



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

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

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund  
for the period 1 January – 31 December 2012**

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

31 May 2013

## PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO)



United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Health Organisation (WHO)

## CONTRIBUTING DONORS



Finland



Irish Aid



Luxembourg



Norway



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency



Switzerland

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAR	Central African Republic
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office UNDP
MONUSCO	United Nations Stabilization Organization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
PRST	Presidential Statement
RMC	Resource Management Committee
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary General
SRSR-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
TOE	Team of Experts
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPA	Women's Protection Advisor

## **Definitions**

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the Resource Management Committee (RMC) for a project/programme.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

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

### **Donor Commitment**

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a donor based on a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

### **Delivery rate**

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect support costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 per cent as per the UNDG agreed MPTF cost recovery.

### **Net funded amount**

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

### **Participating Organizations**

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the UNDP MPTF Office.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

### **Project Financial Closure**

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

### **Project Start Date**

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

**Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

**Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the RMC.

# Table of Contents

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2. PROGRAMMATIC PROGRESS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
2.1 Overview.....	7
<b>2.2 Context</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2.3 Goals and Structure of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>2.4 UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>2.5 Summary of Achievement in 2012</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.5.1 Support for Country-Level Action.....	9
2.5.2 Support to Country Efforts through the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict.....	13
2.5.3 Advocacy for Action: galvanizing political will.....	14
2.5.4 What is your country doing to enhance security for women affected by war?.....	15
2.5.5 Moving Forward: Priorities and Challenges for 2013-2014.....	18
<b>3. FINANCIAL PROGRESS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
3.1 Fund Extension .....	19
3.2 Proposal Approval Process .....	19
3.3 Financial Progress .....	19
3.4 Donor Contributions.....	22
3.5 Interest Received.....	23
3.6 Project Approval, Transfer and Expenditure.....	23
3.7 Transfers and Expenditure by Participating Organizations.....	25
3.8 Cost Recovery .....	28
<b>4. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b> .....	<b>28</b>



## List of Tables and Figures

Table 3-1: Change in fund cash balance with Administrative Agent for the period ending 31 December 2012 (US Dollars).....	21
Table 3-2: Total deposits as of 31 December 2012 (Amounts in US Dollars) .....	22
Table 3-3: Earmarked deposits for the Team of Experts (Amounts in US Dollars) .....	22
Table 3-4: Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level (Amounts in US Dollars).....	23
Table 3-5: List of Projects that Received Funding in 2012 (Amounts in US Dollars) .....	23
Table 3-6: Net Funded Amount by Project and Participating Organization (Amounts in US Dollars).....	24
Table 3-7: Approvals, Transfers and Expenditure by Participating UN Organization as of 31 December 2012 (Amounts in US Dollars) .....	26
Table 3-8: Total Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period (Amounts in US Dollars) .....	27
Figure 3-1: UN Action MPTF 2008-2012 .....	20
Figure 3-2: Financial Delivery by Participating Organizations .....	26

# 1. Introduction

The Fourth 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN Action MPTF. It is based on information provided by the Participating Organizations. In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the Participating UN Organizations and combines this with the narrative report, which is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat.

The UN Action MPTF was established in December 2008, and made operational in January 2009 with the first contribution to the Fund from the Government of Norway. In late 2012, the UN Action Steering Committee endorsed a five-year extension of the MPTF through to the end of 2017. This Progress Report provides information on **key achievements** by the UN Action network during 2012 and early 2013, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Framework** for 2011-12. It provides financial information for the period 1 January – 31 December 2012.

## 2. Programmatic Progress

### 2.1 Overview

**United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action)** unites and amplifies the work of the 13 entities across the UN system in pursuit of the goal of ending sexual violence as a tactic and consequence of conflict. Launched in 2007, it represents a concerted effort by the United Nations to ‘deliver as one’ – improving coordination and accountability, amplifying advocacy and supporting country efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. UN Action is led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), a post currently held by Ms Zainab Hawa Bangura, who assumed the post in September 2012, following Ms Margot Wallström’s departure in May of that year. The SRSG-SVC is both the head of UN Action and the global ‘voice’ in condemning conflict-related sexual violence, calling for an end to impunity, and advocating on behalf of survivors. Through strategic advocacy and political dialogue, the SRSG-SVC galvanizes action to combat sexual violence in countries affected by conflict and unrest.

UN Action’s work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of governments, including: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, whose funds are pooled in a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the UNDP MPTF Office, as well as Australia, the Netherlands and the United States, who have directed funds to UN Women or UNDP to support specific UN Action deliverables.

To mark the five-year milestone since the creation of UN Action, the network commissioned an independent, external review to take stock of achievements, highlight strengths and challenges, and provide strategic advice on the network’s future directions. The reviewer found that “UN Action has proven itself to be a uniquely well-structured, rapidly-mobilised, visible and effective mechanism in providing a global platform for advocacy, accountability and coordination of UN commitments and actions, to work as one in addressing conflict-related sexual violence.” Regarding the MPTF, the reviewer also noted that it was a “critical tool for coordination” and that it serves as a “vehicle for greater coordination and cooperation among UN entities.” (UNA030).

### 2.2 Context

The robust series of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council since 2008 has concretely framed sexual violence in conflict as a tactic of war and a threat to international peace and security. Resolution 1820, adopted in June 2008, demanded the “immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians”. Resolution 1888, adopted in September 2009, called for concrete measures to operationalize and institutionalize the commitments made through Resolution 1820. It requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint an SRSG-SVC to provide coherent and strategic leadership, and called for the creation of a team of rapidly-deployable experts on Rule of Law, the deployment of Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) in peacekeeping missions and the development of joint UN-Government Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence.

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

All three Security Council Resolutions have acknowledged UN Action as the primary mechanism for improving cooperation and coordination across the UN, fostering a system wide approach to ending conflict-related sexual violence in partnership with governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). 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”.

In December 2010, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee further called upon the UN Action network to mobilize the UN system behind the content, messaging and operational implications of the Secretary-General’s report to the Security Council on resolutions 1820 and 1888. The Presidential Statement (PRST) adopted by the Security Council in February 2012 (S/PRST/2012/3), following the Open Debate on the Secretary-General’s Third Annual Report to the Council, further highlighted a number of UN Action’s joint products, including the Matrix of Early Warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and the Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice. The PRST extended the mandates of the SRSG-SVC and the Team of Experts (TOE) on Rule of Law, and also reinforced UN Action’s framing of “conflict-related sexual violence” as not only a tactic of war, but also a tool of political intimidation. The most recent Report of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (S/2013/149), published in March 2013, cites the important role of the UN Action MPTF in incentivizing cooperation and collaboration across the UN system, and calls upon donors to support the Fund.

### **2.3 Goals and Structure of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict**

UN Action unites the work of the UN system in pursuit of the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Recognizing the need for a multi-sectoral approach to sexual violence prevention and response, the network unites peace and security, human rights, humanitarian and development actors. UN Action complements other UN coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs, the Executive Committee on Peace and Security, the Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security, and the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) under the Protection Cluster.

