

The Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for
Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action

Annual Report

January–December 2016



For information on the GAI, please contact Ms. Ghita El Khyari, Policy Specialist, Secretariat of the Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action.

Email: ghita.khyari@unwomen.org; Telephone: +1-646-781-4710

Or visit:
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAIoo>

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	5
2. Overview Of The Global Acceleration Instrument On Women, Peace And Security And Humanitarian Action	7
3. New Developments.....	13
4. Results	19
5. Knowledge management, capacity building and communications	27
6. Global Acceleration Instrument's priorities for 2017	31
7. Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent.....	33
8. Endnotes.....	43



1. Executive Summary

This first consolidated annual progress report for the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action is prepared by UN Women, as the Secretariat of the GAI, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the GAI.

The Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action (GAI) is a new global pooled funding mechanism which aims to re-energize action and stimulate a significant increase in financing for women's participation, leadership and empowerment in humanitarian response and peace and security settings. The GAI is a flexible and rapid financing mechanism. It supports quality interventions led mainly by women's organizations and is designed to enhance the capacity of local women to prevent conflict, respond to crises and emergencies, and seize key peacebuilding opportunities. Sustainability and national ownership are key principles of the GAI. It is an initiative of civil society organizations, in collaboration with UN Member States and entities.

The establishment of the GAI is a recommendation of the Global Study on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and was welcomed by the UN Secretary-General in his 2015 Report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security. The 2015 Security Council Reviews of the UN's Peacebuilding Architecture and Peace Operations also underlined the need for greater engagement of women's groups and the centrality of the Women, Peace and Security agenda to their work. Increased support for local women's groups was part of the core commitments endorsed at the High-Level Roundtable on Women and Girls at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016. Women's civil society also strongly advocated for such a

mechanism during the consultations held for both the Global Study on Women, Peace and Security and the World Humanitarian Summit.

The GAI was formally launched on 24 February 2016. This report covers the establishment and implementation of the GAI from 24 February to 31 December 2016.

During the reporting period, the GAI's founding documents, including its Operations Manual and theory of change were finalized and approved by the Funding Board. Important efforts were also initiated in order to integrate the GAI into the global discussions on peace and security and humanitarian action, including the World Humanitarian Summit and the two resolutions on sustaining peace adopted by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly. At country level, a pilot project on conflict prevention was implemented in Burundi, and the Fund was rolled out in three other countries (Colombia, Solomon Islands and the Pacific and Jordan, in response to the Syria crisis). Initial efforts were also undertaken in the field of communications, capacity building and knowledge management, which are at the heart of the GAI's intervention and strategy.

The first year was thus dedicated to laying the foundations of the GAI, positioning it within the peace and security and humanitarian communities, while ensuring, through pilot projects implemented simultaneously, concrete results on the ground.



2. Overview of the Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action

2.1 Background on the establishment of the Global Acceleration Instrument

Since 2000 and the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325, remarkable normative progress has been made at the global, regional and national levels to further advance and operationalize the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda.¹ The first ever World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 drew further attention to the need to ensure the protection, active participation, empowerment and leadership of women in humanitarian action.² There is also increasing recognition that placing women's agency at the center of the transition from crisis to sustainable development offers enormous potential for leveraging transformative change.³ The Global Study on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, released in 2015, provides an unquestionable evidence base that the capacity of countries to prevent violence, negotiate peace, boost economic recovery and protect populations hinges on women's participation. Women's meaningful participation in peace and security increases by 50 per cent the likelihood that peace will be sustained.⁴ Women can play a critical role in conflict prevention by creating early warning networks (including for violent extremism and radicalization), and bridging divides across communities. Research shows that women can greatly facilitate mediation efforts and peace negotiations by opening new avenues for dialogue between different factions. Experience also proves that when women are targeted and actively involved in humanitarian action, not only are women protected and empowered, the entire community benefits. Furthermore, women's active participation in economic re-vitalization makes peacebuilding and

recovery efforts more sustainable, as women are more likely to invest their income in family and community welfare.⁵ Similarly, recent evaluations and mounting good practices demonstrate that security and justice sector reforms are more likely to respond to the diverse needs of a post-conflict society and address effectively grievances if security and justice institutions are representative of the societies that they serve.⁶

Despite recognition of the benefits that investing in women brings to improving conflict prevention, humanitarian action and peace consolidation efforts, their contribution continues to be undervalued, under-utilized and under-resourced. In 2012-2013 only 2 per cent of aid to the peace and security sector targeted gender equality as a principal objective.⁷ Similarly, in 2014, only 20 per cent of humanitarian projects were coded as making a significant contribution to gender equality, while 65 per cent of funding reported through UN OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) simply did not use the gender marker introduced five years ago. In 2016, only 1.7% of the projects in OCHA's Financial Tracking System that applied the IASC Gender Marker included targeted action for women and girls.

Further, humanitarian, peace and security and development assistance continue to operate in silos. Each have different aims, follow different principles, operate over different spatial and temporal scales and are aligned with different budget lines and rules managed by different actors.⁸

To address the financing gaps and create greater synergies between different sources of finance to meet the needs of women across the humanitarian-development divide, a Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group (FDG) was

established in June 2014. Composed of representatives from donors, conflict-affected Member States, United Nations entities and civil society, it recognized the urgent need to prioritize action and recommended the establishment of the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action - a global pooled funding mechanism which aims to re-energize action and stimulate a significant shift in the financing of the women's participation, leadership and empowerment in humanitarian response, and peace and security settings.

In October 2015, recognizing the urgent need to prioritize action in the field of women, peace and security and humanitarian action, the Global Study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 recommended the establishment of the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action. This recommendation was recognized in the Secretary-General's 2015 Report on Women, Peace and Security,⁹ as well as in UN Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015).

2.2 Functions and governance structure of the Global Acceleration Instrument

The GAI has the following three main functions:

- **Breaking silos between humanitarian, peace, security and development finance** by investing in enhancing women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development contiguum.
- **Addressing structural funding gaps for women's participation** in key phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development contiguum by improving the timeliness, predictability and flexibility of international assistance.
- **Improving policy coherence and coordination** by complementing existing financing instruments and promoting synergies across all actors: multi-lateral and bilateral entities, national governments' women's machineries; and local civil society organizations.

The Governance structure of the Fund is described in the GAI's Terms of Reference and is carried out at three levels:

- **Partnership coordination and Fund Operations** through the Funding Board at the global level, National Steering Committees at country level and the Technical Secretariat. In order to ensure flexibility and country ownership, the governance arrangements combine a global oversight mechanism with country specific steering committees. The Technical Secretariat ensures operational support for the GAI.
- **Fund design and administration** by the MPTF Office.
- **Fund implementation** through Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs). The Management Entity for CSOs also acts as the GAI Secretariat at the Country level. UN Women acts as the UN Management Entity for CSOs and GAI Secretariat where UN Women has a field presence. In countries where UN Women does not have a field presence, another UN entity will be designated as the Management Entity for CSOs and GAI's country level Secretariat.

