

UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING FUND

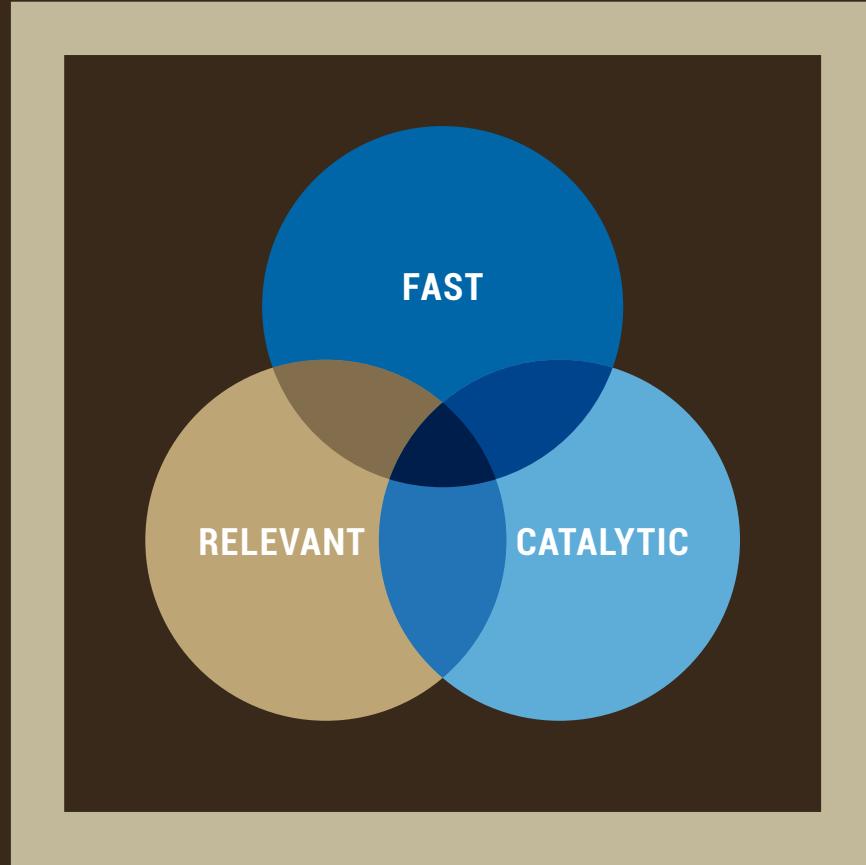
INVESTING IN PEACE

2012 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT OF THE PEACEBUILDING FUND



United Nations





THE PEACEBUILDING FUND HAS SUPPORTED 234 PROJECTS
IN 25 COUNTRIES BY DELIVERING FAST, FLEXIBLE FUNDING
TO CREATE CATALYTIC RESULTS.



On the cover: 2012 general elections in Sierra Leone; © UN Photo/UNIPSIL

This page: Refugee camp in Burundi
© UN Photo/ Sebastian Villar

CONTENTS

JOINT FOREWORD	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
THE PEACEBUILDING FUND'S STRATEGIC APPROACH	4
PEACEBUILDING AND THE PBF'S GLOBAL PRIORITIES	8
Priority Area 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue	10
Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict	12
Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends	14
Priority Area 4: Establish or re-establish essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities	16
COUNTRY SUMMARIES	18
Burundi	20
Central African Republic	22
Chad	24
Comoros	26
Côte d'Ivoire	28
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	30
Guatemala	32
Guinea	34
Guinea-Bissau	36
Kenya	38
Kyrgyzstan	40
Lebanon	43
Liberia	45
Libya	47
Myanmar	49
Nepal	50
Sierra Leone	52
Somalia	55
South Sudan	57
Sudan	59
Uganda	61
Yemen	64
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	66
ANNEX 1	74
REFERENCE PAGES	92

JOINT FOREWORD

For the one and a half billion people living in conflict-affected and fragile states, who are twice as likely to see their children die before the age of five and three times more likely to have no access to clean water, the success of collective national and international peacebuilding efforts to break the cycle of violence remains their only hope for security and development.

To improve the value of our communication, this year's Annual Report has been prepared in closer collaboration between the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) than in previous years. It highlights the impact of the PBF on peacebuilding efforts in 22 countries worldwide through both a thematic and country-by-country lens. The Report aims to capture the tangible change that the PBF is bringing to nations' histories and people's lives. Case studies and human stories featured throughout the Report give a voice to citizens in conflict-affected states and convey their experience of the transformation that the PBF is making to their future.

For example, a historic peacebuilding milestone was achieved in Sierra Leone in 2012, a country where the PBF has been strongly engaged since 2007. Last year Sierra Leone held peaceful and transparent general elections, the third election since the end of the civil war. Similarly the PBF supported the successful reintegration of former combatants in Sudan, while in Kyrgyzstan it contributed to reducing inter-community tensions amongst previously divided ethnic groups through improving local economic opportunities. The impact of the PBF on the peace process and lives of citizens was recognized by the President of Kyrgyzstan, who wrote directly to the Secretary-General to request longer-term PBF support.

The importance of the PBF and its ability to deliver results on the ground has been recognized by contributing partners. With more than 50 contributing partners, the PBF has the most diverse contributor base of any fund administered by the MPTF Office. More than \$80 million was received in 2012, making 2012 the third-highest year for contributions since 2006 and bringing the total amount available for programming to over half a billion dollars. In 2012, the PBF net transferred almost \$40 million to Recipient Organizations, and more than \$60 million was reported by Recipient Organizations in expenditure.



We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our partners for their continued support in turning into reality the fundamental principle that all people have the right to live in peace.

Yannick Glemarec
Executive Coordinator
MPTF Office

Judy Cheng-Hopkins
Assistant Secretary-General for
Peacebuilding Support

Above: Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp in Sudan; © UN Photo/Olivier Chassot

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The PBF was established in 2005 through United Nations (UN) General Assembly and Security Council resolutions to extend critical support to countries during the early stages of the peace process. The PBF delivers fast and flexible funding aimed at launching essential peacebuilding interventions that address the root causes of crisis to countries emerging from conflict in four Priority Areas: supporting the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict, economic revitalization, and rebuilding essential administrative services.

The PBF has two funding facilities that give the Fund the flexibility needed to respond to different country contexts. The *Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF)* supports structured and longer-term peacebuilding processes driven by national actors, while the *Immediate Response Facility (IRF)* is a flexible and fast project-based funding tool designed to jump-start immediate and urgent peacebuilding efforts. Funding is channelled through Recipient Organizations.

In 2012, 15 new PRF and 17 new IRF projects were approved, bringing the total number of PRF and IRF projects to 172 (\$254.8 million) and 62 (\$84.6 million) respectively. Almost \$40 million was net transferred to Recipient Organizations in 2012 and \$60 million was reported in expenditure. This low transfer rate compared to 2011 is partly due to

the fact that no new country came onto the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission in 2012 and more time was invested in preparation for new allocations in 2013. By the end of 2012, cumulative contributions reached almost \$500 million, with \$80 million contributed in 2012, continuing the upward swing in support from contributing partners. The balance of available funds for programming as of 31 December 2012 was \$133.4 million.

**THE PBF DELIVERS FAST
AND FLEXIBLE FUNDING
AIMED AT LAUNCHING
ESSENTIAL PEACEBUILDING
INTERVENTIONS THAT
ADDRESS THE ROOT CAUSES
OF CRISIS TO COUNTRIES
EMERGING FROM CONFLICT
IN FOUR PRIORITY AREAS.**

One of the key achievements during 2012 has been the PBF's quick support through its IRF to critical political dialogue efforts in countries that experienced their first post-crisis free elections (Libya

and Yemen). At the same time, the PBF's longer, more sustained engagement continued to improve democratic governance, particularly related to strengthening the capacity of non-state actors, the media and youth, which has directly contributed to the reported progress towards peace consolidation in Sierra Leone and Liberia for instance. Similarly, the PBF's support in security sector reform and reintegration of former combatants has demonstrated encouraging results in countries such as Guinea, Nepal and Sudan. The PBF has also successfully supported immediate peace dividends as an entry point to address key drivers of conflict and dialogue amongst multi-ethnic communities in Kyrgyzstan and Somalia, which has boosted citizen confidence in national reconstruction and reconciliation efforts. In Uganda and Lebanon, support to civilian access to micro-finance and small business opportunities for targeted marginalized women and youth provided them with an alternative way of life. In addition longer-term PBF initiatives introduced since 2007 in Burundi and 2008 in Liberia supported through the PRF were successful in building the capacity of national institutions, particularly in human rights, justice reform and land management.

The PBF also promoted gender-sensitive peace-building programming through its specific Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI) in Guinea, Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Sudan. In 2012, 10.8 percent of PBF funding was allocated to

peacebuilding projects that fall into the category of Gender Marker 3, “projects with gender equality or women’s empowerment as a principle objective,” the highest score used to assess the level of gender sensitivity.

The PBF operates under challenging and high-risk conditions. Insecurity and volatility caused by armed groups and institutional instability have caused implementation delays and in some cases have brought implementation to a halt. In particular, peacebuilding efforts in Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic have experienced severe setbacks due to unconstitutional seizure of power. The sensitive and political nature of peacebuilding issues, particularly in relation to the security sector, has also sometimes limited national commitment to scale up PBF efforts in these areas. For 2013, the PBF anticipates programming additional funding in selected countries on the Peacebuilding Commission’s agenda, and deepening partnerships to enhance its capacity to assist countries in peacebuilding strategy design as a precursor to PBF allocations.



Above: Nepal; © UN Photo/John Isaac

THE PEACEBUILDING FUND'S STRATEGIC APPROACH

WHAT IS THE PEACEBUILDING FUND?

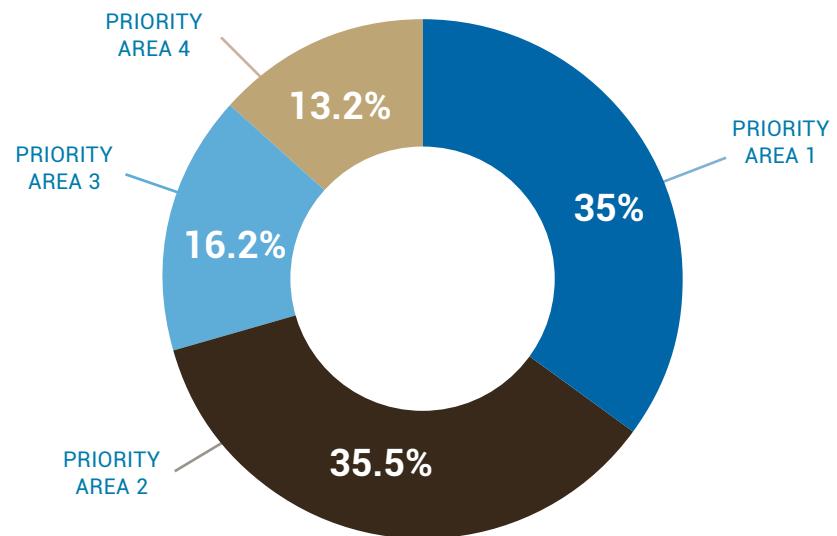
The Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) was established in 2005 through General Assembly and Security Council resolutions 60/180 and 1645, which requested the UN Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing fund to extend critical support during the early stages of a country's peace process. The Fund responds rapidly to support critical transition moments and seeks to enable the international community, and in particular the United Nations, to be responsive to national peacebuilding needs. The PBF delivers fast, flexible and catalytic funding to countries emerging from conflict and supports essential peacebuilding interventions that address the root causes of crisis, particularly in priority areas where no other funding is readily available. It is a global fund that supports country-specific situations by building on the principles of national commitment to a peace process. The PBF stands alongside the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), and works with the rest of the UN system. The PBC is an intergovernmental advisory body that supports peace efforts in countries emerging from conflict. It brings together relevant national and international actors, mobilizes resources and is responsible for providing stakeholders with integrated strategies for peacebuilding. The PBSO is the fund manager of the PBF and was established to support the PBC with strategic advice and policy guidance in relation to peacebuilding issues. The PBF is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office). As of 31 December 2012, the PBF supported 234 peacebuilding initiatives in 25 countries.

WHAT AREAS DOES THE PBF SUPPORT?

The PBF Terms of Reference defines four Priority Areas of support:

- **Priority Area 1:** Responding to imminent threats to the peace process, and supporting the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue;
- **Priority Area 2:** Strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peacebuilding activities;

FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF THE NUMBER OF PBF PROJECTS PER PRIORITY AREA



- **Priority Area 3:** Revitalizing the economy and generating immediate peace dividends for the population at large; and,
- **Priority Area 4:** Establishing or re-establishing essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities.

Figure 1 above shows the percentage breakdown of the number of PBF projects according to each Priority Area. It highlights the PBF's continued emphasis on Priority Areas 1 (35 percent) and 2 (35.5 percent). More details on each Priority Area can be found in Chapter 2.

WHAT ARE THE MECHANISMS OF PBF SUPPORT?

The PBF has two funding facilities – the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) and the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) – that allow the Fund to be flexible in responding to the needs of different countries.

The Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility

The PRF supports structured and longer-term peacebuilding processes that are driven by national actors in order to consolidate peace. The PBSO establishes a country allocation based on an approved Priority Plan and delegates project approval authority to a country Joint Steering Committee (JSC) co-chaired by the national government and the UN. In 2012, 15 new PRF projects were approved by JSCs, bringing the total number of PRF projects to 172 and increasing the value of the portfolio from \$233.9 million at the end of 2011 to \$254.8 million by December 2012.¹

The Immediate Response Facility

The IRF is designed to jump-start immediate peacebuilding and recovery efforts by acting as a flexible and fast project-based funding tool. It is typically used in situations where swift action is required for immediate peacebuilding needs.² The IRF funding ceiling – without Secretary-General eligibility declaration – is \$3 million³ and the maximum amount available under this facility is \$10 million. In 2012, 17 new IRF projects were approved (\$18.4 million), bringing the total number of IRF projects to 62 (\$84.7 million).⁴

FIGURE 2: NET FUNDED AMOUNT, IRF AND PRF FROM 2007–2012 (USD MILLIONS)

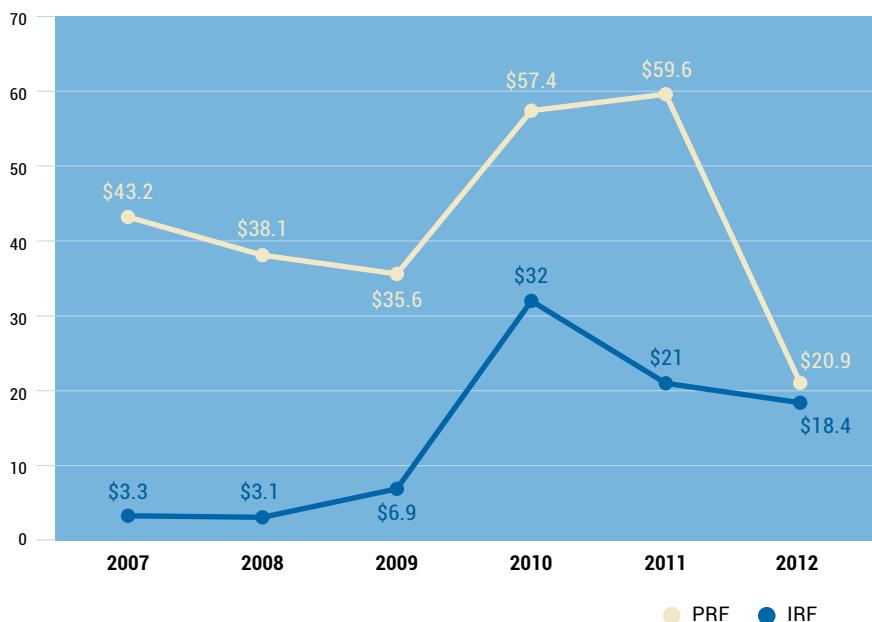


Figure 2 shows the net funded amount for both the PRF and IRF from 2007 to 2012.⁵ There has been a rise in the number of IRF projects approved, while PRF net transfers decreased significantly in 2012. This is because no new countries were placed on the PBC agenda in 2012 (which would make them immediately eligible for the PRF), while new applicants required longer time to learn and follow the new priority plan design requirements. Several countries accessing IRF resources were engaged in eligibility requests to access the PRF in 2012. South Sudan's request was received and approved, while discussions with Yemen, Somalia and Myanmar continued; further eligibility requests are expected in 2013.

As of 31 December 2012, the PBF had transferred \$339.4 million in support of 234 projects. This amount represents 68 percent of all PBF contributions received (\$499.3 million) since 2006. Of the \$339.4 million, \$39.3 million was net transferred in 2012 and more than 100 projects were operationally closed⁶ by the MPTF Office.⁷ The overall delivery rate of PBF projects as of 31 December 2012 was 79.8 percent.⁸

WHICH COUNTRIES QUALIFY FOR PBF FUNDING?

A country must be declared formally eligible by the UN Secretary-General in order to receive PBF funds. Countries on the agenda of the PBC are automatically eligible for both PBF funds and access to the PRF facility. Countries currently on the agenda of the PBC are Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.⁹ Non-PBC countries must seek eligibility to the PRF window by submitting a formal request for eligibility to the PBSO that must be approved by the Secretary-General.

1 In 2012, new PRF projects were approved by Joint Steering Committees in Côte d'Ivoire (5), Democratic Republic of the Congo (1), Guatemala (2), Guinea (2), Guinea-Bissau (1), Liberia (2) and Sierra Leone (2).

2 The Senior UN Representative in each country is responsible for submitting project proposals to PBSO for approval.

3 Three million USD per project.

4 In 2012, new IRF projects were approved in Central African Republic (1), Chad (1), Côte d'Ivoire (1), Guinea (2), Guinea-Bissau (1), Lebanon (1), Libya (1), Myanmar (2), Nepal (1), Sierra Leone (1), Somalia (1), South Sudan (1), Sudan (1) and Yemen (2).

5 The net funded amount is defined as the amount transferred to a Recipient Organization, less refunds of unspent balances received from the Recipient Organization.

6 More information on operational closure is available in Annex 1.

7 Note: It is possible that projects have operationally completed activities but are yet to be operationally closed by the MPTF Office, pending submission of the Final Report and RUNO notification of operational closure.

8 Expenditure is expressed as a proportion of the total net transferred amount.

9 For more information on these countries, visit the Peacebuilding Commission website: <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/>.

Countries affected by conflict or political crisis can access the IRF to address urgent and critical peacebuilding needs. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support can declare these countries ‘provisionally eligible’ for IRF support. Countries on the PBC’s agenda received 62 percent (\$209.2 million) of the total PBF net transferred amount compared to 38 percent (\$130.2 million) received by non-PBC countries. Over time, the number of countries that have requested support from the PBF has grown from 6 in 2007 to 25 in 2012 as shown in Figure 3 below. The PBF was active in 22 countries in 2012. New PBF countries included Libya, Myanmar and Yemen.

WHO FUNDS THE PBF?

