

UN ACTION AGAINST
SEXUAL VIOLENCE
IN CONFLICT

**PROGRESS REPORT
2010-2011**





OVERVIEW

- 1. United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action)** unites the work of the UN system with 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 “work as one” – improving coordination and accountability, amplifying advocacy, and supporting country efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. As of 2010, UN Action coordinated the efforts of DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women and WHO. UN Action is led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSO-SVC), Margot Wallström. The SRSO-SVC is the “voice” of UN Action in condemning conflict-related sexual violence, calling for an end to impunity, and speaking out on behalf of survivors. Through strategic advocacy and political dialogue, the SRSO-SVC galvanizes action to combat sexual violence in countries affected by conflict and unrest.
- 2.** UN Action’s work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of Governments. These include the Governments of Norway, Finland and Sweden, whose funds are pooled in a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the UNDP Multi Donor Trust Fund Office, as well as Australia, the Netherlands and the United States, whose funds are directed to UN Women or DPKO to support specific deliverables.
- 3.** For the UN Action network and its supporters, the highlight of 2010 was the adoption of another landmark Security Council Resolution in the form of **SCR 1960** in December 2010. This specifies the elements of an accountability system to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, the creation of mechanisms to engage directly with armed groups around protection and prevention, and the development of systems to monitor patterns of, and spikes in sexual violence. Resolution 1960 ensures that conflict-related sexual violence will no longer go largely unreported, unaddressed and unpunished. Instead of serving as a cheap and silent tactic of war, sexual violence will increasingly become a liability for armed groups. This breakthrough in Security Council practice is part of broader efforts to ensure that mass rape will never again be met by blanket impunity.
- 4.** This Progress Report provides information on **key achievements** by the UN Action network during 2010 and early 2011, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action’s **Strategic Frameworks** for 2009-10, and 2011-12. It includes detailed information on specific outputs funded through the MDTF, in compliance with MDTF accountability and reporting requirements. The report also identifies key **challenges and opportunities** for UN Action through 2011 and 2012.

CONTEXT

5. **Conflict-related sexual violence** has been one of history's greatest silences. Absent from ceasefire agreements, dismissed from disarmament programmes and rarely mentioned in peace negotiations, it is a war tactic that has lingered long after the guns have fallen silent. Rape as a tactic of war, whether a single act or a concerted campaign, is categorically prohibited under international law. However, widespread impunity has kept it off the political record and under the security radar. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, has described sexual violence in conflict as "*efficient brutality perpetrated with impunity*". It is one of the only crimes for which a community's response is more often to stigmatize the victim rather than prosecute the perpetrator. Precisely because survivors are reluctant to report, sexual violence has become a tactic of choice for some armed groups.
6. Over the past three years, the tide of history has begun to turn. World leaders have elevated conflict-related sexual violence as a modern day peace and security challenge. In June 2008, the UN Security Council adopted **Resolution 1820**, identifying sexual violence as a tactic of war and an impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security. Resolution 1820 expressly welcomed the "*coordination efforts*" of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict. In September 2009, the Security Council adopted a follow-on Resolution, SCR1888, calling for concrete measures to operationalize and institutionalize commitments made through Resolution 1820. **Resolution 1888** requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to provide coherent and strategic leadership, and to promote cooperation and coordination "*primarily through the inter-agency initiative United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict*". It further called for a team of rapidly-deployable experts on the rule of law, Women Protection Advisers (WPAs) in Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions, the development of joint UN-Government Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, improved data on trends and emerging patterns of attack, and early-warning indicators of sexual violence.
7. Building on these foundations, the Security Council made a further momentous advance on 16 December 2010 by adopting **Resolution 1960**. Resolution 1960 specifies the elements of an accountability regime to

end impunity for perpetrators of rape as a tactic of war. The accountability regime is structured around four pillars: (1) monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements in relevant countries; (2) a mandate to list parties to conflicts that are credibly suspected of being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of conflict-related sexual violence in an annex to the Secretary-General's annual report to the Council; (3) to use this list as a platform for the SRSV and senior UN officials at country level to engage in structured dialogue with these parties to secure protection commitments to prevent and end the use of sexual violence; and (4) tracking measures to prevent and punish sexual violence that can result in either de-listing or, in the case of persistent violators, referral to Sanctions Committees. Resolution 1960 also calls for improved information on patterns, trends and early-warning indicators of sexual violence, the deployment of more WPAs, and better access to services for survivors.



Wide angle view of the Security Council adopting resolution 1960.

UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

8. UN Action's advocacy and strategic efforts since 2007 have been a driver of this new political momentum. Along with its predecessors, Resolution 1960 acknowledges UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict as the primary mechanism for improving cooperation, coordination and a "system-wide response" to conflict-related sexual violence by UN actors.

AIMS OF UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

9. **United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action)** unites the work of the UN system with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Launched in March 2007, it represents a concerted effort by the United Nations to strengthen its response to conflict-related sexual violence. 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 and operational implications of Security Council Resolution 1960.
10. UN Action operates through, and in support of existing coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS). It brings together humanitarian, development, and peace and security actors, recognizing the need for a multi-sectoral response. As such, UN Action complements the gender-based violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility under the Protection Cluster, which coordinates GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings under the leadership of UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF. The UN Action network additionally embraces other development entities such as UNDP and UN Women, as well as peace and security actors such as DPKO, DPA, and the Peace Building Support Office.

FOCUS AND STRUCTURE

11. Joint catalytic work by UN Action entities at the global level produces tools and guidance to help UN system partners at country level: (i) prevent sexual violence and protecting civilians from attack by armed groups, (ii) respond more comprehensively to the needs of survivors, (iii) support women's engagement in conflict prevention and enhancing their influence in peace negotiations, and (iv) strengthen rule of law and judicial responses as part of reconstruction and development efforts. UN Action structures its activities around three pillars: **Country Level Action**, in the form of strategic support to UN Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions and UN Country Teams to help design and implement *Comprehensive Strategies* to combat conflict-related sexual violence; **Advocating for Action**, by raising public awareness and generating political will as part of the broader *Stop Rape Now* Campaign and the Secretary-General's *UNiTE* to end Violence Against Women Campaign; and **Knowledge Generation**, through the development of tools to improve monitoring and reporting on trends and patterns in sexual violence, as well as enhancing the effectiveness of the UN's response.
12. UN Action is governed by a **Steering Committee**, comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities of UN Action, as well as the SRSO for Children and Armed Conflict. This Steering Committee is chaired by the SRSO-SVC and supported by a small Secretariat, funded through the MDTF, working out of the Office of the SRSO on Sexual Violence in Conflict. With support from the UN Action Secretariat, **Focal Points** from the UN Action member entities develop a Strategic Framework, which sets targets and deliverables for the UN Action network over a two year period. The Focal Points meet monthly to plan activities and monitor progress.