The GAI decision making follows the principle of subsidiarity. While the global Funding Board decides on the investment plan, projects at country level are selected by National Steering Committees, composed of the Government, the UN, civil society and the donor community, and which hold a better knowledge and understanding of national issues and stakeholders.

The Funding Board at global level provides the Fund's partnership platform, and constitute its guiding and supervisory body. It is composed of four UN entities, four civil society organizations and the four largest donors to the Fund. In 2016, the Funding Board was composed of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, Australia, Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom, the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, Cordaid, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and Asia Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security (APWAPS).

2.3 Funding Mechanisms of the GAI

In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the GAI main channel of support is through a **country-based allocation** of at least \$2 million per eligible country. Country-based allocations are made by the global Funding Board based on a clear rationale and added value of the GAI, as well as a concrete contribution to a limited number of outcomes in the GAI's results framework. A minimum of fifty percent of all GAI funds is allocated to local civil society organizations.

Responsibility to manage the GAI allocation, including project-level approval is delegated to a national level steering mechanism at country level. In most countries, the national-level steering mechanism is an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform between the government, UN and civil society. To the extent possible, existing structures are used rather than establishing new ones. In most cases, it is envisaged that existing coordination committees for WPS, including National Action Plans coordination mechanisms, and Peacebuilding Fund Joint Steering Committees, are used.

In addition, in line with its knowledge management, capacity building, and rapid response needs at the global level, the GAI will fund a limited number of **global level projects**. Global level projects are submitted to and approved by the Funding Board.

2.4 The theory of change of the Global Acceleration Instrument

The Global Acceleration Instrument's interventions are anchored in a strong theory of change. The goal of the GAI's theory of change is peaceful and gender equal societies. In order to achieve this goal, the GAI works on the following:

- An enabling environment for the implementation of WPS, WHS, and Grand Bargain commitments: This requires evidence-based advocacy and tech-

nical support to ensure adoption, monitoring, and financing of relevant, local accountability frameworks (including National Action Plans).

- Women's participation in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention: This requires three conditions: (i) favorable attitudes towards women's participation; (ii) local women's organizations with the capacity to establish networks and early-warning systems; and (iii) the connection of local women's conflict prevention mechanisms to national and international reporting and response systems.
- Women's engagement and leadership in humanitarian action: This requires the provision of both technical tools and direct support so that local women and women's organizations can participate and provide leadership in humanitarian planning and programming. This includes ensuring displaced women can exercise leadership in camp coordination and management as well as in decision making structures in urban settings.
- Increased women's representation and leadership in formal and informal peace negotiations: This includes addressing cultural barriers, increasing the availability of gender expertise, and enhancing the capacity of mediators to secure inclusive processes. Support to strengthen women's leadership capacity and negotiation skills is also essential.
- Protection of women and girls' human rights: This requires women and girls having a voice and leadership role in defining activities and services designed to ensure their safety, physical and mental health, and access to essential services. Comprehensively preventing and responding to gender based violence and the strengthening of accountability mechanisms is central to this.
- Promotion of economic recovery: This requires women's participation in peacebuilding and recovery planning, women's economic empowerment (including access to land, financing and entrepreneurship), and promoting gender-responsive post-conflict institutions.

2.5 Complementarities with other programmes and financing mechanisms

The GAI complements and co-finances strategic interventions with other financing instruments, such as supporting the implementation of a country's National Action Plan on WPS, or co-financing with the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). In order to ensure complementarity with the PBF, the GAI only supports peace and security interventions by the civil society organizations and Governmental institutions in countries where the PBF operates. In countries where the PBF has a limited (below \$2 million allocation) or no interventions, the GAI supports interventions by both UN organizations,

Governmental institutions and civil society organizations. This coordination is facilitated by the representation of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) on the Funding Board of the GAI.

In humanitarian settings, the GAI complements existing humanitarian financing instruments by investing in local women's organizations to ensure that women's needs are incorporated into the humanitarian response. In the context of Delivering as One, UN Women Country Representatives will coordinate with UN Country Team actors through Gender Theme Groups to avoid any duplication of or inconsistency with country driven initiatives into the humanitarian response and that they are active participants and leaders in the development and implementation of humanitarian action.



3. New Developments

3.1 The GAI in the global conversations on peace and security processes, humanitarian response and development aid

3.1.1 A GAI fit for purpose for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment is recognized as 'a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets', with a strong stand-alone goal with specific targets that address many important barriers to advancing women's rights (Goal 5). The 2030 Agenda also covers issues of high relevance in conflict and post-conflict countries such as those included under Goal 16. If implemented, the 2030 agenda would therefore have transformative potential for women and girls throughout the world, including in fragile states.

One of the most pressing issues for the implementation of the SDGs is the financing gap. Research has found that a chronic underinvestment in gender equality is impeding progress. Traditionally, large amounts of ODA have been poured into some conflict and post-conflict countries, but only a small percentage of it has targeted gender equality and women's empowerment. According to the latest available data (OECD-DAC 2012-13) only 28% of aid to peace and security in fragile states addressed gender equality in one way or another, and only 2% had gender equality as a principal objective. One of the GAI's objectives is precisely to close the funding gap on women's engagement in peace, security and humanitarian processes.

Although the universality of the 2030 agenda is a significant step forward to hold all countries accountable for global sustainable development, it also translated into a global monitoring framework that could not capture the specificities of conflict and post-conflict countries. The GAI is therefore a tool to localize the global SDG commitments in respect of gender to national specificities of conflict-affected countries.

In practice, for fragile states this means the design of policies and monitoring tools that address development, peace and security issues from a gender perspective. The alignment of national development strategies with women, peace and security action plans is now even more relevant and the GAI specifically aims to break the silos between the conflict, recovery and development contiguum.

To make sure the SDGs promises are met, civil society, including women's organizations, will need democratic and inclusive spaces from which they can hold their governments to account and drive policy and legal reform. Women's organizations must be given the space to influence peace agreements as well as peacebuilding and governance structures. To ensure this, the GAI commits at least 50% of its funding to CSOs, including women's organizations at the local/community level to enable them to contribute meaningfully to peace, security and humanitarian processes.