The PBF has the broadest base of contributing partners of any fund administered by the MPTF Office. The PBF continued to diversify its base of contributing partners in 2012 with the inclusion of two new contributors, Bangladesh and Colombia. This brings the total number of contributing partners to 53, with 23 contributions received in 2012. As of December 2012, total contributions to the Fund stood at \$499.3 million, with \$80.5 million alone contributed in 2012 as compared to \$58.1 million in 2011 and \$31.3 million in 2010. This amount

FIGURE 3: PBF GEOGRAPHICAL EXPANSION 2007–2012

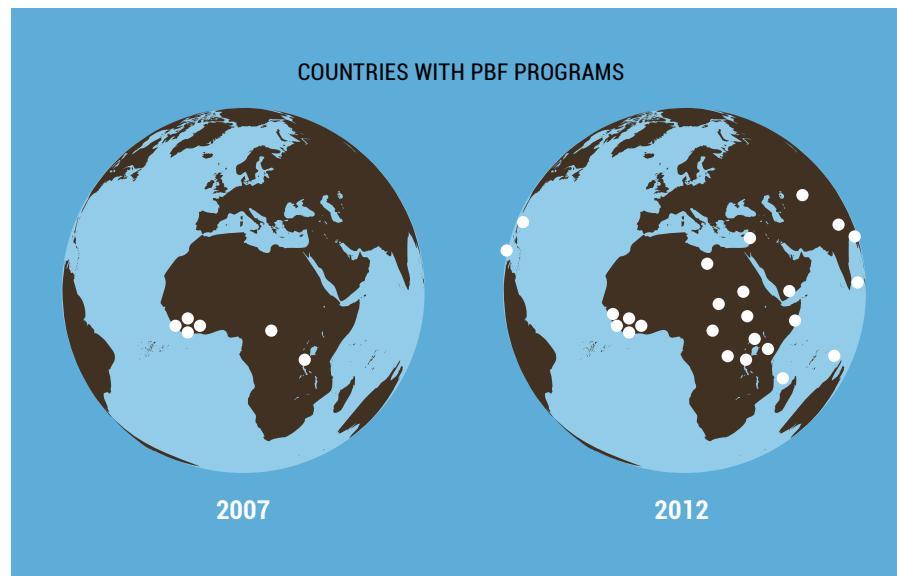
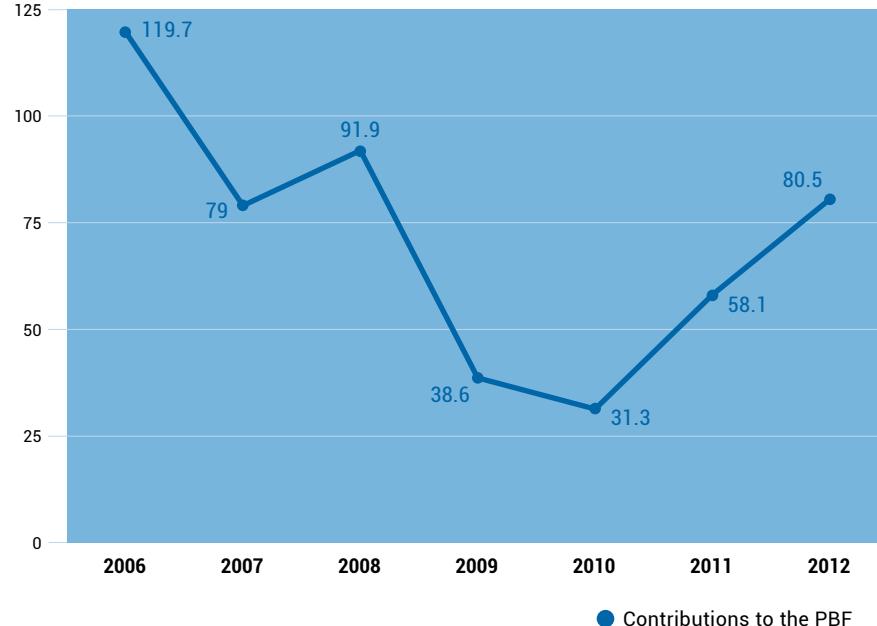


FIGURE 4: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PBF, 2006–2012 (USD MILLIONS)



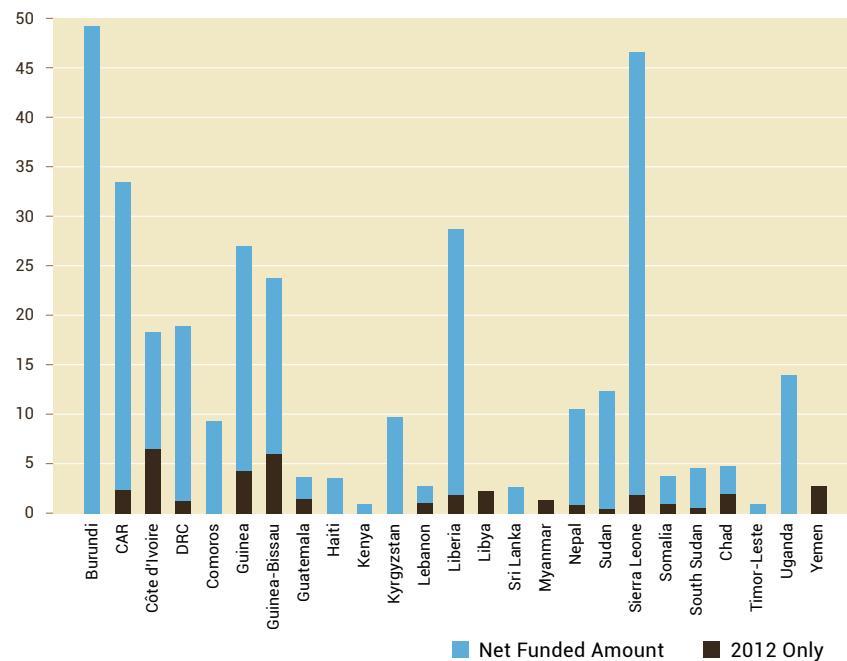
shows a continuing upward trend in contributor support to the PBF. Figure 4 highlights the contributions made to the PBF since 2006, with 2012 being the highest since 2008.

WHO RECEIVES PBF FUNDS?

The countries that have received the largest share of PBF funds since 2007 are Burundi (\$49.2 million), Sierra Leone (\$46.9 million) and the Central African Republic (\$33.4 million), all of which are on the PBC agenda (Figure 5). In contrast Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea received the highest net transfers in 2012.

Funding for eligible countries is channelled through Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MPTF Office. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) may partner with the UN to receive funds. The number of RUNOs rose from 5 in 2007 to 19 in 2012, including the UN Departments of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) and Political Affairs (UNDPA). For the first time in 2012, a UNDPKO mission received direct PBF support in Côte d’Ivoire.

FIGURE 5: CUMULATIVE NET TRANSFERRED AMOUNT BY COUNTRY, 2007–2012 COMPARED WITH 2012 ONLY (USD MILLIONS)



HOW IS PERFORMANCE MEASURED?

The PBSO, MPTF Office and RUNOs share a commitment to monitoring and assessing the effectiveness and transparency of the PBF in achieving tangible peacebuilding results. At the global level this commitment is an essential component of the PBSO 2011–2013 Business Plan.

One of the key features of the PBSO Business Plan's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is the Performance Management Plan (PMP). The PMP is a Global Results Framework that sets out the Fund's strategic peacebuilding objectives and expected outcomes from country portfolios (see Table 1). Since its rollout in 2011, new projects have been aligned to the PMP; evaluation exercises will be required to assess the performance against the PMP indicators. This approach has provided RUNOs with strategic guidance on relevant peacebuilding results, and the underlying 'theories of change' in society that help to analyse whether results have successfully contributed to addressing the drivers of instability and/or the root causes of conflict. Aside from independent evaluations that assess the effectiveness of country project portfolios, PBSO relies on the submission of annual and biannual

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF PMP INDICATORS FOR MEASURING PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS FOR PBF-SUPPORTED COUNTRY PORTFOLIOS

Areas of peace-relevant change (outcomes)	Measuring results against PMP indicators
Public confidence and trust	% of countries where evidence shows a positive change in public confidence and trust in state authorities in their commitments to basic rules of democratic governance, transparent management of public financial resources, and reinforcing the security sector and RoL.
Non-relapse into conflict	% of countries that did not relapse into conflict either during PBF engagements or within a 3–6 year period after PBF funding ended.
Peaceful coexistence	% of countries where evidence shows that national reconciliation has been improved through the engagement of youth, women and marginalized groups in conflict-affected communities and these beneficiaries play an active role in strengthening social cohesion between conflicting groups at the local level.
Socio-economic reintegration	% of the total PBF portfolio where there has been an increase in the peaceful coexistence of ex-combatants and/or Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)/refugees and their families in communities of return.
Catalytic leverage	% of PBF-supported projects where evidence points to catalytic leverage either in terms of overall peacebuilding-relevant processes and institutional reform, or additional funding commitments for peace-relevant sectors.
Overall global portfolio performance in 2012	40.8% of all projects (compared to 33.8% in 2011) show evidence of significantly contributing to peacebuilding initiatives around the world.
% change in 2012 (over 2011)	+ 7.0 %

reports¹⁰ to assess the efficiency of each project in fostering peace-relevant changes and measuring the PBF's global performance (based on aggregated country results). Compared to 2011, the 2012 PBF Report to the Secretary-General showed an improvement in the Fund's overall achievement of outcomes.

Individual project reports can be found on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), which serves as a knowledge platform and provides real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system.¹¹ The GATEWAY tracks contributions, transfers to and expenditures by RUNOs, which enables transparent and accountable fund management services.

¹⁰ All reports are submitted to the MPTF Office and uploaded onto the GATEWAY.

¹¹ Hyperlinks to all project pages, where project documents and reports are available, are provided in Annex 1.

PEACEBUILDING AND THE PBF'S GLOBAL PRIORITIES

The UN defines peacebuilding as the “implementation of a series of sustainable measures targeted to reduce the risk of relapsing into conflict through strengthening a country’s national capacity at all levels in conflict management, and laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development.” To achieve these aims, peacebuilding relies on a variety of strategies, processes and activities to sustain peace over the long term by reducing the risk of relapse into violent conflict.¹² It is imperative that peacebuilding initiatives address the root causes of violence. This approach assists national government and civil society actors in sustaining peacebuilding activities and also helps protect civilians during and after (and possibly even before) the onset of violent conflict.¹³ A variety of different tactics are used to resolve situations in pre- and post-conflict countries (communication, negotiation and mediation),¹³ though at their core, effective peacebuilding measures are catalytic, multilayered and adapted to each country context. The PBF supports interventions that have direct and immediate relevance to a country’s peacebuilding process and that contribute towards addressing critical gaps. Its support has helped catalyse other support mechanisms, including longer-term programmatic and financial engagements from national governments and development partners.

The PBF’s Terms of Reference define four key Priority Areas: (1) Supporting the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue; (2) Promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict; (3) Revitalizing the economy and generating immediate peace dividends; and (4) Establishing essential administrative services. Figure 7 shows the

PBF’s allocation to each Priority Area, disaggregated by Sub-Priority Area. The PBF support is heavily focused on Priority Areas 1 and 2. Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Rule of Law (RoL) projects make up most of the PBF’s support in Priority Area 1, while national reconciliation projects have been the focus of Priority Area 2. Support under Priority Areas 3 and 4 is relatively small and evenly spread across each Sub-Priority Area.

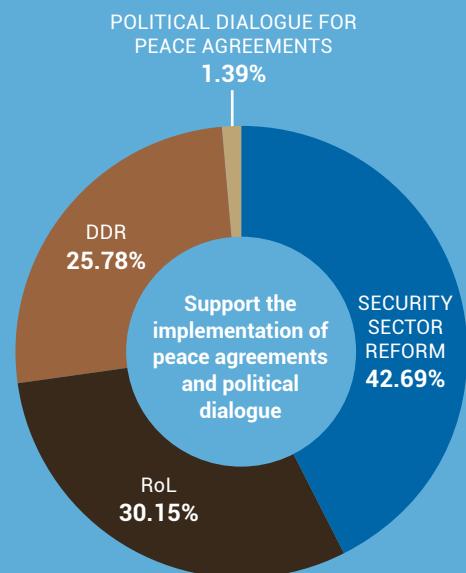
Cutting across all four Priority Areas is the PBF’s recognition of the critical role played by women and youth in peacebuilding, particularly in terms of national reconciliation, preventing relapse into conflict and economic recovery. The PBSO has set a target of allocating 15 percent of all funds to women’s empowerment programmes, and uses the UN Gender Marker to track allocations. Based on monitoring statistics, 10.8 percent of funds in 2012 were allocated to female beneficiaries and/or addressed specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations. This percentage of funding is the highest ever used for this purpose, and it resulted largely from the PBF Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI) launched in 2011, which called for an increase in gender-sensitive programming. As of December 2012, gender-specific activities were underway in five countries.¹⁴ The PBF will undertake a progress review of the GPI in 2013.

12 Website of the Peacebuilding Commission: <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbsos/faq.shtml#q1>

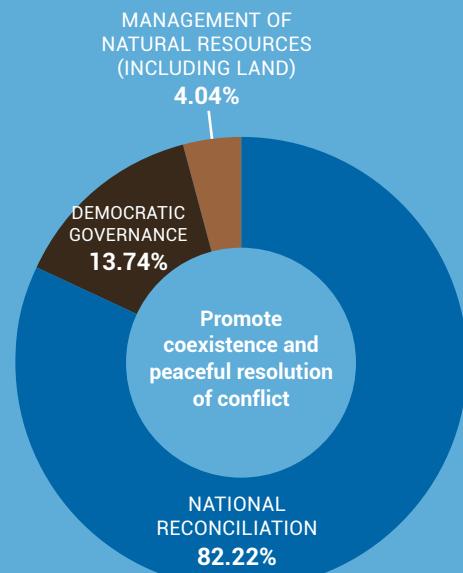
13 Website of the Alliance for Peacebuilding: <http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/?aboutpeacebuilding>.

14 Guinea, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and South Sudan. A GPI project was approved in Uganda in 2012, but the funds were transferred in 2013.

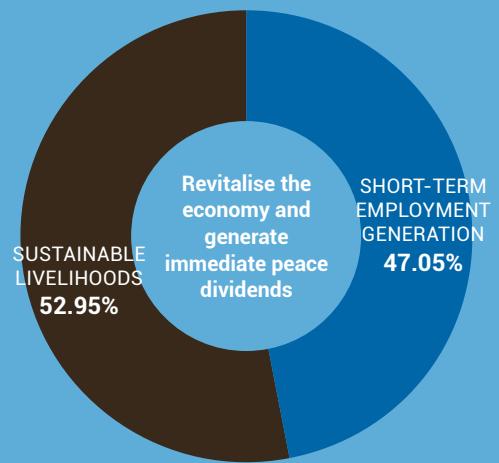
FIGURE 6:
PRIORITY
AREA 1



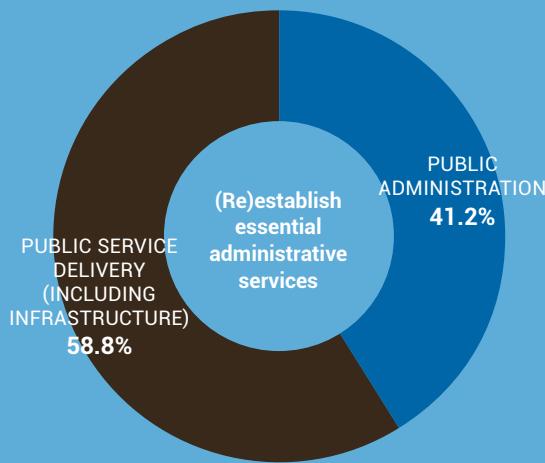
PRIORITY
AREA 2



PRIORITY
AREA 3



PRIORITY
AREA 4



PRIORITY AREA 1: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AGREEMENTS AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

This Priority Area includes PBF support for SSR, RoL and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), and for enhancing political dialogue. As of December 2012, the PBF had allocated \$144.5 million¹⁵ to projects under this area, with significant focus on SSR. Over \$60 million has been allocated to support SSR projects in 11 countries. Most support under SSR has gone towards infrastructure and equipment.¹⁶ RoL projects, which have received more than \$40 million, have focused on strengthening national justice institutions and supporting communities to bolster local justice mechanisms. DDR projects have targeted ex-combatants with a view to improving stability and security for civilian populations. Programming has focused on promoting social dialogue, establishing networks and providing financial and technical support to ex-combatants. The PBF's added value in fragile contexts has been its ability to support risky interventions, particularly under the SSR and DDR, at times when no other funding has been readily available. This support has contributed to the positive progression of peace agreements and political dialogue, especially in countries like Burundi, Guinea and Sierra Leone.¹⁷

Key Indicators of Achievements

Table 2 is based on PMP indicators for measuring change under Priority Area 1. It shows the percentage of current projects with clear evidence of contributing to peacebuilding outcomes in 2012. The figures are based on PBSO's assessment using progress and evaluation reports, as outlined in the 2011 and 2012 PBF Report of the Secretary-General.¹⁸ As indicated in Table 2, the PBF has made the greatest contribution to peacebuilding outcomes through supporting RoL activities. Moreover, under each Sub-Priority Area, there has been a significant improvement in contributing to peacebuilding outcomes compared to 2011.

SSR: In Guinea, the PBF supported a national census on the country's armed forces, as well as the provision of pre-retirement packages to former soldiers.¹⁹ This initiative led to a series of institutional reforms that resulted in a cabinet reshuffle by the President allowing for a Government composed only of civilians. This support was viewed as a risk-tolerant investment that helped build momentum in the country.

RoL: In Nepal, PBF support has rehabilitated and reintegrated children and adolescents affected by the conflict into communities, in adherence with international guidelines. It also enabled evidence-based advocacy to reduce child rights violations, seek accountability and ensure effective response interventions through referral mechanisms.²⁰

DDR: Seventy-three percent of ex-combatants reintegrated in Sudan's South Kordofan State have secured sustainable livelihood opportunities following the PBF's support. This alternative to engaging in war has contributed to the long-term reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life and has reduced the likelihood of relapse into conflict.²¹

Key Challenges

SSR, RoL, DDR and political dialogue are all extremely sensitive political areas, particularly in the immediate aftermath of conflict. They require strong national commitment and ownership. One of the key challenges has been the lack of political will to implement and scale up such projects. Projects under this Priority Area are most often high-risk. While risk mitigation strategies are in place, political instability – such as the April 2012 military coup in Guinea-Bissau – can result and has resulted in project failure.

TABLE 2: TREND ANALYSIS OF PBF'S PERFORMANCE IN 2012 UNDER PRIORITY AREA 1

Outcomes for Priority Areas	Evidence of contribution to peacebuilding outcomes (% of projects out of total)	On track to deliver project outputs (% of projects out of total)	Countries with notable performance indicators
1.1 SSR	50.0	90.0	Guinea, Somalia
1.2 RoL	54.5	100.0	Burundi, Comoros, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Uganda
1.3 DDR	42.9	100.0	Guinea, Nepal, Sudan
Performance in 2012	50.0	96.4	8 countries
Baseline 2011	31.3	70.8	
% Change 2011/2012	18.7	25.6	

Source: 2011 and 2012 PBF Reports of the Secretary-General; PBSO/PBF assessments based on project progress and evaluation reports, December 2012.

15 These figures represent the total amount allocated under each Priority Area since the establishment of the PBF.

16 Review of the Peacebuilding Fund: Thematic Review of Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Peacebuilding (<http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbs0/pbresources.shtml>)

17 Burundi, Liberia and Sierra Leone are the countries that have implemented the most projects under Priority Area 1.

18 These reports are available on the PBF website (www.unpbf.org).

19 « Projet d'appui au processus de recensement biométrique de Force et Défense et de Sécurité », UNDP. (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080575>)

20 Programme of Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal: UNICEF, (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00071691>).

21 Consolidating Peace through DDR in Southern Kordofan and Khartoum States: UNDP, (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077920>)



Police Support Unit Officers from the newly established Gbarnga Regional Hub, Liberia
© UN Photo/PBSO

CASE STUDY

Liberia – Justice and Security Joint Programme (UNOPS and UNDP)

PBF support has been instrumental in enhancing new concepts of and increasing access to regional justice and security in Liberia. Implemented in collaboration with the national Government, the Justice and Security Joint Programme²² is establishing regional hubs that strengthen justice and security service providers to deliver accountable, responsive and professional services to meet local community concerns.

The newly established regional hub in Gbarnga has already demonstrated early success. Officially opened by the President, the hub covers the three counties of Bong, Lofa and Nimba. Fifty Police Support Unit (PSU) Officers – committed by the Government – were deployed to the Gbarnga Regional Hub and have been successful in stepping up border security and initiating public outreach activities. In one specific incident in December 2012, the PSU were rapidly deployed to the remote district of Zorzor, where they

successfully defused tensions between two ethnic groups which could have escalated into serious violence. Following this quick intervention, more than 20 people called a live talk show on Radio Gbarnga to congratulate PSU officers for their prompt action and the professional manner in which they intervened in the situation, as well as their ability to prevent the conflict from deteriorating into violence. Before the establishment of the Regional Hub, police reinforcements would have to come all the way from the capital in Monrovia; in the Zorzor incident, they would probably have arrived too late to defuse the simmering tensions.

Another early indication of increased public trust is the growing number of citizens who interacted with and approached the Public Services Office at the Regional Hub in 2012 for advice and support regarding legal issues. The establishment of the other four regional hubs is expected to be completed during 2013–2016.

...THE JUSTICE AND SECURITY JOINT PROGRAMME HAS ESTABLISHED REGIONAL HUBS WHICH... DELIVER ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIVE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO MEET LOCAL COMMUNITY CONCERNs.

²² Justice and Security Joint Programme (JSJP): UNOPS and UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076699>.

PRIORITY AREA 2: PROMOTE COEXISTENCE AND PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT

This Priority Area includes support to national reconciliation, good governance and the management of natural resources. As of December 2012, the PBF allocated \$87.5 million²³ to projects under this Area, particularly related to national reconciliation, where the PBF has allocated over \$70 million in 12 countries. The scope of Priority Area 2 interventions are broad, and focused on social cohesion, women's empowerment, and strengthening independent institutions and non-state actors. In 2012, a number of projects focused on providing support during the electoral process.

Key Indicators of Achievements

Table 3 shows that 60 percent of all national reconciliation and democratic governance projects contributed significantly to peacebuilding efforts in 2012.

National reconciliation: At the local level, the PBF's support has enhanced social cohesion (e.g. in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) and has improved relations between communities in conflict-sensitive areas. At the national level, the PBF has promoted effective partnerships that have been essential for ensuring peaceful elections in Yemen, Libya, Somalia and Sierra Leone. For example, in Sierra Leone, presidential, parliamentary and local elections were successfully conducted in November 2012. The Fund supported organizations in reaching out to religious and traditional leaders, academia, women, youth and the media to foster an atmosphere of political tolerance, non-violence and partnership for reconciliation. The third post-conflict landmark elections took place in a remarkably peaceful climate, paving the way for a possible exit strategy for the UN peacebuilding architecture of engagement and support.²⁴

Democratic governance: PBF support has focused on building a culture of respect for human rights. In Burundi, the PBF supported the establishment of a Human Rights Commission (HRC). In 2012, the number of cases of alleged human rights violations and corruption that were investigated and successfully closed increased significantly compared to the previous year. A report was formally submitted to the National Assembly for immediate action to support the Commission's investigations.²⁵

Management of natural resources: Land disputes have been acknowledged as a key conflict driver. In Liberia, the PBF-supported Alternative Land Dispute Resolution (ADR) Programme has promoted peaceful land reform by encouraging all Liberians to turn to the ADR Commission to solve disputes.²⁶

Key Challenges

One of the bottlenecks has been insufficient public and political space for the promotion of national dialogue. Additional mechanisms that encourage youth participation in dialogue with local and national government officials are also required to improve interventions in this area. Projects supporting electoral processes would also benefit from more early warning systems to identify potential areas susceptible to political violence and unrest during elections.

