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Resilient nations.*

## **Third 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 2011**

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

31 May 2012

## 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)



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 Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organisation (WHO)

## CONTRIBUTING DONORS



Irish Aid



Finland



Luxembourg



Norway



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAR	Central African Republic
CSO	Civil society organization
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GBV	Gender-based violence
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
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
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
PSC	Prosecution Support Cell
RMC	Resource Management Committee
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
SRSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SVU	Sexual Violence Unit
TCSS	Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan
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
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
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 Resources 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 MPTF.

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the UN Action MPTF.

### **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 percent as per the UNDG agreed MPTF cost recovery.

### **Net funded amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less refunds of unspent balances received from the Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organizations**

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

### **Project Commitment**

The amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments that may be disbursed in future years.

**Project Disbursement**

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations).

**Project Expenditure**

Amount of project disbursement made plus unliquidated obligations during the year.

**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.

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## **Executive Summary**

This Third Consolidated Annual 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. Per the Fund Terms of Reference (TORs), the narrative section of this report has been prepared by the UN Action Secretariat, while the financial section has been prepared by the MPTF Office.

This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2011 and contains information as reported by the Participating Organizations.

## **Report Structure**

This report is presented in four sections. Section 1 provides introductory information. Section 2 provides the programmatic progress of the UN Action MPTF. Section 3 provides financial information on the UN Action MPTF based on the inputs from the Participating Organizations, and Section 4 provides information on transparency and accountability. Section 5 presents the conclusions.

## **Overview**

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 2011, UN Action coordinated the efforts of the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). UN Action is led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), Margot Wallström. The SRSG-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 SRSG-SVC galvanizes action to combat sexual violence in countries affected by conflict and unrest.

The UN Action MPTF was established in December 2008 and became operational in January 2009. It was created to mobilize funds to support the UN Action Secretariat 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 UN Action have appointed the MPTF Office of the UNDP to serve as the Administrative Agent for the UN Action MPTF. In addition, in 2011, the Steering Committee approved an earmark to the work of the Team of Experts (TOE). By end 2011, total contributions to the UN Action MPTF were US\$12.9 million, from the Governments of Norway and Finland, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and Irish Aid. Of the amount received, US\$5.5 million were transferred to Participating Organizations.

## Governance

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 Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Children and Armed Conflict (not Sexual Violence in Conflict). This Steering Committee is chaired by the SRSG-SVC and supported by a small Secretariat, funded through the MPTF, working out of the Office of the SRSG-SVC. 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. The UN Action Steering Committee's **Resource Management Committee (RMC)**, a sub-committee of the UN Action Focal Points, makes resource allocation decisions for the UN Action network.

The MPTF Office of UNDP serves as the **Administrative Agent** of the UN Action MPTF.

## UN Action MPTF Progress

Following a robust series of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council over the past four years to concretely frame sexual violence in conflict as tactic of war and a threat to international peace and security, the UN Action network and UN Action MPTF continued its advocacy efforts through 2011. The Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and undertook a number of country visits in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Angola, Liberia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire to further action on addressing the issue of sexual violence in conflict in these countries. Further, the Team of Experts also supported country efforts by working with national and legal justice systems to address impunity through deployments to the DRC, Liberia, South Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea. In addition, UN Action undertook activities to disseminate information on the Security Council Resolutions and interpreting their implications for the UN system, parties to armed conflict, Member States and civil society partners through the development of toolkits and public information materials. It also generated knowledge and produced guidance material by collecting information on early warning and prevention.

In 2011, contributions to the Fund increased by US\$6.1 million, with contributions from Irish Aid, the Governments of Finland and Norway, and from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The cumulative amount transferred was US\$5.5 million, with US\$1.6 million transferred in 2011 to six projects. An earmark to the activities of the TOE was approved by the Steering Committee, and the TOE generated additional donor interest with two new donors signing Standard Administrative Arrangements. Expenditures totaled US\$4.1 million, or 75.3 percent. At the end of 2011, US\$7.5 million was the available fund balance with the Administrative Agent, while US\$1.4 million was available with the Participating UN Organizations.

## Transparency

The MPTF Office continued to provide information about the UN Action MPTF 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 narrative reports are posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 8,000 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.

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 the UN Action MPTF: [www.stoprapenow.org/](http://www.stoprapenow.org/).

## **Conclusion**

2011 saw the maturing of the UN Action Fund with increased interest by donors, both in terms of volume of contributions and number of donors. The earmark to the TOE shows interest in pooling resources for enhanced UN coordination, as well as in targeted support to countries to address the issue of sexual violence in conflict. The 75.3 percent expenditure rate, with a number of approved projects completing activities, also indicates progress.

# 1 Introduction

This Third 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.

This Progress Report provides information on **key achievements** by the UN Action network during 2011 and early 2012, as they relate to deliverables specified in UN Action's **Strategic Frameworks** for 2009-10, and 2011-12. It provides financial information for the period 1 January – 31 December 2011.

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.

## 2 Programmatic Progress

### 2.1 Overview

**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 2011, UN Action coordinated the efforts of the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), Peace Building Support Office (PBSO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). UN Action is led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), Margot Wallström. The SRSG-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 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. These include the Governments of Norway, Finland, Sweden and Ireland, 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, whose funds are directed to UN Women or UNDP to support specific deliverables.

## 2.2 Context

The robust series of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council over the past four years 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 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 (SCRs) 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). 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 Promising 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.

## 2.3 Goals of UN 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. 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.

UN Action operates through and in support of existing coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and Executive Committee on Peace and Security. It unites peace and security, humanitarian and development actors, recognizing the need for a multi-sectoral response to sexual violence during and in the immediate aftermath of conflict. 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. The UN Action network embraces development entities such as UNDP and UN Women, as well as political, peace and security actors such as DPKO, DPA and PBSO.

Joint programming by the UN Action network focuses on: (i) preventing sexual violence through rapid response to early warning indicators and protecting civilians from attack by armed groups; (ii) responding more comprehensively to the needs of survivors by addressing the consequences of war-time rape; (iii) supporting

women's engagement in conflict prevention, enhancing their influence in peace negotiations and supporting efforts to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is addressed as part of mediation and peace processes; and (iv) strengthening governance and judicial responses to sexual violence as part of reconstruction and development efforts.