UN Action structures its strategic planning and activities around three pillars: (i) **Country Level Action**, which includes strategic support to UN Missions and UN Country Teams to help design Comprehensive Strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence; incorporate early-warning indicators of sexual violence into their existing monitoring systems; and build systems to monitor, analyse and report on patterns and trends in conflict-related sexual violence as a means to target perpetrator impunity and improve service provision for survivors; (ii) **Advocating for Action** by raising public awareness through the Stop Rape Now Campaign and the Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign; generating political will on this issue; and

supporting the public engagements, statements and missions of the OSRSG-SVC; and (iii) **Knowledge Generation**, through research and the development of tools to improve data collection and analysis, enhanced provision of services, and training to improve protection and prevention.

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee, chaired by the SRSG-SVC and comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities, as well as the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC). In addition, Focal Points from the each entity come together for monthly meetings at the technical level. A small Secretariat – situated in the Office of the SRSG-SVC and composed of a Coordinator, an Advocacy and Women’s Rights Officer, and a Programme Assistant – provides technical and administrative support to the network, 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 (UNA004).

## **2.4 UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund**

The UN Action MPTF was created in 2008 to mobilize funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a modest range of joint catalytic activities. The MPTF aims to (i) streamline joint programming, (ii) strengthen governance and financial management systems, and (iii) standardize reporting to donors. The entities participating in the UN Action network have appointed the MPTF Office to serve as the Administrative Agent for the UN Action MPTF, and in late 2012, the MPTF was extended through to December 2017. The TOE on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE-ROL/SVC) continues to have its own “window” within the fund, which allows donors to earmark funds specifically for this work stream.

In 2012, ten new projects, and one existing project, were funded through the MPTF. The three largest transfers were to support the operating costs of the UN Action Secretariat, catalytic support to the TOE on the Rule of Law, and funding to expand the reach, utility and sustainability of the Gender Based Violence Information Management System. Financial information on the activities of the MPTF are provided at the end of this Progress Report, and the outputs financed through the MPTF are highlighted at the end of each paragraph with the corresponding project number. This information can also be found on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>).

## **2.5 Summary of Achievement in 2012**

The UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict MPTF funded eleven projects during 2012. At the time of the publication of this report, two UN Action MPTF projects have been financially closed and six have been operationally closed.

### **2.5.1 Support for Country-Level Action**

Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 positioned conflict-related sexual violence as a peace and security issue, demanding appropriate action by the full spectrum of peace and security, human rights, humanitarian and development actors. However, field actors face multiple operational and practical challenges in translating these mandates into effective interventions to prevent and address sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. These challenges are often compounded by weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient human and financial resources.

To meet these challenges, the UN Action network committed to provide strategic and technical support to the UN system (Peacekeeping Operations, Special Political Missions and UN Country Teams) in eight conflict-affected settings: the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, Sudan (Darfur), South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d’Ivoire, Colombia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). During 2012, UN Action supported missions of the SRSG-SVC to three (3) of these countries: CAR, DRC, and Colombia. In addition, the UN Action

network has provided support to situations of concern, such as Libya, where conflict – and concerns around conflict-related sexual violence – emerged after the two-year Strategic Framework had been approved.

During this reporting period, the UN Action MPTF supported the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), the only globally recognized system for safe and ethical collection, storage, sharing and reporting of GBV data in humanitarian settings. The GBVIMS team – comprised of UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and the International Refugee Committee (IRC) – continued to implement the system tools in humanitarian contexts and conflict-affected countries, conducting fifteen in-country technical support missions.

Additionally, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has initiated the development of nine guidance notes that will support GBVIMS data gathering organizations on various key issues. Included among these is a guidance note on the intersections between the GBVIMS and reporting through the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA), mandated by Security Council Resolution 1960. Though the GBVIMS was developed to improve service provision to GBV survivors, rather than for reporting to the Security Council on conflict-related sexual violence, elements of the system, as well as lessons learned from GBVIMS rollouts, could contribute to ensuring that the MARA not only target impunity but also protect the safety of survivors and service providers. Additionally, the project was expanded to include UNHCR as a core partner, enabling a more unified and UN-system wide approach to GBV information management in refugee contexts (UNA022).

As part of efforts to provide mediation-related support during the crisis in the Central African Republic, DPA – under UN Action auspices – was able to ensure that the recently signed ceasefire agreement and Declaration of Principles (both dated 11 January 2013) contained provisions that: 1) require the immediate halt of sexual violence by the conflicting parties; 2) make sexual violence a prohibited act in the definition of ceasefire; and 3) require that sexual violence is addressed in a programme of urgent priority agreed to by the parties for the consolidation of peace. In the history of ceasefire agreements, this ceasefire agreement provides the most comprehensive treatment of conflict-related sexual violence to date. It is also an example of the practical implementation of DPA's Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements, which was launched in March 2012. These signed agreements provide a solid entry point for seeking to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is monitored and addressed in the peace-making and peace building process in the Central African Republic. In addition, BINUCA included a Women Protection Advisor (WPA) in its core budget, helping to ensure technical capacity and resources will be committed to CRSV in a sustainable way within the Mission (UNA025).

UNICEF utilized UN Action MPTF funds to cement a more comprehensive coordination within the multi-sectorial assistance (MSA) pillar under the National Strategy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the DRC. Because the MSA pillar covers a particularly large number of obligations and services within the Strategy, the capacity to provide effective coordination both in the east and on a national level was seen as crucial to the overall strategy's success. The project enabled UNICEF to maintain a full-time staff member, based in Goma, whose responsibility was both to oversee GBV coordination in conflict-affected Eastern DRC, and to ensure effective dialogue with coordination at the national level in Kinshasa. Overall, these efforts have led to better coordinated, safe, accessible and quality services for survivors across the conflict-ridden zones.

This funding also facilitated the finalisation and roll-out of the national protocols on minimum quality standards for caring for survivors of sexual violence. During 2011, four protocols (medical, psychosocial, socio-economic and educational reintegration, referral to legal assistance and services) were developed. In February 2012, the Government validated the protocols and declared them the basis and guidelines for all service providers in DRC. Since then, UN Action entities have been working with the Government in developing training modules based on the medical and psychosocial protocols, rolling out the initial training-of-trainers on the medical protocol (which was identified by the pillar actors as the highest priority) and developing abridged versions of the protocols for distribution to service providers nationwide. These protocols also created an opportunity to reinforce the capacity

of national actors, and in particular that of national and provincial government institutions, on GBV service provision (UNA026).

Following numerous reports of CRSV, including gang rapes, as part of wider election-related violence, SRSV-SVC Wallström visited Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011, and called upon the government to investigate these crimes, including through the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In February 2012, the UN Action network deployed an Adviser to assist the Government, the UN system and partners to finalize a National Strategy on SGBV, with a clear focus on responding effectively to sexual violence related to the civil conflict. In addition, UN Action has provided funding for two WPAs in UNOCI – one for the Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC and one for the Human Rights Component to help roll out MARA, as well as a Sexual Violence Adviser in UNFPA to ensure sustained services for survivors in the transition from humanitarian to development programmes. Recruitment of these two posts is currently underway. In 2012, the UN system trained more than 400 *Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire* (FRCI) on human rights and their roles and responsibilities in protecting civilians from abuses. This training included a module on sexual violence. In late 2012 and early 2013, UNOCI mainstreamed CRSV into Protection of Civilians (POC) training for national security services (UNA031).