TABLE 3: TREND ANALYSIS OF PBF'S PERFORMANCE IN 2012 UNDER PRIORITY AREA 2

Outcomes for Priority Areas	Evidence of contribution to peacebuilding outcomes (% of projects out of total)	On track to deliver project outputs (% of projects out of total)	Countries with notable performance indicators
2.1 Reconciliation	61.1	88.9	Comoros, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone, Somalia
2.2 Democratic governance	57.1	100.0	Burundi, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Yemen
Performance in 2012	60.0	92.0	9 countries
Baseline 2011	44.4	84.4	
% Change 2011/2012	+15.6	+7.6	

Source: 2011 and 2012 PBF Reports of the Secretary-General; PBSO/PBF assessments based on project progress and evaluation reports, December 2012.

23 These figures represent the total amount received under each Priority Area since the establishment of the PBF.

24 Promoting Non-Violent, Free and Credible Elections through Enhanced Participation of Non-State Actors: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077292>

25 « Appui à la mise en place d'une Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme et au lancement de ses activités », UNDP. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00066653>

26 Support to the Establishment of a Land Disputes Prevention and Resolution System in Liberia: UN-Habitat. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080550>



Irrigation networks in Kyrgyzstan
© WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyzstan – Empowering Youth, Women and Vulnerable Communities to Contribute to Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Women, WFP)

In response to the 2010 outbreak of ethnic violence in southern Kyrgyzstan, a \$3 million empowerment joint programme was launched²⁷ to empower youth, women and vulnerable communities. The programme supported the capacity development of government institutions and secured equitable access to resources in an effort to promote inter-ethnic coexistence. One segment of this joint programme was implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in the Osh Oblast community of Madaniyat. Esenkan is a single Uzbek mother of four who lives in this bustling multi-ethnic community and carries the burden of making ends meet by cultivating cotton and maize. Unfortunately water has been scarce the last few years, which has resulted in Esenkan selling part of her seed stock in order to feed her children. "Here everything depends on water," explained Esenkan. "Water means a good harvest and good income for the family. It basically means life."

"HERE EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON WATER... WATER MEANS A GOOD HARVEST AND GOOD INCOME FOR THE FAMILY. IT BASICALLY MEANS LIFE."

A large part of the problem was the dilapidated irrigation network that Esenkan's village depends on, which led to intense disputes over water and made it difficult for households to make a living off their land. The situation changed when FAO and WFP rehabilitated the irrigation network to improve agricultural production and support reconciliation in multi-ethnic communities. Esenkan, who plays an active role in an otherwise male-dominated community, was one of the first to volunteer and signed up to participate in canal cleaning activities. The FAO/WFP approach included technical training, food-for-work incentives and multi-ethnic community mobilization activities to rally the entire community of Madaniyat. By working together towards the common goal of ensuring equal and enhanced access to water in their district, community members were able to secure greater agricultural gains, boost local production and nurture a burgeoning inter-community dialogue.

²⁷ This project was operational from November 2010 to June 2012. <http://mpif.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076632>

PRIORITY AREA 3: REVITALIZE THE ECONOMY AND GENERATE IMMEDIATE PEACE DIVIDENDS

Projects under Priority Area 3 stimulate economic revitalization and generate immediate peace dividends through the creation of short-term employment opportunities and fostering sustainable livelihoods. Activities include strengthening economic governance through the promotion of private sector partnerships, development of micro-enterprises, and the use of youth employment schemes. As of December 2012, \$62.7 million was allocated to projects under Priority Area 3.

The PBF recognizes that women and youth are key drivers of change and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict. Consequently, project interventions under this Priority Area, including income-generating activities, professional development and educational/training opportunities, are heavily targeted towards women and youth.

Key Indicators of Achievements

Table 4 summarizes the percentage of projects that provide evidence of contributions made to broader peacebuilding outcomes under Priority Area 3. Compared to 2011, projects that support outcomes related to short-term employment and sustainable livelihoods had decreased in 2012. However, project performance – in terms of output delivery – improved in 2012 and continues to have the potential to secure positive peacebuilding changes in the future.

Creating short-term job opportunities: In Guinea, the PBF supported a project that provided alternative livelihood opportunities to former child soldiers.²⁸ Change indicators from this project already show that participating youth had been able to secure lawful longer-term employment and generate a sustainable income that enables them to support themselves and their families.

Creating sustainable livelihoods: A joint livelihoods and economic recovery project in Uganda²⁹ has been successful at strengthening local government capacities to mitigate local conflict and stimulate economic activity and households' financial empowerment. Other projects have also been successful at enhancing private sector development through skills enhancement, entrepreneurship training and youth-led trust funds. These interventions have increased gender equality and women's and youth participation in the workforce.

Key Challenges

One of the challenges has been the gaps in funding under this Priority Area. In the early stages of the peacebuilding process, national governments in many cases focus on security rather than on providing livelihood support and employment opportunities. The PBF has piloted several initiatives in this area with positive results, but which require larger and more sustainable scale-up by national governments. Weak national infrastructure to support economic recovery is another challenge that limits the effectiveness of projects in this area.

TABLE 4: TREND ANALYSIS OF PBF'S PERFORMANCE IN 2012 UNDER PRIORITY AREA 3

Outcomes for Priority Areas	Evidence of contribution to peacebuilding outcomes (% of projects out of total)	On track to deliver project outputs (% of projects out of total)	Countries with notable performance indicators
3.1 Income generation	16.7	100.0	Guinea, Kyrgyzstan
3.2 Livelihood	16.7	83.3	Uganda
Performance in 2012	16.7	91.7	3 countries
Baseline 2011	26.9	84.6	
% Change 2011/2012	-10.2	+7.1	

Source: 2011 and 2012 PBF Reports of the Secretary-General; PBSO/PBF assessments based on project progress and evaluation reports, December 2012.

28 « Réintégration socio-économique d'enfants recrutés de manière irrégulière dans les Forces Armées de la République de Guinée et enfants vulnérables ».: UNICEF. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077020>

29 *Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery*: FAO, WFP, UNDP, IOM, UNCDF. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076967>

Ibrahim's small business; © UNDP/Sudan



CASE STUDY

Sudan – Consolidating Peace (UNDP)

In Sudan, the PBF provided livelihood support to ex-combatants in Khartoum State.³⁰ The initiative, implemented by the Twasol-Alamal Charity Organization with the support of UNDP and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SDDRC), helped former soldiers in Khartoum State generate a sustainable income by providing capacity-building support.

32-year-old Ibrahim is an ex-combatant who took part in workshops run by Twasol-Alamal and decided to start his own business by purchasing a sewing machine. Ibrahim, who lost a leg during the conflict, affirmed that the project

had a positive socio-economic and psychological impact on him. His daily income doubled, which allowed him to cover his basic needs and gave him economic stability so he was able to plan for the future. Most importantly, starting up his own project has given Ibrahim a sense of stability and an alternative way of life to war. Another beneficiary and former combatant, Ahmed, now has his own shop and uses the training he received to conduct a small business. Ahmed is proud of his shop and has confidence in his ability to keep it growing.

³⁰ Consolidating Peace through DDR in Southern Kordofan State and Khartoum State: UNDP. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077920>

HIS DAILY INCOME DOUBLED, WHICH ALLOWED HIM TO COVER HIS BASIC NEEDS AND GAVE HIM ECONOMIC STABILITY SO HE WAS ABLE TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.

PRIORITY AREA 4: ESTABLISH OR RE-ESTABLISH ESSENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND RELATED HUMAN AND TECHNICAL CAPACITIES

Under Priority Area 4, projects are designed to support key state administrative services, including rebuilding basic infrastructure and improving public service delivery. Cumulatively, the PBF has allocated \$46.6 million to projects under this Area. Liberia has implemented the highest number of projects under this Priority Area, followed by DRC, Sierra Leone and Comoros.

Key Indicators of Achievements

Table 5 below right shows a negative trend in the performance of projects under Priority Area 4. This data highlights the risky environment that PBF-supported projects, are operating in and the implications of such risks on the achievement of results.

Restoring administrative infrastructure: In Côte d'Ivoire, PBF support has been integral in rebuilding administrative infrastructure and strengthening local capacities in conflict analysis and mediation at the prefecture level. The reconstruction of 34 public administrative buildings destroyed during the conflict has increased the visibility of the State, and this presence has increase civilian trust and confidence in local state authorities. In addition, greater mediation capacity has enabled local governments to facilitate the return of previously displaced families to their communities of origin.³¹

Provision of basic public services: In Nepal, the PBF has supported on-site coaching and training of local health providers, which helped to provide follow-up services to women and girls after the conclusion of the mobile reproductive health camps.³²

Key Challenges

With government primarily focused on security and political processes in post-conflict settings, restoring basic administrative services becomes a key priority for newly elected governments as a way to restore state legitimacy. However, building administrative capacity and systems in fragile and post-conflict states to be able to effectively provide citizens is a long-term process. This delay affects the confidence citizens have in government institutions. Other challenges include the need to support conflict-sensitive local governance efforts to decentralize public administration and service delivery.

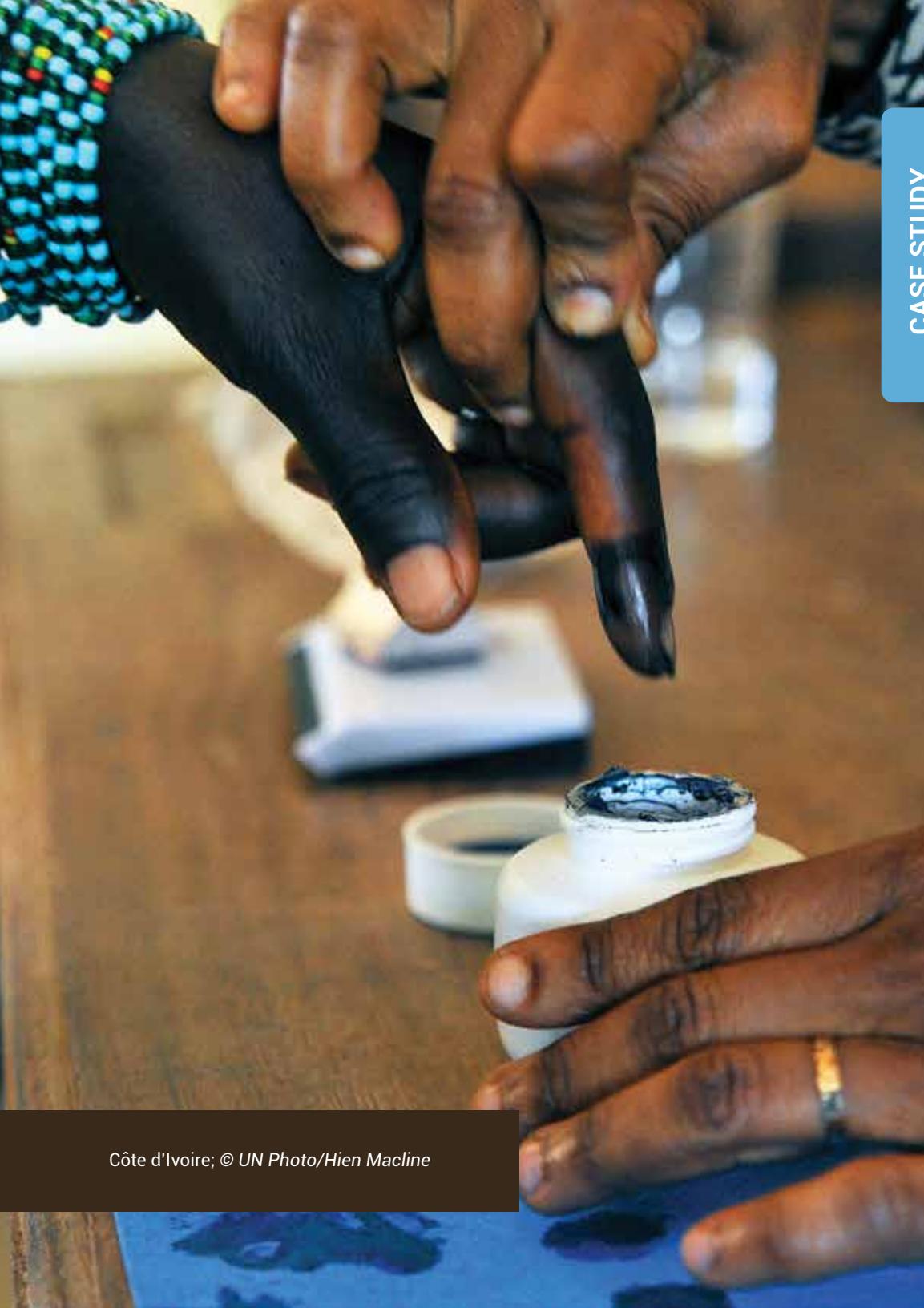
TABLE 5: TREND ANALYSIS OF PBF'S PERFORMANCE IN 2012 UNDER PRIORITY AREA 4

Outcomes for Priority Areas	Evidence of contribution to peacebuilding outcomes (% of projects out of total)	On track to deliver project outputs (% of projects out of total)	Countries with notable performance indicators
4.1 Restoring state authority	nil	50.0	
4.2 Equity in access to public services	nil	60.0	
Performance in 2012	nil	54.5	
Baseline 2011	18.2	90.9	
% Change 2011/2012	-18.2	-36.4	

Source: 2011 and 2012 PBF Reports of the Secretary-General; PBSO/PBF assessments based on project progress and evaluation reports, December 2012.

31 «Appui à la restauration de l'ordre public et de l'autorité de l'Etat », UNDP. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083060>

32 Ensuring Recognition of Sexual Violence as a Tool of Conflict in the Nepal Peacebuilding Process through Documentation and Provision of Comprehensive Services to Women and Girl Victims/Survivors: UNFPA, UNICEF. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075378>



CASE STUDY

Côte d'Ivoire – Support to State Authority to provide essential documents, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA³³

In the district of Man, only 39 percent of civil registration services are functional. In particular, local administrations lack capacity and local populations lack awareness of the Government's three-month time limit for registering newborn children. Failure to register births within this time limit leaves these children without a birth certificate, one of the most essential national identification documents in a country where past multi-ethnic population movements have created political tension. Children require birth certificates to be recognized as an Ivorian citizen and hence to access public services, including schools.

THIS EFFORT RESULTED IN SECURING BIRTH CERTIFICATES FOR MORE THAN 100,000 CHILDREN IN THE SPECIFIC CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS OF MAN DISTRICT, ENABLING THESE CHILDREN TO ACCESS SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CARE.

The PBF State Authority Project supported awareness-raising amongst the local population of the importance of registering the birth of their children at the time of birth. The project also strengthened the human resource and technical capacity of the local administration to provide birth certificates and other essential civil documentation.

This effort resulted in securing birth certificates for more than 100,000 children in the specific conflict-affected areas of Man district, enabling these children to access schools and health care. This initiative is part of Côte d'Ivoire's Priority Plan for consolidating peace in the country and supports civil registration in western, north-west and central parts of the country. The project also plans on using innovative technology to improve the civil registration system and increase its outreach to children in need of birth certificates.

PBF support has resulted in catalytic effects that have prompted other contributors (such as the European Union) to make additional funding commitments under the Priority Area.

³³ «Appui à l'état civil: Promotion de l'enregistrement des naissances et des personnes non déclarées dans les délais», UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF joint programme. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083058>

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

This chapter highlights project achievements and challenges by country for PBF projects that were operational in 2012. Information is based on individual project reports submitted by Recipient Organizations, which are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). The full list of PBF projects – including details of net transferred amount, expenditure and a direct link to each project's factsheet page – can be found in Annex 1.

AFRICA

- Burundi
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Comoros
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Libya
- Sierra Leone

- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Uganda

ASIA & SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Kyrgyzstan
- Myanmar
- Nepal

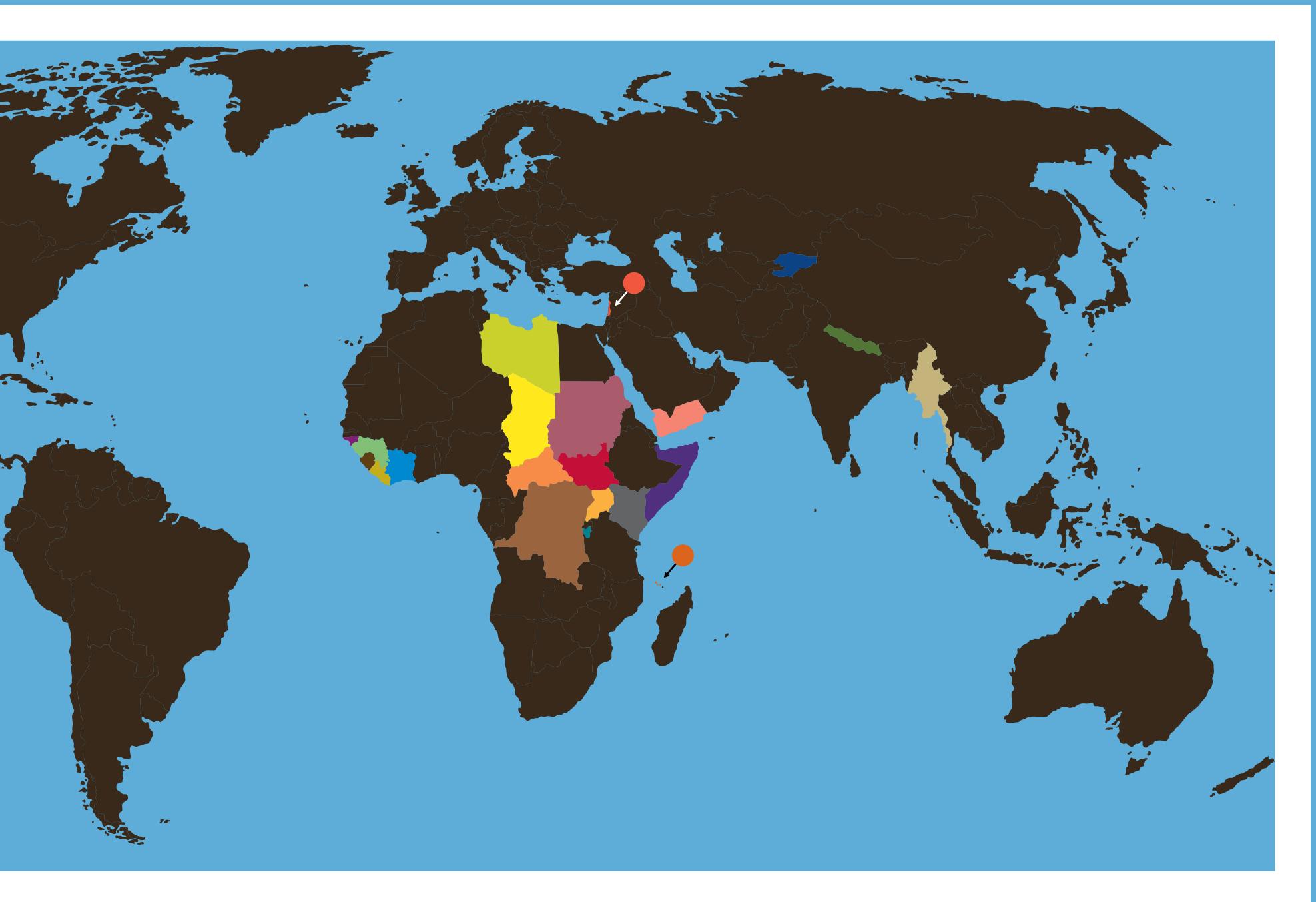
CARIBBEAN & CENTRAL AMERICA

- Guatemala

MIDDLE EAST

- Lebanon
- Yemen







BURUNDI

Burundi's commitment to the peace process following its decade-long conflict made it one of the first countries on the PBC agenda. PBF support in Burundi has taken place in two phases. The first phase, through the 2007 Priority Plan, saw \$35 million allocated to projects focused on peace and governance, RoL, strengthening the security and justice sectors, promoting human rights and addressing property/land issues. Burundi also received from PBF \$5 million for emergency needs. A second allocation of \$9.2 million was approved in 2011 to enhance the reintegration of conflict-affected groups. An important achievement for the peacebuilding process in 2012 was the integration of peacebuilding priorities into national programming by the Burundian Government in its new poverty reduction strategy (PRSP-II). Additionally, PBF support helped catalyse

Left: Burundi; © UN Photo/Sebastian Villar

additional funding for the Government's National Reintegration Strategy, and contributions from the Arab Gulf Programme for UN Development (\$150,000) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (\$2.8 million) were received for activities in 2013.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN BURUNDI AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Burundi PRF and IRF	49,200	41,374	84.1	22	2
PRF	44,200	36,797	83.3	19	2
Priority Area 1					1
Priority Area 3					1
IRF	5,000	4,577	91.5	3	

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

One new Programme, the Peacebuilding Support for Sustainable Socio-Economic Reintegration for People Affected by Conflict,³⁴ started operations in Burundi in 2012. In line with the priorities laid out in Burundi's National Reintegration Strategy, this programme enhanced peaceful coexistence by supporting the socio-economic reintegration of 1,400 former combatants, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural. These returnees and IDPs now have access to decent housing, and entire families have benefited from access to livelihood projects that involve agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry. In addition, this joint UN programme was successful in addressing more than 2,400 land conflicts, providing drinking water to 41,507 households and creating 990 temporary jobs (43 percent were for women alone). Three youth centres were rehabilitated in the three provinces, which already have hosted 18 awareness sessions on topics related to the consolidation of peace and socio-economic reintegration in Burundi.

