizations, facilitating the consultative process of developing the National Strategy and acting as the liaison between the different ministries.

In addition, this post would help to build the capacity of national staff and ensure national ownership through transfer of knowledge and integration of technical advice into national policies and strategies.

During the reporting period, the project supported the MPFEF to validate an inclusive, participatory, multi-sectoral approach to developing the national SGBV strategy involving governmental and non-governmental actors. The strategy will address the needs of women, girls, boys and men in Mali in terms of prevention of SGBV including child marriage, female genital mutilation and conflict-related sexual violence, protection, repression and the provision of holistic care. The process of developing the national

strategy was officially launched in December 2017 at a one-day meeting organized by the MPFEF for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

It is expected the implementation of the current process of developing a new national SGBV strategy will take place until July 2018. The main stages – which involve the Malian government, national and international non-government partners, bilateral donors and the UN system – include working sessions of the multi-sectoral working groups and of the national steering committee, regional stakeholder consultations, a draft strategy validation workshop, the finalization of the document and the launch of the strategy.



UN Photo / Sylvain Liechti

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 CRSV in the following areas: criminal investigation and prosecution, military justice, legislative reform, protection of victims and witnesses, reparations for survivors, and security sector oversight. In support of the OSRSG-SVC, the TOE serves a catalytic role in implementing joint communiqués and frameworks of cooperation agreed between the SRSG-SVC and national authorities, regional actors and other UN entities, complementing the work of UN country presences. The Team Leader reports to the SRSG-SVC, while team members have dual reporting lines to the Team Leader and their respective co-lead entities in DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP. Since January 2015, the Team has been operating under a five-year joint programme developed in coordination with its co-lead entities.

Representative examples of the TOE's work from the reporting period include:

1. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The TOE deployed to the Central African Republic (CAR) and continued to work with the Government on the establishment of the UMIRR and the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court of CAR (SCC). Since its establishment, the UMIRR has received more than 200 complaints of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) that are currently being processed by the police for potential transfer to the judicial system. The TOE also

strengthened collaboration between the SCC and the UMIRR. Further, the TOE provided training to judges of the SCC focused on the challenges of investigating CRSV and provided technical inputs to the SCC's Rules of Procedure and Evidence and draft Victims and Witnesses Protection Strategy.

2. COLOMBIA

The TOE supported efforts of the SRSG-SVC to ensure that CRSV considerations continued to remain central in the peace process between the Government and FARC-EP. In particular, the TOE used the SRSG-SVC's good offices and high-level advocacy to seek accountability for sexual violence crimes in the peace negotiations and in the November 2016 agreement. During 2017, the TOE continued to engage on operationalizing these commitments. The TOE also engaged with the Government of Colombia to facilitate the sharing of Colombia's strong legal and policy frameworks, as well as the successful initiatives established in the country on addressing CRSV with other countries facing similar challenges. In this regard, the TOE has initiated a process to draw from Colombia's experience and specialized expertise to promote cross-regional experience sharing, including in the areas of forensic evidence and reparations.

3. CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Since the closure of UNOCI in June 2017, the TOE has continued to support national efforts to prevent and respond to CRSV thorough the deployment of two national officers, embedded in UNDP, with sound expertise in military justice and legislative review. The TOE further

conducted a technical assessment on progress made in Côte d'Ivoire in November 2017.

The work of the TOE has also been critical in supporting the National Committee to combat CRSV, which is responsible for coordinating national activities around prevention and response to sexual violence. In June 2017, the Committee adopted an *acte d'engagement* committing to prevent, denounce and sanction all acts of CRSV. This undertaking was signed by the Forces armées De Côte d'Ivoire (FACI) Chief of Staff, the Superior Commander of the Gendarmerie Nationale, General Directors of key ministries, the Prosecutor of the Military Tribunal, and the Prosecutor of the First Instance Tribunal of Abidjan.

Efforts by the TOE also contributed to the issuance by the Ministry of Justice of two circulars calling on judicial authorities to refrain from reclassifying rape as a lesser crime and reminding law enforcement officials that medical certificates are not mandatory for survivors or their representatives to lodge a complaint.

4. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Addressing accountability for the gravest cases of sexual violence has remained high on the agenda of TOE's support to the DRC. In 2016,

the TOE engaged with military justice authorities with jurisdiction over serious international crimes on a case prioritization strategy for the Kivus and former Province Orientale, which included prioritizing cases of conflict-related sexual violence. The TOE subsequently provided significant technical assistance for cases arising out of this case prioritization exercise during 2017. This included the development of standard operating procedures for interviewing and hearing victims and witnesses of CRSV, the issuance of guidelines on the collection of telephonic and electronic evidence for use in serious international crime cases and the provision of financial resources for judicial investigative missions by Congolese authorities and the United Nations to develop evidence for the prioritized cases. Technical assistance also consisted of providing financial resources for mobile court trials and the development and implementation of victim and witness protection plans. This work resulted in notable convictions in the Kavumu and Musenyi cases, and the surrender of notorious warlord Ntaberi Sheka.

During the reporting period, the TOE also provided technical assistance to magistrates in the civilian justice system, including the deployment of eighteen women magistrates to provinces in the eastern DRC. From 1 January to 31 October 2017, 1,726 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were registered before these magistrates, which resulted in 643 judgements (final judicial decisions), and 460 sentencing decisions.

The TOE also continued to support the Congolese Special Police for Women and Children (PSPEF). This included supplying and equipping three specialized police units in Bukavu, Kavumu, and Kitshanga, which were inaugurated and became operational in 2017.



Mr. Frederic Batumike stands accused of committing the crime against humanity of rape of 39 children by his militia in Kavumu.

Photo: Physicians for Human Rights

5. GUINEA

Since 2012, the TOE has been providing technical assistance to the Panel of Judges investigating the crimes committed during the events of 28 September 2009. Through such assistance, the Panel of Judges was able to use appropriate and ethical questioning and investigation techniques, resulting in over 450 hearings, including the testimony of at least 200 victims and witnesses of sexual violence. This support has led to the indictment of 17 high-ranking military officials by the Panel of Judges, including former President Moussa Dadis Camara, and the arrest of key suspects through increased judicial cooperation with neighboring countries. In December 2017, the Minister of Justice announced the conclusion of the investigation phase by the Panel of Judges, and the creation of a Coordination Committee to oversee the planning and preparation of the trials.

The Team's assistance has also led to the establishment of enhanced protection measures for the Panel of Judges, including through advice on possible threats, advocacy for a permanent deployment to the judges' offices of a unit of police officers attached to the Presidential Guard, and the provision of logistics to secure evidence collected, testimonies and relevant files.

Additionally, the TOE has facilitated a dialogue between the Guinean authorities and representatives from countries that have undergone similar challenges in addressing CRSV. This includes an experience sharing exercise in January 2017 between a team of Congolese doctors from Panzi Hospital, led by Dr. Denis Mukwege, and Guinean officials, which resulted in the provision of medical and clinical care as well as psychological assistance and treatment to over 30 sexual violence survivors of the 28 September 2009 events.

6. IRAQ

In 2017, the TOE deployed twice to Iraq to conduct a technical assessment of the response of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to ISIL's crimes of sexual violence. The purpose of the assessment was to analyse the existing legal, judicial, and operational capacity at federal and regional levels and to issue recommendations on areas requiring support. While conducting its assessment, the TOE met with over 100 government officials from the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan region of Iraq including at prime ministerial, ministerial and technical levels. These meetings included representatives from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches as well as religious endowments. The assessment also included input from civil society groups, UNAMI and the UN Iraq country team, and members of the diplomatic community. The assessment report and its recommendations were officially issued to the Iraqi Government in November 2017. The recommendations will form the basis of the TOE's project implementation in 2018.

7. MYANMAR

In mid-December, the TOE accompanied the SRSG-SVC on her visit to Naypyidaw and Yangon, Myanmar, where she met with senior Government and military officials with a view to generating commitments to prevent and address CRSV in line with Security Council resolution 2106 (2013), and further to the Presidential Statement of 6 November 2017 (SC/13055), which underscored the importance of cooperation between the Government and her Office.

8. SOMALIA

In 2017, the TOE in partnership with UNSOM and UNDP supported the Government in organizing a review of the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Somalia, which operationalized the Joint Communiqué signed between the Federal Government of Somalia and the UN in 2013. Of particular focus



SRSG Patten meets members of the Bangladesh police force based in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazaar

in the discussions was the need to engage with the various Federal Member States which were not initially part of the National Action Plan (NAP) to enhance coordination among the various legal, administrative and policy frameworks.