Also in Côte d'Ivoire, UNFPA utilized UN Action MPTF funding to recruit a GBV Technical Specialist at the end of 2012. As at late-February 2013, her deployment had improved the overall GBV coordination at the national level, including the establishment of an alert system to prevent sexual violence. During the reporting period, UNFPA led the GBV sub-cluster and provided support to the government in order to transfer this leading role to the national Ivorian authorities. In July 2012, the *Ministère de la Solidarité de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant* (MSFEE) took over GBV coordination. In addition, the Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, designed by a UN Action consultant, was finalized in July 2012. The Strategy was presented by the MSFEE at an inter-ministerial meeting in late-January 2013 and, at the time of the writing of this report, seemed close to being adopted by the national government.

Over the course of 2012, UN Action-funded activities have contributed to increased coverage of services, higher quality interventions, and improved referral systems. In particular, the following achievements have been observed: (i) at least a 20% increase in access to quality medical care for rape survivors within 72 hours of the incident, (ii) systematic integration of medical and psychosocial response (89% of rape survivors now receive this type of assistance), (iii) increase in access to justice for survivors – from 5% in 2011 to nearly 34% in 2012. In addition, fifty-one (51) medical service providers have been trained on clinical care for sexual assault survivors, PEP kits and other reproductive health kits have been made consistently available in the field, according to referral pathways. In November 2012, UNFPA trained 30 journalists on ethical reporting standards around GBV, including sexual violence.

The GBVIMS, one element of the Comprehensive Strategy in Côte d'Ivoire, was introduced among a few NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and the system tools were formally presented to UN entities, NGOs and relevant Ivorian ministries in mid-2012. Since the MARA is in the introductory stages of implementation, formal interaction between the GBVIMS and the MARA occurs only in the context of providing inputs to the Annual Report of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. However, conversations are currently underway around how to further systematize information-sharing between the two systems (UNA029).

UNFPA also utilized UN Action MPTF funds to enhance service provision for survivors of sexual violence in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR), with technical support from UNFPA, formed an inter-agency Expert Team (ET) that developed the Programme for the Victims of Wartime Rape, Sexual Abuse and Torture in BiH (the Programme). Twelve (12) consultative meetings and two (2) focus group meetings were organized throughout BiH in order to properly inform the ET of the issues survivors face. In addition, a state-wide needs assessment, including key service providers and relevant policymakers, was conducted, and the analysis and recommendations were used to further inform the drafting of the Programme – 112 local level institutions and 26 NGOs throughout BiH were surveyed. The final draft of the Programme was finalized at the end of 2012 and contains four (4) key segments for improvement of the status of

survivors of conflict related sexual violence: 1) ensuring legal and psychological support to victims that are now witnesses in war crime cases; 2) strengthening capacities of service providers; 3) sensitizing the general public; and 4) building partnership between the governmental and non-governmental sectors.

The Programme was unanimously endorsed by the final round table organized as part of the public discussion procedure in December 2012. In addition to the Programme, the ET worked on a draft generic Protocol for Cooperation whose main purpose is to operationalize the service-provision aspects of the Programme. While awaiting state- and entity-level endorsement of the Programme, UNFPA is working closely with the MHRR to identify pilot locations for the Protocols for Cooperation and development of Local Municipal Action Plans.

The work on the BiH Programme was complemented by advocacy efforts. During 2012, a five-year Advocacy Strategy for conflict-related sexual violence was developed, proposing a set of activities that can be further developed and implemented either in support of the existing project (if funding is available) or that can be used for development of a follow up project. Furthermore, a professional photographer took over 100 photos and portraits of women victims of war showing their everyday lives and struggle to achieve basic human rights. The photos will be presented through a monograph, first of its kind, both internationally and locally. The purpose of the monograph is two-fold. It provides (visual) insight into the realities of the survivors of conflict related sexual violence as well as reinforces the advocacy efforts in eliminating stigma based on lack of information and understanding. It finally assists in mobilizing political and financial support in strengthening institutional response to this issue.

A conference entitled *Ensuring Justice, Reparations and Rehabilitation for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* was held on 5-6 September in Sarajevo with over 100 participants coming from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia. The evaluation of the conference showed that it was highly successful and several recommendations that emerged at the conference provided a good basis for UNFPAs and MHRRs further work. In December 2012 UNFPA and MHRR representatives co-organized a meeting with the Chair of the informal group *Friends of Bosnia and Herzegovina* at the European Parliament in Brussels to present the issues and problems faced by the survivors of conflict related sexual violence. The draft Programme was also presented with the aim of mobilizing political support for its adoption and implementation, and to advocate at the EU level for the need to address this issue and ensuring that the human rights of the survivors are fulfilled in line with international obligations of BiH (UNA014).

During the conflict in Libya between February and October 2011, allegations of sexual violence committed by parties to the conflict were reported. In its report of June 2011, the Commission of Inquiry mandated by the Human Rights Council to investigate alleged violations of international human rights law in Libya concluded that sufficient information had been received to justify further investigation into the extent of sexual violence. With a view to ascertaining the actual scope and scale of conflict-related sexual violence in Libya, the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC), following discussions with the Special Representative of the Secretary General for UNSMIL, and supported by the UN Action network, deployed a consultant to Libya to gather and analyse information on such violations. In December 2011 and January 2012, the consultant conducted interviews, meetings and site visits in Tripoli, Misrata, Sirte and Benghazi and then her findings were summarized in a report prepared by the OSRSG-SVC (UNA021).

In October 2012, a Protection Advisor was deployed to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Angola to support the Government of Angola with the implementation of the commitments in the March 2011 Joint Communiqué on CRSV signed by SRSR Wallstrom and the Government of Angola; raise awareness and knowledge of international norms and standards related to migration control, expulsions, sexual violence and other relevant standards within the United Nations, national authorities and civil society organizations; advise on international standards, norms and mechanisms applicable to migration control and facilitate dialogue with the authorities, with special attention to concrete instances of organized expulsions, as well as in detention centres and other areas of concern; liaise with national authorities on the status of investigations of alleged human rights abuses; and participate as appropriate in the work of the Angola-DRC Mixed Commission.

The Protection Advisor has deepened the engagement of the United Nations with Angolan authorities and is discussing capacity building activities with Angolan counterparts. The Protection Advisor carried out at least two (2) visits to the border areas and has observed expulsions at three (3) key border crossings. He has also engaged with state authorities at the border, NGOs, migrants and local populations in a bid to better understand the context and the challenges. In that regard, the Protection Advisor has visited detention areas, mining sites and refugee centres as well as held discussions with DRC border officials (UNA024).

### **2.5.2 Support to Country Efforts through the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict**

One of the principal demands of SCR 1888 was the creation of a Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) which could, with the consent of government, be rapidly deployed to situations of concern with respect to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) to work with national legal and justice systems to address impunity. The vision of the TOE is to enable military and civilian justice systems to respond promptly and effectively to CRSV, through sound legislation, comprehensive prevention and response mechanisms, and strengthened capacity. The TOE builds upon existing inter-agency mechanisms and national efforts which support prevention and response to CRSV. Fundamental to the TOE's support is the issue of sustainability, national ownership and leadership.

In 2011, the UN Action network provided US\$1 million through the MPTF to expedite the recruitment and travel costs of a Team Leader and three experts, one each from DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP, until more sustainable sources of funding for the Team could be secured. The funds also covered a scoping study to examine options for creating a roster of experts (UNA012). Since then, a funding window devoted exclusively to the TOE has been created within the UN Action MPTF (UNA023).