The second PBF project in Burundi focused on national reconciliation and governance, and UNDP provided support to the National Independent Human Rights Commission (CNIDH)³⁵ so the commission could combat impunity and promote a culture of peace in Burundi. To date, 431 cases of human rights violations have been registered by the Commission; 238 have been followed on and 169 closed. The CNIDH was awarded 'A' status by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions in November 2012, which means it complies with international standards, particularly those outlined in the Paris Principles. Since its establishment, local authorities have become more familiar with the operations and procedures of the Commission, which has allowed CNIDH members to launch three additional branches in Gitega, Makamba and Ngozi with the aim of tracking systematic violations of human rights in these regions and being closer to the victims.

KEY CHALLENGES

Inter-agency coordination and poorly trained staff at the local level presented challenges for both projects, while an insufficient number of administrative officials was particularly problematic for the CNIDH as it was understaffed and could not effectively manage its operations. Delays were caused in the joint UN reintegration programme due to the unavailability of land for new homes for IDPs and returnees in certain prefects. The inability to secure medium-/long-term funding also stalled Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and micro-financing initiatives that targeted young people and women.

³⁴ Peacebuilding Support for Sustainable Socio-Economic Reintegration for People Affected by Conflict: FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079938>

³⁵ Supporting the Implementation of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights in Burundi: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00066653>

Below: Burundese women; © UN Photo/Martine Perret





CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

CAR became eligible for PBF support when its request to be placed on the PBC's agenda was accepted in 2008, following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement with various military factions. An initial grant of \$10 million through the PRF was made in 2008, and a second grant of \$20 million was made in 2010. The focus of PBF support in CAR has been on SSR, DDR and democratic governance. The PBF also approved an IRF proposal valued at \$2.4 million in February 2012, for the provision of support to DDR processes. An independent evaluation was undertaken in 2012 of PBF's support. It highlighted valuable efforts in SSR and in trying to add momentum to the DDR process. However, it also noted that overall coherence of the peacebuilding strategy was weak – particularly in the area of economic activities.³⁶ Delivering a blow to the process of peacebuilding

Left: Central African Republic; © UN Photo

in CAR, renewed rebel activity starting in December 2012 led to the removal from power of the elected President in March 2013.³⁷ PBF programmes were suspended indefinitely shortly thereafter.

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
CAR PRF and IRF	33,393	28,098	84.1	27	15
PRF	29,994	25,968	86.6	25	14
Priority Area 1					5
Priority Area 2					2
Priority Area 3					5
Priority Area 4					2
IRF	3,399	2,130	62.7	2	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During 2012, there were 15 ongoing projects in CAR cutting across all Priority Areas. Most of the projects were nearing their completion. Projects that focused on DDR³⁸ and the establishment of social services at the local level³⁹ made progress, though it has subsequently been jeopardized by the unconstitutional seizure of power and overall deteriorating security situation in the country. Regarding RoL, during 2012 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) helped establish four legal clinics, and more than 1,000 lawyers, judges, legal clerks and community leaders were trained on human and women's rights issues.⁴⁰ These capacity-building efforts are necessary for establishing RoL and increasing the means and tools available to citizens as they look for ways to resolve conflict. In addition, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was responsible for assisting in the establishment of a Juvenile Department in Bangui that responded to 195 cases of children affected by conflict in accordance

with national law.⁴¹ The operationalization of the Juvenile Department helped institutionalize protection measures for women and children under the national justice system. Under the same project, 58 judges were trained on how to preside over court cases involving children, and three Children's Courts became operational and handed down rulings in 112 cases concerning children affected by conflict.

Activities under Priority Areas 2 and 3 in 2012 included the rehabilitation of three vocational training centres for youth in Bria, Bozoum and Bossangoa⁴² and the launch of a new centre in Kabo.⁴³ Almost 180 students enrolled in the Kabo centre in 2012 and received training on income generation and peace and reconciliation. In addition, six micro-finance institutions were established by UNDP in Damara, Sibut, Bambari, Paoua, Bangassou and Bozoum and provided financial services to the general public, including information on SMEs and small-scale loans, until December 2012 when all their activities were stopped by the unrest that occurred in the country.

KEY CHALLENGES

PBF-funded activities were largely in their final phase in 2012. While justice, SSR and economic activities continued, as detailed above, the overall environment was worsening, with insecurity and growing signs of unrest. While an IRF project that started in May 2012 responded to a window of opportunity to revitalize the DDR process, subsequent events revealed that it was too late. The PBF portfolio is now suspended, and will be reviewed regularly in the coming months in line with the evolving political situation.

36 *Funds to Consolidate Peace: External Evaluation of Peacebuilding Projects in CAR 2008–2012*: Patrick Vinck, Léonard Gotoasas and Anthony Hubert Yavala. PBSO, September 2012, <http://www.unpbf.org/document-archives/?did=253>

37 As a result of the unconstitutional seizure of power, the PBF has ceased to support activities in direct support of the Government.

38 *Support to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Process of Armed Groups in CAR*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00070635>; *Prevention of Recruitment and the Demobilization and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Other Vulnerable Children and Women in Conflict Zones*: UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076276>; *Supporting the Reintegration of Ex-combatants and Community Recovery in Central African Republic*: UNDPA and UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00081833>

39 *Rural Communities' Access to Local Financial Services*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076036>; *Youth Pioneers*: FAO, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076269>; *Revitalizing the Socio-Economic Status of Women and Youth Affected by Conflict in Markounda*: UNFPA, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076436>; *Citizenship and Education in Promoting Peaceful Coexistence in Communities and Schools (ECPCCP)*: UNICEF, UNHCR and UNESCO, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076790>

40 *Strengthening the Provision of Legal Services and Facilitating Access to Quality Justice*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076270>

41 *Improving the Protection of Women and Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Strengthening the Judicial System in Providing Protection and Psychosocial Support*: UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076271>

42 *Revitalization of Vocational Training Centres Bozoum, Bossangoa and Bria*: UNESCO, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00066666>

43 The Kabo Centre was responsible for training 200 youth in income-generation activities.



Above: Stabilization efforts in Central African Republic
© UN Photo/Evan Schneider



CHAD

Though Chad has been exposed to a myriad of socio-economic risk factors – including political instability and social tension – the national Government continued to take steps towards securing peace in the country. In November 2010, following the withdrawal of UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), gap-filling funding was sought, to ensure that the PBSO approved IRF funding for Chad in support of peacebuilding and stabilization efforts in eastern Chad. This funding need resulted in the launch of the joint UNHCR and UNDP project – Operational Support for the Integrated Security Detachment Unit (DIS)⁴⁴ in order for the DIS to continue to provide its stabilizing support in the east. In the third quarter of 2012, the PBF supported another joint initiative between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNDP⁴⁵ that was designed to

Left: UN peacekeeper in a refugee camp, Chad
© UN Photo/Olivia Grey Pritchard

support the development of the national peace architecture in Chad. Activities under this project will strengthen the National Office of the Mediator and other political dialogue structures, while also offering support to local peace committees in conflict-affected areas, particularly in the north-east parts of the country.

TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN CHAD AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Chad PRF and IRF	4,788	2,228	46.5	2	2
IRF	4,788	2,228	46.5	2	2

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Within the broader framework of bolstering SSR in Chad, the joint UNDP/UNHCR project supported the Chadian Community Police Force in carrying out functions in and around refugee camps and IDP sites. These functions included the provision of escorts and patrols for the humanitarian community and populations in refugee camps and the establishment of special gender units. The programme also provided technical advice on planning and inspection services for the police force and also assisting the Central Commander on monitoring the overall implementation of the joint programme. Fuel for police vehicles and generators was purchased and delivered in 2012, and a Technical Chief Adviser was appointed to help govern the police force. An internal UNDP/UNHCR evaluation states that the DIS constitutes a key element in the transition and peacebuilding process in the eastern and southern parts of the country. PBF funding was catalytic for this activity, which leveraged funding from other partners, including the United States and the European Union, to ensure the needed requirements were met. The newest IRF project did not have any achievements to report due to the fact that the project was approved in late 2012.

KEY CHALLENGES

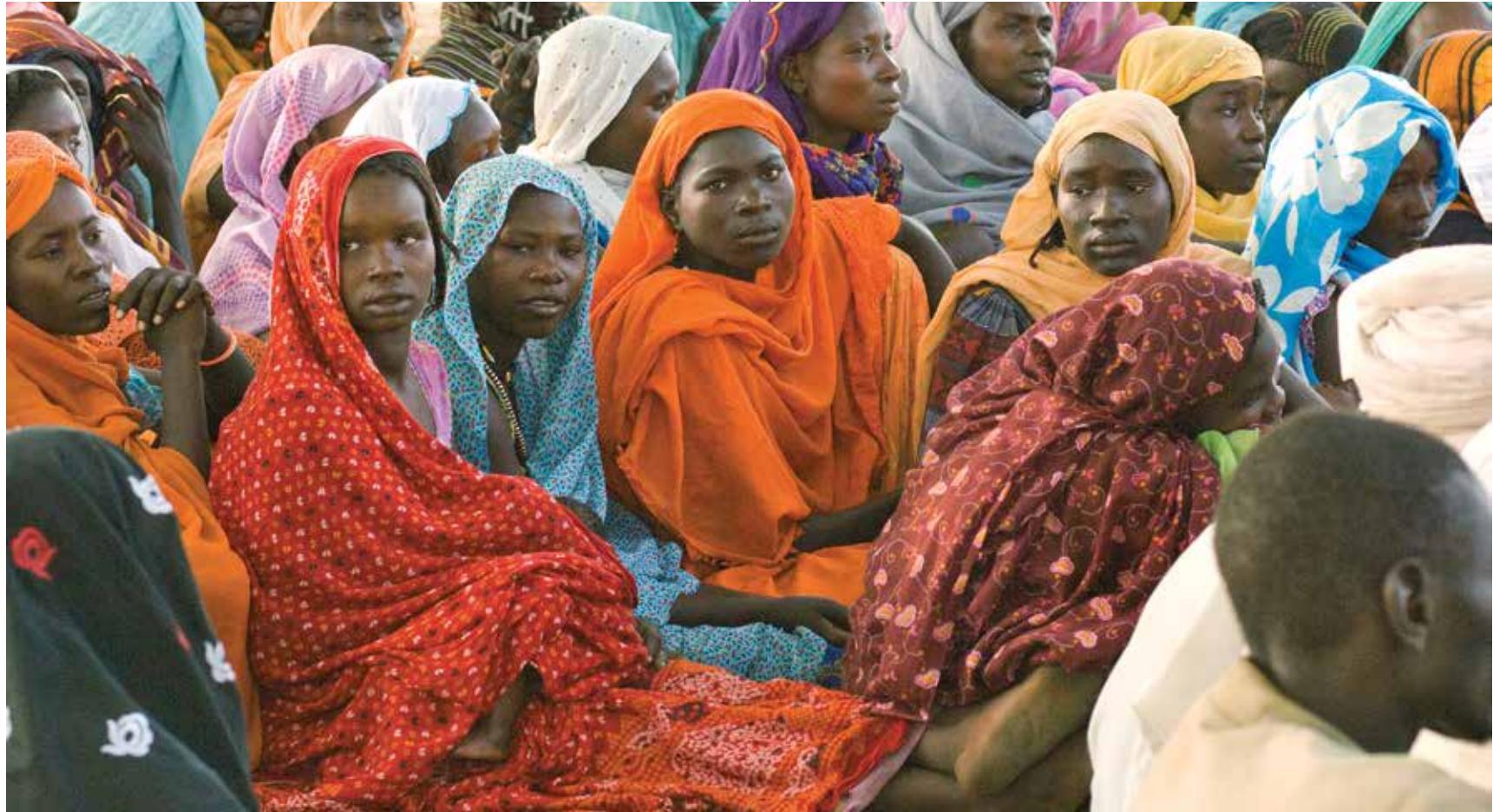
The instability in the country affected programme delivery. It prevented project stakeholders from implementing activities according to their respective work plans. Furthermore, the closure of the border with Libya negatively affected the local economy⁴⁶ and resulted in price increases in northern Chad, which had a direct impact on project implementation.

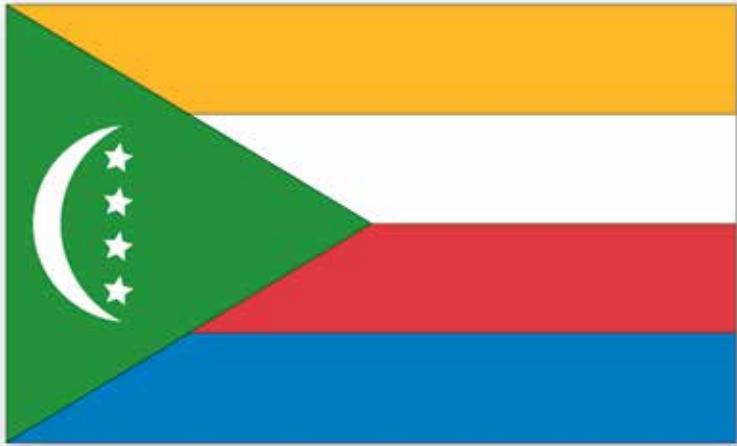
44 *Operational Support for the Integrated Security Detachment Unit (DIS)*: UNDP and UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076851>

45 *Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization*: UNDP and IOM, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083835>

46 Economic trade with Libya has been the main source of income and provision of goods for communities in northern Chad.

Below: IDP women in Chad; © UN Photo/Olivia Grey Pritchard





COMOROS

An island economy, Comoros has been severely affected by political turmoil linked to secession attempts and an ongoing economic crisis, both of which threatened to undermine peace and reconciliation efforts in the country. Comoros became eligible for PBF funding in 2008 and the Comoros Priority Plan, with a country envelope of \$9 million, was approved in 2009. The Priority Plan addressed issues across all PBF Priority Areas with a special focus on security, conflict resolution, governance, social cohesion, and employment generation for youth and women. Since 2011, relative political stability has been maintained in Comoros, but the political situation remains fragile and requires continued efforts on the path towards national reconciliation. In light of this and following

an evaluation of previous PBF support, an additional allocation of \$2.5 million was provided to Comoros to help consolidate the gains achieved by support for strengthening the role of women in political mediation, improving SSR and DDR processes, youth job creation, civic education, and improving the peacebuilding capacity of the Government.

TABLE 9: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN COMOROS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Comoros PRF and IRF	9,400	9,481	100.9	13	10
PRF	9,000	9,067	100.7	12	9
Priority Area 1					5
Priority Area 3					2
Priority Area 4					2
IRF	400	414	103.5	1	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

UNDP's Revision of the Electoral Register project in Comoros⁴⁷ strengthened national reconciliation and governance systems in preparation for future local and national elections. PBF support was instrumental in guiding the implementation of the referendum law and enhancing the institutional capacity of the National Electoral Commission, which has equipped the Comoros to organize transparent and credible elections that conform to international standards. In addition, PBF civic education initiatives helped solidify the role civil servants, CSOs and the media can play in sensitizing citizens on voter rights and registration.

DDR programming contributed to the improving security and stability of Comoros. Fifty former Anjouan Gendarmerie Forces were demobilized, while an additional 290 ex-combatants requested reintegration into civilian life.⁴⁸ PBF-supported

activities were also successful in promoting the economic and social welfare of women who were victims of conflict or the wives of ex-combatants.⁴⁹ The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) produced income-generation activities and coaching workshops (in the area of business skills in fisheries and farming) that reached 200 female beneficiaries. Women participating in this project also received training in life skills, reproductive health, and conflict mediation and management. Furthermore, PBF efforts in SSR saw the promotion of national unity, and steps were taken towards preventing the proliferation of firearms.⁵⁰ The construction of armories in Kandani, Anjouan and Mohéli, and the rehabilitation of Hombo and Anjouan gendarmeries, assisted the military in safeguarding security and weapons depots across the country. These improvements also allowed military institutions to turn their attention towards other issues, including integrating human rights and peacebuilding training into the curriculum of the National School of Army and Gendarmerie.

The PBF enhanced the performance of national justice systems to ensure compliance with national human rights standards (particularly those of women and minors). UNICEF worked with local partners to improve the conditions in prisons that cater to women and youth.⁵¹ PRF projects in Comoros also focused on strengthening political dialogue, public administrative reform⁵² and revitalizing the economy, particularly in the field of agriculture.⁵³ One International Labour Organization (ILO) project⁵⁴ was successful in enhancing the employability of young people, helping to nurture the concept of responsible citizenship amongst women and youth. About 470 women and youth received training in mechanics, IT, sewing and construction, and 280 jobs were created in the agricultural sector.

KEY CHALLENGES

Several projects faced budget limitations towards the end of 2012 and were unable to purchase much-needed materials and/or resources for future activities within the current allocation. Some delay also occurred in the recruitment of key programme personnel (e.g. Project Coordinators and M&E specialists).

47 Revision of the Electoral Register: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077533>

48 National DDR Strategy for Comoros: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074502>

49 Support for the Socio-Economic Integration of Women and Girls Associated with Conflict: UNFPA, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074556>

50 Security Sector Reform in Comoros: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00073336>

51 Programme to Strengthen the Effectiveness of Human Rights and Justice Systems in Comoros: UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074510>

52 Development of National Capacities in the Field of Peacebuilding: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00071625>

53 Enhancing Economic and Social Conditions For Youth and Women in Mohéli: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074688>

54 Supporting the Sustainability of Peace by Promoting Youth Employment and Women in Comoros (APROJEC): ILO, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074154>



Left: International Women's Day celebrations in Côte d'Ivoire; © UN Photo/Ky Chung

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Development progress in Côte d'Ivoire has been modest due to ongoing political instability since the 2002 armed rebellion that divided the nation. Peace deals were concluded and led to presidential elections in late 2010. Though the political and security situations have significantly improved since the 2010–2011 crisis, tensions continue to remain high. In 2008, Côte d'Ivoire was declared eligible to receive PBF support under the PRF. A country envelope of \$5 million was approved in support of the Côte d'Ivoire Priority Plan that identified several priority areas of engagement: supporting the implementation of peace agreements, enhancing political dialogue, restoring state authority, technical coordination⁵⁵ and generating immediate peace dividends.

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Côte d'Ivoire PRF and IRF	18,578	11,380	61.3	10	9
PRF	12,500	9,149	73.2	7	6
Priority Area 1					3
Priority Area 2					2
Priority Area 4					1
IRF	6,078	2,231	36.7	3	3

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

There were six new PBF projects in 2012, but few activities were implemented because the projects were launched late in the year. The first project aims to promote peaceful coexistence by strengthening local conflict resolution mechanisms.⁵⁶ Preparatory work involved creating a framework for a set of diagnostic studies that will identify barriers to social cohesion in local areas and determine if existing mechanisms have the capacity to prevent and manage conflict. A new PBF programme involved support from the UNDPKO to the Government in developing the National SSR Strategy and other action plans linked to DDR and the reform of the defence forces.⁵⁷ This project will assist the Government in enhancing its expertise in SSR and DDR, and in identifying best practices that include allowing women to sign up for the military. Two ongoing UNDP projects, concerned with supporting the country's peace process,⁵⁸ provided support to the Government to enable relevant stakeholders to implement the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. PBF resources have already enabled the Government to expedite delayed DDR activities and increase the capacity of the national administration related to the electoral process.

To restore public order and state authority,⁵⁹ PBF funds were used to rehabilitate police and military buildings that were damaged during the 2010–2011 post-election crisis. This restoration enabled security forces to effectively fulfill their mandate, which included the protection of citizens and property, restoring public confidence in state services and supporting the development of a national strategy for the security sector. With PBF funds, 28 administrative and security service buildings were rehabilitated, and 142 local authorities (including 12 women) were trained on how to manage public services and improve citizen relationships with security forces. A UN joint initiative⁶⁰ also supported SSR by strengthening the capacity of security forces and national institutions, focusing on the socio-economic reintegration of IDPs. In July and August 2012, 278 police officers and 118 military personnel were trained on human rights, community policing, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. The capacity of a further 170 prefectoral authorities on participatory conflict management was strengthened, which allowed them to better manage community and land-related conflicts. As a catalytic initiative, activities developed under PBF to support state authority raised interest from other contributors such as EU, Japan and JICA that granted funds to strengthen the capacities of the security forces and extend community security.

With regard to national reconciliation, PBF continues to provide support to the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission,⁶¹ while another set of activities related to national reconciliation and community mobilization focused on the documentation of children in conflict-affected parts of the country.⁶² By strengthening civil registry services and developing local mechanisms for birth registration in target areas, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF – in collaboration with local authorities – registered the status of nearly 100,000 children. Community-based reporting mechanisms are operational in 371 locations, and 70 percent of the population in target areas is aware of their obligation to register their children's birth.

KEY CHALLENGES

The most significant challenges included continued incidences of SGBV, the slow rate of capacity building amongst community leaders regarding the prevention and management of conflict, and the lack of socio-economic measures in place that empower women and youth in western parts of the country. The delays experienced in some of the SSR and national reconciliation programmes related

to the need to fine-tune coordination and operational implementation processes. For the civil registry system building programme component, the delays related to the need to restart the civil registry sector reform process.

55 *Capacity Building of the PBF Secretariat in Côte d'Ivoire*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083059>.

56 *Study on the Dynamics and Conflict Management Capacity in Western Côte d'Ivoire*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083062>.

57 *SSR Strategy*: UNDPKO, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083867>.

58 *Facilitation Support and Monitoring of the Political Agreement of Ouagadougou*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00066696> and *Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso*: UNDP <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00066670>.

59 *Supporting the Restoration of Public Order and Authority of the State*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083060>.