More generally, and through its operational structure, the GAI, as a pooled funding mechanism, is fit for purpose for SDGs implementation. Pooled funding mechanisms have an established comparative advantage in strengthening coordination and coherence, improving risk management, broadening the donor base, financing transformative change and bridging the silos between humanitarian, peace and security and development assistance, which gives them a clear added value in delivering the SDGs.¹⁰

3.1.2 How the Global Acceleration Instrument implements the sustaining peace resolutions

In 2016, for the first time, the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted substantively identical resolutions on 'Sustaining Peace.' Member States showed their commitment to strengthening the

United Nations' ability to prevent the 'outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict'. The resolutions outline a new ambitious approach to peacebuilding and stress that sustaining peace is a shared task that should flow through all three pillars of the UN system: peace and security, human rights and development.

The Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action is a concrete tool to implement the sustaining peace resolutions:

- Sustaining peace requires a comprehensive, co-ordinated and coherent approach, which could include political processes, safety and security, rule of law and human rights, social services, political and public functions, as well as economic revitalization and livelihoods. The Global Acceleration Instrument facilitates this comprehensive approach by supporting interventions along the peace and security, humanitarian and development contiguuum, which could include diverse areas such as peace processes, human rights violations, the elimination of gender-based violence and discrimination, justice systems, political participation in the aftermath of the conflict, as well as economic recovery.
- Sustaining peace should be a priority during all the stages of the conflict cycle – before, during and after, implying that it should take place simultaneously with peacekeeping, development and humanitarian activities. The Global Acceleration Instrument's objective is to **break the silos between humanitarian, peace, security and development finance** by investing in enhancing women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development contiguuum. The Global Acceleration Instrument also places a strong focus on conflict prevention, which is at the heart of the sustaining peace approach, through mediation and early warning systems, but also through promoting gender equality and women's access to economic opportunities.
- Sustaining peace interventions should ensure national ownership and leadership, as well as

inclusivity. The Global Acceleration Instrument is inclusive of civil society organizations, both as beneficiaries of the Fund and as decision makers. The GAI has also been designed as a localization instrument. Decisions on projects at country level is made by a National Steering Committee composed of representatives of the Government, civil society, the UN and the donor community. Furthermore, fifty to one hundred percent of funds at country level are directed to local civil society organizations, with a strong focus on community based and grassroots organizations.

- Sustaining peace requires a coordinated approach of the entire United Nations system. The Global Acceleration Instrument is a coordinated platform between different UN entities, with the UN Secretariat (the Peacebuilding Support Office) and Agencies, Funds and Programmes (UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA) participating in the Funding Board.

More generally, the GAI places women's meaningful participation at the heart of its strategic intervention, based on the evidence that women's engagement is an accelerator for peace. The two sustaining peace resolutions follow up on the 2015 peace and security reviews (on women, peace and security, peacebuilding architecture, and peace operations), and specifically point to the importance of women's participation in preventing and responding to conflict. The resolutions call for the Secretary-General to deliver gender-sensitive and targeted programming to promote the gender dimensions of peacebuilding.

3.1.3 The Global Acceleration Instrument in the World Humanitarian Summit

Increased support for local women's groups was part of the core commitments endorsed at the High-Level Roundtable on Women and Girls at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) held in Istanbul in May 2016. As noted in the Secretary-General's report on the outcome of the WHS, the Summit confirmed that gender equality, fulfilment

THREE WAYS THE GAI IMPLEMENTS THE GRAND BARGAIN'S HUMANITARIAN FINANCING REFORMS

- 1. Localization:** By investing directly in local women's groups, the GAI is an effective and efficient way to provide significantly higher levels of direct support to local responders.
- 2. Participant Revolution:** The GAI will contribute to the Grand Bargain's objective of giving voice to the most vulnerable by empowering women and women's organizations who are marginalized or outside of formal humanitarian coordination mechanisms so they can participate meaningfully and lead humanitarian action.
- 3. Humanitarian-Development Nexus:** The Grand Bargain aims to enhance engagement between humanitarian and development work in order to close gender gaps in service delivery and contribute to women's empowerment across all settings. By investing in women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the humanitarian and development spectrum, GAI helps bridge the humanitarian-development divide.

of women's and girls' human rights and their empowerment in political, humanitarian and development spheres is a universal responsibility. There was agreement among UN Member States, UN entities, the private sector and civil society organizations on the need to support local women and women's organizations by placing them as leaders in humanitarian work.

The Global Acceleration Instrument was specifically mentioned as one of the possible sub-commitments to be made by the Member States participating in the WHS.

Localization of financing, which is at the heart of the GAI, was also a key issue and challenge of the

WHS and the Grand Bargain, the package of humanitarian financing reforms launched at the WHS.

Further, the GAI invests in women's engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the humanitarian, peace, security, and development spectrum. The importance of transcending these divides was a central pillar of the WHS, and of the Grand Bargain.

3.2 Steps taken to operationalize the Global Acceleration Instrument in 2016

In February 2016, the Global Acceleration Instrument was formally established as a pooled funding mechanism with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Its Terms of Reference were finalized and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Participating UN Organizations (UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women) and MPTFO. On 24 February 2016, the GAI was officially launched during an event co-hosted by the Missions of Australia, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone, Spain and the United Kingdom to the United Nations, in partnership with the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, Cordaid and UN Women.

On 1 April 2016, the Funding Board met formally for the first time during an inception meeting aimed at laying the foundations of the GAI. During the meeting, Assistant Secretary General Glemarec, UN Women's Deputy Executive Director, was designated as the first Chair of the Funding Board. The Operations Manual was discussed and further structural comments were provided, including on the methodology for the elaboration of the longlist of eligible countries and their prioritization.

In April 2016, the Funding Board finalized its methodology for country selection and prioritization and agreed on the list of twenty-two GAI eligible countries.¹¹

In May 2016, the Chair of the GAI Funding Board sent a letter to the Resident Coordinators in the

twenty-two eligible countries, informing them of the funding opportunity and inviting the United Nations Country Teams to submit a Country allocation proposal to the Funding Board, underlining the potential added value of the GAI in the country, describing the needs of women’s organizations and suggesting a specific governance structure for the GAI in the country. By the beginning of June, the Secretariat had received 18 country allocations, four countries having decided not to submit or did not submit within the deadline.¹²

On 21 June 2016, the GAI Funding Board convened for the second time at decision-making level. The Funding Board examined the country allocations proposals received through specific criteria established in advance and approved the GAI’s investment plan for the first year.