The TOE has identified the following focal thematic issues to guide its work: criminal investigations and prosecutions; collection, analysis and use of forensic evidence; military justice (systems, investigations and prosecutions); criminal law reform and procedural law reform; witness, victim and justice official protection; and security sector oversight systems/bodies.

In 2012, following formal requests from the respective national governments, the TOE engaged in CAR, Colombia, DRC, Guinea, Somalia and South Sudan. In all these visits, the TOE has worked in close cooperation with UN colleagues on the ground to ensure that its dedicated expertise builds on and complements existing initiatives responding to sexual violence. In summary, the missions achieved the following:

- CAR: In conjunction with SRSB's Bangura's December 2012 mission to CAR, the TOE conducted an initial assessment and secured a request from the Government to undertake a full assessment in 2013.
- Colombia: Following SRSB Wallstrom's May 2012 mission to Colombia, the TOE provided inputs to the draft law 037 of 2012 on "Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence, particularly as it relates to the armed conflict". These inputs ensured, amongst others, that definitions were in line with Analytical and Conceptual Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, the UN system's common definition of CRSV; advocated for the recognition of CRSV against men; and called for the inclusion of specific budgetary provisions in the law. The TOE also provided input to guidelines elaborated by the Ministry of Defence on how police and military should address CRSV in line with international human rights and humanitarian law, ensuring consistency with the UN agreed definition on CRSV.
- DRC: The TOE prepared a mapping of major incidents of sexual violence which occurred under the 2006-2011 legislature to track progress of investigations and prosecutions by the national justice system and to focus the TOE's future assistance to the military and civilian justice system around these incidents. The TOE also provided input on the draft law establishing a Specialized Court with jurisdiction over genocide,



war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in DRC since 1990. Additionally, in coordination with the Government and relevant UN actors on the ground, the TOE identified an expert to assist the work of the Prosecution Support Cells established by MONUSCO in Eastern DRC.

- Guinea: In early 2010, in an effort to address impunity, the Government appointed a Panel of Judges to lead a national investigation on the September 2009 mass rapes. In November 2011, acknowledging the challenges of addressing decades of impunity, the Government, through the Ministry of Justice, signed a joint communiqué with the United Nations which included a request for the TOE to support the Panel of Judges in line with the TOE's focus on supporting criminal investigations and prosecutions of sexual violence.
- The TOE conducted an assessment during which, in consultation with Government authorities, UN partners, civil society and other actors on the ground, it identified key areas of assistance to the Panel of Judges, including (i) methodological advice on approaches to investigations, evidence collection and evidence storage; (ii) advice on the protection of victims and witnesses; (iii) advice on outreach through civil society organizations to victims and their families; and (iv) advice on judicial cooperation with neighbouring countries. Based on the assessment, the TOE developed a proposal to support the work of the Panel of Judges which was approved by the Government of Guinea. In close consultation with the Ministry of Justice, in late 2012 the TOE deployed a judicial expert to support the work of the Panel for an initial period of three months. The TOE also provided equipment to support the work of the Panel. The work of the TOE was recognized by the Human Rights Council in resolution A/HRC/19/L.40 (March 2012) taking note of the Government's agreement to the deployment of the TOE.
- Somalia: The TOE Team Leader participated in a UN Strategic Review Mission to Somalia to help ensure CRSV is taken into consideration during mission planning and to lay the foundation for future TOE engagement in Somalia. As a result, the TOE was able to establish contacts and obtain support to conduct a full assessment mission to Somalia in 2013.
- South Sudan: The TOE undertook a technical assessment mission to support the Government of South Sudan in (i) identifying and clarifying legislative reform priorities relating to sexual violence; (ii) assessing national and state level justice sector capacity to respond to past, current and future sexual violence crimes; and (iii) identifying recommendations to assist the Government in addressing impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, in coordination with the various government entities, the United Nations and other stakeholders on the ground. The assessment report will form the basis for technical engagement in 2013.

### **2.5.3 Advocacy for Action: galvanizing political will**

Since its inception, UN Action has sought to elevate sexual violence to a place on the international peace and security agenda. Its efforts have heightened awareness that conflict-related sexual violence is not just a gender or developmental issue, but a war tactic and illicit means of attaining military, political and economic ends. UN Action built its political and strategic advocacy on the foundation of international humanitarian law and international criminal law, which recognize that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, and an act of torture or genocide. This new paradigm affirms that sexual violence is not cultural or collateral, but criminal. It is not an inevitable by-product of war, but a tactic that can be commanded, condoned or condemned. The effect of this new understanding has been two-fold: it confirms that prevention is possible, and it expands the circle of stakeholders to embrace non-traditional constituencies such as peacemakers, peacekeepers and peace builders (UNA004).

Advocacy efforts have taken this message to the general public under the campaign banner: "Get Cross! Stop Rape Now". The aim has been to build a vocal, visible constituency for an issue that has been called "history's greatest silence" and "the world's least condemned war crime". "Get Cross" refers to the need to galvanize global outrage.

It also explains the significance of the campaign's distinctive crossed-arm tag gesture and is shorthand for the "five key asks" of the campaign:

#### **2.5.4 What is your country doing to enhance security for women affected by war?**

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

UN Action's website [www.stoprapenow.org](http://www.stoprapenow.org) is a repository of advocacy resources, news stories, and field updates on conflict-related sexual violence for use by practitioners and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization, featuring a 'global photo map' of people from all walks of life displaying the crossed-arm gesture in a show of solidarity with survivors. High-profile personalities have been engaged in the campaign, including UN Messenger of Peace Charlize Theron, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman, Congolese surgeon Dr. Denis Mukwege, former peacekeeper Major General Patrick Cammaert and Liberian peace activist and Nobel laureate, Leymah Gbowee. 2012 saw increased traffic to the website, as well as to the Stop Rape Now campaign YouTube channel, Facebook page (over 10,000 fans) and Twitter (over 4000 followers).

In 2012, UN Action continued to disseminate its key advocacy resources, including a tool kit on Resolution 1820, 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 with the text "Stop Rape in War"; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a 'cheat-sheet' summary of 1820. In addition, UN Action has organized seminars for the academic community and posted advocacy articles and OpEds to guide understanding of when sexual violence constitutes a threat to international peace and security, to publicize the use of rape as a tool of political repression, and to explain why it has been war's 'ultimate secret weapon'. The UN Action Secretariat has helped to frame strategic advocacy messages for speeches of the SRSG-SVC, OpEds, media sound bites and official statements, helping the UN to speak with one voice on conflict-related sexual violence, which included continuing to translate and disseminate key advocacy documents and reference tools for use at both headquarters and country-level.

UN Action's global "Stop Rape Now" campaign frames the UN system's efforts to deliver on Outcome 5 of the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign. In 2012, as in previous years, UN Action actively contributed to the UNiTE campaign's strategic planning meeting.

Other advocacy highlights of the year included: (i) an awareness-raising event in commemoration of International Day to End Violence against Women, coordinated in partnership with Columbia University's Institute for the Study of Human Rights and the Secretary-General's UNiTE Campaign to End Violence Against Women; and (ii) the Advocacy and Women's Rights Officer's participation in a UNiTE Campaign conference in Istanbul, Turkey.