60 *Project to Support the Restoration of Security, Authority of the State and Social Cohesion*: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080052>.

61 *Supporting the Start-up of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083061>.

62 *Support Vital: Promoting Birth Registration and Unregistered Citizens*: UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083058>.



Above: Election in Côte d'Ivoire; © UN Photo/Hien Macline



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

The DRC has suffered from governance and security issues since independence, which has affected the humanitarian and development situation across the country, particularly in the eastern regions. Efforts to consolidate peace were made in June 2009 by the emergency Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern DRC (STAREC). To support this stabilization plan, prevent relapse into conflict and support conditions that promote long-term recovery, the international community established the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS)⁶³ for the eastern DRC. In October 2009, DRC became eligible for PBF funding, and a country envelope of \$20 million was approved in support of the DRC Priority Plan. In 2012 most activities supported by the PBF's 2009 allocation were completed, and by June 2012 over 80 percent of PBF resources had been spent. In July a direct monitoring mission was undertaken

Left: Democratic Republic of the Congo
© UN Photo/Martine Perret

by contributors, which highlighted the value of the PBF's role in the country's complex multi-contributor context. This mission also noted the Fund's ability to finance programmes in Priority Areas where contributors were initially reluctant to invest, such as the restoration of state authority, supporting the Government to address human rights violations,⁶⁴ and natural resources management. Financing from the PBF has also enabled the UN to initiate urgent peacebuilding interventions in the eastern DRC, particularly in the areas of national reconciliation,⁶⁵ employment generation⁶⁶ and public administration reform.

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN DRC AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
DRC PRF and IRF	19,350	16,406	84.8	13	10
PRF	19,350	16,406	84.8	13	10
Priority Area 1					3
Priority Area 2					2
Priority Area 3					1
Priority Area 4					4

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

As part of the ISSSS, UNDP supported women, youth and vulnerable groups in South Kivu to reduce the risk of renewed conflict by improving the social, economic and ecological situations in marginalized communities. The project improved food security and access to income-generating activities for vulnerable groups. Activities included the continued production of bio-fertilizers on five biodiversity sites⁶⁷ and the adoption of innovative agricultural techniques. Included under this project was a WFP component that focused on school feeding and improving the overall nutrition of primary school students in South Kivu. Milk production on local farms was increased to 15 liters a day by providing assistance on ways to monitor the health, hygiene and feeding of livestock.

Under Priority Area 1, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)⁶⁸ supported the Government in its efforts to restore security to areas formerly under

the control of armed groups, through training and deploying national police forces to eastern DRC (which was in line with the ISSSS/STAREC strategy). A training centre was constructed in the city of Mungunga (north of Goma) where 300 police officers previously associated with armed groups were trained on protection of civilian and property between April and September 2012 prior to being deployed to ISSSS priority areas. To address DDR, UNDP⁶⁹ supported the demobilization of ex-combatants and returnees (IDPs and refugees) and also reduced the risk of renewed conflict in North and South Kivu by providing individuals with sustainable socio-economic opportunities. In 2012 about 750 ex-combatants and vulnerable members of the receiving communities were (re)integrated in both North and South Kivu, and 235 received business support related to micro-credit schemes, carpentry apprenticeships and food production.

Under Priority Area 4, UNDP and UNOPS supported the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO)⁷⁰ in organizing trainings for 431 administrative officers, 194 of whom received specialized instruction in local public finance, planning and local management. This integrated programme also placed a major importance on the post-deployment mentoring aspects. UNOPS also implemented an ISSSS-related programme⁷¹ that focused on implementing and managing emergency transportation services to make roads accessible. The bridge deck at the Mashere-Miti-Hombo axis (South Kivu) was reconstructed, while roads were reopened on the Loashi-Nyabiondo-Kashebere axis in North Kivu. Two reinforced culverts were rebuilt in Miti and Hombo, while the Muhamgozi-Mpati axis was reopened in North Kivu. These interventions helped to make several roads passable and facilitated the movement of people and goods that benefited an estimated 500,000 people in eastern DRC.

A joint UN project⁷² contributed to peacebuilding in DRC by enhancing the capacity of judicial and correctional institutions in North and South Kivu to be better able to fight impunity, ensure protection of citizens and property, and restore people's confidence in state and judicial authorities. Construction of a *Tribunal de Paix* (a judicial institution at the lowest level dealing with minor cases punishable by less than five years) and a prison in Masisi was close to completion by December 2012, while Peace Courts in Shabunda and Fizi and prisons in Bunyakiri and Fizi were fully rehabilitated by the end of the year. To bolster the capacity of public administrative officials working in the justice and security sectors, 30 judges were trained on concepts related to the role of the *Juge de Paix*, and a pool of trained judges and legal clerks awaits deployment to their posts in North and South Kivu.

KEY CHALLENGES

In the second half of 2012, the outbreak of hostilities by the M23⁷³ movement in North Kivu, and increased violence perpetrated by other armed groups such as the Raia Mutomboki in South Kivu, brought most PBF projects to a halt. Insecurity and violence undermined previous ISSSS investments, including the progress made on rehabilitating the Goma prison facility. Instability in late 2012 also postponed an external evaluation of PBF programmes that was initially planned for December 2012. The current situation underscores the high risks associated with PBF programming in DRC and the need for political solutions to serve as the foundation for peacebuilding in the country.

The revision of the ISSSS has been initiated during 2012 with a view to addressing a number of these challenges and to having a more direct effect in the field. The revised ISSSS will have an area-specific approach, based on the principles of democratic dialogue: bringing communities and the State together to discuss root causes of conflict (often related to identity, land and customs), identify priorities, and programme specifically to reduce conflict and increase social cohesion and resilience based on their recommendations. It will concentrate more on the links between community-based implemented projects and large-scale stabilization activities.

63 Strengthening the Capacity of Coordination and Strategic Planning Structures (STAREC/ISSSS): UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00081724>

64 Supporting Military Justice: IOM, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078234>

65 Promoting Inter-Community Dialogue and Preparation of Conditions for the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Persons and Refugees in Eastern DRC: UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075966>

66 Trading Centres in Eastern DRC: IOM, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074614>

67 Bio-Economy to Improve the Conditions and Quality of Rural Livelihoods in South Kivu: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079268>

68 Supporting the Selection, Training and Deployment of the Congolese National Police: UNOPS, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075882>

69 Community Reintegration and Recovery Programme for East DRC: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074026>

70 Restoring State Authority in Eastern DRC: UNDP and UNOPS, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075962>

71 Support and Accessibility Planning in Eastern DRC: UNOPS, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075964>

72 Support to the Judicial and Correctional Institutions of Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo: IOM, UNDP and UNOPS, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078973>

73 M23, also known as the Congolese Revolutionary Army, is a rebel militia based in eastern DRC and mainly operating in the province of North Kivu.



GUATEMALA

Guatemala experienced a 30-year civil war that affected the country's stability and overall human development. Crime rates rose steadily throughout the 1990s, which made it difficult for Guatemala to fulfill commitments under its Peace Agreements. In 2011 the Guatemala PBF Priority Plan and a country envelope of \$10 million was established, and one project was approved. In 2012, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) approved two other PRF projects. The first project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Prosecutor General and the Judicial Branch of Government to investigate and prosecute grave human rights violations committed during the conflict.⁷⁴ The second joint project⁷⁵ enhances

the Government's capacity to track and assist victims of violent crime – particularly ensuring that women, youth and children have equal access to health, legal and education services. PBSO plans to undertake a midterm evaluation of the PBF support in 2013.

TABLE 12: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN GUATEMALA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012
(\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Guatemala PRF and IRF	3,920	1,003	25.6	3	3
PRF	3,920	1,003	25.6	3	3
Priority Area 2					1
Priority Area 4					2

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

To enhance administration in relation to police and security reform in Guatemala, the UNDP, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) PRF programme⁷⁶ established a Human Trafficking Unit within the Attorney General's Office and drafted criteria for the profiles of officers that are hired to the unit. Basic training on criminal investigation and human trafficking was provided to 46 officers that were newly appointed to the unit, which enhanced their ability to collect evidence from crime scenes and respond to cases of violence and trafficking. Because the other two PRF projects in Guatemala started late in 2012, there are few achievements to report. Most activities that took place in these joint programmes included preparatory design and planning for initiatives that will commence in 2013.

KEY CHALLENGES

Certain members in the Executive Branch of the Government are opposed to amending transitional justice frameworks – particularly judicial accountability for past crimes and amnesty – which has increased tension between national authorities and victims/civil society groups. Though no direct threats were reported in 2012, the general political climate has sparked a heated debate in the media that has resulted in officials questioning the motives of civil society organizations and the importance of their work being routinely undermined.

74 *Support to the Consolidation of the Right to Truth, Justice and Reparations*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083915>

75 *Strengthening National Capacities to Support Victims of Crime*: UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084039>

76 *Strengthening National Capacity for Criminal Investigations*: UNDP, UNODC and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080403>

SUPPORT TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE RIGHT TO TRUTH, JUSTICE AND REPARATIONS (UNDP)

In December 2012, the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation (FAFG) achieved a major breakthrough with the first identification using DNA technology of a victim exhumed from the Verbena Cemetery. The body of Joaquin was matched with DNA provided by family members, who had also provided information on his disappearance near Escuintla – a town to the south of Guatemala City – together with an uncle and brother.

The FAFG is one of the major partners of UNDP's Justice Programme, which includes funding from the PBF and other contributors, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Netherlands. In this

case, PBF funding is specifically supporting the exhumation at the cemetery, the obtaining of DNA samples from the remains of the victims as well as from their surviving family members, and processing these samples in a genetic database in the hope of obtaining a match.

This first identification provides hope to other families still seeking the whereabouts of their loved ones, and further identifications will become part

of a critical process of clarifying the past and ensuring that both the victims and Guatemalan society know the truth about the human rights violations that took place during the conflict. This awareness is an essential component of peace-building in Guatemala.

**THIS FIRST
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GUINEA

Following the Ouagadougou Accords, Guinea entered a promising democratic transition with the first democratically elected President taking office in December 2010. Guinea institutions have shown strong political commitment to building peace. Since 2007 the PBF has been instrumental in supporting the peace process in Guinea, and when the country came on the agenda of the PBC in February 2011, further Fund assistance was made available to support critical peacebuilding priorities. The first round – approved in 2009 and amounting to \$12.8 million – supported mediation, national dialogue and SSR. In December 2011, a second allocation (\$14.8 million) – with ‘quick-win’ projects aligned with priorities identified under the Statement of Mutual Commitment between the PBC and the Government of Guinea – focused on SSR, national reconciliation, and employment of youth and women. Planning for a second phase of support

Left: Guinea; © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

was also initiated within the current Priority Plan, based on results and lessons learned from the first phase. An independent evaluation of the first tranche of funding to Guinea (from 2007 to 2011) was conducted in November 2012 and recommended enhanced strategic targeting of projects; stronger coordination with international partners in the development and implementation of projects during this second phase of engagement; attention to the political preconditions for work in the three priority sectors; and strengthening institutions – e.g. the JSC and its Secretariat – for national oversight of the implementation of the Priority Plan.

TABLE 13: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN GUINEA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Guinea PRF and IRF	27,115	21,373	78.9	20	14
PRF	18,423	15,291	83.0	13	9
Priority Area 1					3
Priority Area 2					4
Priority Area 3					1
Priority Area 4					1
IRF	8,692	6,082	70.0	7	5

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Within the first phase of the current Priority Plan, the largest portion of the PBF financing – \$11.2 million – was allocated to SSR programmes, given the reluctance of the contributor community to finance programmes judged too risky. Activities covered the conduct of the first biometric census of the Defence forces, including upgrading the human resource management system in the Ministry of Defence,⁷⁷ and support for the retirement of 3,928 army members (15 percent of the army staff). Moreover, activities to strengthen civilian control of the armed forces were initiated, in particular, through training programmes for the Defence

and Security Forces, local government officials and civil society. The retirement of these soldiers not only consolidated RoL within the security sector, but also reduced the fiscal burden on the state by reducing the army payroll and was a first step towards greater civilian control over security forces. In response to a request from the President of Guinea to the Secretary-General, the PBF has also supported the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) in establishing a high-level strategic advisory team on SSR to the presidency through an IRF project, which – by elaborating an initial SSR strategy for the Government – contributed to greater coherence of the SSR process. Guinea was also one of the PBF countries awarded a grant under the Gender Promotion Initiative for an innovative IRF project to mainstream gender in the SSR process and fight against SGBV. Finally, through an IRF project, the PBF supported the socio-economic reintegration of 1,989 young boys and girls (373 girls and 1,616 boys)⁷⁸ associated with the regular Defence forces in Guinée Forestière.

In the area of national reconciliation, the PBF supported technical assistance to the Provisional Committee on National Reconciliation for the development of a nationwide consultation process. The PBF also financed CSO activities that supported victims of gender-based violence⁷⁹ and strengthened mechanisms for early warning and conflict mitigation.⁸⁰ Eight regional workshops on conflict analysis, involving 245 local CSO members and non-state actors, and 33 training workshops on upholding peace and preventing electoral violence were held. In addition, youth at risk in conflict areas benefited from training programmes on conflict resolution, citizenship and civic education.⁸¹ Peace Clubs were established in the administrative prefectures of Kankan, where 400 political leaders, young women and members of civil society were trained on election and voter rights. Civil society associations also trained 180 young women at risk on citizenship practices.

With regard to short-term employment generation, 3,500 temporary jobs were created through a joint UN waste-recycling initiative.⁸² The project enabled more than 1,100 youth at risk to become economically independent through self-employment opportunities with a strong civic component, including the cleaning of a beach in a critical conflict neighbourhood of the capital where recreational and lucrative activities provided income for young people at risk, reducing their participation in violent acts.

KEY CHALLENGES

The political transition is still a work in progress, as the legislative elections have not yet taken place two years after the presidential elections. The lack of political dialogue and a consensus on the legislative elections make the political and security situation rather unstable and have hindered the effective implementation of governance and reconciliation programmes. Moreover, from a managerial point of view, national oversight institutions (the JSC and its Secretariat) are still in a learning process and need strengthening in order to guarantee sound M&E of the approved projects. However, it is important to underline that the Guinea JSC has produced its first annual report on the impact of activities under the first phase of the Priority Plan.

77 *Project to Support the Biometric Census of the National Defence Forces:* UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080575>

78 *Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Recruited into the Guinean Armed Forces and Other Vulnerable Children:* UNICEF and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077020>

79 *Support for Victims of Gender-Based Torture and Violence:* UNFPA and OHCHR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080580>

80 *Dialogue in Guinea:* UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and OHCHR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080579>

81 *Promoting Civic Education and a Culture of Peace:* UNESCO, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074674>

82 *Project to Support the Economic Integration of Youth and Women:* UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080576>



GUINEA-BISSAU

Prior to 2012, Guinea-Bissau was taking steps towards good governance, national reconciliation and stabilizing the national economy. Guinea-Bissau became eligible for PBF funding in 2008, and in April a country envelope of \$6 million was approved to support the PBF Guinea-Bissau Priority Plan. This Plan focused on supporting peace agreements, enhancing political dialogue, employment generation⁸³ and rebuilding essential government services and infrastructure. In July 2011, a second PRF envelope of \$16.8 million (based on the 2011–2013 Priority Plan) was approved, and the country's only IRF project⁸⁴ was endorsed in March 2012. The aim of this IRF joint programme is to improve women's economic security through CSO capacity building and elaborating a

Left: FAO interventions in Guinea-Bissau
© UN Photo/FAO

national employment strategy that mainstreams gender. In April 2012, Guinea-Bissau experienced a military coup that affected the country's constitutional order. In the wake of this event, all PBF activities⁸⁵ were indefinitely suspended. As of 31 December 2012, the crisis had not been resolved and the PBF remained suspended. It will be reviewed repeatedly in the coming months in line with the evolving political situation.

TABLE 14: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN GUINEA-BISSAU AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Guinea-Bissau PRF and IRF	23,800	8,462	35.6	12	6
PRF	22,800	8,413	36.9	11	5
Priority Area 1					2
Priority Area 2					1
Priority Area 3					1
Priority Area 4					1
IRF	1,000	49	4.9	1	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Due to the military coup only one project – the National PBF Secretariat Office⁸⁶ – was operational in 2012, providing biweekly political analyses of the situation in Guinea-Bissau, as well as exercising an oversight role on behalf of the suspended JSC. It further facilitated the reallocation of funding in specific cases: For instance, \$390,000 was reallocated to FAO for the distribution of seeds to 8,000 (mostly) female-headed households in rural areas. As a result, with logistical support from WFP and nine national NGOs, 223 metric tons of seeds (rice, corn,



beans, groundnuts, sorghum and millet) were distributed countrywide. With these seeds, beneficiaries created cereal banks in preparation for the 2013 harvest and were able to reduce dependency on external support. The creation of cereal banks in local communities enhanced the cooperation between beneficiaries and helped Guinea-Bissau to avoid a food crisis that could have further destabilized the country.

KEY CHALLENGES

The 2012 political developments posed an unprecedented set of challenges for the PBF, the PBF Secretariat and implementing partners in Guinea-Bissau. Following the April 2012 coup the PBF, along with other international partners, have suspended funding in Guinea-Bissau, with the exception of the PBF Secretariat.

83 *Supporting Job Creation and Income Generation*: FAO, ILO, UNDP and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080725>

84 *Quick and Multilevel Impact for Women's Economic Empowerment and Improvement of Working Conditions in Guinea-Bissau*: FAO, UNICEF and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00082143>

85 *Support to National Reconciliation and Political Dialogue*: UNDP, UNDPA, UNESCO and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080185>; *Military SSR Reform and Socio-Economic Integration*: FAO, UNDP and UNDPA, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080454>; *Strengthening Internal Security and Justice Systems in Guinea-Bissau*: UNDP, UNDPA, UNICEF and UNODC, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080477>

86 *Guinea Bissau – National PBF Secretariat Office Support*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00072056>



KENYA

In early 2008, Kenya experienced widespread post-election violence that resulted in the loss of life, destruction of property and displacement of entire communities. In response, the PBF's support to UNDP's Emergency Volunteer Scheme enhanced the capacity of volunteers at the local level who were responsible for facilitating local, regional and national initiatives that directly contributed to the effectiveness and relevance of national peace structures in Kenya. In 2010 this project was integrated into the Kenyan national peace framework along with UNDP's Electoral Violence Response Initiative (EVRI). The 2012 pre-election situation exhibited potential for many of the same dynamics as in the previous elections: a tenuous peace and predictions of violence. Arrangements and systems put in place and supported through this programme played a critical role in minimizing manifestations of violence, creating an environment for open

Left: Peace Monitor, Jeremiah, hosting a workshop; © UNDP/Kenya

dialogue amongst confrontational communities, and encouraging dispute resolution through appropriate channels. The project operationally completed activities in 2012.

TABLE 15: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN KENYA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Kenya PRF and IRF	1,000	993	99.3	1	1
IRF	1,000	993	99.3	1	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The EVRI was instrumental in operationalizing national conflict early warning systems at the local level by tapping into communities to collect information that could highlight credible threats to security. The EVRI also assigned grassroots focal points to coordinate and support local peace structures. In 2012, 47 Peace Monitors were responsible for managing 150 Local Peace Committees (LPCs), which served as the technical link between local stakeholders, state officials and the National Secretariat for Peace and which facilitated focus groups on conflict resolution and peace promotion. Their success inspired other stakeholders to mirror the strategy in a bid to strengthen their own programming and enhance inter-agency coordination. Examples included the National Cohesion and Integration Commission that accredited Cohesion Monitors and a local CSO (Peace Net) that engaged the services of Peace Monitors to implement their programmes. LPCs received feedback on ways to use traditional and contemporary methods for maintaining and promoting peace in Kenya. Through the EVRI, LPCs received small-scale grants for establishing emergency response funds that could be accessed for early response purposes within the first 24–48 hours of a crisis.

At the national level, the integration of EVRI into the national peace framework strengthened the National Secretariat for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management in its efforts to coordinate all peace-related work in Kenya. The Secretariat improved coordination with national actors like *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* –

a women's organization that focuses on building the capacity of women in relation to development issues – and Partnership for Peace and Security, a CSO that brings together organizations working on peace and security. The EVRI programme contributed to the finalization of the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management that provided strategic direction and guidance on peace processes in Kenya. The policy document was approved by the Government and called for the establishment of the National Peace Council, along with the legitimization of LPCs and linking them to other national and local institutions. In addition, a national conflict prevention and response strategy entitled 'Uwiano Platform for Peace' was initiated, which enhanced coordination and information sharing across partners with regard to early warning and response systems. This strategy supported peaceful, credible and transparent electoral processes. Given the violence of the 2007 elections, the usefulness of the peacebuilding support provided to Kenya, including by the PBF, supported the holding of largely free, fair, credible and peaceful elections in March 2013.

KEY CHALLENGES

Challenges in Kenya involved funding gaps; the slow pace of reform at the International Criminal Court, delays in releasing the findings from the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, and a political devolution that has resulted in communities jostling for power at the county level. All of these elements were critical accelerators of possible violence that will be closely monitored and mitigated in 2013 and beyond.

ELECTORAL VIOLENCE RESPONSE INITIATIVE (EVRI), UNDP

The 2008 political violence in Kenya resulted in 600,000 IDPs, 1,300 deaths and the destruction of property worth millions of dollars. This was the reality 27-year-old Jeremiah lived through as he lost his family business and was forced to relocate from his village of Mathare in the northern part of the country's capital. Soon after, the UNDP Emergency Volunteer Scheme was launched, a project designed to help both victims and perpetrators of the violence to work together in addressing the root causes of instability and future conflict. Jeremiah became a Peace Volunteer to support the peacebuilding process following a period of training on ways to foster reconciliation and healing.