## **2.4 Focus and Structure of UN Action**

UN Action structures its activities around three pillars: Country Level Action, which includes strategic support to Integrated UN Missions and UN Country Teams to help design Comprehensive Strategies to combat conflict-related sexual violence, and build systems to predict, monitor, analyze and report on patterns and trends in 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 data collection and analysis, enhance provision of services, and training to improve protection and prevention.

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 appointed the MPTF Office to serve as the Administrative Agent for the UN Action MPTF. The MPTF was extended until December 2012 to synchronize with the duration of UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2011-12. It has since been extended to the end of 2013, along with the introduction of a "special earmark" to facilitate pass-through funding to the TOE on Rule of Law.

In 2011 and 2012, 13 new projects were funded through the MPTF, representing about 80 percent of UN Action's total expenditure. The three largest grants were to support the operating costs of the UN Action Secretariat, catalytic support to the TOE on the Rule of Law, and funding to help establish the Office of the SRSG-SVC whilst post and running costs were approved through the UN's regular budget. Detailed financial reports on the activities of the MPTF are provided at the end of this Progress Report, and those 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's GATEWAY website (<http://MPTF.undp.org>).

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee, comprised of Principals and Senior Officials from the 13 member entities, as well as the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict. The Steering Committee is chaired by the SRSG-SVC and supported by a small Secretariat, funded through the MPTF, working out of the Office of the SRSG-SVC. 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 UN Action Secretariat mobilizes resources on behalf of the network and, together with the Focal Points, monitors, evaluates and reports on the impact of the network's activities (UNA004).

## **2.5 Summary of Achievement in 2011-2012**

### **Creation of the Office of the SRSG-SVC**

Following the appointment of the UN's first SRSG-SVC, Margot Wallström, in April 2010, bridging funds were provided through the MPTF to jumpstart her operations, pending allocation of funding from the regular budget for longer-term support to the Office of the SRSG. From the beginning of her tenure, UN Action and the Office supported the SRSG-SVC to strengthen alliances with a range of partners – both traditional and non-traditional –

as part of efforts to broaden the constituency engaged around sexual violence. This involved outreach to NGOs, women's rights defenders, judicial officers, medical professionals, peacekeepers and civil society partners.

The SRSO-SVC also initiated engagement with both State and non-State actors, undertaking a number of country visits throughout 2010 and 2011, beginning with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in April, then again in September 2010 and January 2011; Angola in March 2011; Liberia in June 2010; Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in November 2010; and Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011. In June 2011, SRSO-SVC Wallström formally addressed the Human Rights Council. She also visited a number of donor capitals to advocate for greater funding for UN actors, as well as for local and international NGOs.

As Chair of the UN Action Steering Committee, the SRSO-SVC convened quarterly meetings with Principals in 2011, strengthening coordination around this issue. Strategic advocacy undertaken by the SRSO-SVC led to increased awareness by Member States of the need to both prevent and strengthen capacity to respond to sexual violence during and in the wake of war. She highlighted the dramatic disparity between the number of crimes committed and the numbers of convictions. This advocacy also led to a greater focus in the international media on the issue of conflict-related sexual violence.

In 2011, some improvements in reporting and information-sharing on the peace and security dimensions and dynamics of conflict-related sexual violence could be observed, as work began to establish effective Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA). Using the UN Action network as its principal consultation forum, the Office of the SRSO-SVC (OSRSO-SVC) developed Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of Resolution 1960, which was circulated to the field in July 2011. This provides a structure for enhancing monitoring and reporting on patterns of sexual violence which is adaptable to country-specific circumstances and avoids duplication and fragmentation. In addition, the TORs for WPAs, as called for in SCRs 1888 and 1960, were developed jointly by DPKO, OHCHR and OSRSO-SVC in October 2011.

The SRSO, through her regular briefings to the Security Council in 2010, also provided substantive advice and recommendations to inform Council action on the issue, both in terms of the crafting of country-specific resolutions and mandate renewals for UN Missions. The Secretary-General's third report to the Security Council was debated on 23 February 2012. The ensuing PRST renewed the mandate of the SRSO-SVC and TOE with no time limitation, and included progressive language on training, early warning, prevention, effective response, transitional justice and security sector reform (UNA011).

### **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, there are multiple operational and practical challenges for peacekeepers and humanitarians in translating these mandates into effective interventions to protect civilians from sexual violence during conflict. The UN is also struggling to determine how best to respond to sexual violence which has become entrenched after conflict. These analytic and strategic challenges are often compounded by weak coordination mechanisms and insufficient dedicated 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 DRC, Liberia, Sudan (Darfur), South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia and BiH. In addition, the UN Action network has agreed to support accelerated implementation of the MARA in four settings: DRC, CAR, South Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire.

In the **DRC**, thanks to the generous support of the Norwegian and Dutch governments who seconded two coordination officers to Eastern DRC at the beginning of 2011, implementation of the National Strategy on Sexual



and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) could be expanded to Kisangani, Haut Uele and Bas Uele (the capital and two districts of Province Orientale), Kindu (Province Maniema), and Mbandaka (Province Equateur). In parallel, large joint projects from the first allocation of US\$5 million were implemented in South Kivu and Ituri, the northeastern district of Province Orientale. A second allocation of over US\$7 million was planned and approved by the Equipe Technique, the national decision body of the sexual violence programmes within STAREC, the government's stabilization plan for the geographical region emerging from conflict. This second allocation was jointly designed by the different working groups of the Strategy's components.

In parallel to programme development, the projects implemented under the first allocation of funds were evaluated under all the five pillars. A workshop was held in November 2011, supported by UN Action through a consultant, where all results were reviewed. Several methodologies to further monitor the implementation process were discussed and a revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was adopted.

Harmonization of activities in response to sexual violence was achieved through regular interaction with other fora, in particular the Protection Cluster in the provinces and at national level, the Stabilization Working Group, and the Thematic Group on Gender. A regular reporting framework was established, providing monthly up-dates on the implementation of the Strategy for donors and partners. DRC was selected as a country for accelerated roll out of the MARA. A Senior Protection Adviser was recruited, with extra-budgetary resources, for the Office of the DSRSG to coordinate monitoring and reporting efforts. The UN Action network provided catalytic funding to enable recruitment of a WPA for the Joint Human Rights Office in the United Nations Stabilization Organization in the DRC (MONUSCO). In addition, UN Action provided funding to UNICEF to strengthen the coordination of the multi-sectoral assistance pillar of the National Strategy on SGBV in Eastern DRC. Four new positions were created for the Sexual Violence Unit (SVU) in MONUSCO's budget for 2011/2012, which are under recruitment. (UNA026)

Training modules on sexual violence, in particular for the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (DRC Armed Forces), were developed in 2011 with support from the SVU. Several training sessions for the UN Police Division and the Forces were organized by the SVU and experience of capacity building in the area of sexual violence was shared with peacekeeping training centers in Malaysia and Kenya.