The Secretariat continued to conduct briefings with strategic partners, such as UN Member States, Security Council members, the International Criminal Court (ICC), the North American Treaty Organization (NATO), the G-8, also supported a number of high-profile events featuring the SRSG-SVC, particularly during the General Assembly in September 2012 and the 57<sup>th</sup> Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), which convened in March 2013 around the theme of "Elimination and Prevention of All Forms of Violence against Women and Girls." *Stop Rape Now* was also one of ten featured campaigns during CSW. The launch of the UK's *Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative*, in preparation for their taking up the G-8 presidency, brought even more international attention to the issue of CRSV in 2012, and UN Action has worked closely with the UK Government to identify opportunities for synergies, avoid duplication of initiatives, and maximize the impact of the respective advocacy

strategies. The Advocacy and Women's Rights Officer also gave a presentation on the UN's collective approach to conflict-related sexual violence at the G8 meeting held in December 2012 in Washington, DC.

UN Action continues to strengthen its 'knowledge hub' on conflict-related sexual violence to improve information on the patterns, trends and spikes in sexual violence in conflict, and to collate information on promising responses by the UN and partners, particularly relating to early warning and prevention of sexual violence. In the wake of an incident of mass rape in the DRC in 2010, for example, the UN Security Council reiterated its call for timely information that could mitigate or prevent similar atrocities.

The Secretary-General tasked UN Action with developing a matrix of early-warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence. In response, UN Women conducted a desk review of gender-sensitive early warning indicators and an analysis of salient features of past conflicts characterized by widespread or systematic sexual violence. Based on this, a working group comprised of the UN Action Secretariat, UN Women, DPKO, and the OSRSG-SVC distilled a matrix of indicators, which were used in consultations with DPA, OCHA, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, the Protection Cluster and a range of NGOs. The result – finalized in early 2012 – is an illustrative, system-wide reference tool that can be adapted and integrated into existing and emerging early-warning and prevention systems at the local, national, and regional level. It is meant to inform the tools used for planning, reporting, information-collection and analysis within DPKO-led Peacekeeping Missions, DPA-led Special Political Missions, UN Country Teams, or at Headquarters-level.

One of the principal constraints inhibiting a comprehensive response to conflict-related sexual violence is limited expertise and guidance within key UN system entities. In late 2011, the UN Action network agreed to finance key positions in both the DPKO and DPA for a time-limited period to enhance the capacity of each entity to produce guidance for their staff on conflict-related sexual violence. UN Action funded the position of Policy Officer on Sexual Violence in the DPKO for one year (later extended through 2012). This officer has developed Operational Guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to implement SCRs 1820/1888/1960, as well as helping to strengthen coordination between the DPKO and other UN system entities within the framework of the UN Action network. In addition, the Officer has coordinated DPKO's contribution to the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolutions 1820/1888/1960, including the development of a TOR for WPAs (UNA017).

Over the 2012 reporting period, DPA, under UN Action auspices, finalized, published and launched the United Nations/DPA *Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements*. Prepared in close collaboration with the UN Action network and external partners, this Guidance aims to provide normative and practical advice to UN mediators and mediation support staff. Representing a milestone for the United Nations, it is a critical and long-awaited framework which provides mediators (and mediation support staff), for the first time, with normative principles and actual strategies for addressing conflict-related sexual violence issues in a peace process. Followed by a press conference attended by USG Pascoe, Mr Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah and SRSG-SVC Wallström, the guidance was officially introduced to the international mediation community on 9 March 2012 at a high-level launch organized by DPA and hosted by the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations. Over 130 high-level guests from Member States, United Nations, Mediation Support Network, civil society and the media attended. The "roundtable" of speakers brought together over 10 eminent mediators and mediation support experts to discuss and introduce the guidance.

On 9 March, coinciding with the official launch of the guidance, DPA launched a DPA webpage dedicated to conflict-related sexual violence which features the guidance, the launch as well as social media on the subject - including a DPA "Twitter", and videos of interviews with eminent mediators discussing conflict-related sexual violence. The Guidance has also been translated into all five (5) official UN languages, plus German, and made available online. Printed versions include: French, Arabic, Russian and Chinese. In addition, four (4) shorter guidance fact sheets were also finalized.

A training module on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements was also developed in English and in French, piloted and given over 10 times during the reporting period. Trainings and briefings on the guidance were given to DPA staff, heads of DPA special political missions and UN staff. The UN Action MPTF-funded CRSV expert within DPA also presented the guidance at several conferences and meetings including at The Caux Forum for Human Security (Switzerland) and an OSCE-led meeting on women and mediation (Vienna) (UNA016).

In November 2011, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF utilized UN Action MPTF funding to convene a technical meeting on the psychosocial and mental health needs of conflict-related sexual violence survivors. The meeting aimed to review existing evidence and experiences and propose preliminary policy, programme and research recommendations. Two systematic literature reviews commissioned for the meeting revealed that research on the effectiveness of mental health interventions and psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings is limited and that the existing literature has many methodological weaknesses.

Despite the weakness of the evidence base, there is growing intervention experience, as demonstrated by an online survey of international humanitarian actors conducted for the meeting and a more detailed presentation of six intervention experiences in Afghanistan, the DRC, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Liberia, Rwanda, Uganda and Sierra Leone. Following the meeting, a peer-reviewed paper and two guidance notes were published on the topic to aid in improved programming: 1) “Dos and don’ts for community based psychosocial programming for sexual violence in conflict affected settings” and 2) “Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: 10 Myths”. A more comprehensive manual for practitioners has been proposed for development and piloting in 2013-2014 (UNA015).

UNAIDS utilized UN Action MPTF funding to convene the first ever “Scientific Planning Meeting on Aligning HIV and Sexual Violence Prevention and Response”, bringing together an interdisciplinary group of more than thirty scientists, clinicians, social scientists and policy makers to share background information, review related published research, identify priority research questions and explore the physiological co-factors of sexual violence that increase the risk of HIV acquisition and progression among women and girls. A major outcome of the meeting was the production of the Greentree White Paper on Sexual Violence Genito-Anal Injury and HIV which sets out priorities for research, policy and practice and was published in the November 2012 Special Issue of the prestigious journal, *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses*. Recommendations from the paper have already been taken up and implemented in United States Government policies on addressing the AIDS epidemic.

The Meeting drew attention to the cluster of physiological variables that place young adolescent women at disproportionate risk, and that are further augmented by the social factors that determine the type of relationships they have and their likelihood of experiencing forced and early sex. There is an emerging consensus among science and policy actors that, after nearly three decades of the AIDS pandemic, it is time to shift from biomedical and behavioural interventions aimed at individuals to comprehensive, strategic “combination prevention” in which social/structural approaches become a core element. Epidemic modelling of incidence and transmission dynamics need to be able to translate social factors into variables that can be simply and directly associated with HIV outcomes, particularly HIV incidence. Achieving this will require more systematic collaboration across clinical, basic science and social science research (UNA019).