The Funding Board decided to continue to invest in the GAI’s pilot project launched in Burundi in January 2016 and prioritized three additional countries: Colombia, Jordan (Syria crisis) and Solomon Islands and the Pacific (multi-country allocation). The Funding Board also approved the Operations Manual for the Fund as well as the direct costs

GAI ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES	
Afghanistan	Nigeria
Burundi	Palestine
C.A.R.	Papua New Guinea
Colombia	Solomon Islands (multi country)
D.R.C.	Somalia
Haiti	South Sudan
Iraq	Sri Lanka
Jordan (Syria crisis)	Turkey
Liberia	Uganda
Malawi	Ukraine
Mali	Yemen
Myanmar	

project submitted by UN Women as the Secretariat of the Global Acceleration Instrument.



4. Results

As indicated above, 2016 was mainly dedicated to laying the Foundations of the Global Acceleration Instrument as well as positioning the Fund within the global conversations on peace, security, humanitarian, and development processes.

In terms of country-based interventions, a pilot investment of \$ 700,000 was made in Burundi as early as January 2016. As the GAI had not been formally established with the multi-partner trust fund office (MPTFO), this initial allocation, provided to UN Women by the Governments of Australia and Ireland, was directly transferred to the UN Women Office in Burundi and therefore does not appear in the 2016 financial report of the Fund. However, results reached through this pilot project in 2016 are reported on below.

As for the second and formal phase of the GAI in Burundi, as well as the roll out of the GAI in Colombia, Jordan, and the Solomon Islands and the Pacific, and given that no programmatic results were reached during 2016, they are reported on under the direct costs section below.

4.1 Women's participation in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention

In January 2016, the Global Acceleration Instrument invested \$ 700,000 in Burundi to support a pilot project on women's contribution to conflict prevention efforts in the country.

In **Burundi**, political and electoral conflicts have led in 2015 to confrontations between security forces and protesters, displacement of populations and growing tension throughout the country. This is compounded by a lack of reliable information that has had the effect of inflaming tensions.

Burundian women have historically played an important role as agents of peace, using their unique position in society to initiate mediation and reconciliation processes, bring conflicting parties together and re-start peaceful dialogue between various actors.

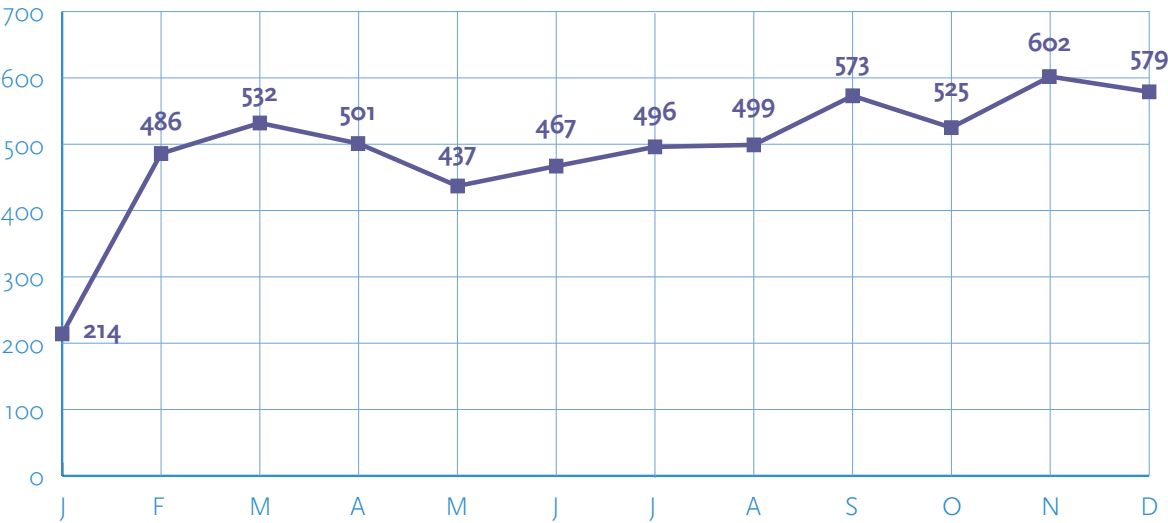
A nationwide network of women mediators, established by the UN in close partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Civic Education and civil society organizations, has proven effective in preventing violence at the local level, hampering the possibility of spillover into wider tensions, dispelling false rumors, and mitigating the impact of the ongoing political crisis on populations. Through their collaboration with provincial and local authorities, this network of women mediators has prevented and resolved conflicts and encouraged the organization of local consultations to identify strategies to build community security.

This project has been supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) since 2015 and by the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action since January 2016.

4.1.1 *Burundian women participated in and led effective early warning and conflict prevention*

The nation-wide Women Network for Peace and Dialogue composed by 516 women mediators and 18 provincial focal reached the following results:¹³

Figure 4.1. Number of Conflicts Dealt with in 2016

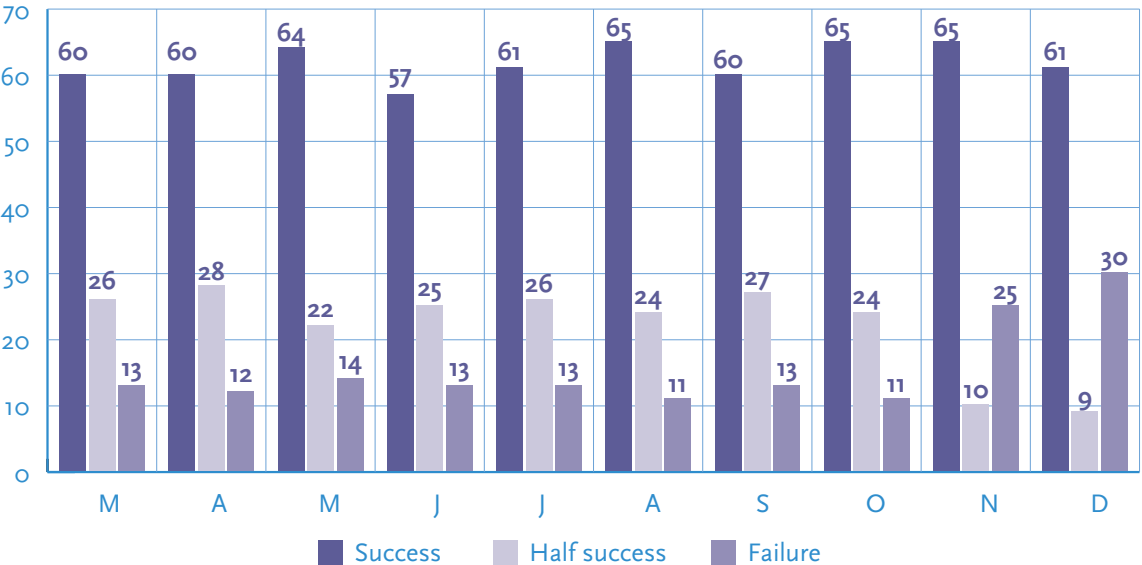


• **Conflict prevention and resolution** at the local level. The conflicts they deal with on a regular basis within their communities are social, familial, land related and political ones. The initiatives they take to solve a conflict include undertaking direct conflict mediation, advising and assisting

victims, referring them to appropriate structures, liaising with local authorities, etc.