In order to contribute to the understanding of the extent and nature of sexual violence in the DRC, and to create a catalogue of all actors providing services, two major database projects were established with UN Action funding. ITEM was created to collate incident reports on sexual violence into a joint electronic structure across MONUSCO. LANDSCAPE foresees the creation of a network of actors who regularly up-date and transmit information on service provision to the Ministry of Gender, Family and the Child at provincial and national level, which in turn will establish maps of the areas covered. The project includes substantial support to the Ministry to ensure that the project is sustainable (UNA018).

In June 2011, an independent consultant conducted a forward-looking assessment on behalf of the UN Action network of the Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence – now fully adopted as the operational strategy for Eastern DRC within the National Strategy on GBV. The consultant reported that the UN system had helped to create and support a platform for operational coordination that was delivering dedicated resources and actions to combat conflict-related sexual violence in eastern DRC.

She also described progress since the last assessment mission in March 2009 in terms of policy coherence across MONUSCO and the UN Country Team (UNCT) on conflict-related sexual violence, and also greater integration and ownership of the agenda within particular UN offices, agencies and programmes. She noted that there was more to do in terms of advancing a core set of policy and communication messages on the work of the UN to combat conflict-related sexual violence in the DRC. In addition, there was a need to follow through on reporting

in terms of the existing monitoring and evaluation framework for the Strategy and then updating it to reflect the evolution of policy and programmatic priorities over the past 12-18 months.

She recommended that the SRSG-SVC and UN Action play more of a role in championing the work of the UN in the DRC and in reinforcing the momentum for change activated by the National Strategy. UN Action has since supported the SVU in MONUSCO to develop a communications and advocacy strategy in response to this recommendation.

In January 2011, SRSG-SVC Wallström visited **Angola** to follow up on reports from humanitarian actors about incidents of sexual violence committed in the context of expulsions of suspected illegal immigrants from the DRC and neighboring countries. During a follow-up visit in March, the Angolan Government signed a Joint Communiqué with the UN, agreeing to take steps to prevent sexual violence and investigate alleged violations. UN Action has provided funds for a Senior Protection Adviser to assist the UNCT to promote and assist the implementation of the commitments contained in the Communiqué. The Adviser will be deployed in mid-2012. (UNA024)

For many years, the human rights situation in **Côte d'Ivoire** has been marked by serious and widespread violations, including targeted sexual violence against women and children. The situation deteriorated rapidly after the elections in January 2011. There were numerous reports of sexual violence and gang rape used by both sides as a tactic of the civil conflict. SRSG-SVC Wallström visited Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011, and called upon President Ouattara 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 agreed to fund two WPAs – 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. (UNA026)

There are reports of continued sexual violence in the north and east of the **Central African Republic (CAR)** often committed by former combatants who operate as road bandits known as Zaraguinas. Women and girls are also sporadically abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army for use as sex slaves, but the lack of verifiable information on sexual violence and paucity of services makes it difficult to programme effectively. In March 2011, the UN Action network sent a consultant to CAR to work with UN colleagues to review all available information on conflict-related sexual violence and to identify gaps in the UN's response. She advised that the UN strengthen its efforts around Security Sector Reform and Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration as well as provide advice to the Government on revising laws protecting women from violence. In January 2012, UN Action agreed to finance a WPA in the SRSG-UN Integrated Peacekeeping Office in the CAR to initiate roll out of the MARA. (UNA025)

During the civil conflict in **Libya**, the UN system received allegations of sexual violence reportedly being committed by all parties to the conflict. These reports, from a variety of partners, including UN agencies, NGOs, the media and the Commission of Inquiry, pointed to patterns of conflict-related sexual violence. However there were gaps in information about the scope and scale of conflict-related sexual violence.

The SRSG-UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) expressed an urgent need for this issue to be promptly investigated, so the OSRSG-SVC deployed a consultant using UN Action funds. The consultant was tasked to gather information across Libya and border areas on conflict-related sexual violence by all parties to the conflict. She carried out initial fact-finding in December 2011 and January 2012.

The findings confirmed that both women and men were subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence during the conflict. While women were abducted from their homes, from cars or from the streets and exposed to rape in places unknown to them, men were sodomized in prisons and in places of detention as a means to humiliate them and extract information.

In light of these findings, and the expression of deep concern by the Security Council about reports of sexual violence against civilians during the conflict, the OSRSG-SVC proposed some key areas for consideration by UNSMIL, to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is addressed comprehensively and effectively by all relevant stakeholders within the context of the identified transitional priorities, as well as in the post-conflict phase (UNA021)

Following the visit of SRSR-SVC Wallström to **BiH** in November 2010, the UN Action network provided funding through UNFPA to help develop a Strategy to enhance services to survivors of sexual violence across the Balkans. During the first half of 2011, two consultative meetings were held with representatives of local government and NGOs that provide support and services to survivors of SGBV. The outline of the Strategy identifies four goals: legislative reform; access to legal aid and adequate protective measures for victims who are witnesses; capacity building of service providers; and partnership development.

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees in BiH hired a consultant to map all organizations providing services. Parallel to the development of the Strategy, UNFPA has undertaken serious advocacy efforts to focus political attention on the plight of survivors of sexual violence across the Balkans. Survivors are classified as “civilian victims of war” but they are often re-victimized and re-traumatized if they try to invoke this status to claim a disability pension or stipend.

The Government of the Republika Srpska is particularly reticent to extend services to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, and they are not yet fully engaged in the process of developing the Strategy. In February 2012 SRSR Wallström wrote to the Heads of State of BiH and the High Representative expressing concern about the slow pace of justice, and requesting that the Government appoint a Senior Representative who would formally assist victims and witnesses in navigating the justice system, and safeguarding against the re-victimization of survivors. (UNA014)

### **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 TOE on Rule of Law which could, with the consent of the Government, be rapidly deployed to situations of particular concern with respect to conflict-related sexual violence, in order to work with national legal and justice systems to address impunity. In 2011, the UN Action network provided US\$1m through the MPTF to expedite the recruitment and travel costs of a Team Leader and three experts, one each from the 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)

The vision of the TOE is to enable military and civilian justice systems to respond promptly and effectively to conflict-related sexual violence, 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 conflict-related sexual violence. Fundamental to the TOE’s support is the issue of sustainability, national ownership and leadership. The TOE aligns its geographic priorities with those of the OSRSG-SVC and UN Action.