In a bid to improve access to justice, the TOE supported the Government in expanding legal aid, establishing mobile courts, and investing in capacity building of police and prosecutors to handle sexual violence crimes. With the aim of bringing formal justice closer to people living especially in remote and rural areas of Somalia, mobile courts were further extended to newly formed Federal Member States. The TOE also supported the Woman and Child Protection Unit, which is located in the Police headquarters and works with all the police stations in Mogadishu, to provide a coordinated multi-sectorial approach to investigating and preventing sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, and violence against children in all its forms.

9. SOUTH SUDAN

In 2017, the TOE continued to actively support the implementation of the Joint Communiqué between the Government and the UN on addressing CRSV. In support of the operationalization of the Joint Communiqué the TOE supported the Government in

updating the implementation plan for the Joint Communiqué.

The TOE also provided technical assistance to a special committee of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) senior commanders established by the SPLA to develop an SPLA Action Plan and Matrix of Activities to address sexual violence in line with the Government's commitment in the Joint Communiqué. In further support of the SPLA, the TOE in partnership with UNMISS conducted a series of trainings in Bor, Juba, Malakal, Torit, and Wau resulting in the training of 200 SPLA focal points, including 21 female officers. At the conclusion of each workshop, all participants signed undertakings in which they committed, among other things, to preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence crimes.

Regarding South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), the TOE engaged the Inspector General of Police with regards to the need to develop an Action Plan and matrix of activities for the SSNPS in line with the Government's commitment in the Joint Communiqué that would enable to address CRSV crimes in a comprehensive and structured manner. In October 2017, the Inspector General of Police appointed SSNPS focal points to form the joint UN-SSNPS Committee that will focus on drafting the SSNPS Action Plan and Matrix of Activities.

ADVOCACY AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING



Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate conflict-related sexual violence to a place on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that CRSV is not exclusively a gender or developmental issue, but also a 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, 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 2017 UN Action continued to disseminate its key advocacy resources at HQ and at country level, including a toolkit 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 "باصتغلا دض أعر" in Arabic; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a "cheat-sheet" summary of Security Council resolution 1820.

The UN Action Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security, Peace Operations and supported a number of high-profile events featuring the SRSG-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

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.

For example, in 2017 UN Action contributed to the development of a Policy on Prevention and Responding to CRSV by UN Peace Operations. The policy, which will be adopted by DPKO, DFS, DPA, OSRSG SVC and OHCHR, will enhance the approach and role of United Nations peace operations on preventing and responding to CRSV. It will translate Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict into an operational framework for peace operation and provide answers on the responsibilities of WPAs, other mission components, and the overall roles and responsibilities of peace operations on addressing CRSV.

During the reporting period, UN Action also continued to support a project in Somaliland, which focuses on enhancing access to formal justice for survivors of sexual violence. During the reporting period, several advancements were made under outcome 1 of the project (criminal justice actors and health providers are empowered to prevent and respond to SGBV cases). These included a successful situation assessment into SGBV within Somaliland that **informed the development of a training curriculum on medico-legal examination and coordination**. The analysis was also vital in the development of a Sexual Assault Protocol. The Sexual Assault Protocol developed for Somaliland (based on the medico-legal global toolkit) was finalized, translated into Somali language and printed for distribution to stakeholders for use within their regions as a reference tool in responding to SGBV cases. Furthermore, a training curriculum on medico-legal examination was developed and used to conduct a first-ever training on medico-legal examination for stakeholders involved in prevention of and

response to SGBV which was held in Hargeisa, Somaliland. In Hargeisa, 39 participants drawn from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, prosecution services, health services, Criminal Investigation Department and police were successfully trained. Recognizing the effects of SGBV in society and the importance of the training, the Ministry of Justice requested for similar training to be held in other areas of Somaliland. As a result, similar trainings were held in Boroma, Burao, Berbera and Gabiley. A total of 120 participants were successfully trained.