MPTF funds are currently being used to produce a guidance document on “Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict,” to be followed by a forensic evidence collection/analysis tool for field testing in conflict-affected settings. Forensic evidence is crucial to achieving prosecutions and fighting impunity, but, given the instability in conflict/post-conflict situations, implementing a safe and reliable system for collecting, storing and analysing such evidence can be a difficult undertaking. This initiative seeks to fill this critical gap. A steering group composed of UN Action entities and other stakeholders was established in 2012 to agree on an outline for a background document and on a list of experts to invite to an expert group meeting to take place in 2013. The expert group meeting took place on 10-12 April 2013 in Geneva, and provided an opportunity to review

national case studies, and analyse the challenges and needs conflict and post-conflict states are facing. A document based on these discussions is now being drafted (UNA028).

In December 2010, OHCHR and UN Women were tasked by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee to develop a Guidance Note on reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence. An extensive study was jointly commissioned by OHCHR and UN Women, which looked at reparations in relation to conflict-related sexual violence as well as gender considerations in the implementation of reparations programmes. The study and Guidance Note are both currently in final draft stages and will be shared with all relevant entities in May 2013, prior to finalization.

#### **2.5.5 Moving Forward: Priorities and Challenges for 2013-2014**

The UN Action network provides a vehicle for ensuring greater coherence in the UN's response to conflict-related sexual violence at the global level, as well as in selected countries, through rapid information sharing, strategic support, advocacy and knowledge building. The emphasis moving forward under the leadership of the SRSG-SVC will be on strengthening information sharing, accountability and implementation; building on the strong political will that exists around this issue; and improving survivor-centred response through quality services and inter-agency coordination.

The SRSG-SVC has outlined six priorities for her mandate, namely: ending impunity, empowering women to be agents of change, mobilizing political ownership, increasing recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of war, harmonizing the UN's response, and fostering national ownership. The UN Action network is aligning visibly behind these priorities. However, key challenges remain. These include: (i) ensuring timely response to conflict-related sexual violence in emerging situations of concern such as Libya, Syria and Somalia is shared in a timely manner to catalyse a swift response by the UN system, (ii) translating strategic planning into effective protection, prevention and response interventions at country level; (iii) cultivating a skilled cadre of strategic advisers – including WPAs – to help UN partners on the ground to strengthen their analysis, reporting and programming around conflict-related sexual violence, (iv) improving the network's understanding of what constitutes effective prevention of sexual violence when politically motivated or commanded and executed as a tactic of war; and (v) establishing safe and ethical systems for managing data on CRSV.

## 3. Financial Progress

### 3.1 Fund Extension

In 2012, the Steering Committee extended the fund through to 31 December 2017 and updated Terms of Reference were approved.

### 3.2 Proposal Approval Process

The UN Action Steering Committee's Resource Management Committee (RMC), a sub-committee of the UN Action Focal Points, makes resource allocation decisions for UN Action. The RMC is comprised of five UN Action Focal Points, one of whom serves as the Chairperson, nominated by the broader group of UN Action Focal Points and endorsed by the UN Action Steering Committee Chairperson.

The MPTF Office of UNDP serves as the **Administrative Agent** of the UN Action MPTF. UNDP's accountability as the Administrative Agent is set out in the policy "UNDP's Accountability when acting as Administrative Agent in MDTFs and/or UN Joint Programmes using the pass-through fund management modality".

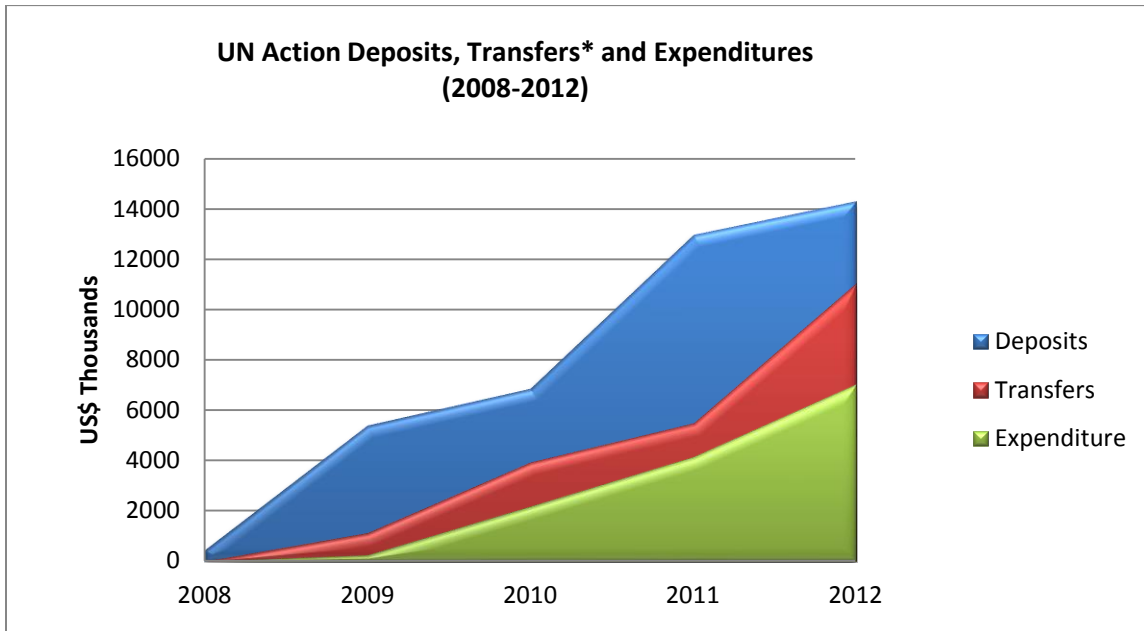
Only UN entities that have signed the MOU with the MPTF Office are eligible for funding from the UN Action MPTF. These entities are referred to as Participating Organizations and include UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC, WHO and UNAIDS, as well as the following United Nations departments and offices: DPA, DPKO, OCHA, and OHCHR.

Each Participating Organization requesting funding completes a Project Proposal Submission Form to the UN Action Secretariat for a technical review before submission to the RMC. The UN Action Secretariat ensures that the submission is comprehensive, in line with the UN Action Strategic Framework and eligible for funding through the MPTF.

### 3.3 Financial Progress

The UN Action MPTF was established in 2008 with an initial deposit from the Government of Norway. Since then, the deposits have grown to more than US\$14 million from six donors. In 2011, there was a considerable increase in deposits (US\$6.1 million or 42 per cent of total contributions to date). Part of the increase (US\$2.1 million) was for earmarked contributions to the Team of Experts. There was an increase in transfers (US\$0.9 million) in 2012, mainly due to the allocation for the Team of Experts (US\$2.0 million) and the UN Action Secretariat. Expenditures grew steadily from 2009-2012. Figure 1 presents a graph on the deposits, transfers and expenditures.

**Figure 3-1: UN Action MPTF 2008-2012**



\* Transfers refers to amounts transferred less refunds.

Deposits to the fund grew to US\$14.3 million with new deposits of US\$1.3 million in 2012. Cumulative transfers to Participating Organizations were US\$ 11.4 million, of which US\$5.9 million was transferred in 2012. Of the amount transferred, US\$0.4 million was refunded back to the fund for further allocation. The fund balance held by the Administrative Agent at the end of 2012 was US\$3.2 million. Participating Organizations reported cumulative expenditures of US\$7.0 million, of which US\$2.8 million were made in 2012. Table 3-1 provides detailed information on the change in fund balance.