On average, the network of women mediators managed to resolve the conflicts in 62% of the cases. Half successes represent 26 % and failures 12 % of the cases.

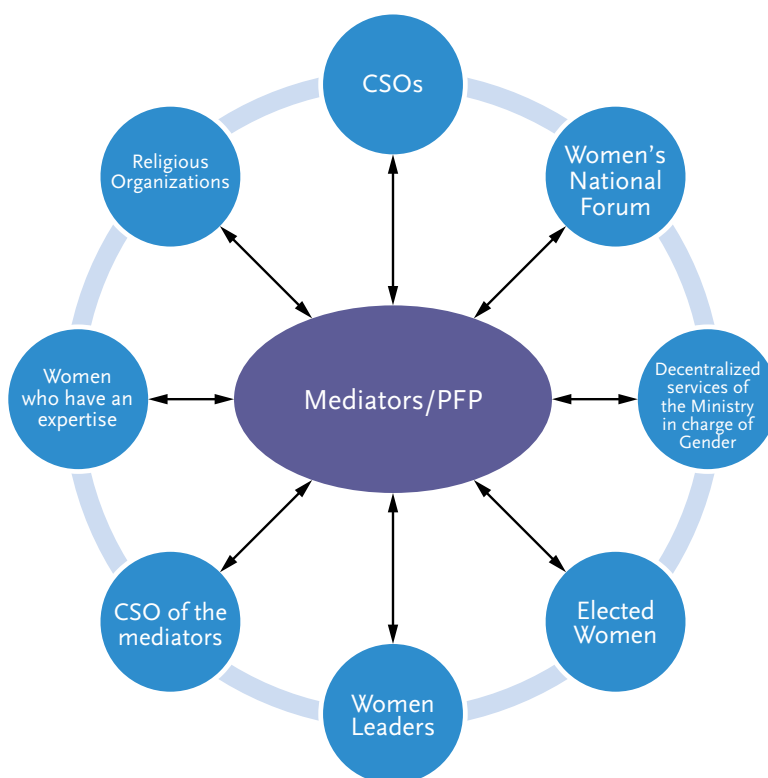
Figure 4.2. Success Rate of Conflict Dealt with by the Network of Women Mediators



• **Establishment of local networks of actors involved in conflict prevention and resolution.** Partners include: CSOs, local authorities, women leaders, religious organizations, etc. These networks aim at coordinating their actions, and

identifying community concerns to prepare for dialogues at hill, municipality and provincial level. In total, over 14 000 actors were involved in these local networks.

Figure 4.3. Primary Actors Involved in Local Networks



- **Organization of dialogues at hill, municipality and provincial level.** Dialogues are organized on a quarterly basis at the municipality level and at the hill level when possible. The local networks of actors prepare an agenda and women mediators and provincial focal points oversee the organization of the dialogues, reporting and monitoring of the implementation of recommendations that are made. In 2016, 7063 dialogues were organized at hill, municipality and provincial levels.
- **Training of mediators and provincial focal points.** In June, the 534 mediators and provincial focal points benefited from a two-day training sessions. The training was delivered by a partner NGO and aimed at further building their ca-

pacities and supporting them to achieve the new objectives they were given in 2016. Main issues covered during the two day training include: networking and partnerships, organization of public events and advocacy.

- **Exchange sessions between women mediators and local authorities.** At the end of each session, the participants identified joint initiatives to tackle the main challenges faced by their municipality. Mediators and local authorities have committed to implementing them and evaluating progress at the end of the year. These sessions also allowed the local authorities to better understand the role of the women mediators and to seek their support to prevent and solve conflicts.

KEY FIGURES

- **6,000** is the number of conflicts dealt with by the network of women mediators between January and July.
- **62%** is their average rate of full success, **26%** the average rate of half success and **12%** the average rate of failure.
- **14,000** is the number of stakeholders engaged in the local networks constituted by women mediators at the hill and municipality levels.
- **7,063** is the number of dialogues that have taken place in 2016, led by the women mediators.
- **3,00,000** is the total number of community members who participated in these dialogues.
- **534** is the number of women mediators and provincial focal points that have been further trained.

4.1.2 Burundian women's engagement in formal and informal peace negotiations

The Global Acceleration Instrument also supported national consultations for the elaboration of the Women's National Agenda. These consultations were aiming at ensuring that women could speak with a common voice so that their concerns could be taken into consideration within the political dialogue. To that effect, from 16 – 22 November 2016, UN Women and the NGO Accord organized, together with two women's platforms (*Forum National des femmes (FNF)* and *Plateforme des femmes pour la paix et la sécurité*), national consultations in the 18 provinces of the countries in order to elaborate a Women's National Agenda.

The consultations were attended by 472 women and achieved the following results:

- The main challenges facing women as well as root causes were identified;
- Women's priorities were established;
- The common agenda for women was drafted and shared with the Gender Ministry in order to be integrated with consultations organized by other stakeholders.

4.2 The Secretariat of the Global Acceleration Instrument

Since January 2016, UN Women undertook the function of the Secretariat of the Global Acceleration Instrument.

On 30 August 2016, MPTFO transferred \$ 360,929 to UN Women to provide Secretariat functions to the GAI.

4.2.1 Quality technical support and advisory to the funding board

The Secretariat fully supported the launch and the operationalization of the Fund in 2016, including the drafting of the Operations Manual and the Resource mobilization strategy, the Funding Board meetings, as well as country prioritization and selection process.¹⁴

In compliance with the Operations Manual which states that the Board will meet at working level at least every three months, the Secretariat also organized four meetings at working level during the year.

During the reporting period, significant efforts were dedicated to positioning the new fund within the peace and security community, but also to showcasing the alignment of the GAI with the recommendations of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and with the localization and humanitarian-development nexus work streams of the Grand Bargain.

Regarding resource mobilization, the Secretariat drafted a 2016 Operational Plan based on the resource mobilization strategy approved by the Board in June 2016. The Operational Plan was discussed and approved by the Board at working level. The Operational Plan covers research and briefs, visibility events and communications efforts as well as direct outreach to traditional and non traditional donors.