The project also contributed to the push for Parliament to pass the Sexual Offences Bill through continuous advocacy of the importance to have a law on SGBV during the trainings on the medico-legal examination. The Bill was passed by the House of Elders on 7 April 2018 and is now awaiting Presidential assent to become law. Traditional Qadis (courts) are scattered in both urban and rural areas. The project engaged 60 of those traditional Qadis and trained them on consequences of early marriage (both social and health consequences). The Ministry of Justice provides license to these people and encourages them to report any marriage that is under the age of maturity.

Based on the UN Action funding and the results of this project, UNODC and UNFPA developed a joint project proposal to fund-raise for extended interventions which some aspects of this project will be a part of moving forward.

Results of outcome 2 (coordination among stakeholders strengthened) during the reporting period included the development of a training curriculum on coordination which was used to conduct training on coordination, advocacy, social mobilization and conflict management for stakeholders involved in the prevention of and response to SGBV. The training was held



Military, police and civilian staff from various peace operations cross their arms as part of the 'Stop Rape Now' campaign against sexual violence in conflict.

in Hargeisa, Somaliland and included 34 participants drawn from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, prosecution services, health services, Criminal Investigation Department and Police. Furthermore, the collaboration between UNODC, UNFPA and the Ministry of Justice in Somaliland ensured that the project was implemented successfully to achieve its objective.

In 2017 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.

During 2017, more than 20 countries received support from the GBVIMS Global Team, either to support ongoing GBVIMS implementation or to explore the possibility of new roll-outs, while many others reached out for general advice and support around GBV information management and case management. 12 of these countries are either directly experiencing or affected by violent conflict. Two countries benefitted from training in GBVIMS basic tools (Iraq and Myanmar), while two countries benefitted from in-person support to the revision of information sharing protocols (Iraq and Jordan), which safeguard the safe and ethical sharing of GBVIMS data and ensure that a survivor-centred approach is kept at the heart of decisions around the sharing of GBV incident data. Extensive technical

support was provided in particular to Nigeria and Mali in order to guide the process toward the first rollouts of the 'new generation' of the GBVIMS – 'GBVIMS+' in Africa.

Two countries were supported to continue sharing data from the GBVIMS to the MARA (Mali and South Sudan), through the existing GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol MARA Addendum. Preliminary briefings to pave the way for the development of similar addenda were also held in Somalia, Iraq and the Central African Republic. The initial project proposal had set out intentions to document lessons learned from the South Sudan experience of the GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance Note, however, due to challenges in the identification of a candidate for the

GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator position, it was not possible to complete this activity, which will take place instead during the course of 2018.

Three countries benefited from improved skills in data analysis (Iraq, Mali, and Jordan), allowing them to more effectively carry out inter-agency analyses of their consolidated data and to better translate those data into stronger GBV programming, coordination and advocacy. Furthermore, to allow data analysis skills to reach a wider audience, a 4-week data analysis online training programme was developed by the GBVIMS Global Team, and launched towards the end of the year, benefiting a total of 21 participants. On average, participants scored 47% in the pre-test and



79% in the post-test (+37 points of progress). Many participants requested the GBVIMS-MARA intersections to be included amongst future webinar topics.

During the course of 2017 the GBVIMS Global Team also carried out extensive development of global guidance, tools, and other resources in order to build capacity around the world in safe and ethical information management and quality case management. The GBVIMS is a multifaceted system with tools and processes that link with program design, monitoring, implementation, and coordination. Mastery of the tools and the processes requires training and ongoing learning. To reap the full benefits of the system, several skills require special attention: advocacy for safety and ethics in data management, creative problem solving to encourage safe information sharing, trust-building practices to strengthen confidence in inter-agency coordination, and dedicated and thorough understanding of the system and the context to employ analysis that serves our programming. The GBVIMS strategy for capacity building is built on principles that encourage continued learning: spaced practice (spreading out knowledge acquisition), retrieval practice (learning instilled through understanding not solely access to resources), elaboration (thorough explanation of ideas) and sharing of case studies and examples (to understand ideas in practice and share lessons learned). During 2017, the GBVIMS Global Team undertook the following learning activities (in addition to the

remote technical support to GBVIMS country rollouts, in-country training and support missions, and the roll-out of the GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance Note):