- 13.** The UN Action MDTF was created in 2009 to mobilize funds to support the Secretariat of the UN Action network and a modest range of joint catalytic activities. The MDTF aims to: (i) streamline joint programming, (ii) strengthen governance and financial management systems, and (iii) standardise reporting to donors. The entities



The Secretary General visits the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, 13 January 2011.
UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

participating in UN Action appointed the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to serve as the Administrative Agent for the UN Action MDTF. The MDTF was extended until December 2012 to synchronize with the duration of UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2011-2012. In 2010, nine new projects were funded from the MDTF, representing about 70% of UN Action's total expenditure. The bulk of the funding from the MDTF went in support of the UN Action Secretariat, and to help set up the Office of the SRSO, whose operating costs were fully supported by the MDTF whilst posts and running costs were approved through the UN's regular budget (UNA011). Detailed financial reports on the activities of the MDTF are provided at the end of this Progress Report, and those deliverables financed through the MDTF are highlighted at the end of the paragraph with the corresponding project number. This information can also be found on the MDTF's GATEWAY website (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010 AND EARLY 2011

Support For Country-Level Action

- 14.** There are currently fourteen UN peacekeeping mandates of which seven are authorized to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. Multiple operational and practical challenges inhibit peacekeepers and humanitarian agencies from translating these ambitious mandates into effective interventions to **protect** civilians from sexual violence **during conflict**. Moreover, the UN struggles to respond to sexual violence as a **phenomenon that has become entrenched in a society after conflict**. These analytic and strategic challenges are compounded by competing institutional priorities coupled with weak coordination mechanisms, which encourage UN entities to work in silos.
- 15.** To meet these challenges, the UN Action network endeavours to provide appropriate, high quality **strategic support to the UN system** in seven conflict-affected settings: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, and Sudan (Darfur and South Sudan). These mirror the priority setting adopted by SRSO Wallström for special focus under her mandate. In these settings, UN Action's strategic support has or will be tailored to help the UN system, working with Government, to design/implement a *Comprehensive Strategy* to combat sexual violence, or to improve coordination across the UN system. In addition, the UN Action network is developing tools and training materials to build capacity on the ground to help peacekeepers, humanitarian and development actors to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence. Some examples of such support – along with their impact – are presented below.

16. During 2010, UN Action sought to accelerate the roll out of innovative practices to protect civilians from sexual violence embodied in the **Analytical Inventory of Responses by Peacekeeping Personnel to War-Related Violence Against Women** utilizing dedicated funding from the Governments of Australia and the Netherlands. In 2010, an *Executive Summary and Checklist* were distilled from the original Inventory that captures promising practices at the tactical level, as well as emerging elements for an effective response at the strategic level. The *Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice* was launched at a high-level event featuring the SRSG-SVC, hosted by the Government of Australia in June 2010. Drawing on the Inventory, and in response to demand from the field, a package of scenario-based training for military peacekeepers was developed in early 2011 with accompanying video footage, from the DRC and Haiti. The aim is to improve operational readiness to recognize and swiftly react to sexual violence in theatre. In April 2011, these scenarios were presented in Bangladesh and India – two of the UN's largest troop contributors – by General Patrick Cammaert (retired), with the support of DPKO, UN Women and the UN Action Secretariat. The SRSG-SVC also held a press conference in India to promote these new resources and encourage other troop contributing countries to include them in their pre-deployment training.



17. One of the principal demands of Security Council Resolution 1888 was the creation of a **Team of Experts on the rule of law** to be *rapidly deployed to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence*, with the consent of the host Government. The Team was mandated to work with legal and judicial experts to identify gaps in the national response and help tackle impunity. In 2010, DPKO, UNDP and OHCHR, on behalf of the broader UN Action network, developed a Concept Note detailing the mandate, composition, functions and management structure of the Team of Experts. The UN Action network provided US\$1million through the MDTF to expedite the recruitment of a Team Leader and three experts, from DPKO, OHCHR and UNDP respectively, until more sustainable sources of funding for the Team could be secured. (UNA012)

18. The funding provided to the Team of Experts by UN Action has supported:

- » Deployment of the Team to **Liberia** in April 2011 to support the justice system to increase the number of criminal cases processed through Criminal Court E, a Liberian court specifically established to address sexual violence, and assist in the review of Liberia's sexual violence legislation, and its impact on the level of reporting of cases.
- » Deployment of the Team to **Southern Sudan** in June to contribute to the drafting of new legislation on sexual violence.
- » Prospective deployment of the Team to the **DRC** in July to strengthen the capacity of investigators and prosecutors in Prosecution Support Cells (PSCs) in South and North Kivu, and to help mentor women magistrates who have been trained to appropriately handle cases of sexual violence.
- » Commissioning of a **scoping study** to examine options for creating a roster of legal stand-by experts.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

19. Utilising earmarked funding from the Government of Norway, UN Action continued to provide strategic support to MONUSCO in the DRC throughout 2010 and 2011 to coordinate implementation of the *Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence*. The *Comprehensive Strategy* and its five pillar structure – prevention and protection, multi-sectoral assistance, security sector reform, combating impunity plus the cross-cutting pillar of data and mapping - provides an ambitious but comprehensive platform for joint UN system action in eastern DRC. Its endorsement by the DRC Government in April 2009 signalled a shift in approach commensurate with the new framing of sexual violence as a protection and rule of law issue by the Security Council.
20. In 2010, \$5.4m flowed through the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility for Eastern DRC (STAREC) to help implement the *Comprehensive Strategy* in the province of **South Kivu** and the territory of **Ituri** (Oriental Province). Indicative results include nationwide application of the 2010 Code of Conduct for FARDC troops; introduction of a pilot vetting mechanisms for members of the armed forces suspected of committing human right violations; provision of legal support to victims pursuing cases through the formal justice system after the sexual violence attacks in Walikale and Fizi Town; and training of a broad cadre of medical and psychosocial workers to ensure an appropriate and coherent response to survivors.
21. In May 2011, an additional tranche of funding will be channelled through STAREC for programmes in **North Kivu** Province (\$4m) and to the **Oriental Province** (\$3m) to accelerate implementation of the Strategy. While progress is visible in several areas, there remain significant technical and capacity gaps in the response of both the UN system and the Government. The pace of implementation is unsatisfactory for some pillars, and monitoring impact needs reinforcement. In particular, the pillar leads need to dedicate resources to coordinate the activities under each pillar, especially at provincial level. Efforts to ensure better data on the programmatic response, will be strengthened over the coming months with the roll out of the sexual violence data landscape project, which will enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Gender to analyse service provision and gaps. In addition, MONUSCO is rolling out **ITEM**, a database to collect and analyse information available to various components of the Mission on incidents of conflict-related sexual violence and perpetrators. The UN Action network intends to conduct a forward-looking review of the *Comprehensive Strategy* in June 2011.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