In 2010, the programme was restructured and integrated into the national administration to become the Electoral Violence Response Initiative. This transition saw numerous Peace Volunteers, like Jeremiah, go on to become Chiefs, District Officers and even District Commissioners in their communities. Because of his hard work as a Peace Volunteer, Jeremiah was appointed as a Peace Monitor in Nairobi North. His contributions, along with those of his colleagues, resulted in the establishment of several CSO networks for sustaining peace, the sensitization of 5,000 beneficiaries on the negative effects of gender-based violence, and the mobilization of community members to participate in social activities.

**THE 2008 POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN KENYA
RESULTED IN 600,000 INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS, 1,300 DEATHS AND
THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY WORTH
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**

KYRGYZSTAN

PBF support to Kyrgyzstan commenced in 2010 following politically motivated violence in southern parts of the country. This unrest resulted in the internal displacement of 300,000 individuals and drove 75,000 refugees to neighbouring Uzbekistan. The PBF has supported seven IRF projects, valued at \$10 million, all of which operationally completed activities in 2012. Projects in Kyrgyzstan focused on strengthening on the RoL, improving inter-ethnic relations and generating short-term employment for women and youth. The Kyrgyzstan experience has demonstrated how the PBF's short-term and quick engagement through the IRF can pave the way for longer-term PRF support. Based on results achieved, the President of Kyrgyzstan made a written request to the Secretary-General for continued PBF support. A PRF allocation is expected in 2013.



Left: Kyrgyzstan; © UN Photo/IRIN

TABLE 16: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN KYRGYZSTAN AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012
(\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Kyrgyzstan PRF and IRF	10,000	9,830	98.3	7	7
PRF	10,000	9,830	98.3	7	7

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2012, an independent evaluation of PBF support to Kyrgyzstan found that PBF assistance was instrumental in strengthening coordination between the Government and the UN, thereby enabling a more harmonized peacebuilding response and, more specifically, in empowering youth and women's networks to actively participate in violence-prevention initiatives.⁸⁷ With respect to RoL, one of the key results was the institutional change made by politicians and the judiciary to improve conflict-sensitive legislation.⁸⁸ The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP and UNHCR joint programme supported the development of three laws promoting social cohesion, human rights and inclusive and conflict-sensitive policies which were passed by Parliament. An additional 29 draft laws were reviewed in 2012, and recommendations were made to improve the conflict-sensitive nature of 14 laws. Other achievements included improving the quality of available legal capacity by mentoring lawyers from the country's conflict-affected southern provinces to increase their knowledge of human rights standards. In addition, access to justice was also increased through free legal counselling and mobile documentation teams, which enabled 3,200 conflict-affected people to recover and/or obtain vital civil documentation, including national ID cards and marriage/birth certificates, essential to accessing social services.⁸⁹

With regard to national reconciliation, UN Women and UNFPA efforts⁹⁰ supported Kyrgyzstan's Women's Peace Networks (WPN) to become valuable actors for reporting on women's rights in the south-west part of the country. The networks have become part of an early warning and response system. WPN monitors were trained on data collection and analysis using gender-responsive indicators that monitor the post-conflict recovery and reconciliation processes. WPNs also collaborated with national and local actors in developing activities (such as property registration, document restoration and the provision of legal aid) that addressed the needs of conflict-affected women and improved their ability to defend their rights.⁹¹ In terms of reaching out to young people, a joint UN programme established 17 youth centres⁹² in Osh and Jalal-Abad, which brought different ethnic communities together in some of the most insecure parts of the country. Through these centres, almost 4,000 youth received training in English and basic computer skills, while another 2,000 participated in knowledge and skill-sharing courses, as well as awareness-raising campaigns that drew attention to the causes of peacebuilding, good governance, social justice and charity in their communities.⁹³ Engaging youth from different ethnic groups has been a catalytic achievement that has expanded young people's livelihood opportunities and boosted inter-ethnic engagement to promote peaceful coexistence.

Efforts were made to revitalize the economy and enhance food security for farmers by improving the irrigation systems of 43 villages in Kara-Suu district.⁹⁴ Through this initiative, 27,000 individuals from ethnically diverse farming communities came together to increase agricultural outputs, strengthen local farming infrastructure and work closely with water service providers to enhance irrigation systems. This cooperation resulted in improved ethnic integration in two-thirds of farming communities, as well as higher profitability and increased investment in farm activities.

TACKLING SGBV: WOMEN BUILDING PEACE, TRUST AND RECONCILIATION IN KYRGYZSTAN (UN WOMEN AND UNFPA)

When Ainura⁹⁵ was 16 years old, she was 'kidnapped' by a man who forced her into marriage. She gave birth to her two children and lived for four unhappy years as a victim to her husband's violent behaviour. Though she tried to leave several times, her in-laws coerced her to stay: "If you leave, nobody will ever marry you!" they told her. Her husband would not consider granting Ainura a divorce, and he went as far as threatening to kill her if she attempted to leave.

It was only when she learned about a PBF project⁹⁶ in southern Kyrgyzstan that Ainura's life started to change for the better. The Building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation programme addressed the needs of victims of SGBV by providing them with protection assistance such as legal and social aid. The project contributed to peacebuilding by strengthening justice administration systems and local conflict management structures so they can handle SGBV cases while, in tandem, gently encouraging women to take part in justice-related policy dialogue, which has helped define their role as agents of peace in Kyrgyzstan.

Ainura turned to a lawyer from the Women Entrepreneurs Support Association (WESA) – a project partner – for legal advice. This move enabled Ainura to file a formal complaint against her husband with the court and empowered her to request a divorce and full custody of her children. When the case was heard by the judge, the lawyer from WESA acted on behalf of Ainura in court proceedings. After two short weeks the judge ruled in Ainura's favour: she was granted a divorce and her husband was ordered to pay alimony for their two children. This life-changing event for Ainura set a precedent and showed women in southern Kyrgyzstan that "there are no limits to what can be accomplished when assistance is

THOUGH SHE TRIED TO LEAVE SEVERAL TIMES, HER IN-LAWS COERCED HER TO STAY: "IF YOU LEAVE, NOBODY WILL EVER MARRY YOU!" THEY TOLD HER.

provided at the right moment," Ainura's lawyer said. "Though nobody knows how many more difficulties she will meet; having overcome one difficulty, a person like Ainura is only inspired to strive for victory."

⁹⁵ Name has been changed.

⁹⁶ *Women Building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan: UN Women and UNFPA*, <http://mpif.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079521>.

KEY CHALLENGES

Local council elections in 2012 increased social tension, nationalist rhetoric and insecurity in several parts of the country, leading to delays in project implementation. In addition, the frequent shuffling of ministers and administrative officials made it difficult for RUNOs and their partners to secure consistent and coherent engagement with both central and local authorities. In some cases, project resources were inadequate for undertaking technical or mechanical aspects of programming (e.g. cleaning and lining of parts of the canals in the Cultivating Peace project), which caused delays until negotiations could be made to secure additional funding for project activities. The 2012 Kyrgyzstan evaluation also highlighted room for improvement with regard to increasing the focus on peace-building outcomes by providing programme partners with additional support in the design stage of each project.

87 PBF IRF evaluation see <https://edit.mdtf.undp.org/document/download/10509>.

88 *Administration of Justice* (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079519>) and *Infrastructure for Peace – Policy Dialogue and Preventive Action* (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079516>) both of which were jointly implemented by OHCHR, UNDP and UNHCR.

89 Teams were composed of government SRS officers (passport and civil status registration officers), photographers and lawyers.

90 *Women Building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan*: UN Women and UNFPA, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079521>

91 *Empowering Youth to Promote Reconciliation*: UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079520>, and *Strengthening Media Capacity to Promote Peace & Tolerance*: UNHCR and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079523>

92 *Empowering Youth, Women and Vulnerable Communities to Contribute to Peacebuilding*: UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076632>

93 75% of youth are Kyrgyz, 12% are Uzbeks and 13% represent other minority groups such as Russians, Tartars, Turks, etc.

94 *Cultivating Peace – Using Water-Based Agriculture to Facilitate Reconciliation among Multi-Ethnic Residents of Kara-Suu*: FAO and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079518>. See case study in Section 2.1.4



Left: Humam, electrician, now a full-time employee in Lebanon; © UNRWA, ILO, UNICEF/Lebanon

LEBANON

Lebanon is one of the most politically complex countries in the Middle East, with its partisan context linked to the Israel-Palestine conflict. Conflict and violence in Lebanon have periodically devastated the country, and Palestinian refugees have been caught up in broader local and regional dynamics. Decades of strife contributed to a substantial deterioration in Lebanese-Palestinian relations and, because of this, the Lebanese Government's policy towards Palestinian refugees remains highly sensitive. In order to mitigate the risk of violent conflict involving Palestinian refugees in South Lebanon, the UN Secretary-General declared Lebanon eligible to receive assistance from the PBF in September 2012 to promote socio-economic development and peacebuilding in the country. In 2011

the PBF supported the first of two IRF projects: The Empowerment of Youth at Risk through Job Creation is a joint UN Programme focused on employment for Palestinian youth in areas of tension.⁹⁷ In late 2012 the second IRF project was approved to support conflict management in urban hotspots.⁹⁸ Activities that focus on the capacity development of local communities and administrative structures will commence in 2013.

TABLE 17: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN LEBANON AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Lebanon PRF and IRF	3,008	1,066	35.4	2	1
IRF	3,008	1,066	35.4	2	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The joint ILO, UNICEF and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Empowerment of Youth at Risk Programme made significant progress in 2012 towards improving the employability of at-risk Palestinian youth in southern and northern Lebanon. This improvement is seen as an important mitigating factor to the risk of violent conflict. The Programme boosted technical, marketable and literacy skills of over 950 Palestinian young people (including women), creating opportunities for integration into the Lebanese labour market and securing gainful employment. The Programme also directly supported the placement of Palestinian youth into Lebanese businesses in order to reduce animosity and promote peaceful coexistence between Lebanese and Palestinian communities for over 850 youth. NGO partners provided micro-credit to refugees to start up their own business, which has led to the self-employment of 70 youth. At a national level, the Programme has supported the Government in addressing the information gap related to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by producing a comprehensive labour force dataset, which provided information on unemployment, working conditions, health insurance and income.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING: THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE – EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AT RISK PROGRAMME (ILO, UNICEF AND UNRWA)

Humam is a 21-year-old Palestinian refugee from Beddawi Camp. He dropped out of school at the age of 14, and had trouble finding gainful employment due to his lack of qualifications and run-ins with the law. As a result of a PBF-funded ILO, UNICEF and UNRWA programme, Humam was able to sign up for a diploma course to become an electrician. Time passed quickly and before he knew it, Humam had graduated. Inspired to continue the upward trajectory he was on, Humam applied for on-the-job training at an employment centre in northern Lebanon supported by the Programme, and after a careful case assessment he was awarded a three-month apprenticeship with an employer that specialized in manufacturing electronic components in North Lebanon.

UNRWA provided Humam with a small stipend to cover transportation fees, and the rest was left up to him. During his apprenticeship, Humam worked as an electrician and gained experience in his field, which allowed him to hone his skills and foster networks for future employment. Despite a hearing and speech impairment that had previously caused him difficulties, Humam proved to the employer and his work colleagues that he is a competent, committed and qualified individual. As a result, his employer offered him a full-time position. Today Humam is not only building a career, but he stands as a shining example of how Palestinian youth can use such opportunities to break through the barriers created by conflict and make positive changes in their lives and towards creating peace in their communities.

DURING HIS APPRENTICESHIP, HUMAM WORKED AS AN ELECTRICIAN AND GAINED EXPERIENCE IN HIS FIELD, WHICH ALLOWED HIM TO HONE HIS SKILLS AND FOSTER NETWORKS FOR FUTURE EMPLOYMENT.

KEY CHALLENGES

The lack of security and stability in Lebanon – particularly in the south and north of the country – has been the biggest obstacle to peacebuilding in the country. While the situation in Lebanon has improved significantly since the civil war, poverty rates remain high and there are few socio-economic services in the Palestinian camps. Instability has also made parents hesitant to allow their children to participate in apprenticeship programmes in other parts of the country.

97 Empowerment of Youth at Risk through Job Creation Programme in Areas of Tension: ILO, UNICEF and UNRWA, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080345>

98 Addressing Urban Hotspots in Lebanon: UNDP and UN-Habitat, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084141>



Left: Ruth, a National Youth Volunteer assigned to a health clinic in Liberia; © UNICEF/2013/Ad Scott

planning the Mission's withdrawal and focused on initiatives related to capacity building in the Priority Areas of security, justice and reconciliation.

TABLE 18: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN LIBERIA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Liberia PRF and IRF	28,761	23,432	81.5	31	4
PRF	27,042	21,746	80.4	29	4
Priority Area 2					2
Priority Area 4					2
IRF	1,719	1,686	98.1	2	0

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Guided by the Statement of Mutual Commitments⁹⁹ that was adopted by the Government and PBC, the PBF focused on accelerating efforts to decentralize justice and security services through the completion of the first of five Regional Justice and Security Hubs.¹⁰⁰ The Gbarnga Hub, though initially delayed, is now operational (as of 31 January 2013) with 80 percent of the infrastructure completed and about 83 percent of the required personnel deployed, including police and immigration officers, probation officers and SGBV crime unit officers. In 2012 the Gbarnga Hub already provided 9 out of 14 key services including community patrolling and psychosocial and legal services for SGBV victims. Full operational capacity of the Hub is expected by mid-2013.

Two PBF-supported programmes that focused on national reconciliation were implemented in Liberia. A UNICEF and WFP project in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports,¹⁰¹ focused on youth empowerment, while the national Land Commission's initiative¹⁰² prevented and resolved land disputes with support from United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat). To strengthen the capacity and delivery of social services in the areas of public administration, education, health, social welfare and youth development,

LIBERIA

Since the end of the decade-long conflict in 2003, Liberia has moved from a state of post-conflict security towards peace. The Government has tried to secure peace-oriented deliverables through the development of a policy framework that focused on economic recovery, RoL and good governance. In October 2007, Liberia became eligible for PBF funding under the PRF, and a country envelope of \$15 million was approved in support of the PBF Liberia Priority Plan. The Priority Plan was revised in March 2009 and a new Plan, the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme (LPP), was endorsed by the JSC in May 2011 following a request from the Government of Liberia to be placed on the PBC agenda. Though progress has been made in consolidating peace, further steps still need to be taken to ensure that citizens indeed reap the benefits of peace dividends. In early 2012, following the 2011 elections, the Government and the United Nations Mission in Liberia began

VOLUNTEERS LEAD PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVES IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES – NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAMME FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNICEF AND WFP)

"How are you feeling today? Make sure to come to the clinic for delivery," said Ruth to a group of pregnant mothers at the Toe Town Clinic in south-eastern Liberia. Ruth, from north Liberia, is one of the 170 national volunteers assigned to different parts of the country under the National Youth Service Programme (NYSP). During Liberia's 14-year civil war, children and young people constituted the largest group of recruited fighters. The war ended 10 years ago, and though this generation experienced peace for the first time, their troubles are far from over. The war destroyed more than 80 percent of schools, leaving the majority of Liberian youth without adequate education or the skills to earn a decent livelihood. Even graduates from institutions were not all able to secure adequate employment.

Today, youth make up more than half of Liberia's population (3.6 million), and they require attention and investment. The NYSP is a PBF-supported initiative that targets young university, college and technical school graduates with opportunities to volunteer their services in the name of nation building.

*AS I WALK
THROUGH TOWN,
PEOPLE COME
UP TO ME AND
THANK ME FOR
HELPING THEIR
CHILD IN THE
CLINIC, OR THEIR
DAUGHTER WITH
COUNSELLING.*

Ruth. "At first it was difficult to work in a distant County, but now I am just like one of the locals. As I walk through town, people come up to me and thank me for helping their child in the clinic, or their daughter with counselling. It is better than receiving a salary. It makes me really happy. I feel like I am doing something," Ruth said.

Volunteers acquire skills and practical work experience to help them enter the job market. The programme addresses youth-related issues through a multi-faceted approach that includes youth participation in public service delivery, career development and skills training. The programme covers five sector areas: education, health, agriculture, public administration and the management of youth development centres. All national volunteers are trained in peacebuilding and leadership skills, which has empowered them to resolve disputes in the communities they are assigned to. "Initially, some of my friends tried to discourage me saying there is nothing good about volunteering, but I have gained so much experience," declared

the Youth Empowerment Programme trained 159 national volunteers on peacebuilding, gender development and community participatory approaches. Following these trainings, volunteers conducted awareness campaigns in schools, and created a platform for young university, college and technical school graduates who could contribute to nation building. The UN-Habitat-supported Land Dispute Resolution Project contributed to national reconciliation by addressing one of the root causes of conflict in Liberia: disputes over land. Land Coordination Centres were established in five counties and they are receiving complaints from citizens and providing dispute resolution assistance, which will promote social cohesion in local communities and contribute to developing a national alternative dispute resolution policy.

In December 2012, Liberia's JSC began ranking priorities for a second phase of funding that will include further support to reconciliation initiatives.¹⁰³ PBSO and the PBC advocated for activities that can be scaled up or complemented by programmes implemented by the African Development Bank and/or the World Bank. The JSC also deliberated on how PBF resources can be catalytic in supporting New Deal priorities, based on the country's fragility assessment.

KEY CHALLENGES

Political activity was the biggest cause for delays as the elections affected many programmes in Liberia, especially those perceived to have political implications. The PBF projects that involved interventions in the youth sector were generally weak due to the limited capacity at the administrative level to plan and implement youth-related programmes, and also because the majority of contributions were allocated to the justice and security sectors. In addition, administrative delays within several of the UN agencies led to delayed disbursements to local partners and stakeholders.

99 Liberia Statement of Mutual Commitments: http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/doc_liberia.shtml

100 Justice and Security Joint Programme: UNOPS and UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076699>

101 National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development: UNICEF and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080551>

102 Support to the Establishment of a Land Dispute Prevention and Resolution System in Liberia: UN-Habitat, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080550>

103 Support for the Extension and Functioning of the Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00081529>



Left: Khadija, Civic Education Facilitator
in Libya; © UNDP/Libya

TABLE 19: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN LIBYA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Libya PRF and IRF	1,924	864	44.9	1	1
IRF	1,924	864	44.9	1	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite a late start, the project showed positive results in its contribution to holding free and democratic legislative elections in July 2012, with a meaningful participation of voters (60 percent of electorate) and culminating in 16.5 percent of women elected to the new Libyan General National Congress (8 of the 33 women elected were trained in the framework of this project). Outreach material was distributed through the Electoral Commission to almost 85,000 voters. A 'grant fund model' was used to support CSOs' facilitation of a nationwide consultation process covering 12 cities across Libya. The project also strengthened the capacity of 400 CSOs by supporting the regulatory framework for civil society. In order to enable youth participation in the election, 51 youths trained as Civic Education Instructors went on to deliver 22 civic education workshops across the country. A further 163 students from 10 universities in Libya participated in a 'training of trainers' for voter participation and reached more than 5,000 students at universities across the country. An outreach initiative – managed by the Scouts of Libya¹⁰⁵ under the project – involved training scout leaders on civic education and national voting procedures, and was successful in engaging a reported half a million young people across the country in face-to-face activities. The project supported capacity development for women on their participation in political processes. Female activists and political candidates were targeted to enhance women's participation in national political processes. Overall the project contributed to building increased trust of the population in the transition towards democracy.

LIBYA

In the aftermath of the civil war, Libya was faced with a serious liquidity shortage to address immediate post-transition needs, including the organization and conduct of the first free elections in 45 years. In February 2012, Libya became a first-time PBF recipient country when PBSO approved a \$1.9 million IRF project aimed at empowering women and youth to meaningfully participate in the July 2012 elections.¹⁰⁴ PBSO also approved a second joint project of \$0.5 million to support a pilot Civilian Capacities initiative to allow South–South exchanges in critical peacebuilding and state-building areas. The funds are expected to be transferred in 2013.

SUPPORT TO CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, UNDP

Two years ago, Khadija would not have considered engaging in independent civil society or political activities in her hometown of Tripoli. These activities were not only forbidden under the former regime in Libya, but would have landed the university student in prison. Since the revolution, however, civil society has opened up, and with support from the PBF, Khadija has completed her training to become a Civic Education Instructor. She currently trains other aspiring trainers, provides support to national CSOs across Libya and has gone on to become a Civic Education Facilitator for UNDP. "Youth were at the heart of the revolution in Libya," Khadija said. "Young people have to play a role in the transition of this country to a sustainable democracy."

Khadija was one of 28 women and 22 men selected to attend a comprehensive civic education training initiative that used the Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) approach. The training of civic education facilitators and trainers is a key part of the Support to Civic

"YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE TO PLAY A ROLE IN THE TRANSITION OF THIS COUNTRY TO A SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY."

Engagement in Libya's Transition project. Focusing on strengthening youth and women's engagement in Libya's political transition, the programme developed close ties with the Ministries of Planning, Culture and Civil Society, and Higher Education. "Deepening people's understanding of democratic principles and their application in elections and constitution-making processes is a priority in Libya," said UNDP Programme Analyst Amal El-Moghrabi.