- 11 GBVIMS podcasts were recorded and launched – these were listened to 1436 times during 2017. These included topics such as:
 - » ‘What’s so dangerous about email?’
 - » ‘Data Triangulation’
 - » ‘Oops! Breaches of the Information Sharing Protocol’
 - » ‘Data Protection Principles and Practices’
 - » ‘Do We Take Protection of Survivor Data Seriously Enough?’
- Nine video shorts were produced – watched 110 times, including topics such as:
 - » ‘Identifying Information Needs’
 - » ‘ABCs of Data Analysis’
 - » ‘Key Intersections of Information Management and GBV Case Management’
- Three global/regional webinars to launch the GBV Case Management Guidelines in collaboration with the GBV Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) – one in French and two in English.
- Development of an integrated information management and case management capacity evaluation checklist
- Development of a case management capacity building strategy

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM UN ACTION FIELD VISITS



The UN Action Secretariat visited Jordan and Lebanon between 3 and 13 December 2017 to monitor progress on projects funded in these two countries as described above. In addition to monitoring progress and suggest recommendations regarding project implementation, it was also an opportunity to learn lessons for UN Action more broadly which should be considered when developing future project proposals. The following recommendations for UN Action were made:

- The focus on CRSV in joint proposals is important and should be clearly reflected. Projects should be in line with the priorities articulated by OSRSG-SVC in consultation with UN Action members on strategic priorities regarding CRSV and the UN Action Strategic Framework. A way of contributing to this is for UN Action to identify gaps on the ground and to proactively work with UN entities to shape project proposals on addressing these gaps.
- In addition to the project focal point on the ground, it was noted that backstopping from HQ would be beneficial. In general, it is recommended that within the first few months after a project has been approved, the UN Action Secretariat should meet with project entities to discuss the planned activities, outcomes and indicators in the log



frame. Funds for this visit should be included in the project proposal.

- It would be beneficial to share good practices and project outputs across the MENA region. Thus, it is recommended to have a workshop in Q1/Q2 2019 in the region, to which UN Action donors should be invited.

The visit to the Central African Republic, 22 March–7 April 2017, which was undertaken jointly with DPKO, assessed the needs related to CRSV in the country. It resulted in the main recommendation for UN Action to **provide catalytic support for the development of a comprehensive strategy on sexual violence**, which was identified by MINUSCA, UNFPA and other members of the country team as priority. The development should be led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, yet it would be important that other relevant line ministries and partners including WHO, UNHCR, and UNICEF be brought on board. Beyond CRSV, the framework could also consider ongoing challenges such as witchcraft, early child marriage and survival sex.

As a starting point, a mapping of existing laws and agreed priorities in this area should be made to identify the current frameworks and gaps. The strategy needs to be realistic and take into consideration the scarce resources and low capacities in the CAR.

The visit to Iraq from 22–28 February 2017, resulted in the recommendation to develop a **comprehensive programme for survivors on CRSV in Iraq**. The programme should be based on a costed implementation plan of the Joint Communique, which should be the basis for commitments by UN agencies on the ground and holistic fundraising by SRSG-SVC to fill the gaps for activities by the UNCT, UNAMI, TOE and OSRSG-SVC to support the implementation of the Joint Communique. It was additionally recommended that UN Action deploy one additional staff to Iraq in support of the WPA in UNAMI to help get the programme off the ground. This option should be explored following the adoption of the Implementation Plan for the Joint Communique.

MOVING FORWARD: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES



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

For example, in Iraq, in addition to the projects UN Action is currently supporting

which are already noted within this report, UN Action will support the implementation of the Joint Communique through catalytic projects and through leveraging its platform as a coordinating mechanism. In CAR, a country where capacity both of the Government and the UN are scarce, UN Action can support the development of a comprehensive strategy on SGBV and fund some catalytic projects to assist survivors of CRSV.

UN Action will participate in the identification of lessons learned from the information-sharing protocol between the MARA and

the GBVIMS in South Sudan and possibly Mali, to inform other situations which are about to adopt such an agreement.

The UN Action network will also take the lead in promoting issues that have been neglected by the Women Peace and Security (WPS) community, focusing on gaps and opportunities regarding CRSV and global policy within the WPS landscape. 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 SRSG-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. The network will provide a platform to discuss the links between sexual exploitation and abuse and CRSV.