22. For many years, the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire was marked by serious and widespread violations, including targeted sexual violence against women. A UN Action assessment mission in January 2010 concluded that the absence of a comprehensive strategy to address the consequences of sexual violence was inhibiting a fully effective response by the government, UN system and NGO partners. The situation deteriorated rapidly after the contested elections in January 2011. Due to escalating insecurity in Abidjan, the UN Action network was unable to deploy an Adviser to assist UNOCI and humanitarian actors to respond more effectively to the sexual violence related to the civil unrest. However, UN Action participated in the UN's Technical Assessment Mission to Côte d'Ivoire in April, and the OSRSG-SVC has maintained a watching brief, issuing a statement on 31 March 2011 warning the international community of the use of sexual violence by both sides of the civil conflict.

LIBERIA

23. The UN Action network provided technical support to the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Liberia in 2008 and 2009. Rape remains the number one reported crime in Liberia. It was a brutal feature of the conflict, yet it was never adequately addressed during the peace talks or DDR processes. Recent reports suggest that many of the current perpetrators of sexual violence in Liberia are either former child soldiers or young men brutalised during the conflict. SRSB Wallström visited Liberia in her capacity as head of the UN Action network in June 2010. Her aim was to examine how sexual violence had impeded the full restoration of peace and security. The political will to address sexual violence is reflected in strong Government leadership, but institutional capacity is weak and there is precious little development funding to shore up the fragile peace. Moreover, there is a fear that violence – including sexual violence – could flare up during the Presidential elections in November 2011. The UN, during the transition from humanitarian to development work and with the potential drawdown of UNMIL following the elections, is seeking to optimise its impact and move to “working as one” with a well-coordinated and coherent programme of action. The Joint Programme on SGBV is one of five Joint Government-UN programmes, but they are all woefully under-funded. The independent assessment of UN Action’s strategic support to the Joint Program on SGBV in 2009 recommended deeper engagement by UN Action. As a consequence, the UN Action network has agreed to collaborate with the Government of Liberia in developing a national anti-rape movement. President Johnson Sirleaf also requested assistance from the Team of Experts on rule of law, which visited Liberia in late April 2011. (UNA012)



H.E. President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, UNMIL SRSB Ellen Margrethe Løj, and SRSB Margot Wallström during their meeting to discuss ways to address sexual violence in Liberia, June 2010.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

24. SRSB Wallström visited Bosnia and Herzegovina in November 2010 to examine the legacy of systematic sexual violence during the war, as well as the enduring challenges faced by women in seeking justice and reparation. She sought to assess how UN Action could support the government to accelerate access to justice by victims. The UN estimates that there were between 20,000 and 50,000 rapes during the conflict (1992-95) many in specially constructed “rape camps”, yet there have been just 12 convictions by national courts and 18 ICTY prosecutions. In the few cases that have been prosecuted, women describe getting *law* (a short sentence for the perpetrator) rather than *justice* (reparations and recognition). Despite the struggle of women across the Balkans to galvanize international attention and action, rape remains a taboo subject, with victims, rather than perpetrators, bearing the shame. The UN has taken steps to address gender-based violence, but has not focused specifically on conflict-related sexual violence in the sense of Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960. As a consequence of the visit by the SRSB, the UN has committed to provide strategic support through UNFPA to help the Government to develop a BiH strategy to enhance women’s access to justice and services, as well as to support women’s groups. (UNA014)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

25. Conflict-related sexual violence was perpetrated by all sides to the conflict in the Central African Republic, and continues in provinces where rebel movements are still active. Most clashes take place between the National Defence Forces (FACA) and the rebels of the Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice de la Paix (CPJP), the Lord's Resistance Army or highway bandits called Zaraguina. During clashes and when armed groups move from place to place in search of food, numerous abuses are committed, including sexual violence. In March 2011, UN Action sent an Adviser to undertake a situational analysis, and advise on how the network could provide strategic support to the Special Political Mission (BINUCA) and the UN system. The Adviser concluded that most of the UN's programmes, including the Peacebuilding Commission's Strategic Framework, the DDR programme, and inputs to legal reforms were largely gender-blind. She advised that UN entities responsible for leading these programmes reassess their approaches, and that the UN Action network assist BINUCA to develop a strategy to guide the UN's response to conflict-related sexual violence in CAR. (UNA13)

ADVOCACY FOR ACTION: GALVANIZING POLITICAL WILL

26. Since its inception, UN Action has sought to heighten awareness that conflict-related sexual violence is not just a gender issue, but a **war tactic and illicit means of attaining military, political and economic ends**. UN Action has built its political and strategic advocacy on the foundation of international law, which recognizes sexual violence as a war crime, crime against humanity, act of torture or genocide, depending on the circumstances of the offence. UN Action's main message, to the guardians of global peace and security, is that *there can be no security without women's security*. This highlights the fact that sexual violence attacks not only the rights of women, but undermines peace processes. It undercuts the socio-economic cohesion, identity and stability of communities, by destroying not only people, but their sense of being a people. The new robust paradigm of conflict-related sexual violence affirms that sexual violence is not cultural or collateral, but criminal. The effect of this new understanding has been two-fold: it confirms that prevention is possible, and it expands the circle of action to embrace non-traditional constituencies such as peacemakers and peacekeepers.
27. UN Action has a comparative advantage in being able to produce advocacy statements that reflect the common position of 13 UN entities and are fronted by a UN Under-Secretary General, the SRSB-SVC. The **SRSB-SVC has used the UN Action platform to raise the political and media profile of sexual violence** in conflict-affected settings, particularly through country visits to the DRC (in April 2010, October 2010 and January 2011), Liberia (in June 2010) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (in November 2010). In each of these contexts, the SRSB undertook joint media engagements with UN leadership to increase public pressure and political will for addressing conflict-related sexual violence. Focus has been placed on ending impunity, yielding tangible results such as high-profile arrests in relation to the situation in the DRC, agreement to deploy the newly-created Team of Experts on the Rule of Law to Liberia and the DRC, and the adoption of a new Security Council monitoring and reporting mechanism through resolution 1960 (2010), following several briefings to Council members and consultations with the UN system and NGOs. Targeted advocacy has also been undertaken with the ICC and national courts in Liberia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The SRSB has also cast a spotlight on conflicts and crises like Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, in which sexual violence has or is likely to spike. The SRSB regularly advises and advocates jointly with the UN Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence, and the UN Action Advocacy Officer provides input to the Secretary-General's statements on the subject.