Following the training, instructors provided three-day civic education workshops for students in 10 universities across Libya prior to the 2012

elections. Some instructors also went on to work as volunteers with the High National Elections Commission's voter education campaigns. These trainers have also created a BRIDGE Libya¹⁰⁶ Facebook page and will begin developing their own community of practice for 50 graduates of the training programme in 2013.

¹⁰⁶ BRIDGE Libya on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/BridgeLibya?fref=ts>

KEY CHALLENGES

While the project contributed to an election process that was considered – for the most part – to be free and fair, the contribution of the project to the 'constitution-building process' has been a greater challenge, largely because the formal constitution-building process has been significantly delayed. The security situation in the eastern and southern parts of Libya limited opportunities for project staff to build partnerships with grassroots organizations, while regional and urban-rural disparities affected citizens' perceptions of the political transition. Similarly, the project faced difficulties engaging with Libyan universities because students and teachers were at odds with the transitional government over the nomination of university presidents. While a handful of educated women broke into the political mainstream, the role of Libyan women in the political process is limited. Libyan society remains deeply conservative, and the dominant political forces do not place a priority on enhancing the role of women in political and public affairs. Furthermore, the rise in insecurity – due to an inability to broker peace deals with armed groups after the revolution – means that public space remains a potentially threatening zone for women. Moreover, due to the protracted difficulty in forming a government, it has been very difficult for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) leadership to find the right governmental counterpart to sign the second IRF to support civilian capacity.

¹⁰⁴ Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition: UNDP, UNSMIL and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00081770>

¹⁰⁵ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_Scout_and_Girl_Guide_Movement for more information.



Left: Myanmar; © UN Photo/Mark Garten

TABLE 20: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN MYANMAR AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

(\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Myanmar PRF and IRF	1,553	16	1	2	2
IRF	1,553	16	1	2	2

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The only PBF project with activity in 2012 was the facilitation of a high-level event in May 2012: Promoting Responsible Business in Times of Transition.¹⁰⁹ This UNDP-facilitated event brought together representatives from national and multinational companies and high-level officials from around the world to kick-start the process of introducing responsible business practices to Myanmar's private sector. With support from the PBF, a series of round-table discussions took place where almost 300 participants examined how the private sector can contribute to sustainable development in Myanmar. Other issues discussed during the event were responsible investment opportunities, job creation and ways to create linkages between Myanmar's private sector and the international business community.

¹⁰⁷ This resolution was devised to protect the rights of children involved in armed conflict and also highlighted connections between the use of children and illicit arms trafficking.

¹⁰⁸ *Myanmar Impl1612*: ILO, UNHCR and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084739>
The funds were only transferred in December 2012.

¹⁰⁹ *Promoting Responsible Business in Times of Transition*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083475>

MYANMAR

In the last two years, the Government has undertaken wide-ranging reforms to increase the opportunity to build sustainable peace in Myanmar. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has developed proposals to guide UN support around the Government's new political plans. With the support from the PBF, the UN will provide critical logistical support to the Government's establishment of the Myanmar Peace Centre. Additionally, the PBF has provided \$1.5 million in seed funding for the Plan of Action that supports Security Council Resolution 1612 on child soldiers,¹⁰⁷ which was signed by the Ministry of Defence in June 2012. PBF support assisted in the start-up of activities while additional funding is sought for the ILO, UNHCR and UNICEF joint programme on Security Council Resolution 1612¹⁰⁸ and other activities that are being planned to support peace-building in the south-east parts of the country. In total, the PBF has committed a total of \$5 million to Myanmar.



Left: Beneficiaries queue at a Reproductive Health Camp in Nepal; © HHESS/Nepal

NEPAL

In 2006, Nepal ended its decade-long conflict by signing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Since then a number of historic milestones have been achieved, though Nepal continues to face challenges in securing peace and overcoming structural barriers that would otherwise lead the country towards greater social, economic and political inclusion. At the end of 2007, Nepal became eligible for PBF funding through the PRF, and a country envelope of \$10 million was approved in support of the PBF Nepal Priority Plan. In June 2012 a second Priority Plan was approved and an additional allocation of \$8 million was made to consolidate longer-term progress in Nepal. This allocation focused on addressing blockages to the implementation of the CPA through preparatory planning for state restructuring; enhancing security, RoL and access to justice;

catalysing efforts on land issues; transformation-promoting capacities for local conflict prevention; and supporting the implementation of national action plans on UNSCRs 1325/1820 and Children Affected by Armed Conflict.

TABLE 21: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN NEPAL AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Nepal PRF and IRF	10,899	9,348	85.8	8	4
PRF	10,000	9,310	93.1	7	3
Priority Area 1					3
IRF	899	38	4.3	1	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Two PBF-supported projects improved RoL for communities in Nepal. A joint UNICEF and UNFPA project supported sustainable peace by ensuring the recognition of the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.¹¹⁰ Comprehensive reproductive health (RH) camps were organized in 14 districts across the country and used as entry points to document 821 cases of SGBV by providing victims with a confidential and safe environment to tell their stories. Some 36,471 women and girls benefited from these mobile RH camps, including 603 women who received uterine prolapse surgery.

Under the priority area of DDR, one PBF project ensured that child protection actors, including state entities, took decisive and appropriate steps to prevent and respond to child rights violations.¹¹¹ UNICEF and OHCHR activities supported the stabilization of the peace process through responding to violations against children, strengthening child protection systems and identifying and mitigating factors that increase children's vulnerability to engaging in activities that threaten the peace process. By the end of project activities in 2012, project stakeholders provided reintegration support to 4,281 children associated with armed groups¹¹² in 40 districts. Of these children, 625 received regular vocational training and income generation support over the course of the year.

The Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace Project is part of the PBSO Gender Promotion Initiative, which aims to support 2,000 conflict-affected women. Because the Project started only in October 2012, there are no significant achievements to report.

The process of identifying priorities for the second PBF allocation to Nepal benefited from the findings in the evaluation of the first allocation.¹¹³ In addition, the UNCT in collaboration with the Government and contributors improved and applied an innovative competitive bidding process to allocate PBF resources. The process of approving projects was concluded by February 2013 with the approval and commencement of five new PBF-funded projects.

KEY CHALLENGES

Several projects faced operational challenges due to the interdisciplinary and inter-agency nature of programming in Nepal. Reaching consensus on strategies and approaches among various stakeholders took time, which caused delays. There were also administrative difficulties due to varying policies and procedures of project partners. With regard to activities related to women's reproductive rights and SGBV, widespread impunity and a 35-day statute of limitations,¹¹⁴ restricted women from reporting cases of SGBV. In addition, there was the lack of medical evidence – required for prosecuting SGBV cases – particularly for survivors who were willing to press charges months or even years later. Equally important, expected Nepali transitional justice mechanisms have yet to materialize as envisioned in the CPA; both the sexual violence and child rights projects had planned to feed cases into this process, but had to adjust and find alternate approaches for ensuring that such cases are ready when Nepal's transitional justice processes are eventually initiated.

¹¹⁰ Ensuring Recognition of Sexual Violence as a Tool of Conflict in the Nepal Peacebuilding Process through Documentation and Provision of Comprehensive Services to Women and Girl Victims/Survivors: UNFPA and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075378>

¹¹¹ Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations: UNICEF and OHCHR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074749>

¹¹² This number also includes children affected by conflict.

¹¹³ Available at: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/7246>

¹¹⁴ A law that states any complaint related to rape or SGBV must be brought to the police within 35 days of the incident.

'DOING NO HARM' – DOCUMENTATION AND PROVISION OF COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMS (UNFPA AND UNICEF)

Sexual violence was prevalent throughout the 10-year conflict in Nepal. A survivor recounts her story:

...The army and police came to my house. They cooked and ate in my kitchen before torturing me and asking me where the Maoists were. They accused me of hiding them and beat me. They threatened to kill me. Two soldiers forcibly held me down and though I had recently given birth, they raped me in turns. They left shortly afterwards, which is when my father and mother-in-law returned. I did not file a case at that time because I was in fear for my life. I did not know where to go and how to get justice."

Security forces allegedly raped women for feeding Maoists or for withholding information linked to them, while Maoists raped women who refused to join their militia. Family members and other individuals also took advantage of the conflict to rape and abuse women and young girls. Countless women faced years of physical and psychological pain, and many still suffer from a number of gynecological complications. To address the issue of SGBV in the aftermath of the conflict and provide medical services to victims, UNFPA and UNICEF built upon existing partnerships in the areas of reproductive health, psychosocial and legal support, documentation and livelihood sustenance to implement a 'do-no-harm' approach to documenting sexual violence in Nepal. This approach

combined information-gathering with service delivery in a way that avoided retraumatizing or stigmatizing victims. Mobile reproductive health camps were made available to all women and girls (from conflict-affected areas) and fostered an environment of confidentiality and safety. Discussing reproductive health was a way to approach the socially sensitive issue of SGBV, and documentation efforts were combined with psychosocial counselling to avoid retraumatizing victims.

For the survivors of SGBV, the project facilitated reproductive health services, psychosocial counselling, legal counselling and livelihood support. Some 36,471 women and girls benefited from the mobile camps, and 60 percent of clients were from disadvantaged communities. Over 3,500 women obtained psychosocial counselling, and 1,000 accepted legal counselling. As a result of the project, 821 women and girls volunteered to document their cases of SGBV, and a total of 128 women and girls were identified as survivors of sexual violence. The cases of 70 women and girls were documented for potential submission to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Information and data can now be used to advocate for addressing sexual violence in the country's peacebuilding process and ensure that women and girls receive adequate rehabilitation and transitional justice support.



SIERRA LEONE

In the 10 years since the end of the civil war, Sierra Leone has made significant strides in consolidating peace. The West African country became eligible for PBF support in October 2006, and in 2007 a country envelope of \$35 million was approved to support the national Priority Plan. Key areas of intervention included national reconciliation and democratic governance. In November 2010, an additional envelope of \$8 million was approved to support Sierra Leone's second Priority Plan, which evolved to focus on democratic reform, enabling non-state actors to promote non-violence, youth empowerment and capacity-building for state media and administrative reform.¹¹⁵

Left: Election Day – Youth ballot issuer in Sierra Leone
© Barbara-Anne Krijgsman/UNDP Sierra Leone

TABLE 22: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN SIERRA LEONE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Sierra Leone PRF and IRF	46,922	45,110	96.1	34	8
PRF	43,582	42,260	97.0	29	7
Priority Area 2					6
Priority Area 4					1
IRF	3,340	2,850	85.3	5	1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The most notable event in Sierra Leone in 2012 was the successful conduct of the November presidential, parliamentary and local elections, the third electoral cycle since the end of the war. The PBF allocated \$5 million in late 2011 to UNDP to strengthen the capacity of political parties, religious and traditional leaders, academia, women, youth and the media to foster an atmosphere of political tolerance and non-violence prior to the elections. Voter registration and civic education initiatives were scaled up, and 14 District Code of Conduct Monitoring Committees were supported in facilitating open focus groups and sessions on ways to defuse local tensions.¹¹⁶ Another UNDP initiative recognized the important role the media played in Sierra Leone's peacebuilding process and succeeded in enhancing the services of the independent Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC). By assisting the SLBC in the formulation and integration of radio guidelines and providing indispensable IT support over the course of the year, the initiative enabled the SLBC to broadcast regular, balanced and independent information to citizens, which strengthened the public service ethos in the process.¹¹⁷

In order to bolster peace consolidation, stabilization and national reconciliation, IOM supported the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) to implement recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in providing recognition and reparations to a residual caseload of 13,000 victims of the Sierra Leone conflict.¹¹⁸ These reparations re-established trust between central authorities and citizens, and also helped victims (mainly women and young people) move forward with their lives. OHCHR and the Special Court for Sierra Leone also contributed to reconciliation efforts in Sierra Leone by establishing a Peace Museum¹¹⁹ that will memorialize the conflict and highlight national efforts to secure peace. The museum will include an exhibition that narrates the history of the conflict and several monuments and exhibitions that honour the victims. Also part of the museum will be a special archive dedicated to the records of the Special Court and TRC. The building has been erected, and stakeholders collaborated on the design of exhibitions. Similarly, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) was supported to promote a culture of human rights and national reconciliation.¹²⁰ The HRC conducted 14 training workshops in 12 districts, which covered issues related to disability, media relations, women's political participation, female genital mutilation and child rights. The HRC also targeted CSOs and other national and local stakeholders to increase their knowledge on human rights, which was further disseminated at the community level.

Along with focusing on human rights, a UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF joint programme on SGBV improved women's rights by strengthening the national referral system for victims of SGBV and the capacity of local institutions to handle such cases.¹²¹ Direct SGBV services (psychosocial counselling, legal and clinical screening and medical treatment) were provided to sexual assault victims, while medical staff and social workers were trained on referral mechanisms for SGBV cases. The only IRF project¹²² in Sierra Leone focused on curbing sexual violence and increasing women's participation in peace and security issues. It was still in the early stages of implementation by the end of 2012.

POLITICALLY CHARGED YOUTH – PROMOTING NON-VIOLENT, FREE AND CREDIBLE ELECTIONS THROUGH ENHANCED PARTICIPATION OF NON-STATE ACTORS (UNDP)

On 17 November 2012, Sierra Leone conducted its third national elections since the end of the civil war in 2002. Despite concerns that political tensions would result in violence, the elections were peaceful and hailed by international observers as an important consolidation of democracy. Not only did youth refrain from instigating violence, but they also played a proactive role in the process as observers, polling staff and political party agents. They were also active and responsible voters. The National Electoral Commission (NEC), with support from UNDP, tapped into youth enthusiasm for the elections by recruiting a high percentage of youth to work in polling centres across the country. This recruitment allowed youth to express their political views while earning a small stipend that went towards paying school fees and saving for the future. Edmund Alpha, NEC's director of training and voter education, noted, "It is a common phenomenon in Sierra Leone that youth are always enthusiastic during elections. They are anxious to be part of the electoral process." Managing that enthusiasm so it became a positive element was a key goal of Government, civil society and the UN.

In addition to recruiting youth to be part of the electoral process, funding from the PBF helped facilitate relations

between the Political Parties Registration Commission and the newly formed Political Parties Youth Association to engage youth across party lines in order to mediate conflict and express the positive role of youth in the country. Organizations such as the National Commission for Democracy, Artists 4 Peace, and the Civil Society Platform reached out to youth using public dialogues, soccer matches and musical performances to encourage civic awareness and promote non-violence. One message that was constantly reinforced was that youth should think for themselves and avoid being manipulated by politicians who might not have their best interests at heart. Alpha believes that strong advocacy and outreach on peaceful campaigning by the Government, police and civil society was successful at reaching youth, making a notable difference from the 2007 elections. "When you look at how young people engaged in violence in 2007 as compared to 2012, there is a vast difference. This is because youth are more aware and proactive," Alpha explained. "What's more, young people now know there are positive channels they can use to make sure their voices are heard."

KEY CHALLENGES

As expected, projects experienced delays related to the national elections, while the Peace Museum project was temporarily postponed due to issues involving the Special Court.¹²³ While progress has been made, it remains challenging for project partners in Sierra Leone to obtain reliable quantitative and qualitative data on justice service provision. It is necessary for all development stakeholders to devise innovative ways of gathering information. CSOs in the field can be used to collect case statistics, conduct court user satisfaction surveys and interviews, and also report on justice capacity levels. More responsibility should also be given to CSOs to perform random case sampling in order to identify and monitor trends in relation to the performance of justice institutions, especially in relation to SGBV.

- 115 PBF Coordination Office: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077293>
116 Promoting Non-Violent, Free and Credible Elections through Enhanced Participation of Non-State Actors: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077292>
117 Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service for Sierra Leone: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00071608>
118 Support to the Implementation of the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme as Part of the Recommendation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission: IOM, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077294>
119 Support to the Establishment of a Peace Museum: OHCHR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077001>
120 Promoting human rights culture through support to the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone: OHCHR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077295>
121 Strengthening National Responses to the Prevention and Management of Sexual Gender-Based Violence: UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077296>
122 Peace Consolidation through Increased Participation of Women in Decision-Making in Sierra Leone: UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083757>
123 The Special Court still needs to complete its judicial mandate and operations before the museum can open, but because of the trial of Charles Taylor, the Court's timeline shifted and judicial activities will not conclude before September 2013.

Below: Election Day – Biometric registration in Sierra Leone
© Barbara-Anne Krijgsman/UNDP Sierra Leone



SOMALIA

Somalia has suffered from 20 years of instability that has deeply affected individual lives of its citizens and the overall economic progress of the country. In 2009, Somalia received PBF support through the IRF. Since then, the country has gone through a dramatic transformation. The transition in Somalia ended peacefully with the establishment of a Federal Parliament and the inauguration of a new President. In July 2012, the PBF provided \$1 million in gap-filling funding through the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and UNDP to support national authorities in conducting stakeholder-mapping exercises and security sector assessments in south-central parts of the country.¹²⁴ PBSO participated in the UN Strategic Review process at the end of 2012 to outline areas where the UN can offer peacebuilding support. A request for PBF eligibility is expected in the first quarter of 2013.



Left: Permanent shelter and social infrastructure
Somalia; © UNHCR/Somalia

TABLE 23: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN SOMALIA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Somalia PRF and IRF	3,995	3,615	90.5	6	5
IRF	3,995	3,615	90.5	6	5

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

PBF projects in Somalia enhanced national reconciliation and increased access to basic services to improve the livelihoods of IDPs and local community members in Puntland.¹²⁵ In support of national reconciliation, one UNHCR project mitigated rising tensions through the facilitation of social dialogue forums¹²⁶ and the implementation of conflict resolution tactics. Building on 2011 activities, the project lobbied for a draft IDP policy guideline for Puntland that was approved by the President and endorsed by Parliament in late 2012. Three regional workshops were then organized that brought together administrative officials, CSOs, international NGOs, IDP representatives and local authorities to explain the guidelines and encourage participants to put these into practice. Roughly 2,500 copies of the guidelines were translated and disseminated in both Somali and English.

In an effort to promote peaceful coexistence and improve the social infrastructure of communities where IDPs were relocated, UNHCR implemented activities¹²⁷ that fostered sustainable livelihoods, built the capacity of police in Puntland and provided basic services for communities with high IDP populations. Almost 300 junior police officers received training from religious leaders and police commissioners on the rights of IDPs and refugees, which enabled them to respond to cases involving these groups and lower the number of complaints issued against the police forces. In addition, the construction of 250 permanent shelters and 100 pit latrines in Halaboqad helped restore dignity to both IDPs and impoverished community members, while training for 541 members of community-based organizations on garbage collection and waste disposal mitigated tensions over resources and helped IDPs better integrate into host communities.¹²⁸

TURNING A HOUSE INTO A HOME – PERMANENT SHELTER AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (UNHCR)

Almost 143,000 IDPs in Somalia temporarily reside in the north-eastern region of Puntland, living in over-crowded and congested informal settlements where they face the risk of eviction on a daily basis. In response to this lack of housing and to promote peaceful coexistence between IDPs and host communities, the UNHCR shelter project targeted vulnerable people – such as single-headed female households, elderly and people with disabilities – to provide them with homes where they could begin the process of rebuilding their lives and find ways to live in harmony with other community members.

In June 2012, 1,500 IDPs who had been forced to flee due to armed skirmishes were able to move into their new homes in the Puntland community of Halaboqad. A small ceremony marked the official handover of 250 houses and was attended by several hundred formerly displaced persons, members of the host community, and project stakeholder representatives. "It is a great day, witnessing families get the keys to their new homes. These people have been uprooted several times and have suffered for years," said Hassan Khaire, Regional Director of the Norwegian Refugee Council.

"IT IS A GREAT DAY, WITNESSING FAMILIES GET THE KEYS TO THEIR NEW HOMES."

IDPs played an active role in the construction of their new homes as several individuals, after completing skill training in carpentry and construction, worked alongside local contractors in laying the foundations and building the structures. In addition to the houses provided with support by the PBF, the Norwegian Refugee Council provided latrines and sanitation kits, and conducted community awareness campaigns on hygiene and the risk of contracting communicable diseases. In a bid to enhance protection for women and children, 30 solar light posts were erected at the main crossroads within the settlement. The project also promoted peacebuilding between IDPs and the host community via the facilitation of participatory meetings, where it was agreed that 20 of the shelters would be given to vulnerable families. "By providing these homes and issuing each displaced family with an ownership certificate, the North Galkayo municipality went a long way towards promoting peaceful coexistence between the two communities and finding a durable solution to a long-standing problem," explained Bruno Geddo, UNHCR representative for Somalia.¹²⁹

¹²⁹ To see the UNHCR video entitled *Somalia: Here to Stay*, visit the YouTube website: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ISZ-h1AsLQ>.

KEY CHALLENGES

As a result of the ongoing insecurity, human rights violations and natural disasters in Somalia, the influx of IDPs to Puntland contributed to rising tensions between local and displaced populations, which were further exacerbated by clan conflicts and competition over scarce resources. While the involvement of local authorities was integral to the success of several projects, their irregular presence negatively affected decision-making processes and led to delays in the analysis of bids, award of contracts and issuance of land titles to beneficiaries. Volatility of the financial market also created problems for UNHCR in particular as the sudden appreciation of the Somali shilling led to an increase in labour costs, and contractors working on the Permanent Shelter project found it difficult to continue implementing activities within the agreed parameters. Project delays were also experienced due to the increase in clan conflicts in parts of Puntland.

¹²⁴ *Ending the Transition in Somalia*: UNDP, UNDPA (UNPOS), <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083667>

¹²⁵ Puntland is a semi-autonomous region in northeastern Somalia.