Finally, UN Action is pleased to welcome Ms. Pramila Patten, who was appointed Special-Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in June 2017, and Chair of the network. The network is committed to supporting her role as a global advocate on CRSV and to using the comparative advantage of each member organization with the goal of eliminating sexual violence in conflict.

2017 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



This section presents financial data and analysis of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2017**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2017**, **14** contributors deposited US\$ **45,349,623** in contributions and US\$ **369,475** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **45,719,098**.

Of this amount, US\$ **40,086,632** has been net funded to **13** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **31,827,570** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **453,496**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **UN Action Against Sexual Violence Fund** as of 31 December 2017.

**TABLE 1. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW,
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)**

	Annual 2016	Annual 2017	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	5,291,903	4,621,306	45,349,623
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	53,886	61,374	332,207
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	664	7,275	37,268
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	5,346,453	4,689,956	45,719,098
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	7,513,417	5,126,976	41,144,748
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(10,183)	(298,530)	(1,058,116)
Net Funded Amount	7,503,234	4,828,446	40,086,632
Administrative Agent Fees	52,919	46,213	453,496
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	321	255	2,068
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	7,556,473	4,874,914	40,542,196
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(2,210,021)	(184,958)	5,176,902
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	7,571,881	5,361,860	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	5,361,860	5,176,902	5,176,902
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	7,503,234	4,828,446	40,086,632
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	6,928,170	6,217,388	31,827,570
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			8,259,061

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

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

TABLE 2. CONTRIBUTORS' COMMITMENTS AND DEPOSITS, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)				
Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017 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	268,077	-	268,077
Government of Finland	6,175,852	6,175,852	-	6,175,852
Irish Aid	129,020	129,020	-	129,020
Government of Japan	8,400,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	8,400,000
Government of Luxembourg	65,185	65,185	-	65,185
Government of Norway	5,212,579	4,728,230	484,349	5,212,579
Government of Spain	209,250	-	209,250	209,250
Swedish International Development Cooperation	18,989,844	17,185,243	1,804,601	18,989,844
Government of Switzerland	117,538	117,538	-	117,538
Government of Turkey	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Government of United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Government of United Kingdom	4,301,308	3,178,202	1,123,106	4,301,308
Grand Total	45,349,623	40,728,317	4,621,306	45,349,623

3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December 2017, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **332,207**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **37,268**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **369,475**.

Details are provided in the table below.

TABLE 3. SOURCES OF INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)			
Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	270,833	61,374	332,207
Total: Fund Earned Interest	270,833	61,374	332,207
Participating Organization			
UNDP	717		717
UNDPA	2,070	7,275	9,345
UNDPKO	21,643		21,643
UNWOMEN	5,562		5,562
Total: Agency earned interest	29,992	7,275	37,268
Grand Total	300,825	68,650	369,475

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2017, the AA has transferred US\$ **41,144,748** 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.

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016			Current Year Jan-Dec-2017			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
OCHA	428,271		428,271				428,271		428,271
OHCHR	1,700,586		1,700,586	362,644		362,644	2,063,230		2,063,230
OSRSG_SVC	3,254,619	(50,932)	3,203,687	1,400,606		1,400,606	4,655,225	(50,932)	4,604,293
UNAIDS	171,414		171,414				171,414		171,414
UNDP	12,293,640	(455,209)	11,838,431	981,235		981,235	13,274,875	(455,209)	12,819,665
UNDPA	741,859	(127)	741,733		(298,530)	(298,530)	741,859	(298,657)	443,203
UNDPKO	8,888,533	(192,480)	8,696,053	1,534,827		1,534,827	10,423,360	(192,480)	10,230,880
UNFPA	2,150,769	(38,032)	2,112,738	438,479		438,479	2,589,248	(38,032)	2,551,217
UNHCR	578,367		578,367				578,367		578,367
UNICEF	1,588,513	(22,807)	1,565,706	409,185		409,185	1,997,698	(22,807)	1,974,891
UNODC	150,712		150,712				150,712		150,712
UNWOMEN	3,348,238		3,348,238				3,348,238		3,348,238
WHO	722,250		722,250				722,250		722,250
Grand Total	36,017,772	(759,586)	35,258,186	5,126,976	(298,530)	4,828,446	41,144,748	(1,058,116)	40,086,632

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

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

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2017 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2017, US\$ **4,828,446** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **6,217,388** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **40,086,632** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **31,827,570**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **79** percent.