In its efforts to implement the Operational Plan, the Secretariat organized a donor briefing on 31 August 2016. During the briefing, the Secretariat, current donors to the GAI as well as partner CSOs underlined the importance and the added value of the GAI. The informational briefing was attended by a large number of potential donors and partners.¹⁵

On 27 October 2016, during the annual debate on Women, Peace and Security at the UN Security Council, the Funding Board members, together with the CSO WILPF, co-hosted an event on “Financing the Women, Peace and Security agenda: good practices and lessons learned for accountability and implementation”. Speakers included Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland and representatives from GNWP, WILPF, the UN peacebuilding support office and UN Women.

At the end of December 2016, the Secretariat prepared and advertised terms of reference for the recruitment of a private sector consultant who will be in charge of developing and starting the implementation of a private sector strategy for the GAI.

4.2.2 Promotion of a culture of risk management, accountability and transparency

At the end of August 2016, the Secretariat finalized the GAI's Operations Manual, including its results framework.

During the reporting period, the Secretariat also prepared all the relevant documents for the funds transfer, including Fund transmittal forms and cover project documents for the Management Entities for CSOs. The Secretariat held very regular meetings with the GAI Fund Manager at MPTFO, including with regard to the implementation of provisions of the Operations Manual.

4.2.3 Results-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The Secretariat prepared the Fund's results framework for consideration and approval by the Funding Board.

After the finalization of the Operations Manual, including the results framework, as well as the translation of the relevant documents, the Secretariat drafted templates for call proposals and Terms of Reference of the National Steering Committees. These documents were also translated into Spanish and French.

In October, Secretariats of the four National Steering Committees started working, with the support of the Global Secretariat, on the establishment of the National Steering Committees, the launch of the call for proposals and the technical support to CSOs on proposal drafting. In Burundi, Jordan and the Solomon Islands, the global Secretariat also proceeded to the technical review of all the project proposals submitted.

More specifically:

- In Colombia, it was decided that the GAI will operate through the UN MPTF post Conflict, while preserving its objectives. Negotiations were launched in September between the GAI Secretariat, the MPTF Colombia and MPTFO on the GAI acting as a feeder fund while safeguarding its identity. Three main issues were discussed, including the presence of civil society organizations in the decision-making bodies, the tracking of expenses and the reporting on the GAI's indicators. A proposal was virtually submitted to the MPTF Colombia Steering Committee and was approved on 15 December.
- In Jordan, the National Steering Committee had to be established due to the inexistence of a pre-existing structure. The NSC met for the first time on 30 October 2016. A call was launched with a deadline of 29 November 2016. Only 2 proposals were received and the call had to be extended to 21 December 2016. The Secretariat undertook a mission in Jordan to support the GAI launch. Extensive outreach to CSOs resulted in the presence of 15+ CSOs representatives at a briefing session on the GAI organized on 11 December 2016. A total of 20 proposals were submitted by the deadline of 21 December. By 30 December 2016, the Secretariat reviewed and scored the 20 proposals received.
- In Solomon Islands and the Pacific, the National Steering Committee met for the first time on 14 October 2016. A call was launched with a deadline of 11 November 2016. Twelve relevant applications were received. After the technical review of the Secretariat, the Steering Committee met on 1 December 2016 and decided on the following allocations (projects to start in 2017):
 - » Oxfam Solomon Islands for a project called “the Womanitarian project” (\$275 000 – Solomon islands). The project is a response to the Humanitarian pillar of the GAI and aims to develop an innovative and sustainable model of engaging women's civil society organizations and mainstreaming gender into humanitarian response in Solomon Islands, which can be expanded to other areas in the future.
 - » Samoa Red Cross for a project called “Mainstreaming gender analysis into Samoa Red Cross Society humanitarian programming” (\$110 000 – Samoa). The project will respond to GAI's Humanitarian pillar and increase participation of women in emergency response planning at community level, will institutionalize gender analysis into Samoa red cross staff, volunteers and planning, and will ensure long term capacity into Samoa red cross society that will last beyond the project funding.
 - » Save the children Vanuatu (with CARE Vanuatu) for a project called “Increasing women and girls voice in the humanitarian sector: The localization of the Vanuatu Gender and Protection Cluster” (\$275 000 – Vanuatu, Solomon islands, Fiji). This project is a response to GAI's Humanitarian pillar and aims to support other CSOs to strengthen their understanding of gender and protection, as well as their capacity to develop proposals on gender and protection through a mentoring scheme. The project will also train female disaster committee members at the local and provincial levels on gender and protection.
 - » Medical Services Pacific (MSP) for a project entitled “protecting our women, engaging rights – POWER” (\$ 270 000 – Fiji and Solomon islands). The project is a response to GAI's Protection pillar and aims to increase protection for women and girls, action human rights provisions, enable women's participation and agency, improve health, social services and security and better enable the prosecution of sexual offenders in Fiji and Solomon Islands.
- In Burundi, for its second phase, the GAI is using the Joint Steering Committee of the Peacebuilding Fund, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The JSC met for the first

time on the GAI on 27 October 2016. The call was launched and 25 proposals were received, 18 meeting the eligibility criteria (Outcomes 2 and 6). Following the technical review by the Secretariat, the Steering Committee met for a second time on 11 December and approved the following proposals (projects to start in 2017):

- » ABAZIMYAMURIRO BAZIRA IMBIBE (ABI-Burundi) for a project titled « Appui à la création des sociétés pacifiques et égalitaires » (Peace-building pillar). This project aims to provide to 525 women grouped in 35 mutuelles de solidarité means enabling them to participate in the socio-economic recovery in 10 provinces of Burundi (Budget: \$ 131 000)
- » BURUNDI LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM (BLTP) for a project entitled: « Promotion de l'autonomisation des femmes leaders en politique et de la société civile en vue de leur implication dans la consolidation de la paix et le relèvement économique » (Outcome 2). This project aims to strengthen social cohesion at the community level through dialogue, information sharing and civic education. It will strengthen the coordination between all community levels and provide capacity building and economic empowerment for women mediators (Budget: \$ 200 000)

» DUSHIREHAMWE et ASSOCIATION DES GUIDES DU BURUNDI (AGB) for a project entitled Renforcement du rôle des femmes dans la consolidation de la paix au Burundi. This project aims to promote the leadership of women and their organizations through (i) community level economic empowerment projects (ii) support to advocacy initiatives in the field of peacebuilding and recovery (Budget: \$299 967)

4.2.4 The GAI is a recognized hub of knowledge in the field of Women, peace and security and humanitarian action

The Secretariat worked on strengthening its communications and knowledge management efforts during the reporting period. In addition to the above-mentioned visibility event, which was organized during the Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security at the Security Council, the Secretariat produced and updated communications materials, including the launch of a GAI Twitter account, a printed version of the Operations Manual, 2-pager for the Fund, updates on results achieved in Burundi, etc. At the end of 2016, the Secretariat also launched a call for proposals for the selection of a vendor in charge of establishing the GAI webpage.