In 2011, the TOE identified as focal thematic issues: 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 operator protection; and justice and security sector oversight systems/bodies. The Team also developed a new joint programme, a resource mobilization plan, and a number of operational tools, including reporting templates, comprehensive country files and outreach materials.

The TOE undertook deployments to the following countries in 2011:

- **DRC:** Following an assessment conducted by the TOE in the DRC in February 2011, the Team, in cooperation with UN entities on the ground, developed two initiatives which are framed within the overall UN support to the National Comprehensive Strategy on Combatting Sexual Violence. The first initiative includes the provision of expert advisors to the Prosecution Support Cells (PSCs) established by MONUSCO in eastern DRC to help strengthen the national military justice system. This support aims to assist the PSCs in identifying and responding to the existing case-backlog; collecting, processing and managing information on sexual violence; and investigating and prosecuting the most serious sexual violence crimes. The second initiative aims to assist the Government in deploying 25 newly appointed female civilian magistrates trained by the UN on sexual violence to Parquets de Grande Instance in eastern DRC. With the support of the Team, these magistrates will constitute Sexual Violence Cells and lead on investigations and prosecutions of sexual violence cases. Special police units focusing on fighting sexual violence will also be supported. This initiative is expected to increase the number of cases brought to justice, encourage the filing of complaints by victims, their families or their representatives, and help expedite the judicial process. Building on these two initiatives, the Team has been closely observing approximately 30 major incidents of sexual violence which occurred under the 2006-2011 legislature to track progress of investigations and prosecutions by the national justice system.
- **Liberia:** In May 2011, at the invitation of the Government, the TOE conducted an assessment of the justice sector to identify the enabling and the obstructing factors that underlie the Liberian national response to sexual violence. Based on the findings of the assessment, the TOE will assist the Government to develop sentencing guidelines for persons convicted of sexual violence crimes; provide technical expertise in revising the Rape Law to ensure complementarity with the Children's Act; and support the Law Reform Commission in its harmonization of statutory and customary law through the development of guidelines for the incorporation of sexual violence issues. The TOE will embed an expert in the Women and Child Protection Service of the Liberian National Police to mentor police in criminal investigation and evidence collection; an expert in the Circuit Court to mentor in trials involving sexual violence; and an expert in the SGBV Crimes Unit to support prosecutors. These experts will be deployed in the first quarter of 2012.
- **South Sudan:** In response to a request from the Government of South Sudan in June 2011, the TOE provided support in the process of drafting the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCSS) to establish a constitutional basis for the prevention and response to sexual violence. Based on its analysis of the draft TCSS, the TOE prepared a memorandum containing a list of key issues, which was submitted to the relevant authorities, including the Office of the President. In addition, based on its discussions with various stakeholders, the TOE prepared an observation note which identifies possible areas of support to the Government. These include: (i) support on legislative reform priorities relating to sexual violence; (ii) assistance in assessing the capacity of the national justice sector to respond to past, current and future sexual violence crimes; and (iii) possible assistance in developing a strategy to address impunity for sexual violence.
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** The TOE visited Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011 to engage with government officials, civil society organizations (CSOs), survivors of sexual violence, the UN, and various other partners to gain a better understanding of the current situation of sexual violence in the country, particularly in light of the post-electoral violence. The TOE identified key entry points to assist the Government to address impunity for sexual violence including the Commission Nationale d'Enquêtes, the Cellule Spéciale d'Enquêtes and the Commission Dialogue, Vérité et Réconciliation. A number of CSOs are currently advocating for the

establishment of a Special National Court on Sexual Violence. To inform this debate, the TOE committed to facilitate experience-sharing between Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone to learn lessons from the Liberian Criminal Court E and from the Family Support Unit in Sierra Leone. The Team also intends to pursue dialogue with the Government and complement the work of the UN on the ground with possible technical assistance for a law review and strengthening the national capacity to investigate conflict-related sexual violence, in particular through the Cellule Spéciale d'Enquêtes at the Ministry of Justice.

- **Guinea:** The TOE visited Guinea in November 2011 to engage with the Government specifically on addressing impunity for the sexual violence crimes committed on 28 September 2009 during an attack against members of the opposition in a stadium and surrounding areas in Conakry. In a Joint Communiqué signed on 22 November with the UN, the Government, through the Ministry of Justice, committed to combat impunity for sexual violence, and requested the TOE's assistance to the Panel of Judges appointed by the Government to lead national investigations into the September 2009 incidents. The Team will deploy an expert to provide technical assistance to the Panel of Judges in the investigation of crimes of sexual violence.

The concept for the TOE was that a small core team would be supplemented by a roster of experts to complement its capacity in meeting its global mandate. Through UNDP, the TOE contracted the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in April 2011 to undertake a scoping study of expert rosters. Based on an NRC report, and after consultation with different entities, the Team proposed to work through the UNDP Express Roster platform, which is now developing a new roster profile. The new profile will allow the TOE to draw on existing roster candidates within the system, efficiently contract consultants, and utilize current MOUs in place between UNDP and external rosters. The TOE expects the roster profile to be operational by mid-2012.

### **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 criminal law, which recognizes that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, and an act of torture or genocide. UN Action's main message to the guardians of global public opinion and global peace, 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 peace processes themselves, and underscores that men and children are also victims. It undercuts the socio-economic cohesion, identity and stability of communities, by destroying not only people, but their sense of being a people. 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 peacebuilders. (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:

**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, breaking news, events 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 war surgeon Dr. Mukwege, former peacekeeper Major General Cammaert and Liberian peace activist and Nobel laureate, Layman Bowie. 2011 saw increased traffic to the website, where visitors are offered actionable ways to show solidarity.

UN Action has also disseminated key messages on sexual violence to UN Information Centers 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. 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 to engage a range of civil society actors. The Stop Rape Now campaign has a dedicated YouTube channel, a Facebook page with almost 9,000 fans and over 4,000 individuals and organizations following the debate on Twitter.

UN Action’s advocacy efforts have focused on disseminating the Security Council resolutions and interpreting their implications for the UN system, parties to armed conflict, Member States and civil society partners. UN Action produced a tool kit on 1820, consisting of a PowerPoint presentation explaining how 1820 builds on 1325; a poster outlining the obligations of Member States, the UN system and NGOs; campaign pins; and a pen with a retractable banner containing a ‘cheat-sheet’ summary of 1820.