TABLE 5.1 NET FUNDED AMOUNT, REPORTED EXPENDITURE, AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Cumulative	
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271		428,271	100.00
OHCHR	2,063,230	2,063,230	1,533,655	266,624	1,800,279	87.26
OSRSG_SVC	4,655,225	4,604,293	2,059,207	499,995	2,559,202	55.58
UNAIDS	171,414	171,414	171,414		171,414	100.00
UNDP	13,274,875	12,819,665	7,765,195	3,588,989	11,354,184	88.57
UNDPA	741,859	443,203	199,214	165,118	364,332	82.20
UNDPKO	10,423,360	10,230,880	7,246,224	879,784	8,126,008	79.43
UNFPA	2,589,248	2,551,217	1,240,359	412,452	1,652,811	64.79
UNHCR	578,367	578,367	438,154	140,213	578,367	100.00
UNICEF	1,997,698	1,974,891	1,150,612	11,113	1,161,725	58.82
UNODC	150,712	150,712	75,115	22,096	97,211	64.50
UNWOMEN	3,348,238	3,348,238	2,580,516	231,001	2,811,517	83.97
WHO	722,250	722,250	722,246	4	722,250	100.00
Grand Total	41,144,748	40,086,632	25,610,183	6,217,388	31,827,570	79.40

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

TABLE 5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)							
Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expendi- ture	Delivery Rate %	
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict							
00080903	UNA022 UNFPA/ UNICEF GBVIMS	UNFPA	On Going	615,250	615,250	614,649	99.90
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	465,343	75.07
00085811	UNA032 OSRSG-SVC Funding UNA	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	4,655,225	4,604,293	2,559,202	55.58
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	371,630	371,630	166,061	44.68
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNDP	On Going	244,740	244,740	244,740	100.00
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNFPA	On Going	129,069	129,069	129,055	99.99
00096500	UNA037 CRSV BIH	UNWOMEN	On Going	126,200	126,200	106,844	84.66
00100819	UNA041 UNODC Building Capacity	UNODC	On Going	150,712	150,712	97,211	64.50
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	121,059	48.07
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN IRAQ	UNDP	On Going	386,437	386,437	352,918	91.33
00101587	UNA044 UNDP UNWOMEN IRAQ	UNWOMEN	On Going	109,000	109,000	108,999	100.00
00101874	UNA045 UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN	On Going	59,006	59,006	47,658	80.77
00101934	UNA048 UNDP/PA/ UNAMI IRAQ	UNDP/PA	On Going	243,988	243,988	165,118	67.67
00102004	UNA046 UNDP UNICEF MALI	UNDP	On Going	71,539	71,539	20,406	28.52
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA LEBANON	UNDP	On Going	251,451	251,451	102,441	40.74

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**TABLE 5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR,
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expendi- ture	Delivery Rate %	
00102092	UNA047 UNDP UNFPA LEBANON	UNFPA	On Going	248,549	248,549	13,108	5.27
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNFPA	On Going	157,825	157,825	20,291	12.86
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNHCR	On Going	178,733	178,733	178,733	100.00
00102870	UNA050 UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA Jordan	UNICEF	On Going	163,442	163,442	6,418	3.93
00103612	UNA051 UNFPA GBVIMS	UNFPA	On Going	485,780	485,780	166,534	34.28
00103612	UNA051 UNFPA GBVIMS	UNICEF	On Going	116,416	116,416		0
00107191	UNA052 Support development of national strategy Mali	UNICEF	On Going	92,769	92,769		0
00107415	UNA053 UNICEF children needs	UNICEF	On Going	200,000	200,000	4,695	2.35
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	2,173,464	85.49
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
00081401	UNA025 DPA WPA in CAR	UNDPA	Operationally Closed	298,530			0
00089251	UNA033 UN WOMEN OHCHR	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	90,950	90,950	84,772	93.21
00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations and	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	99,992	99,992	99,992	100.00