**Table 3-1: Change in fund cash balance with Administrative Agent for the period ending 31 December 2012 (US Dollars)**

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	6,101,615	1,336,994	14,317,460
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	44,125	24,785	145,610
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	673	717	3,276
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6,146,412</b>	<b>1,362,495</b>	<b>14,466,347</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	1,561,423	5,975,201	11,476,060
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-441,910	-441,910
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>1,561,423</b>	<b>5,533,291</b>	<b>11,034,150</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	61,016	13,370	143,175
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	300	178	479
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>1,622,739</b>	<b>5,546,839</b>	<b>11,177,803</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>4,523,673</b>	<b>-4,184,344</b>	<b>3,288,544</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	2,949,215	7,472,888	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>7,472,888</b>	<b>3,288,544</b>	<b>3,288,544</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,561,423	5,533,291	11,034,150
Participating Organizations` Expenditure	1,959,108	2,874,726	7,018,273
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>4,015,877</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not sum due to rounding



### 3.4 Donor Contributions

In 2012, deposits to the Fund increased by US\$1.3 million, bringing total deposits to US\$14.3 million. The Government of Norway continued to contribute to the Fund, and two new donors, the Governments of Switzerland and Luxembourg, provided earmarked funding to the Team of Experts (TOE). Of the total amount deposited to the Fund, US\$2.1 million were earmarked for the Team of Experts.

In addition to amounts deposited, in 2012 the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom signed Standard Administrative Arrangements of US\$328,225 and US\$1,583,309 respectively. Both contributions were earmarked to the TOE, and were deposited in 2013. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 indicate the total deposits, and deposits earmarked to the TOE received in 2012.

**Table 3-2: Total deposits as of 31 December 2012 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total
FINLAND, Government of	3,063,020	-	3,063,020
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	-	65,185	65,185
NORWAY, Government of	2,406,215	1,207,209	3,613,424
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	7,382,211	-	7,382,211
SWITZERLAND, Government of	-	64,600	64,600
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,980,466</b>	<b>1,336,994</b>	<b>14,317,460</b>

**Table 3-3: Earmarked deposits for the Team of Experts (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2011	Current Year Jan - Dec 2012	Total
IRISH AID	129,020	-	129,020
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	1,677,696	-	1,677,696
FINLAND, Government of	258,520	-	258,520
SWITZERLAND, Government of	-	64,600	64,600
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	-	65,185	65,185
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,065,236</b>	<b>129,785</b>	<b>2,195,021</b>

### 3.5 Interest Received

Total fund earned interest and interest received from the Participating Organization was US\$148,887. Of this amount, US\$25,501 was received in 2012. Cumulatively, most of the interest (US\$145,610) was received by the Fund while US\$3,276 was received from UNWOMEN and UNDP. Table 3-4 provides details.

**Table 3-4: Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2011	Current Year Jan - Dec 2012	Total
Fund earned interest	120,826	24,785	145,610
<b>Total – Fund earned interest</b>	<b>120,826</b>	<b>24,785</b>	<b>145,610</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNDP	-	717	717
UNWOMEN	2,560	-	2,560
<b>Total – Interest income received from Participating Organization</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3,276</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,386</b>	<b>25,501</b>	<b>148,887</b>

### 3.6 Project Approval, Transfer and Expenditure

In 2012 transfers for 11 projects, for a combined total of US\$5.5 million, were made based on RMC approval. The largest projects approved were for funding the UNA004-UN Action Secretariat (US\$0.9 million), for UNA022-Expanding the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (US\$0.6 million) and UNA023- Team of Experts (US\$2.0 million). The other projects approved were generally in the US\$200,000 range, most of these to support country actions such as in the Central African Republic (CAR), Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Cote D'Ivoire. Table 3-5 provides details.

**Table 3-5: List of Projects that Received Funding in 2012 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Project and Project Title	Participating Organization(s)	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2011	Current Year Jan - Dec 2012	Total
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN/DPKO	1,673,653	913,806	2,587,459
UNA017 Implementation of UN SCR 1820, 1888 and 1960	UNDPKO	141,240	220,634	361,874
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBV IMS	UNFPA/UNICEF	-	642,000	642,000
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDPKO/OHCHR/UNDP	-	2,065,823	2,065,823
UNA024 Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola	UNDPKO/OSRSG/SVC	-	270,015	270,015
UNA025 Strength. capacity to monitor, analyse, report & address conflict SV in CAR	UNDP	-	298,530	298,530
UNA026 Reinforcement of the Multi-sectorial service pillar in DRC	UNICEF	-	299,600	299,600
UNA027 Strengthening capacities of MONUSCO	OHCHR	-	254,262	254,262
UNA028 Strengthening the medico legal response to SV in conflict settings	WHO	-	197,950	197,950

Project and Project Title	Participating Organization(s)	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2011	Current Year Jan - Dec 2012	Total
UNA029 Support UN efforts to prevent and respond to GBV – Cote d'Ivoire	UNFPA	-	280,846	280,846
UNA030 5-year review of UN Action against SV in Conflict	UNICEF	-	89,825	89,825
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,814,893</b>	<b>5,533,291</b>	<b>7,348,184</b>

The total cumulative amount transferred to Participating UN Organizations was US\$11 million. Of this amount, the total expenditure was US\$7.0 million or 63 per cent. Of these, 6 are operationally closed, and 2 financially closed. The operationally closed projects that are not yet financially closed are awaiting final documentation to close the projects. Table 3-6 provides details.

**Table 3-6: Net Funded Amount by Project and Participating Organization (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
UNA001 Support to UN Action website	UNWOMEN	Operationally closed	68,881	68,730	99.78
UNA002 Development of standard operating procedures to address GBV	UNHCR	Financially closed	58,514	58,514	100.00
UNA003 Peace negotiations and SCR 1820	UNWOMEN	Operationally closed	99,992	99,942	99.95
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN	On-going	2,542,369	1,829,257	71.95
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNDPKO	On-going	45,090	-	0.00
UNA005 Gender marker roll out	OCHA	Operationally closed	149,550	149,550	100.00
UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence	UNICEF	Financially closed	55,005	55,005	100.00
UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict	UNICEF	Operationally closed	79,324	70,789	89.24
UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad	OCHA	Operationally closed	63,198	63,198	100.00
UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SCR 1888 Office of SRS	UNDPKO	On-going	1,000,000	950,350	95.04
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	OHCHR	Operationally closed	183,345	183,345	100.00
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDP	Operationally closed	236,845	-	0.00
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDPKO	Operationally closed	579,138	578,876	99.95
UNA013 Special Adviser Côte D'Ivoire	OCHA	On-going	72,926	72,926	100.00
UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	UNFPA	On-going	245,469	201,716	82.18
UNA015 Technical meeting on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors	WHO	On-going	128,400	128,400	100.00
UNA016 Strengthening capacity to address conflict-related sexual violence Issues in mediation and peace-making	UNDP	On-going	199,341	172,174	86.37
UNA017 Implementation of UN SCRs 1820, 1888, and 1960	UNDPKO	On-going	361,874	309,823	85.62