In 2011, UN Action convened inter-agency meetings to help frame issues and facilitate contributions for the Secretary-General’s annual report. Targeted advocacy with Security Council members supported the adoption of a robust and action-oriented outcome document (S/PRST/2012/3). UN Action has helped to publicize the aims of SCR 1820, 1888 and 1960 to sustain political will for their implementation and to raise awareness of the new obligations and opportunities they imply. This has 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 presented 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.

Strategic advocacy engagements are also undertaken with national military colleges, regional peacekeeping training centers, ICC officials, human rights bodies such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination

Against Women and NGOs. 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 Advocacy Officer has helped to frame strategic advocacy messages for speeches of the SRSG-SVC, OpEds, media sound bites and official statements. Technical advocacy support is being provided to the UN system in the DRC, following a visit by the Advocacy Officer in January 2011.

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. In 2011, UN Action actively contributed to the UNiTE campaign's strategic planning meeting, which identified roles and opportunities for the Secretary-General's Men Leaders Network and options for rolling out the campaign at the national and regional level.

UN Action used the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence as a platform for generating crossed-arm photos from high-level UN officials and colleagues in the field. The UN Action Secretariat continues to help the UN to speak with one voice on conflict-related sexual violence, including by continuing to translate and disseminate key advocacy documents and reference tools for use at both headquarters and country-level. This includes dissemination of the Conceptual and Analytical Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, to guide analysis of the relationship between sexual violence and conflict and post-conflict settings.

### **Learning by Doing: Creating a Knowledge Hub on sexual violence in conflict**

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 around early warning and prevention of sexual violence. Much of the knowledge generation work responds specifically to operative paragraphs of Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960. For example, in December 2010, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee tasked the UN Action network to disseminate guidance on the new analytical framing of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and early warning indicators.

The guidance on the analytical and conceptual framing of conflict-related sexual violence, endorsed by the UN Action Steering Committee in May 2011, encourages the UN and partners to track the structural drivers of sexual violence that relate to conflict, peace and security and facilitates action by a broader range of peace and security, human rights, humanitarian, political and development actors. The Guidance enabled more accurate and relevant reporting on patterns and trends of conflict-related sexual violence for the Secretary-General's report, and has already improved operational readiness to prevent spikes in sexual violence as well as broaden the responses for survivors and their communities. The concise version of the definition is publicly available and has been picked up by relevant academics and practitioners as a useful guide.

In April 2011, the Office of the SRSG-SVC issued Provisional Guidance on the implementation of SCR 1960 which was developed on the basis of four months' intensive consultation with UN Action members, including a Workshop organized by the DPKO with field staff from MONUSCO, the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur. The Guidance focused on providing information and guidance for key operational elements of the resolutions, namely setting up monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements; 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 Secretary-General's annual reports; and securing commitments by parties to armed conflict to cease and prevent sexual violence. DPKO, OHCHR and

DPA have since engaged with their staff at country level to ensure that the Guidance is adaptable to the operational and structural arrangements in different Missions.

UN Action has developed and maintains a database of relevant academic literature and academic contacts, as an evidence base for UN system advocacy, programmes, events and consultations on conflict-related sexual violence.

In the wake of an incident of mass rape in the DRC in 2010, the UN Security Council reiterated its call for timely information that could mitigate or prevent similar atrocities. The Secretary-General tasked UN Action to develop a matrix of early-warning indicators specific to conflict-related sexual violence. In response, UN Women conducted a desk review of gender-sensitive early warning indicators and an analysis of salient features of past conflicts characterized by widespread or systematic sexual violence. Based on this, a working group comprised of the Secretariat of UN Action, 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 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.

The indicators are signals of potential, impending or ongoing sexual violence. While early-warning frameworks generally focus on potential/imminent risk, indicators that sexual violence is ongoing or escalating are also included, as such incidents often go undetected and unaddressed. The indicators should prompt an analysis of changes in the operating environment, for instance in the mobility patterns of women and girls (e.g. absence from schools or market-places), in the conduct of armed groups (e.g. pillage or proximity to civilian centers), or in terms of escalated political rhetoric (e.g. ethnic/gender-based propaganda).

This analysis can inform ‘hotspot mapping’ of the location and timing of violations, as well as helping to identify when seemingly isolated incidents may point to a larger pattern. The indicators are structured around six pillars that highlight the various dimensions of the problem and the constituencies needed for action, namely: military/security; social/humanitarian; political/legal; economic; media-related; and health. Indicative response options are included in light of the recurrent critique of early warning systems that signs go unheeded.

In terms of end-users, the matrix is geared towards a range of protection and assistance actors, to help make the phenomenon of conflict-related sexual violence more visible. Key indicators can be extracted from this document to inform the development of country-specific frameworks that can serve to enhance preparedness to respond rapidly to observed risks and to improve how sexual violence is reflected in contingency plans. The information generated should be used to alert not only international actors, but also communities at risk and people in the path of approaching violence. DPKO has begun the process of adapting, customizing and piloting the indicators in two integrated mission settings, namely the DRC and South Sudan. The indicators have also proven useful in monitoring for electoral violence in Côte d’Ivoire in 2011.

In November 2011, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF convened 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. Yet a larger base of studies exists on mental health in general.



The evidence tentatively suggests that individual and group interventions – with an emphasis on cognitive behavioral interventions – may be successful in treating common mental disorders, particularly post-traumatic stress disorder, if safely implemented. In addition, the qualitative social science literature and various widely-endorsed consensus documents (for example, IASC, 2005; IASC, 2007; Sphere, 2011) on good humanitarian practice emphasize the value of community-based psychosocial programming and the importance of interventions promoting psychosocial well-being of the whole population, alongside providing services for identified persons with specific problems.

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. The meeting recommended that mental health and psychosocial support programming for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence should be integrated into general health and other services. While the needs of sexual violence survivors must be addressed by programmes, specific targeting of sexual violence survivors should be avoided as it risks a range of further psychosocial problems such as stigma, discrimination and further violence.

Mental health and psychosocial support planners should ensure that programmes do no harm. This requires alertness to possible adverse effects during programme planning, and measuring and recording unintended negative consequences through monitoring and evaluation. To aid in improved programming, two guidance documents will be developed based on current evidence: 1) Dos and don'ts for community based psychosocial programming for sexual violence in conflict affected settings; and 2) Adaptation of the evidence-based WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme Intervention Guide (mhGAP, WHO, 2010) for non-specialized settings.