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**TABLE 5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR,
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
00072448	UNA002 Dvpt of SOPs to address GBV	UNHCR	Financially Closed	58,514	58,514	58,514	100.00
00072560	UNA001 UNIFEM Support to UN	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	68,881	68,881	68,730	99.78
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	UNDP	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	UNA019 UNAIDS Scientific Plann	UNAIDS	Financially Closed	69,550	69,550	69,550	100.00
00078606	UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscap	UNDP	Financially Closed	203,747	190,448	190,448	100.00
00080048	UNA020 OCHA Accelerated Implem	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	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

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**TABLE 5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR,
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
00082137	UNA029 UNFPA GBV Cote D'Ivoire	UNFPA	Financially Closed	335,676	328,943	328,943	100.00
00082194	UNA028 WHO Strengthening medical legal response	WHO	Financially Closed	197,950	197,950	197,950	100.00
00083267	UNA030 UNICEF OCHA 5-Year Review	UNICEF	Financially Closed	89,825	89,825	89,825	100.00
00090474	UNA034 WHO Psychological interventions	WHO	Financially Closed	395,900	395,900	395,900	100.00
00099541	UNA039 UNHCR Protecting LGBTI	UNHCR	Financially Closed	56,500	56,500	56,500	100.00
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict: Total			20,342,661	19,726,455	14,547,886	73.75	

UN Action Team of Experts							
00094137	UNA036 Team of Experts Phase II	OHCHR	On Going	909,547	909,547	646,596	71.09
00094137	UNA036 Team of Experts Phase II	UNDP	On Going	1,028,640	1,028,640	457,573	44.48
00094137	UNA036 Team of Experts Phase II	UNDPKO	On Going	4,690,601	4,690,601	2,867,736	61.14
00097368	UNA038 UNDP ToE DRC II	UNDP	On Going	3,903,720	3,903,720	3,758,285	96.27
00101456	UNA043 UNDP ToE SOMALIA	UNDP	On Going	1,156,994	1,156,994	1,053,902	91.09
00102313	UNA049 UNDP ToE COTE D'IVOIRE	UNDP	On Going	338,254	338,254	199,359	58.94
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	2,351,785	95.99
00092613	UNA035 DPKO-OHCHR-UNDP ToE DRC	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,985,701	1,985,701	1,902,520	95.81
00100613	UNA040 UNDP ToE CAR	UNDP	Operationally Closed	853,550	853,550	849,358	99.51
UN Action Team of Experts: Total			20,802,087	20,360,177	17,279,685	84.87	

Grand Total			41,144,748	40,086,632	31,827,570	79.40
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5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

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

2012 CEB Expense Categories	2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training counterparts
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

**TABLE 5.3 EXPENDITURE BY UNDG BUDGET CATEGORY,
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (IN US DOLLARS)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.11
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	9.22
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	0.93
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	1.38
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	1.35
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	9,881,355	2,290,113	12,171,468	40.89
Supplies, Commodities and Materials (New)	(345,042)	66,612	(278,430)	(0.94)
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and Depreciation (New)	756,341	167,528	923,870	3.10
Contractual Services (New)	4,073,467	1,566,536	5,640,003	18.95
Travel (New)	3,726,185	885,307	4,611,492	15.49
Transfers and Grants (New)	357,151	215,664	572,815	1.92
General Operating (New)	1,585,819	672,357	2,258,176	7.59
Programme Costs Total	23,904,014	5,864,117	29,768,131	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total*	1,706,168	353,271	2,059,439	6.92
Total	25,610,183	6,217,388	31,827,570	

* 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 **2017**, were as follows:

The Administrative Agent (AA) fee: 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **46,213** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, US\$ **453,496** has been charged in AA-fees.

Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations: Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **353,271** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **2,059,439** as of 31 December 2017.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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

CONTRIBUTORS*



BAHRAIN, Government of



BELGIUM, Government of



ESTONIA, REPUBLIC OF, Government of



FINLAND, Government of



IRELAND, Government of



JAPAN, Government of



LUXEMBOURG, Government of



NORWAY, Government of



SWEDEN, Government of



SWITZERLAND, Government of



TURKEY, Government of



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, Government of



UNITED KINGDOM, Government of

* The Governments of Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates contributed to the Team of Experts.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

UN Action unites the work of 14 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.





UN Photo / Marco Dormino

Thank you for your support.



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

For more information please contact Ms. Marianne Bauer at bauerm@un.org

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STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT



UN Photo by Allison Joyce

UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites the work of 14 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.

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