5. Knowledge Management, Capacity Building and Communications

In 2016, the GAI also supported three global projects in the field of knowledge management, capacity building and communications. These three projects were also implemented in the pilot phase of the GAI, through UN Women HQ, and do therefore not appear in the financial report for 2016.

These three projects were led by the following organizations:

- Global Network of Women Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), for a project on Developing an Operational Tool for Costing and Budgeting of UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) for a project called "Accelerating Accountability on Women, Peace and Security: The Global Acceleration Instrument and inclusive and transparent knowledge management".
- Cordaid, for a project on the development of a promotion and advocacy campaign for the Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action.

5.1 Operational Tool for Costing and Budgeting of UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans

The project responds to both knowledge management and capacity building, two key strategies of the Global Acceleration Instrument. With this initiative to facilitate the costing of National Action Plans in specific countries, GNWP is contributing in ensuring that costing becomes fully a part of NAP development processes.

The main actions undertaken during the reporting period were the following:

- Preparation and customization of the NAP Costing and Budgeting module GNWP updated and modified the NAP Costing and Budgeting module based on the experiences in piloting the module in Georgia. One of the most important lessons learned from the Georgia workshop was the need to complete the lineup of activities based on the goals and objectives; and to formulate all activities in the NAP log frame using the SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound) principles.
- Preparations for and actual conduct of the NAP Costing and Budgeting workshop in Jordan (August 2016, Amman), including logistical preparations, consultations with local experts, and liaising with local partners, including UN Women Jordan and Jordan's national commission for women (JNCW);
- Initial drafting of the NAP Costing and Budgeting manual, which will be translated into Arabic, French and Spanish; and
- Production of the first part of the NAP Costing and Budgeting video, based on the Jordanian experience.

During the reporting period, GNWP also had initial discussions with the 1325 Action Group of Nepal, Ministry of Gender of the Democratic Republic of Congo, UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Offices, UN Women Sierra Leone, UN Women Serbia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland regarding the possibility of facilitating NAP Costing and Budgeting workshops.

5.2 Knowledge management

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom's Peace Women Programme (WILPF/PeaceWomen) worked on strengthening the capacity of civil society activists to build on lessons learned, strengthen capacity for action, and cultivate communities for change by supporting needs-based tools, innovative local-to-global outreach, and comprehensive knowledge platform on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

During the reporting period, WILPF/PeaceWomen:

- Surveyed grassroots activists to identify needed tools to increase capacity to advocate for effective WPS implementation. This highlighted: 1) the importance of developing accessible messaging and key takeaways from the 2015 Global Study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 that grassroots civil society can use in their advocacy work; 2) the need to develop differentiated funding resources on funding the feminist movement and gender equality policy funding; and 3) the need for resources that enable cross-movement mobilising, including through multiple spaces to share lessons learned and mobilise across movements for gender equality and peace.
- Maintained and improved the WPS information portal peacewomen.org as a comprehensive library on WPS issues for the WPS community, and integrated WPS financing elements throughout to cultivate it as a "one-stop shop" on WPS. This also includes a dedicated page, within the new section on WPS financing, for the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI), which highlights its pioneering status as a civil society-inclusive UN pooled funding mechanism.
- Launched an interactive toolkit on the need to #MoveTheMoney from political economies of

war to political economies of peace. The toolkit includes key messaging building on the UNSCR 1325 Global Study on why it is important to #MoveTheMoney. The toolkit also showcases four distinct good practice lessons learned on strengthening WPS financing and accountability: 1) finance UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans; 2) strengthen gender budgeting; 3) strengthen accountability on defence and military budgeting; and 4) strengthen funding of the feminist movement, including by CSO inclusive funds like the Global Acceleration Instrument.

- Launched a Security Council WPS Scorecard at a webinar with over 45 participants from around the world to boost holistic action for conflict prevention and peace. The WPS Scorecard documents and visualizes international and national action by permanent members of the Security Council on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, and addresses all four pillars of the agenda: conflict prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery.

5.3 Communications for the GAI

During the reporting period, Cordaid implemented a project aimed to developing a promotion and advocacy campaign for the Global Acceleration Instrument and achieved the following results:

- Development of detailed promotion campaign plan for the GAI.
- Development of recognizable branding for the GAI.
- Development of Information (promotion) Toolkit for the GAI that can be used by partners.
- Conduct series of information sessions on the role, function and necessity of the GAI.



6. Global Acceleration Instrument's Priorities for 2017

In 2017, the GAI will focus on the implementation of interventions at country level:

- **In Burundi**, the GAI will continue to support women's contribution to conflict prevention through mediation and early warning efforts, as well as support women's economic recovery.
- **In Colombia**, the GAI will support women's meaningful participation in the implementation of the peace agreement and in the peacebuilding and recovery efforts.
- **In Jordan**, the GAI will continue to support women Syrian refugees' economic empowerment and protection of their human rights and against sexual and gender based violence.
- **Solomon Island, Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa**, as a multi-country allocation, the GAI will be supporting the meaningful participation of women and their organizations in the humanitarian response

as well as their protection against sexual and gender-based violence.

Strong focus will be given to monitoring at country level as well as quality reporting on results.

Priority – including in terms of financial investment - will also be given to resource mobilization through ambitious communications efforts, high level visibility events and outreach to non traditional donors – including private foundations and corporations.

Depending on the availability of funds, the Secretariat will also initiate, at the end of 2017, a research on support to women's organizations in crises contexts, that will feed in to evidence-based advocacy as well as inform GAI programming and support provided to partner CSOs.



7. Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent

Participating Organizations

UNWOMEN AS Management Entity FOR NGO IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

Contributors



Australia, Government of



Ireland, Government of



Lithuania, Republic Of, Government of



United Kingdom, Government of

Definitions

Allocation Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

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

Project Operational Closure A project or programme is considered operationally closed when

all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date Date of transfer of first installment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

Introduction

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and

manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2016** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAloo>).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

2016 Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31

December **2016**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAloo>.

I. Sources And Uses Of Funds

As of 31 December 2016, 4 contributors deposited US\$ 3,726,957 in contributions and US\$ 17,546 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 3,744,503 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US\$ 675,170 has been net funded to 1 Participating Organizations, of which US\$

44,170 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 37,270. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** as of 31 December 2016.