28. Advocacy efforts at the global level have been framed 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 galvanise global outrage. It also explains the significance of the campaign’s distinctive crossed-arm tag gesture and is shorthand for the “5 key asks” of the campaign:

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 sexual violence prevention/response?
- S** upporting legal measures to end impunity?
- S** ponsoring women’s full and equal participation in peace talks?

29. UN Action’s global **“Stop Rape Now” campaign** frames the UN system’s efforts to deliver Campaign Outcome 5 of the Secretary-General’s *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* campaign. UN Action contributed a photo montage of prominent men “getting cross” about sexual violence for the launch of the Secretary-General’s Men Leaders Network in November 2009. A UN Action Advocacy Working Group has been established to build internal support for this work across the UN system at global and country levels, helping the UN to speak with one voice on conflict-related sexual violence. UN Action has been actively involved in strategic planning for the next phase of the *UNiTE* campaign, helping to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is appropriately represented, including by the Network of Men Leaders in their high-level political advocacy and resource-mobilization efforts.

30. UN Action’s website www.stoprapenow.org is a repository of advocacy resources, breaking news, information about events, and field updates for use by practitioners and the public. It is an interactive site for social mobilization, featuring a “global photo map” of thousands of people from all walks of life displaying the crossed-arm gesture in a show of solidarity with survivors. A Public Service Announcement (PSA) has been produced and pitched to major news networks with technical support from OCHA. It features high-profile personalities representing the spectrum of actors needed to address sexual violence (UN Messenger of Peace Charlize Theron, UN Women’s Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman, Congolese war surgeon Dr. Mukwege, former peacekeeper Major General Cammaert and Liberian peace activist, Leymah Gbowee). The PSA was screened in a number of locations in 2010, including in cinemas and on television talk-shows in Kenya, resulting in a marked increase in crossed-arm photos from Kenya appearing on the website. Indeed, the PSA has driven increased traffic to the website where visitors are offered actionable ways to show solidarity. UN Action has disseminated key messages on sexual violence to UN Information Centres (UNICs) at country-level and through UN Women’s *Say No to Violence against Women* network. It has created a dedicated “action drive” as part of the

Say No campaign to mobilize a coalition of committed citizens calling for action under the banner: “**200,000 women raped during war in the Congo - 200,000 people say never again**”. People can “stand up and be counted” by signing an online petition, sending a letter to their elected officials and disseminating information through social networking sites. UN Action has also mobilized new media (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) to engage a range of civil society actors. (UNA004)

31. Throughout 2010, UN Action helped to **publicize the aims of resolutions 1820 and 1888** to sustain political



SRSO Wallström leads a forum on sexual violence in conflict, organized by the United Nations University Office in New York (UNU-ONY), 9 November 2010.

UN Photo/John McIlwaine

will for their implementation and to raise awareness of the new obligations and opportunities they imply. This included seminars on the implications of the resolutions for a range of donors and civil society partners, and UN entities in New York and Geneva, as well as a “webinar” for field colleagues. Regular briefings are given to Missions rotating onto the Security Council as non-permanent members and/or Chairs of relevant Sanctions Committees, in conjunction with UN Women, DPKO and the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. In addition, UN Action has organized seminars for the academic community and published 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”.

32. In 2010, UN Action compiled the second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 1820 and 1888, harnessing its full potential as a global advocacy instrument. The report **built a credible case for a comprehensive accountability system** premised on the effective practice of the Security Council in relation to Children and Armed Conflict: that is, listing (“naming and shaming”) of perpetrators, protection dialogue for de-listing, and referral of persistent perpetrators to Sanctions Committees. The argument was mobilized, through strategic advocacy with the Security Council and Member States, that sexual violence should trigger the full range of international consequences irrespective of whether the victim is an eight-year-old girl or an eighty-year-old grandmother. The report was “welcomed” by the Security Council and its recommendations endorsed and translated into **resolution 1960 (2010)**, which had over 60 co-sponsors and represents a new policy consensus.

33. Building on the impetus created by the recent resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence, UNAIDS and DPKO have joined forces on behalf of UN Action to reinvigorate the Security Council’s consideration of AIDS. Both entities will report to the UN Security Council in June on Resolution 1308 (2000), which deals with AIDS and peacekeeping. The Government of Gabon will table a follow-on resolution, which will set out a new agenda to **link HIV prevention with the prevention of sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict**.

LEARNING BY DOING: KNOWLEDGE-GENERATION

34. UN Action is creating a “**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 around **preventing** sexual violence. Much of the knowledge generation work responds to specific operative paragraphs of SCRs 1820, 1888 and 1960.
35. In December 2010, **the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee** tasked the UN Action network to:
- » Disseminate guidance on the new *Conceptual and Analytical Framing* of conflict-related sexual violence, denoting sexual violence in a conflict or post-conflict setting that has a direct or indirect link with the conflict itself;
 - » Establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence;
 - » Develop a framework of early-warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence to ensure timely responses;
 - » Engage in dialogue with parties to armed conflict to elicit time-bound commitments to cease all acts of sexual violence and protect civilians in compliance with international law; and
 - » Develop a Guidance Note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence.
36. The new **Conceptual and Analytical Framing of conflict-related sexual violence**, endorsed by the UN Action network in May 2011, encourages the UN and partners to track the structural drivers of sexual violence that relate to conflict, and will facilitate appropriate action by a broad range of peace and security, human rights, humanitarian, political and development actors. The UN is concerned with many forms of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence. This *Framing* defined conflict-related sexual violence in narrow terms as it relates to the mandate and concerns of the Security Council. Acts of conflict-related sexual violence may be motivated by a range of underlying factors such as ethnicity, religion, land ownership, in addition to being related to unequal power relations between men and women. The new Framing will enable more accurate analysis of patterns and trends of conflict-related sexual violence, and improve operational readiness to prevent spikes in sexual violence, as well as broadening the range of responses for survivors and their communities.
37. In May 2011, the UN Action Steering Committee endorsed **Guidance on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1960**. This focused on providing information on key operational elements of the resolutions, namely: setting up monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA); reporting on parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence for the purposes of listing these parties in annexes to the S-G’s annual reports; and securing commitments by parties to armed conflict to cease and prevent sexual violence.
38. Mass rapes in Walikale in the DRC in early August 2010 drew attention to the virtual absence of **early-warning systems for conflict-related sexual violence**. In Walikale, timely and reliable information on signals such as the movement of armed groups or their proximity to civilian centres could have minimized the incidents of rapes, if not prevented them. When SRSW Wallström visited the area, she stated that if sexual violence is planned, it must be viewed as preventable. As a consequence, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee

tasked UN Women, DPKO and the UN Action Secretariat to develop a framework of early warning indicators, or factors, to respond more rapidly to escalating violence and spikes in sexual violence. These early warning indicators will be finalised and disseminated by the end of 2011.