The meeting concluded that while the evidence is weak, the need for action is strong. Two policy briefs summarizing the key recommendations for psychosocial support and for mental health interventions will be produced, building on the background materials commissioned and the report of the meeting. (UNA015)

UNICEF has been leading the efforts of the UN Action network to generate a set of draft benchmarks to monitor and report on the UN's response to conflict-related sexual violence, particularly gaps in the UN's capacity to protect women and girls from sexual violence, as demanded by OP15 of SCR1820. A comprehensive set of benchmarks developed in 2010 was revised in 2011 to incorporate feedback from UN Action members and better reflect new development such as MARA and the Matrix of Early Warning Indicators. It is anticipated that the benchmarks will be pilot-tested in two conflict affected settings for an initial period of six months, after which time the benchmarks will be revised as needed. (UNA007)

UNICEF and OCHA are spearheading a multi-phase initiative to improve the knowledge base about how to prevent armed actors from committing conflict-related sexual violence. This will form the basis for 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 was completed in 2011 and sought to map and analyze research and 'influencers' who had worked with non-state actors, particularly in the DRC, to prevent their use of sexual violence.

The research uncovered contacts between humanitarian actors and armed groups but very few engagements on preventing sexual violence against civilians. There is a need to better understand the motivations and behaviors of non-state armed groups in order to prevent commanders from committing or commanding sexual violence. Phase two will examine potential interventions that could influence these actors based upon an ecological model of prevention, which links to UNICEF's work on social norms. The research will also be expanded to cover other armed groups, including state forces. The third and final phase of the initiative will involve developing a practical prevention toolkit. (UNA008)

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 was completed in January 2012 and will now be used to inform the development of the Guidance Note, which should be available by June 2012 for consultations with all relevant entities prior to finalization.

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 (recently 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)

The UN Action network is also financing a Sexual Violence Programme Officer in the DPA in 2011 to develop and roll out Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements, which will fill an analytical and practical gap that was identified when DPA first joined the UN Action network in 2009. A high level launch was organized by DPA and the Mission of Germany in March 2012 to introduce the Guidance to mediators, mediation support staff, military experts, diplomats, Member States, senior UN and NGO leaders, as well as representatives from the DPA Stand-by Team of Mediation Experts and Mediation Support Network. In addition, the Officer briefed the UN Special Envoy to Libya and his team about the need to stay alert to conflict-related sexual violence, as well as senior staff in the Special Political Missions in Somalia and CAR. (UNA016)

### **Moving Forward: Priorities and Challenges for 2011-2012**

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 SRSO-SVC will be on strengthening information sharing, accountability and implementation, building on the strong political will and inter-agency coordination that exists.

The SRSO-SVC has outlined the five 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, and harmonizing the UN's response. The UN Action network is aligning visibly behind these priorities. However, key challenges remain. These include: (i) ensuring that information about conflict-related sexual violence in emerging situation of concern such as Libya, Syria and Somalia is shared in a timely manner to catalyze a swift response by the UN system, (ii) ensuring that strategic planning translates 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, and (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.

## 3 Financial Progress

### 3.1 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 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 MPTFs and/or UN Joint Programmes using the pass-through fund management modality."

### 3.2 Approval Process

Only UN entities which 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. In 2011, UNODC signed the MOU joining the other UN Action MPTF Participating Organizations, namely UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, 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

In 2011, the Steering Committee approved an earmark for the TOE, which generated interest from both new donors Ireland and Luxembourg (a Standard Administrative Agreement was signed in 2011, and funds deposited in 2012) and existing donors. An additional US\$6.1 million was mobilized, of which US\$2.1 million was earmarked to the TOE. Contributors to the Fund are the Government of Finland, Irish Aid, the Government of Norway and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. In addition to contributions, US\$123 thousand in interest was earned, bringing the cumulative amount of programmable resources to US\$13.1 million.

Table 3-1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses and balance of the UN Action MPTF as of 31 December 2011. Out of the US\$13.1 million available for programming, US\$5.5 million has been transferred to Participating Organizations, leaving US\$7.5 million available for programming.

**Table 3–1: Financial Overview, cumulative as of 31 December 2011 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions	6,878,851	6,101,615	12,980,466
Fund Earned Interest Income	76,701	44,125	120,826
Interest Income Received from Recipient Organizations	1,887	673	2,560
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>6,957,439</b>	<b>6,146,412</b>	<b>13,103,852</b>
<b>Uses of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,939,436	1,561,423	5,500,859
Refunds Received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>3,939,436</b>	<b>1,561,423</b>	<b>5,500,859</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	68,789	61,016	129,805
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	300	300
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>4,008,225</b>	<b>1,622,739</b>	<b>5,630,964</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2,949,215</b>	<b>4,523,673</b>	<b>7,472,888</b>
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	2,184,439	1,959,108	4,143,547
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>1,754,997</b>	<b>(397,685)</b>	<b>1,357,312</b>

### 3.4 Donor Contributions

In 2011, contributions to the Fund increased by US\$6.1 million, almost doubling the Fund to a total of US\$13.1 million in contributions. SIDA and the Governments of Norway and Finland continued to contribute to the Fund, and a new donor, Irish Aid, also contributed to the TOE. In addition to Irish Aid, the Government of Luxembourg signed a Standard Administrative Arrangement, and funds were deposited in 2012. A good part (US\$2 million) of the funds mobilized in 2011 was for the TOE. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 indicate the contributions received by the Fund in 2011.

**Table 3–2: Deposits as of 31 December 2011 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010</b>	<b>Current Year Jan-Dec 2011</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Irish Aid	-	129,020	129,020
Government of Norway	1,356,071	1,050,144	2,406,215
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	4,054,380	3,327,831	7,382,211
Government of Finland	1,468,400	1,594,620	3,063,020
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,878,851</b>	<b>6,101,615</b>	<b>12,980,466</b>

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

<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>Current Year Jan-Dec 2011</b>
Irish Aid	129,020
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	1,677,695
Government of Finland	258,520
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,065,235</b>

### 3.5 Interest Received

Total fund earned interest and interest received from the Participating Organization was US\$123,385. Of this amount, US\$44,797 was received in 2011. Most of the total amount received in interest (US\$120,826) was received by the Fund while US\$2,560 was received from UNWOMEN.