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

	Annual 2015	Annual 2016	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors		3,726,957	3,726,957
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income		17,546	17,546
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations		-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors		-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total: Sources of Funds		3,744,503	3,744,503
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations		675,170	675,170
Refunds received from Participating Organizations		-	-
Net Funded Amount		675,170	675,170
Administrative Agent Fees		37,270	37,270
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)		360,929	360,929
Bank Charges		123	123
Other Expenditures		-	-
Total: Uses of Funds		1,073,492	1,073,492
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent		2,671,011	2,671,011
Opening Fund balance (1 January)		-	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)		2,671,011	2,671,011
Net Funded Amount		675,170	675,170
Participating Organizations' Expenditure		44,170	44,170
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			631,000

2. Partner Contributions

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

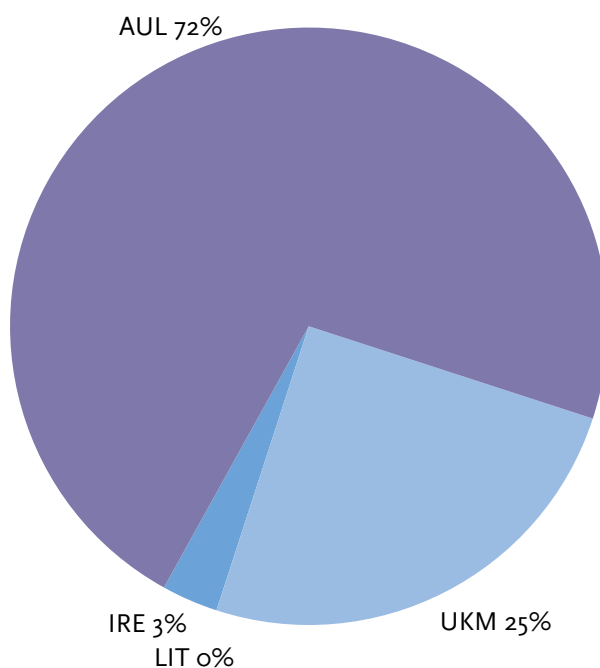
The **Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** is currently being financed by 4 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2016 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2016. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2016.

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

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2015 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec 2016 Deposits	Total Deposits
Australia, Government of	2,669,000	-	2,669,000	2,669,000
Ireland, Government Of	105,710	-	105,710	105,710
Lithuania, Republic of, Government of	11,277	-	11,277	11,277
United Kingdom, Government of	940,970	-	940,970	940,970
Grand Total	3,726,957	-	3,726,957	3,726,957

Figure 1. Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2016



3. Interest Earned

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

As of 31 December **2016**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **17,546**.

Details are provided in the table below.

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

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income		17,546	17,546
Total: Fund Earned Interest		17,546	17,546
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total		17,546	17,546

4. Transfer Of Funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2016**, the AA has transferred US\$ **675,170** to **1** Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 Transfer By Participating Organization

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations

Table 4.1. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015			Current Year Jan-Dec-2016			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
UNWOMN NGO				675,170		675,170	675,170		675,170
Grand Total				675,170		675,170	675,170		675,170

5. Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

All final expenditures reported for the year **2016** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are re-

ported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2016** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GAloo>.

5.1 Expenditure Reported by Participating Organization

In **2016**, US\$ **675,170** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **44,170** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **675,170** and cumulative expen-

ditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **44,170**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **7** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNWOMN NGO (7%), o

Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2015	Current Year Jan-Dec 2016	Cumulative	
UNWOMN NGO	675,170	675,170		44,170	44,170	6.54
Grand Total	675,170	675,170		44,170	44,170	6.54

5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector

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

Table 5.2. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Conflict Prevention							
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	675,170	675,170	44,170	6.54
Conflict Prevention: Total				675,170	675,170	44,170	6.54
Grand Total				675,170	675,170	44,170	6.54

5.3 Expenditure by Project within Country

Table 5.3 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.3. Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Burundi						
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	675,170	675,170	44,170	6.54
Burundi Total			675,170	675,170	44,170	6.54
Grand Total			675,170	675,170	44,170	6.54

5.4 Expenditure Reported by Category

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

2012 CEB Expense Categories

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

Table 5.4. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2015	Current Year Jan-Dec 2016	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	-	-	
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	-	-	
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	-	-	
Contractual Services (New)	-	-	-	
Travel (New)	-	-	-	
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	-	-	
General Operating (New)	-	-	-	
Programme Costs Total	-	-	-	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	-	44,170	44,170	
Total	-	44,170	44,170	

¹ Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted up-front or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. Cost Recovery

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2016, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and

covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **37,270** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2016, US\$ **37,270** has been charged in AA-fees.

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:**

Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **44,170** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **44,170** as of 31 December 2016.

7. Accountability and Transparency

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

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and

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

8. Direct Costs

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred

to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ **360,929**. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2016, US\$ **360,929** has been charged as Direct Costs.

Endnotes

- 1 See: S/RES/1325 (2000), S/RES/1820 (2008), S/RES/1888 (2009), S/RES/1889 (2009), S/RES/1960 (2010), S/RES/2106 (2013), and S/RES/2122 (2013).
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 UN Women, *In Pursuit of Justice : Progress of the World's Women* (2011-2012)
- 4 The challenge of sustaining peace: report of the advisory group of experts for the 2015 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (June 2015).
- 5 Justino, Patricia. "Women Working For Recovery: The Impact of Female Employment on Family and Community Welfare after Conflict." *UN Women Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security*. New York. October 2012.
- 6 UN Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Gender-Responsive SSR. November 2012
- 7 OECD-DAC Gender Equality Network. "Financing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)." March 2015
- 8 Visioning the Future: Reporting the findings of the Future of Humanitarian Financing initiative and dialogue processes (2015).
- 9 Paragraph 137.
- 10 *The Role of UN Pooled Financing Mechanisms to deliver the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*, United Nations Development Group, March 2016
- 11 Haiti was added to the longlist by the Funding Board in November 2016, bringing the number of GAI eligible countries to twenty-three.
- 12 The four countries are Afghanistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen.
- 13 Results are reported by the women mediators themselves and monitored by the 18 provincial focal points as well as the partner NGOs supporting the network of women mediators.
- 14 See section 3.2. above
- 15 USA, New Zealand, Netherlands, Swiss Development Co-operation, Australia, Japan, Spain, UK, Canada, Germany, Belgium, EU, Philippines, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Denmark, Rep. of Korea, Colombia

Photography

Cover and page 6 © 2015 UN Women/Catianne Tijerina

Pages 4, 12, 18, 26, 30, and 32 © 2016 UN Women/Ryan Brown