- 39.** OHCHR and UN Women have been tasked by the S-G's Policy Committee, on behalf of the UN Action network, to develop a **Guidance Note on reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence**. This builds on the findings from a Panel, convened by OHCHR in the DRC in late 2010, to hear directly from victims of sexual violence regarding their needs and their perceptions of remedies and reparations available. The panel, chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, went to Kinshasa, Bukavu, Shabunda, Bunia, Komanda, Mbandaka and Songo Mboyo, and met with a total of 61 victims, some individually and some in groups, ranging in age from three to sixty-one years old. The Report of the High Level Panel was presented in the margins of the 16th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2011. The Panel found that the needs of the victims of sexual violence interviewed were largely unmet, particularly in remote areas. The Panel registered a clear call - from victims, NGOs and government authorities - for reparations. The creation of a reparations fund mechanism for victims of sexual violence whose perpetrators are unidentified or insolvent is envisioned by the *Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence* in Eastern DRC, as a key component of the pillar to tackle impunity.
- 40.** WHO, with UNFPA, UNICEF and the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) has initiated work on a **standardized data collection survey tool** to collect data on the prevalence, context and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence. Thus far partners have completed a literature review and analysis of data collection methodologies and survey tools; proposed a minimum and expanded set of data elements to answer questions on the magnitude of conflict-related sexual violence, impact on individuals and communities, and factors increasing risk or protection; designed draft instruments for measuring sexual violence victimization and perpetration; and finalised the survey tool to use with women. This tool will contribute to improving our knowledge and understanding about sexual violence in conflict. The methods for surveys and surveillance are complementary, but will still only provide a partial picture of what we need to know. Building local capacity for collecting, analysing and using data is an important and necessary aspect of this work. In addition, it is essential that the humanitarian service providers using the GBV Information Management System understand that data should be shared only if it can be done safely and ethically.*
- 41.** In late 2009, UNICEF hosted a series of consultations to collect information on lessons learnt, challenges, and solutions for **measuring or assessing the UN's response to conflict-related sexual violence**. UNICEF has since developed a draft set of benchmarks to monitor and report on the UN's response to conflict-related sexual violence as demanded by OP15 of SCR1820; consulted with NGOs to generate a draft TOR for a real-time assessment of the UN's performance and response to conflict-related sexual violence; and initiated the development of guidance to facilitate the use and understanding of the benchmarks to be piloted in a selected setting within the next 6 months. (UNA007)
- 42.** UNICEF and OCHA are developing a set of tools and approaches to **engage with parties to conflict**, calling upon them to respect international law and to stop using rape and other forms of sexual violence against civilians. Phase one of this project in 2010, sought to broaden understanding of how to influence state and non-state actors who perpetrate (or could potentially perpetrate) sexual violence or allow it to take place in areas under their control. The research process examined their motivations for using sexual violence as a tactic of conflict, and factors that prevent state and non-state actors from committing or commanding sexual violence. Phase two will examine potential interventions that could influence these actors to stop using rape as a tactic of war. An expert technical working group will be convened to review findings from phases one and two. (UNA008)

43. OCHA, under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and UN Action, has developed a **'gender marker'** to track whether humanitarian projects are designed in ways that advance gender equality and ensure that women, girls, men and boys benefit equally. It was rolled out in 2010 for the 2011 humanitarian cycle in nine CAPs: Chad, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, OPT, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe. It was also implemented in the Pooled Funds in the DRC and Ethiopia. The results showed a significant improvement in gender mainstreaming, from 14% in 2009 to 24% in 2010 of CAP-funded projects in the above-mentioned humanitarian settings. The Gender marker is used by the entire humanitarian community including all UN and NGO partners active in humanitarian programming so it has a system-wide uptake to influence programming. In countries in conflict, the Gender Marker provides space for reviewing risks of conflict-related sexual violence, and within the Protection Cluster opens opportunities for a more effective protection/prevention response. (UNA005)
44. One of the principal constraints inhibiting a comprehensive response to conflict-related sexual violence is **limited human resource capacity** within key UN system entities. In late 2010, the UN Action network agreed to finance pivotal positions in both the DPKO and DPA for a time-limited period to enhance the capacity of each entity to respond to sexual violence as a core security and political challenge. UN Action funded the position of a Policy Officer on Sexual Violence in the DPKO to help develop *Operational Guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to implement SCRs 1820/1888/1960*, as a complement to the Gender Guidelines developed in 2010 for UN Police and Military. In addition, the Officer will coordinate DPKO's contribution to the S-G's report on the implementation of resolutions 1820/1888/1960. The UN Action network is also financing a Programme Officer in the DPA from January 2011 to help develop Guidance Notes for mediators on addressing conflict-related sexual violence as part of ceasefire and peace negotiation processes. The Officer will also develop a training package on gender and sexual violence for mediators, mediation experts and mediation support staff. (UNA017)

MOVING FORWARD: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR 2011-2012

45. The emphasis moving forward under the leadership of the SRSB-SVC will be on **strengthening UN system accountability and implementation**, building on the strong political will and inter-agency coordination that exists. The SRSB has outlined five priorities for her mandate, behind which the UN Action network is visibly aligning: ending impunity; empowering women to be agents of change; mobilizing political ownership; increasing recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of war; and harmonizing the UN's response.
46. The challenges and commitments for UN Action in the coming 12 months include: (i) ensuring that **strategic planning** translates into effective protection, prevention and response interventions at country level; (ii) cultivating a **skilled cadre of strategic advisers** – including Women Protection Advisers – to help UN partners on the ground to strengthen their analysis, reporting and programming around conflict-related sexual violence, and (iii) improving understanding of what constitutes **effective prevention of sexual violence**, including when commanded and executed as a tactic of war.