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
UNA018 Eastern DRC sexual violence landscape	UNDP	On-going	203,747	134,259	65.89
UNA019 Scientific research planning meeting on aligning HIV and sexual violence prevention and response	UNAIDS	On-going	69,550	69,550	100.00
UNA020 Accelerated implementation of 1960 Guidance – Consultant	OCHA	On-going	142,597	142,597	100.00
UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence in conflict for Libya	UNDPKO	On-going	50,144	38,540	76.86
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNFPA	On-going	401,250	94,279	23.50
UNA022 Expanding the reach, utility and sustainability of the GBVIMS	UNICEF	On-going	240,750	207,220	86.07
UNA023 Team of Experts	OHCHR	On-going	617,024	323,414	52.42
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDP	On-going	451,332	202,294	44.82
UNA023 Team of Experts	UNDPKO	On-going	997,467	489,622	49.09
UNA024 Strengthening the capacities of the UNCT in Angola	UNDPKO	On-going	270,015	68,547	25.39
UNA025 Strengthening capacity to monitor, analyse, report and address sexual violence in conflict in Central African Republic	UNDPA	On-going	298,530	-	0.00
UNA026 Reinforcement of the Multi-sectorial service pillar in Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNICEF	On-going	299,600	158,616	52.94
UNA027 Strengthening capacities of MONUSCO	UNDPKO	On-going	254,262	-	0.00
UNA028 Strengthening the medico legal response to sexual violence in conflict settings	WHO	On-going	197,950	9,845	4.97
UNA029 Support UN efforts to prevent and respond to GBV – Cote d'Ivoire	UNFPA	On-going	280,846	9,867	3.51
UNA030 5-year review of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	UNICEF	On-going	89,825	77,028	85.75
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>11,034,150</b>	<b>7,018,273</b>	<b>63.61</b>

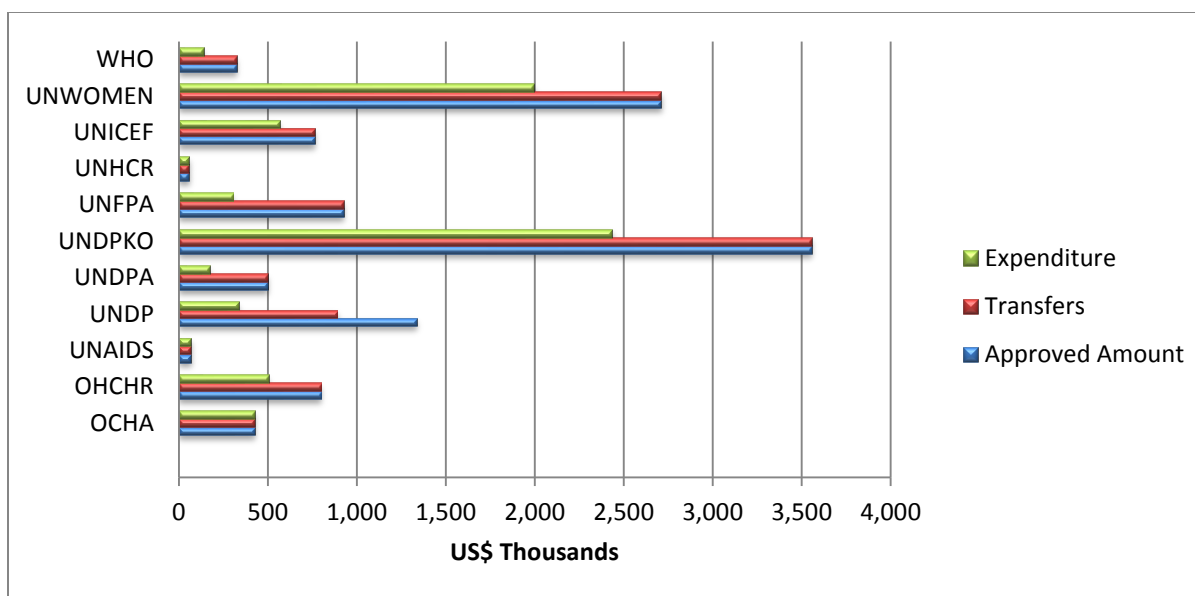
### 3.7 Transfers and Expenditure by Participating Organizations

Eight Participating Organizations received funds, with DPKO and UN Women receiving the largest amount, mainly for the work of the OSRSG-SVC and TOE (DPKO), and funding for the Secretariat (UN Women) respectively. The total amount approved, funded and expended by each Participating Organization is shown in Table 3-8 and Figure 2.

**Table 3-7: Approvals, Transfers and Expenditure by Participating UN Organization as of 31 December 2012 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate Percentage
OCHA	428,271	428,271	428,271	100
OHCHR	800,369	800,369	506,759	63.32
UNAIDS	69,550	69,550	69,550	100
UNDP	1,333,834	891,924	336,553	37.73
UNDPA	497,871	497,871	172,174	34.58
UNDPKO	3,557,990	3,557,990	2,435,758	68.46
UNFPA	927,565	927,565	305,863	32.97
UNHCR	58,514	58,514	58,514	100
UNICEF	764,504	764,504	568,658	74.38
UNWOMEN	2,711,242	2,711,242	1,997,929	73.69
WHO	326,350	326,350	138,245	42.36
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,476,060</b>	<b>11,034,150</b>	<b>7,018,273</b>	<b>63.61</b>

**Figure 3-2: Financial Delivery by Participating Organizations**



Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported in accordance with agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. With effect from 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories following the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditure reported from 1 January 2012 is presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below.

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

The 2012 expenditure data per project are posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY and are summarized below. Personnel costs represented the majority of expenditures (65 per cent based on the old and new categories) followed by Contracts (11 per cent based on old and new categories). All other expenditure categories are below 10 per cent. The distribution is consistent with the staff intensive and advocacy nature of the activities carried out in the implementation of the Fund. Table 3-8 provides details on expenditure by category.

**Table 3-8: Total Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Year as of 31-Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	33,662	-	33,662	0.51
Personnel (Old)	2,744,111	-	2,744,111	41.69
Training of Counterparts (Old)	277,104	-	277,104	4.21
Contracts (Old)	412,165	-	412,165	6.26
Other direct costs (Old)	401,696	-	401,696	6.10
Staff and Personnel Cost (New)	-	1,664,836	1,664,836	25.29
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	-	122,471	122,471	1.86
Equipment, Vehicle, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	-	3,458	3,458	0.05
Contractual Services (New)	-	354,584	354,584	5.39
Travel (New)	-	348,188	348,188	5.29
Transfer and Grants (New)	-	30,238	30,238	0.46
General Operating (New)	-	189,485	189,485	2.88
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>3,868,738</b>	<b>2,713,260</b>	<b>6,581,998</b>	<b>100</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	274,809	161,466	436,275	6.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,143,547</b>	<b>2,874,726</b>	<b>7,018,273</b>	

### 3.8 Cost Recovery

The Administrative Agent fee amounting to US\$143,175 was calculated as one per cent of the total amount of contributions received. This amount is almost equivalent to the US\$145,610 earned as interest by the Fund. Participating Organization indirect support costs are within the 7 per cent limit per the MoU.

## 4. Transparency and Accountability

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>), a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All documents related to the programme are posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>) which provides easy access to about 10,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners. The MPTF Office GATEWAY will be upgraded in 2013 to enable better results reporting.

In addition to the information available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, the UN Action Secretariat also maintains a website with up-to-date information on the operations of UN Action: [www.stoprapenow.org/](http://www.stoprapenow.org/).