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

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Fund earned interest	76,701	44,125	120,826
<b>Total – Fund earned interest</b>	<b>76,701</b>	<b>44,125</b>	<b>120,826</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNWOMEN	1,887	673	2,560
<b>Total – Interest income received from Participating Organization</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2,560</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,588</b>	<b>44,798</b>	<b>123,386</b>

### 3.6 Project Approval, Transfer and Expenditure

In 2011, the RMC approved six projects. For the Fund, the cumulative overall delivery rate was 75.3 percent, with 11 of the 19 approved projects reporting over 95 percent delivery. Many of these are awaiting final documentation to close the projects operationally and financially. The largest transfer was for the funding of the UN Action Secretariat (UNA004).

**Table 3–5: List of Projects that Received Funding in 2011 (Amounts in US Dollars Thousands)**

Project number and Project title	Participating Organization(s)	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Grand Total
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN/DPKO	771	903	1,674
UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	UNFPA	53	192	245
UNA018 Eastern DRC SV Landscape	UNDP		204	204
UNA019 Scientific research planning meeting on aligning HIV and sexual violence prevention and response	UNAIDS		70	70
UNA020 Accelerated Implementation of 1960 Guidance - Consultant	OCHA		143	143
UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence in conflict for Libya	UNDPKO		50	50
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>824</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>2,386</b>

**Table 3–6: Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (Amounts in US Dollars Thousands)**

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
UNA001 Support to UN Action website	UNWOMEN	69	69	69	99.7
UNA002 Development of standard operating procedures to address GBV	UNHCR	59	59	59	100.0
UNA003 Peace negotiations and SCR 1820	UNWOMEN	100	100	100	99.9
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNWOMEN	1,629	1,629	1,331	81.7
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	UNDPKO	45	45	-	-
UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence	UNICEF	55	55	55	100.0
UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict	UNICEF	79	79	79	99.3
UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad	OCHA	63	63	63	100.0
UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SCR 1888 Office of SRSO	UNDPKO	1,000	1,000	950	95.0
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	OHCHR	183	183	149	81.5
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDP <sup>1</sup>	237	237	-	0.0
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	UNDPKO	579	579	476	82.1
UNA013 Special Adviser Côte D'Ivoire	OCHA	73	73	73	100.0
UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	UNFPA	245	245	57	23.0
UNA015 Technical meeting on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors	WHO	128	128	70	54.2
UNA016 Strengthening capacity to address conflict-related sexual violence Issues in mediation and peacemaking	UNDPA	199	199	86	43.3
UNA017 Implementation of UN SCRs 1820, 1888, and 1960	UNDPKO	141	141	141	100.0
UNA018 Eastern DRC sexual violence landscape	UNDP	204	204	-	0.0
UNA019 Scientific research planning meeting on aligning HIV and sexual violence prevention and response	UNAIDS	70	70	52	75.0
UNA020 Accelerated implementation of 1960 Guidance - Consultant	OCHA	143	143	143	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Total expenditure for UNDP in 2011 is \$206,008.98. This will be reflected in 2012.

Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence in conflict for Libya	UNDPKO	50	50	42	83.3
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,501</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>75.3</b>

### 3.7 Transfers and Expenditure by Participating Organizations

Eleven Participating Organizations received funds, with DPKO and UN Women receiving the largest amount, mainly for the work of the OSRSG-SVC and TOE, and funding for the Secretariat respectively.

**Table 3–7: Transfer of Funds by Participating UN Organization as of 31 December 2011 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Participating Organizations	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010		Current Year Jan – Dec 2011		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
OCHA	285,674	285,674	142,597	142,597	428,271	428,271
OHCHR	183,345	183,345	-	-	183,345	183,345
UNAIDS	-	-	69,550	69,550	69,550	69,550
UNDP	236,845	236,845	203,747	203,747	440,592	440,592
UNDPA	199,341	199,341	-	-	199,341	199,341
UNDPKO	1,720,378	1,720,378	95,234	95,234	1,815,612	1,815,612
UNFPA	53,190	53,190	192,279	192,279	245,469	245,469
UNHCR	58,514	58,514	-	-	58,514	58,514
UNICEF	134,329	134,329	-	-	134,329	134,329
UNWOMEN	939,420	939,420	858,016	858,016	1,797,436	1,797,436
WHO	128,400	128,400	-	-	128,400	128,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,939,436</b>	<b>3,939,436</b>	<b>1,561,423</b>	<b>1,561,423</b>	<b>5,500,859</b>	<b>5,500,859</b>

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the six harmonized expenditure categories approved by the UN Development Group organizations. The reported expenditures were submitted to the MPTF Office by the Participating Organizations via UNEX - the MPTF Office's expenditure reporting tool. The 2011 expenditure data have been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY and are summarized below.

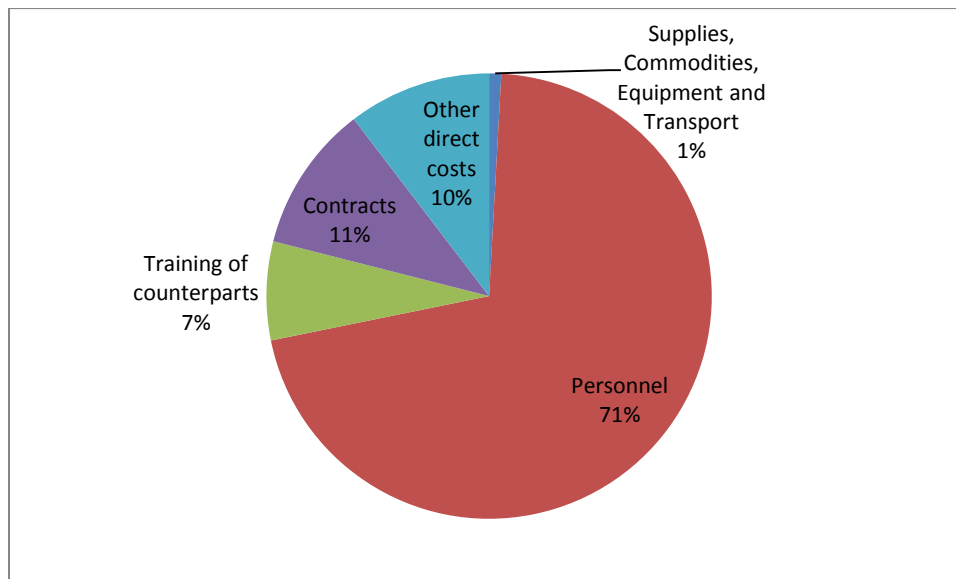
Personnel costs represented the majority (71 percent) of expenditures followed by Contracts and Other Direct Costs. Expenditure by category for each project is provided in Annex 1.