Local citizens of Brewerville, Liberia, assist the National Elections Commission of Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
UN Photo/Eric Kanalstein

47. During 2011-12, the UN Action network will continue to provide strategic support to UN partners in countries where sexual violence is a tactic of war and an impediment to peace and security. It is essential that **Comprehensive Strategies** are well designed and translate into more effective programming. Challenges include: (i) building the capacity of UN partners at country level to develop inclusive and well-coordinated Strategies – a clear challenge in Chad and CAR; (ii) mobilizing resources to ensure that the Strategies can be fully implemented - a major constraint in Liberia; and (iii) ensuring that UN system entities have sufficient capacity to coordinate operational partners – a hurdle in the DRC, where UN entities have been unable to commit resources to coordinate the pillars which they lead.
48. The UN Action network must **urgently augment the number of skilled sexual violence advisers and consultants** in 2011-12. The network has become more visible since the appointment of SRS Wallström, and demands from bodies such as the Security Council, Human Rights Council and African Union for concerted action have become louder. In addition, UN Country Teams, Integrated Missions and Special Political Missions are proactively requesting strategic support from the network, as evidenced by the request from the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central Africa Republic (BINUCA), the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), and the UNCT in Angola. Over the coming year, the UN Action network will elaborate a capacity building strategy to include the possible development of a stand-by roster of Sexual Violence Advisers, building off existing rosters such as ProCap and GenCap. The UN Action network, led by the DPKO and OHCHR, will also help to identify the core skill-set required by the new cadre of professionals – Women Protection Advisers (WPAs).
49. In terms of future **advocacy priorities and challenges**, the focus will remain on mobilizing **non-traditional stakeholders**. There is a need to confront head-on the lack of conviction on the part of some actors who should be directly engaged. Such actors range from military planners and advisers in peacekeeping operations and regional security bodies, to sanctions experts, or the international peacebuilding architecture. For instance, there remain Security Council Members who are either not cognisant or not convinced of the relevance of this agenda to collective peace and security. Advocacy must be persuasive to an audience broader than 'gender experts', and pitched in a way that debunks the myths that have impaired both the analysis and operational response. These myths include the notion that victims and communities prefer not to talk about rape, or that sexual violence is an ancient and inevitable by-product of war. There is a continuing need to recall the commitments the Council has made, and to ensure that language agreed in thematic resolutions is not lost in translation when it comes to mandating country-level action. UN Action must challenge mindsets and institutional cultures to move the system beyond 'business as usual', in order to ensure effective implementation of SCRs 1820, 1888 and 1960.
50. As a complement to advocacy efforts in the realm of high politics, there is also a need to build a **more vibrant, vast and visible lobby for sustained attention** to the issue. Sexual violence has historically lacked a dedicated constituency that is well-informed about its nexus with security. Data that captures the security dynamics and dimensions of sexual violence can provide a rallying-point for advocacy that is action-oriented and evidence-based. Generating and disseminating this data, including via new media, is at once a priority and a major challenge. Where such crimes fail to arrest global attention, public pronouncements, real-time testimonies and hard-hitting statistics can help turn the tide of public indifference. UN Action contemplates **working with war correspondents to improve media representations of rape** – as a war crime, rather than collateral damage, and as central to the narrative of conflict, rather than a side-story. To this end, UN Action will cultivate partnerships with local associations of journalists to counter the trend of victim-blame and impunity. There is emerging evidence that trivial representations of rape have correlated with low conviction rates, whereas media reportage that brings to light the scale, severity and character of war-time sexual violence has

prompted responses more commensurate with its gravity. UN Action will continue to present sexual violence as a mainstream peace and security matter, and to challenge media-generated perceptions of rape as an inevitable or second-class crime.

51. Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 urge greater focus on **prevention of sexual violence** as a core element of protection of civilians. We do not yet have a clear sense of the core elements of an effective prevention strategy for sexual violence commanded as an explicit tactic of war, nor the spectrum of interventions that peacekeepers and humanitarian actors need to adopt. The *Analytical Inventory* captures promising practices, and many actors, including the DPKO, OCHA and the Protection Cluster are developing strategic guidance on protection of civilians and prevention. Nonetheless, innovative approaches are needed that go beyond untargeted community awareness programmes. Whilst the SRSB can use her political leverage to highlight the need for prevention in all settings, eloquent condemnation cannot substitute for action at country and community levels, nor for sustained political pressure by the Security Council and the international community. The SRSB is seeking to set clear success criteria for her mandate, working through the UN Action network, to ensure that sexual violence is no longer tolerated or sidelined as simply the collateral damage of war.

30 May 2011

Leveraging the efforts of individual UN agencies to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence

UNICEF

Over time, UNICEF has made a number of contributions to the UN Action Network—the platform of UN Action has also allowed UNICEF to engage in stronger advocacy at the global level while raising awareness and ensuring greater commitment to ending sexual violence by UNICEF regional and country offices. For example, the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, Hilde Johnson, co-chaired UN Action’s Steering Committee throughout 2009 and early 2010, providing UNICEF with a platform from which to provide leadership on conflict-related sexual violence. UNICEF’s strong operational presence and expertise at the country and regional levels, its extensive global and field-level experience with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SCR 1612/1882, and its co- leadership of the GBV Area of Responsibility allow UNICEF to provide unique technical leadership and guidance within the UN Action Network. Specific results and impact by UNICEF include:

Country Actions

- » Leadership of the Multi-sectoral Services Pillar of the DRC Government adopted National Strategy Against Gender Based Violence (November 2009). During 2010, UNICEF and partners assisted 16,874 GBV survivors including 8,704 children (53%).
- » Leadership of the V-Day campaign “Stop Raping our Greatest Resource: Power to Women and Girls of DRC”, to build global, country and community commitment and community mobilization and empowerment to prevent sexual violence in Eastern DRC. During 2010, UNICEF and partners mobilized and sensitized 653,846 individuals (including: 208,730 women, 158,879 men, 164,497 adolescent girls, and 121,740 adolescent boys).

Regional Actions

- » Support to the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (IC GLR) to address sexual violence in its peacemaking functions, primarily through the promotion of the protocol on suppression of sexual violence. This involved linking the work of IC GLR national coordinators with other GBV coordination mechanisms to ensure
 - ~ Mapping of GBV legislation, policies, action plans and coordination mechanisms in the 11 IC GLR countries; and
 - ~ Follow up on the implementation of the protocol through technical support to the IC GLR secretariat to help draft a strategy and work plan for the national adoption of the protocol by member countries.

Global Actions

- » Public statements (opinion pieces, speeches, etc.) by UNICEF’s senior management to raise awareness and foster public outcry against the use of rape as a weapon of war and a criminal act.
- » Leadership and consultation on how the links between SCR 1612/1882 and SCR 1888/1960 can be capitalized up to improve outcomes for both women and children when it comes to responding to and monitoring and reporting on sexual violence in conflict-affected settings.

UNFPA

UN Action sponsors and supports global advocacy and policy which strengthens the UN's inter-agency response to conflict-related sexual violence. UNFPA's comparative advantage and contribution to the UN Action network is that it has a strong field presence, expertise in data and gender equality programming, and is co-lead of the GBV Area of Responsibility with UNICEF, and in coordination with UNHCR. Also as a lead agency in the Gender Theme Group in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad and Liberia, UNFPA has supported UN Action missions and the country visits of SRSB Wallström, and forged links to humanitarian organizations and women's groups on the ground. Membership in the UN Action network has in turn strengthened all these areas of work for UNFPA.

Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence - DRC, Sudan and Chad

- » UNFPA is responsible for the Data and Mapping component which runs across all the four pillars of the Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence in the DRC, as well as supporting the provision of reproductive health services as part of the multi-sectoral assistance pillar. UNFPA has been supporting the roll out of the GBV Information Management System, in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC).
- » UNFPA has supported the early development of similar comprehensive strategies in Chad and Sudan. In Chad, UNFPA hosted a consultant deployed by UN Action to integrate conflict-related sexual violence into the national strategy on GBV. In Sudan, UNFPA is coordinating the UN Country Team's inputs to the Comprehensive Strategy being developed by UNAMID in Darfur.

Advocacy

- » The country visits of the SRSB have not only created a vital space for advocacy but also catalyzed action on the ground. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNFPA is supporting the Ministry of Human Rights to develop a National Strategy, and municipal Action Plans, to strengthen efforts to end impunity and provide a multisectoral approach to sexual violence.
- » The SRSB mission raised awareness of residual and new manifestations of sexual violence in post conflict Liberia. Her advocacy lent impetus and international recognition to the Joint Programme developed by the Government of Liberia, the UN Country Team and UNMIL to address gender-based violence. UNFPA continues to support GBV health service delivery and is responding to the flow of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire into Liberia.

Knowledge Generation

- » UNFPA has provided expertise to help design and roll out the GBV Information Management System (GBV IMS) together with UNHCR and IRC, to ensure that data collection is safe and secure for survivors and service providers offering life-saving assistance.

I. FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Fund 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 MDTF Office of UNDP serves as the **Administrative Agent** of the UN Action MDTF. 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."

1.2 Approval Process

Only UN entities which have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MDTF Office are eligible for funding from the UN Action MDTF. These entities are referred to as "Participating Organizations." As of 31 December 2010, the Participating Organizations were UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNAIDS and the following United Nations departments and offices: DPA, DPKO, OCHA, and OHCHR.

Each Participating Organization requesting funding completes a complete Project Proposal Submission Form to the UN Action Secretariat for a technical review before submission to the Resource Management Committee (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 MDTF.

1.3 Financial Progress

Generally, 2010 was a year of increased activity for the MDTF. Seven of the ten Organizations receiving funds received their first allocation; nine projects received funds, compared to six in 2009, and seven of the projects reported 100% expenditure. These statistics are consistent with the maturity of the fund with 2009 being a year to initiate the fund and increase resources, and 2010 a year to build momentum and implement activities.

In 2010, contributions to the fund increased by US\$1.5 million. US\$2.8 million was transferred to nine projects benefitting ten different Participating UN Organizations, which is more than double the amount that was transferred in 2009. Expenditures in 2010 totaled US\$1.9 million, compared to US\$0.26 million in 2009. At the end of 2010, US\$2.9 million was the available fund balance with the Administrative Agent while US\$1.7 million was available with the Participating UN Organizations. Table 2-1 presents the Financial Overview.

Table 2-1 Financial Overview, cumulative as of 31 December 2010 (Amounts in US\$ Thousands)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	Total
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	5,414	1,465	6,879
Fund Earned Interest Income	23	54	77
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	2	2
Total: Sources Of Funds	5,437	1,521	6,957
Uses Of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	1,132	2,807	3,939
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,132	2,807	3,939
Administrative Agent Fees	54	15	69
Total: Uses of Funds	1,186	2,822	4,008
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	4,250	(1,301)	2,949
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,132	2,807	3,939
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	260	1,924	2,184
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	872	883	1,755

1.4 Donor Contributions

In 2010, contributions to the fund increased by US\$1.5 million. This amount is the second payment against a multi-year contribution by the Government of Sweden.

Table 2.2 Donor Deposits as of 31 December 2010 (Amounts in US\$ Thousands)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	Total
GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND	1,468	-	1,468
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	1,356	-	1,356
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	2,590	1,465	4,054
TOTAL	5,414	1,465	6,879

1.5 Interest Received

Total interest earned by the fund and received from Participating Organizations was US\$79 thousand. Of this amount, US\$54 was received in 2010. Most of this amount (US\$56 thousand) was received by the Fund while US\$2 thousand was received from UNWOMEN.

Table 5.3.1 - Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level (Amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	Total
Fund Earned Interest	23	54	77
Total - Fund Earned Interest Income	23	54	77
Participating Organization (PO)			
UNWOMEN	-	2	
Total - Interest Income received from PO	-	2	2
TOTAL	23	56	79

1.6 Project Approval, Transfer and Expenditure

In 2010, the RMC approved eight projects which were submitted by ten Participating Organizations, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UN DPA, DPKO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and WHO.

For the Fund, cumulatively the overall delivery rate was 55% with seven projects reporting 100% delivery. Two of these projects completed activities in 2009, with an additional five completing activities in 2010. The largest transfers and expenditures went to projects supporting the establishment of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (UNA011), the Team of Experts (UNA012) and the UN Action Secretariat (UNA004).