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

Category	Expenditure		TOTAL	% of Total Programme Costs
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan – Dec 2011		
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	32,623	1,039	33,662	0.87
Personnel	1,315,735	1,428,376	2,744,111	70.93
Training of counterparts	277,104	-	277,104	7.16
Contracts	243,389	168,776	412,165	10.65
Other direct costs	169,723	231,973	401,696	10.38
<b>Total Programme Cost</b>	<b>2,038,574</b>	<b>1,830,164</b>	<b>3,868,738</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs	145,865	128,944	274,809	7.10 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,184,439</b>	<b>1,959,108</b>	<b>4,143,547</b>	

**Figure 1: Expenditures by Category**



<sup>2</sup> Some Participating Organizations have charged indirect support costs expenditures incurred, while others have charged on funds received. It is expected that adjustments will be made by Participating Organizations on programme closure to bring the support costs in line with the approved rate of 7 percent.

### **3.8 Cost Recovery**

#### **Administrative Agent**

The Administrative Agent fee amounting to US\$129,805 was calculated as one percent of the total amount of contributions received. This amount is almost equivalent to the US\$123,386 earned as interest by the Fund.

## **4 Transparency and Accountability**

The MPTF Office continued to provide information about the UN Action MPTF 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 narrative reports are posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to about 8,000 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.

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 the UN Action MPTF: [www.stoprapenow.org/](http://www.stoprapenow.org/).

## **5 Conclusion**

In 2011, contributions to the Fund increased by US\$6.1 million, with contributions from Irish Aid, the Governments of Finland and Norway, and from SIDA. The cumulative amount transferred was US\$5.5 million, with US\$1.6 million transferred in 2011 to six projects. An earmark to the activities of the TOE was approved by the Steering Committee, and the TOE generated additional donor interest with two new donors signing Standard Administrative Arrangements. Expenditures totaled US\$4.1 million, or 75.3 percent. At the end of 2011, US\$7.5 million was the available fund balance with the Administrative Agent, while US\$1.4 million was available with the Participating UN Organizations.

The UN Action Fund saw increased interest by donors, both in terms of volume of contributions and number of donors. The earmark to the TOE shows interest in pooling resources for enhanced UN coordination, as well as interest in the targeted support to countries to address the issue of sexual violence in conflict. The 75.3 percent expenditure rate, with a number of approved projects completing activities, also indicates progress.

# Annex I

**Annex Table 1: Financial Information per UN Action MPTF Project with Expenditures in 2011 (Amounts in US Dollars)**

Project No. / Title	TOTAL			Expenditure by Category and Expenditure as % of total project costs											
	Approved Budget	Transferred	Total Exp.	Supplies, Commodities Equipment & Transport	%	Personnel	%	Training of Counterparts	%	Contracts	%	Other Direct Costs	%	Indirect Support Costs <sup>3</sup>	%
UNA001 Support to UN Action website	68,881	68,881	68,730			145	0			55,067	80			13,518	20
UNA002 Development of standard operating procedures to address GBV	58,514	58,514	58,514	2,000	3	34,926	60			17,760	30			3,828	7
UNA003 Peace negotiations and SCR 1820	99,992	99,992	99,942			55,966	55			40,000	40	3,451	3	525	1
UNA004 UN Action Secretariat	1,673,653	1,673,653	1,330,827	28	0	967,787	58			226,866	14	29,604	2	106,542	6
UNA005 Gender marker roll out	149,550	149,550	149,550	(1)	0			145,064	97					4,487	3
UNA007 Benchmarks to improve monitoring and reporting of the UN's response to sexual violence	55,005	55,005	55,005			50,991	93					415	1	3,598	7
UNA008 Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict	79,324	79,324	78,814			73,610	93					48	0	5,156	7
UNA010 Strategy to Combat GBV, including sexual violence in Eastern Chad	63,198	63,198	63,198					61,302	97					1,896	3
UNA011 Implementation of Operative paragraph of SCR 1888 Office of SRSG	1,000,000	1,000,000	950,350	25,520	3	725,977	73					136,681	14	62,172	6
UNA012 UNSC 1888 TOE	999,328	999,328	625,059	5,789	1	548,328	55			397	0	29,653	3	40,892	4

<sup>3</sup> Some Participating Organizations have charged indirect support costs on expenditures incurred, while others have charged on funds received. It is expected that adjustments will be made by Participating Organizations on programme closure to bring the support costs in line with the approved rate of 7 percent.

Project No. / Title	TOTAL			Expenditure by Category and Expenditure as % of total project costs											
	Approved Budget	Transferred	Total Exp.	Supplies, Commodities Equipment & Transport	%	Personnel	%	Training of Counterparts	%	Contracts	%	Other Direct Costs	%	Indirect Support Costs <sup>3</sup>	%
UNA013 Special Adviser Côte D'Ivoire	72,926	72,926	72,926					70,738	97					2,188	3
UNA014 BiH strategy and strengthening response to sexual violence in the Balkans	245,469	245,469	56,658	327	0	20,545	8			30,288	12	1,836	1	3,662	1
UNA015 Technical meeting on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors	128,400	128,400	69,706			14,959	12			41,787	33	8,400	7	4,560	4
UNA016 Strengthening capacity to address conflict-related sexual violence issues in mediation and peacemaking	199,341	199,341	86,487			80,829	41							5,658	3
UNA017 Implementation of UN SCRs 1820, 1888, and 1960	141,240	141,240	141,240			131,000	93					1,000	1	9,240	7
UNA019 Scientific research planning meeting on aligning HIV and sexual violence prevention and response	69,550	69,550	52,163									52,163	75		
UNA018 Eastern DRC sexual violence Landscape	203,747	203,747	0												
UNA020 Accelerated Implementation of 1960 Guidance - Consultant	142,597	142,597	142,597									138,444	97	4,153	3
UNA021 DPKO Consultant on sexual violence in conflict for Libya	50,144	50,144	41,781			39,048	78							2,733	5
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,500,859</b>	<b>5,500,859</b>	<b>4,143,547</b>	<b>33,663</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2,744,111</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>277,104</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>412,165</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>401,695</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>274,808</b>	<b>7.1</b>