Table 2-4-1 Transfer of Funds by project as of 31 December 2010

Year	Part. Org.	Project ID	Project description	Approved budget	Transfers	Expenditure	Delivery rate
2009	UNWOMEN	00072560	UNA001 Support to UN Action website	68,881	68,881	68,881	100%
2009	UNHCR	00072448	UNA002 Development of SOPs to address Gender Based Violence	58,514	58,514	58,514	100%
2009	UNWOMEN	00071098	UNA003 Peace Negotiations and Security Council Resolution 1820	99,992	99,992	99,942	100%
2009	UNWOMEN	00073077	UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	770,547	770,547	616,520	80%
2010	OCHA	00073809	UNA005 Gender Marker roll out	149,550	149,550	149,551	100%
2009	UNICEF	00073078	UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence	55,005	55,005	55,005	100%
2009	UNICEF	00073079	UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict	79,324	79,324	45,443	57%
2010	OCHA	00074224	UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad	63,198	63,198	63,198	100%
2010	DPKO	00074506	UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SCR 1888 Office of SRSO	1,000,000	1,000,000	916,746	92%

2010	OHCHR/ UNDP/ DPKO	00075673	UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts	999,328	999,328	5,987	1%
2010	OCHA	00076324	UNA013 Special Adviser Côte d'Ivoire	72,926	72,926	72,926	100%
2010	UNFPA	00076683	UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	53,190	53,190	31,726	60%
2010	WHO	00076943	UNA015 Psychosocial & mental health needs of sexual violence survivors	128,400	128,400	0	0%
2010	DPA	00076945	UNA016 Sustainable peace & security for women	199,341	199,341	0	0%
2010	DPKO	00076946	UNA017 Accelerate Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1820 & 1888 in DPKO/DFS	141,240	141,240	0	0%
Total				3,939,436	3,939,436	2,184,439	55%

1.7 Transfers and Expenditure by Participating Organizations

Seven Participating Organizations received their first allocation from the Fund in 2010. Cumulatively, ten Participating Organizations received Funds with DPKO receiving the largest amount. This is consistent with the increased attention to the issue of sexual violence in conflict by the Security Council and the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG). Start up funds for the Office of the SRSG as well as a Team of Experts to support the work on sexual violence in conflict were transferred to DPKO from the UN Action MDTF.

Table 2-5-1 Transfer of Funds by Participating UN Organization as of 31 December 2010

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009		Current Year Jan-Dec 2010		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
OCHA	-	-	286	286	286	286
OHCHR	-	-	183	183	183	183
UNDP	-	-	237	237	237	237
UNDPA	-	-	199	199	199	199
UNDPKO	-	-	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720
UNFPA	-	-	53	53	53	53
UNHCR	59	59	-	-	59	59
UNICEF	134	134	-	-	134	134
UNWOMEN	939	939	-	-	939	939
WHO	-	-	128	128	128	128
TOTAL	1,132	1,132	2,807	2,807	3,939	3,939

Personnel costs represented the majority of expenditures followed by Training of Counterparts, consistent with the nature of activities undertaken—support to the Office of the SRSG, the Team of Experts and the UN Action Secretariat. Expenditure by category for each project is provided in the Annex.

Table 2-5-2 Total Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period (in US\$ Thousands)

Category	Expenditure			
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	TOTAL	Percentage of Total Programme
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	2	31	33	1.6
Personnel	91	1,225	1,316	64.5
Training of Counterparts	-	277	277	13.6
Contracts	95	148	243	11.9
Other Direct Costs	3	166	170	8.3
Programme Costs Total	192	1,847	2,039	100.0
Indirect Support Costs	68	78	146	7.16
TOTAL	260	1,924	2,184	

1.8 Cost Recovery

Administrative Agent

The Administrative Agent fee amounting to US\$69 thousand was calculated as one percent on the total amount of contributions received. This amount is 87.3 percent of the amount of the total interest received by the Fund.

2. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2010, the MDTF Office officially launched the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MDTF Office accounting system, with a maximum of two-hour delay, on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. Each MDTF and JP administered by the MDTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MDTF/JP including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MDTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in

the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents also facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN agencies. The MDTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

Detailed Information

Financial information per UN Action MDTF Project with expenditures in 2010

UNA001 Support to UN Action website (UNWOMEN)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		
Personnel	146	0%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts	55,217	80%
Other direct costs		0%
Indirect costs	13,518	20%
Grand Total	68,881	100%

The indirect support costs are US\$4,506. This will be corrected in 2011 without affecting the overall spending on the project

UNA002 Development of SOPs to address Gender Based Violence (UNHCR)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment	2,000	3%
Personnel	34,926	60%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts	17,760	30%
Other direct costs		0%
Indirect costs	3,828	7%
Grand Total	58,514	100%

UNA003 Peace Negotiations and Security Council Resolution 1820 (UNWOMEN)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel	55,966	56%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts	40,000	40%
Other direct costs	3,451	3%
Indirect costs	525	1%
Grand Total	99,942	100%

Indirect costs are recorded on the cash received by the end of the project, this will adjust to 7%

UNA004 UN Action Secretariat (UNWOMEN)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel	436,042	71%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts	100,762	16%
Other direct costs	29,307	5%
Indirect costs	50,410	8%
Grand Total	616,520	100%

Indirect costs are recorded on the cash received by the end of the project, this will adjust to 7%.

UNA005 Gender Marker roll out (OCHA)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel		0%
Training of counterparts	145,064	97%
Contracts		0%
Other direct costs		0%
Indirect costs	4,487	3%
Grand Total	149,551	100%

UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence (UNICEF)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel	50,991	93%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts		0%
Other direct costs	415	1%
Indirect costs	3,598	7%
Grand Total	55,005	100%

UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict (UNICEF)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel	42,422	93%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts		0%
Other direct costs	48	0%
Indirect costs	2,973	7%
Grand Total	45,443	100%

UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad (OCHA)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel		0%
Training of counterparts	61,302	97%
Contracts		0%
Other direct costs		0%
Indirect costs	1,896	3%
Grand Total	63,198	100%

UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SCR 1888 Office of SRS (DPKO)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment	25,520	3%
Personnel	695,242	76%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts		0%
Other direct costs	136,010	15%
Indirect costs	59,974	7%
Grand Total	916,746	100%

UNA012 UNSC 1888 Team of Experts (OHCHR, UNDP, DPKO)				Total	
	OHCHR	UNDP	DPKO		
Supplies, commodities, equipment			5,103	5,103	85%
Personnel				-	0%
Training of counterparts				-	0%
Contracts				-	0%
Other direct costs			492	492	8%
Indirect costs			392	392	7%
Grand Total			5,987	5,987	100%

UNA013 Special Adviser Cote D'Ivoire (OCHA)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel		0%
Training of counterparts	70,738	97%
Contracts		0%
Other direct costs		0%
Indirect costs	2,188	3%
Grand Total	72,926	100%

The funds were used for a mission to the Central African Republic because the Security situation wouldn't allow for deployment to Cote D'Ivoire.

UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans (UNFPA)		
Supplies, commodities, equipment		0%
Personnel		0%
Training of counterparts		0%
Contracts	29,650	93%
Other direct costs		0%
Indirect costs	2,076	7%
Grand Total	31,726	100%







STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

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





STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez Farran