¹²⁶ *Peaceful Coexistence in Puntland*: UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078252>

¹²⁷ *Permanent Shelter and Social Infrastructure*: UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078253> and *Urban Solid Waste Management*: UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078254>

¹²⁸ There was an income-generation element of the programme that allowed IDPs and returnees to receive training on waste disposal services and be actively involved in waste collection efforts in the community.



SOUTH SUDAN

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 ended 22 years of war between Sudan and South Sudan, and the January 2011 referendum led to South Sudan gaining independence in July. Peacebuilding is a priority for South Sudan as a recent Government-led fragility assessment, in line with the New Deal, confirmed that the drivers of conflict in the country include political marginalization, lack of state authority in remote areas, the absence of a credible justice system, competition over natural resources and the inequitable distribution of resources. Two IRF projects were approved in 2011, and the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was the first peacekeeping mission to be given the mandate to draft a peacebuilding plan for South Sudan. In 2012, PBSO supported the country's peacebuilding priorities by assisting UNMISS and the

Left: Celebrations in South Sudan
© UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

UNCT to develop a costed operational Peacebuilding Plan. South Sudan was declared eligible for PBF support in May 2012, and the finalization and implementation of the PBF Priority Plan is expected in 2013.

TABLE 24: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN SOUTH SUDAN AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
South Sudan¹³⁰ PRF and IRF	6,523	3,408	52.2	4	4
IRF	6,523	3,408	52.2	4	4

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Of the priorities identified in the Peacebuilding Plan, the Government and United Nations partners recognized two areas for PBF funding. The first is a youth vocational and literacy programme in communities affected by high rates of returnees. The other area of support in South Sudan was the provision of water and irrigation canals for human and livestock consumption and to help mitigate conflict in connection with pastoralism.¹³¹ WFP continued implementation of its IRF project to establish a system of strategic grain reserves in South Sudan. In May 2012, the Council of Ministers resolved the establishment of a National Strategic Grain Reserve (NSGR). A high-level meeting, themed 'National Strategic Grain Reserve – from concept to action,' was jointly hosted by WFP and the Government of South Sudan to emphasize the Government's fundamental role in establishing the required institutions and strengthening infrastructure and investment in the agricultural sector. ILO and IOM¹³² worked with implementing partners in 2012 to plan and design activities that will provide small-scale grants, technical training, employment referral services, income-generating activities and life skills information packages to community members, especially targeting women and youth.

One new joint UN project under the Gender Promotion Initiative was approved in 2012. It will promote reconciliation and peaceful conflict resolution by addressing urgent human rights legacies (including responsible media) and strengthen the gender-responsive mechanisms of UNDP's Community Security and Small Arms Control programme.¹³³ A women's needs assessment conducted by UN Women generated data into the livelihood strategy for Eastern Equatoria, which included women's access to economic opportunities, business enterprises and other types of income-generating activities. It also established the types of enterprises and businesses owned by women in Ikwotos, the challenges faced and how the project could address those challenges.

KEY CHALLENGES

While remarkable progress was made during the six years of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that culminated in the January 2011 referendum and, later, independence, South Sudan faces vast challenges to improve internal security, build state capacity and shift towards an integrated approach that responds to short-term humanitarian food and livelihood protection needs, while also addressing recovery and reconstruction efforts. All of these issues have delayed UN operations in the country, one of the most critical being operations related to food insecurity, which has resulted in roughly 4.7 million citizens experiencing food shortages, with 1 million individuals being severely food-insecure.

¹³⁰ Initially the project *Immediate Response for the reinsertion/reintegration of IDP returns to Abyei*, UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077922>, was under Sudan. However, since the independence, the project is now managed by UNHCR in South Sudan.

¹³¹ Strategic Grain Reserve in South Sudan: WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079635>

¹³² Stabilization and Reintegration Support for Returnees in South Sudan: ILO, IOM <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00079491>

¹³³ Support Women Peace: UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00082725>



SUDAN

In 2005, Sudan signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which ended the civil war in Sudan. While the northern parts of Sudan are relatively peaceful, the security situation remains unpredictable and potentially volatile across the country, particularly in areas like Abyei and South Kordofan. In February 2010, Sudan was declared eligible for IRF support from the PBF. Three projects were operationalized that year, and three more began implementing activities in 2011 that focused on promoting national reconciliation and sustainable livelihoods, as well as supporting DDR processes. The newest IRF programme is a joint initiative that was approved in late 2012. The ILO and UN Women project¹³⁴ will address the exclusion of women in Sudan by providing immediate peace dividends through increasing access to micro-finance and small business opportunities, which will not only address issues of feminized poverty¹³⁵ but will generate citizen confi-

dence in the 2006 Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement¹³⁶ and the country's current reconstruction process.

TABLE 25: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN SUDAN AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Sudan PRF and IRF	10,491	9,477	90.3	6	3
IRF	10,491	9,477	90.3	6	3

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Two UNHCR projects¹³⁷ strengthened national reconciliation processes by supporting institutional human rights mechanisms, providing oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights and promoting partnerships with private sector actors to develop micro-enterprise and employment schemes for youth and women. Throughout 2012, monthly workshops on conflict management, conflict resolution and reconciliation took place, and returnee movements were monitored by a team of trained protection-monitoring staff. Sensitization and peaceful coexistence campaigns were also organized for hosting communities and were very helpful with integrating displaced persons and supporting stranded returnees over the course of the year.

In support of the estimated 40,975 individuals who returned to South Sudan through South Kordofan State, training was delivered to protection monitors, religious leaders and SGBV counsellors so they could provide assistance and protection monitoring to both returnees and IDPs. UNHCR also supported trainings on Mine Risk Education by the National Mine Action Centre, which resulted in trainees reaching more than 5,600 South Sudanese returnees and 1,400 IDPs in nine villages in South Kordofan State and reduced the number of reported mine accidents from 15 to 7 cases per month.

The PBF also provided gap-filling support to reintegration in high-risk areas of Southern Kordofan and Khartoum states. By the end of December 2012, 23,000 ex-combatants had been reintegrated in the regions of Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and Central Sector.¹³⁸ After demobilization, UNDP provided customized training

to 8,500 ex-combatants on basic livestock management, agricultural practices and small business ownership, which contributed to the long-term reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life and reduced the likelihood of communities relapsing into violent conflict. Psychosocial support was also offered alongside reintegration assistance, and over 73 percent of participants involved with the DDR project found that programme activities were highly advantageous. Beneficiaries felt more capable of running their small businesses, and community members had viable alternatives to engaging in conflict. In addition, because of the role DDR has in contributing to peace and stability in Sudan, strengthening relevant national institutions remains a priority. Counterparts at the Sudan DDR Commission and national implementing partners continued to receive technical support from UNDP in areas such as reintegration, peacebuilding, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, procurement, and information management.



KEY CHALLENGES

The main challenges that affected PBF project activities included insecurity and limited access to certain parts of the country, namely in South Kordofan. To mitigate these bottlenecks, several RUNOs revised and/or developed interim M&E frameworks and continued to work closely with the national Government to monitor and report on activities in accordance with UN standards. Additionally, heavy rains in most of Southern Kordofan between June and September limited the ability of Implementing Partners to access certain regions and deliver reintegration services to beneficiaries, leading to delays in programme implementation.

134 *Empowering Women for Peace and Recovery*: ILO and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083818>

135 Feminized poverty describes a phenomenon in which women represent disproportionate percentages of the world's poor; see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminization_of_poverty.

136 The Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement was signed in October 2006 and ended the low-intensity fighting between factions in Sudan.

137 *Immediate Response for Protection and Peacebuilding in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountain State*: UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078561> and *Immediate Response for the Reinsertion/Reintegration of IDP Returnees to Abyei*: UNHCR, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077922>

138 *Consolidating Peace through DDR in Southern Kordofan State and Khartoum State*: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00077920>



UGANDA

Unrest in northern Uganda between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and national forces led to the displacement of over 1.1 million people, the abduction and abuse of more than 25,000 children, the loss of lives and property, and a marked decrease in economic productivity.¹³⁹ Although the security situation has improved in recent years, current recovery efforts are centred on establishing long-term transformation and stability. Designed to respond to the challenges of the post-conflict situation in northern Uganda, the Uganda Priority Plan was approved in November 2010 with a country envelope of \$14 million in support of the Government's Peacebuilding and Recovery Development Programme. The JSC approved four projects in 2011 that focused on increasing access to justice and human rights, enhancing protection systems, supporting local economic recovery and assisting in the coordination of the JSC Secretariat.¹⁴⁰ All projects completed activities in 2012.

TABLE 26: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN UGANDA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Uganda PRF and IRF	14,000	13,897	99.3	4	4
PRF	14,000	13,897	99.3	4	4
Priority Area 1					1
Priority Area 2					1
Priority Area 3					1
Priority Area 4					1

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

More than 50 percent of Uganda's PBF envelope was allocated to two projects: the Peacebuilding through Justice for All and Human Rights project that focused on improving human rights in the country,¹⁴¹ and the Peacebuilding and Enhancing Protection Systems project that aimed at increasing justice for children and addressing SGBV.¹⁴² Both projects strengthened informal and formal mechanisms for resolving disputes in Acholi and enhanced child and SGBV protection systems at the community level. Focus groups, which reached 1,085 youth (50 percent women), allowed participants to share ways of effectively using conflict resolution methods to respond to cases of violence and abuse and ways to access local justice systems. Along with the focus groups, a series of community dialogue sessions were facilitated by UN partners that enabled citizens to reach a common understanding of the main threats to peace in their villages. Community members drew up social contracts with pledges related to peacebuilding priorities, and small-scale projects were introduced that brought conflicting communities together. A run-down school near a disputed land boundary, for example, was refurbished when community members resolved old issues related to the disputed boundary and focused instead on increasing student enrollment.

The rural livelihoods programme¹⁴³ managed by FAO, IOM, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNDP and WFP ensured that communities

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMING BUILDS SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN UGANDA – LIVELIHOODS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY (FAO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP AND WFP)

Margaret, 46, remembers one cold night in June 1997 vividly. While the family slept in Paibona Parish,¹⁴⁴ they were woken by loud voices and banging sounds inside the hut. Rebels from the LRA had forced their way into Margaret's home and succeeded in abducting all of Margaret's children.¹⁴⁵ After that dreadful night, the whole community migrated to an IDP camp in Gulu where Margaret's husband passed away. Days and months passed without a word from her children, and Margaret fell into a deep depression and experienced emotional pain that – to this day – she is unable to describe. Thankfully, in 1998, Margaret's daughter Beatrice managed to escape from captivity, though neither she nor her mother have heard anything about the fate of the three boys.

Years passed and it became increasingly difficult for Margaret to keep a job. It was at the height of her despair, in January 2012, that she heard about a project targeting women who wanted to improve their agricultural skills.¹⁴⁶ Without hesitation, Margaret registered for training at the Paco Ber Farmer Field School, part of a PBF initiative that aimed to revitalize agricultural production in Uganda and diversify livelihood options for people affected by the war.

"I TAKE CARE OF MYSELF AND I AM NOW SEEN AS A CONSULTANT IN MY COMMUNITY!"

Working in groups, farmers were taken through intensive hands-on training and learned about crops and recommended agricultural practices under the guidance of a trained facilitator. The project also integrated savings and credit schemes that helped farmers save and borrow money to invest in their businesses. As a result of her involvement in the project, Margaret has planted three acres of rice and four acres each of beans and maize on her own plot of land, which has been instrumental in providing a comfortable life for herself and her four grandchildren. Overcoming her depression, Margaret has made several new friends and has become more involved in the commu-

nity by attending group meetings for the farmers' collective, where she shares her experiences with new farmers. "Because I am busy, I don't think about my sons and the challenges that I have faced," Margaret says. "I take care of myself and I am now seen as a consultant in my community! People ask me how to grow rice and improve their agricultural production. I am always happy to teach them because there is strength in numbers," she adds.

¹⁴⁴ A village in Awach Sub-county in the district of Gulu

¹⁴⁵ Walter (9 years of age at the time), Tonny (10), Christopher (13) and Beatrice (15)

¹⁴⁶ *Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery*: FAO, IOM UNCDF, UNDP and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076967>

in northern Uganda had access to gender-responsive sustainable livelihood tools, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection mechanisms. The capacities of micro-finance institutions in Gulu, Pader and Acholi were strengthened, and they launched value-added skills and entrepreneurship training programmes for women and youth. More than 4,400 women and youth in these districts benefited from the programme, which enabled them to start up new businesses in sustainable agriculture and poultry farming. Follow-up mentoring and coaching workshops were conducted reaching 1,853 participants, many of whom launched new enterprises or were successful in expanding and diversifying existing businesses using skills acquired during the value-added training.

Furthermore, by December 2012 almost 116 Farmer Field Schools had been established across northern Uganda, each one comprising 25 to 30 members (57 percent female members). The Farmer Field Schools encouraged farmers to take advantage of new opportunities and provided them with advice on ways to cope with challenges in order to sustain and enhance the productivity of their farms. An evaluation of the Uganda programme done in October 2012 highlighted the usefulness of the interventions supported, especially in helping the returnees to re-establish their shattered lifestyles and livelihoods as part of the peacebuilding and trust-building in that part of the country.

KEY CHALLENGES

The October 2012 evaluation highlighted the challenges of identifying and effectively realizing the peacebuilding dimensions when delivering pure development and economic activities as peace dividends. While results achieved by the PBF-supported Livelihood Programme were impressive, it was difficult to assess or measure their peacebuilding effect in the region. Limited infrastructure was the cause of some of the biggest bottlenecks in northern Uganda. The unavailability of local administrative stakeholders (especially magistrates and lawyers) often delayed programme activities. There were also challenges associated with high turnover rates within the police force. Officers who received PBF-funded training were frequently rotated out of the region and replaced with new officers who were unable to fulfill their duties. Along with programmatic challenges, the anxiety and low confidence of target communities in northern Uganda needs to



be closely managed and nurtured. Community members were often hesitant to take ownership of various processes, such as facilitating community dialogue or engaging in business skills training. Along with technical bottlenecks, extreme weather conditions (drought in particular) negatively affected programme implementation and expected outcomes.

139 Uganda Factsheet PBSO: <http://www.unpbf.org/countries/uganda/>

140 Ensuring Coordination, Evidence-Based Programming and Monitoring of the Peacebuilding Fund Projects in Uganda: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076966>

141 Peacebuilding through Justice for All and Human Rights: OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076968>

142 Peacebuilding and Enhancing Protection Systems: UNFPA and UNICEF, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076965>

143 Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery: FAO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP and WFP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00076967>

Left: Margaret, once an IDP, now owns land in Uganda.
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YEMEN

Following the uprising of January 2011, a Transition Agreement was signed in Riyadh in November 2011, facilitated by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General in close cooperation with the Gulf Cooperation Council. This makes Yemen the only 'Arab Spring' country so far with a negotiated transition framework where a contested President agreed to step down. The 2-year transition represents a unique opportunity to achieve peace in the country, following 33 years of an authoritarian regime. Yemen received PBF support in 2012 to support presidential elections associated with the Transitional Period and the joint National Dialogue process. At the request of the Yemeni Government, PBSO conducted an assessment mission in November 2012 to review longer-term peacebuilding priorities for possible additional support, while efforts were initiated for the Secretary-General to declare Yemen eligible for PRF funding.

TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN YEMEN AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Active Projects 2012
Yemen PRF and IRF	3,000	2,185	72.8	2	2
IRF	3,000	2,185	72.8	2	2

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The presidential election in Yemen was considered a success, marked by the unexpected high turnout of 65 percent of eligible voters in spite of local tension and insecurity. This success can be partially attributed to UNDP's Support to Elections Project¹⁴⁷ that provided technical expertise and enhanced the electoral capacity of both the Supreme Commission on Elections and Referendum and the Government of Yemen. The first phase provided direct support to the Supreme Commission in terms of organizing and coordinating the delivery of ballots and ballot boxes, training staff and coordinating weekly meetings to update contributors and relevant stakeholders on the status of the electoral processes. The second phase involved direct civil society engagement and extensive public awareness campaigns. A total of 24 radio and 20 TV spots – targeting women, youth, persons with disabilities and the general public – were produced to inform citizens about the importance of voting in the presidential elections. In addition, 100,000 posters promoting citizen participation and highlighting the importance of early presidential elections were produced and distributed across the country.

The joint PBF support project for National Dialogue brings together the UN system through an inter-agency effort to support the organization of the National Dialogue Conference and assist in achieving meaningful participation of civil society, particularly of marginalized groups including women, IDPs and youth.¹⁴⁸ Gains were made in strengthening women's participation as 30 women were trained on women's rights issues and were responsible for facilitating 15 workshops from September through December 2012, where women participated in discussions on issues affecting women's rights in Yemen. To encourage inclusive and participatory engagement amongst marginalized populations, 3,646

IDPs (of which 1,483 were women) participated in 30 focus group discussions in November and December 2012. Based on the feedback from these discussions, UNHCR developed local training and consultation sessions where information on the national dialogue process was disseminated that supported the inclusivity of civil society and IDPs across the country. This sharing of information occurred in tandem with the development of UNDP's 'Dialogue in a Box' that will contain two DVDs, an education booklet and a series of flashcards on how community members can host their own dialogue event and lobby local and national authorities on issues of importance.

KEY CHALLENGES

Though Yemen moved towards consolidating peace following the 2012 elections, the country is still plagued by several issues that made voter participation and national reconciliation a complex process. The fragility of the security situation in several parts of Yemen posed significant problems to both projects; these problems were further complicated by armed attacks on election commission satellite offices, civic educators, media and members of the public. In addition, high levels of illiteracy and limited public awareness, especially in rural areas, required additional time and varied strategies to explain political processes, election frameworks and the civic rights and duties of citizens. Along with low levels of education, millions of Yemenis suffer from daily power cuts that can last up to 18 hours a day and serve as a direct hindrance to the dissemination of any voter or reconciliation information through television and/or radio.

147 Support to Elections During the Transitional Period: UNDP, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00081460>

148 Support the National Dialogue Process: UNDP, UNDPA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women, <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083753>

NATIONAL DIALOGUE: UNDP, UNDPA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF AND UN WOMEN

The consultative process through the National Dialogue gave a voice to help IDPs in Yemen feel that their concerns can be heard and that they can contribute in decision-making on issues that have greatly affected and still affect their lives. The voices and views of IDPs were captured to contribute to the discussion on the National Dialogue agenda and on relevant national legislation. IDPs emphasized the lack of consultation and basic information during armed conflicts and in any planning for their safe stay or relocation. This lack of information resulted in unplanned arbitrary displacements with no proper mechanism in place for early warning or a response to the loss of lives and property.

Empowered through trainings on legal frameworks that protect and promote IDP rights during the phases of displacement, IDPs articulated a set of key recommendations on the necessary protective regime that should be in place. These recommendations have now been compiled into a report which will serve as an advocacy tool for the promotion of the rights of IDPs. In parallel, the IDP national policy, which is currently being drafted, should ensure that practical measures to better respect the rights of IDPs are put in place.

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
EMPHASIZED THE LACK OF CONSULTATION
AND BASIC INFORMATION DURING ARMED
CONFLICTS AND IN ANY PLANNING FOR
THEIR SAFE STAY OR RELOCATION.**

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This section presents data on total contributions received, transfers made to Recipient Organizations for approved projects and the expenditures incurred.

The MPTF Office uses a standardized financial reporting system to generate financial tables from the MPTF Office accounting system. Financial information by project for each country can be found in Annex 1. All amounts in the tables are in thousands of United States dollars (\$000s).

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

As of 31 December 2012, the PBF had received funds from 53 contributors totalling almost half a billion dollars. More than \$80.5 million was received in 2012, an increase of more than \$22 million from 2011, making 2012 the third-highest year for contributions since 2006. Additional sources of funds also included the Administrative Agent and agency-earned interest,¹⁴⁹ which amounted in total as of 31 December 2012 to \$19.6 million. This brings the PBF's cumulative sources of funds to \$518.9 million. Of this amount, \$339.4 million has been net transferred to 19 Recipient Organizations, of which \$270.7 million has been reported as expenditure. Net transfers to Recipient Organizations fell by more than 50 percent from 2011 to 2012. Expenditure by Recipient Organizations also fell slightly from \$63.6 million in 2011 to \$60.8 million in 2012. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1 percent on deposits and amounts to almost \$5 million. Other uses of funds included bank charges (almost \$23,000) and direct costs (almost \$15 million).¹⁵⁰ The total Administrative Agent fee and PBF direct costs amounted to \$19.97 million, which is almost equivalent to the total interest earned of \$19.6 million. As of the end of December 2012, the balance of funds with the Administrative Agent was almost \$159.5 million. This balance includes allocations made but not yet transferred. Taking such allocations into account, the balance available for programming as of 31 December 2012 was \$133.4 million. Table 28 provides an overview of the overall cumulative sources, uses and balance of the PBF as of 31 December 2012.

¹⁴⁹ The Administrative Agent earned interest is the interest earned by the MPTF Office on the balance of funds remaining in the PBF account. The agency-earned interest is interest amount earned by the Recipient Organizations on the undisbursed balance of the PBF funds.

¹⁵⁰ PBF direct costs are deducted at a rate of 3 percent on all funds deposited in a PBF account, and are to support the implementation of activities by PBSO, expenditures of the PBF Advisory Group, support to the offices of Senior UN Representatives and national counterparts and, subject to prior agreement between PBF parties, tasks undertaken by the Administrative Agent that fall outside responsibilities specified in the UN/UNDP MoU.

TABLE 28 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW, CUMULATIVE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	58,091	80,530	499,273
Fund-Earned Interest and Investment Income	554	263	16,653
Interest Income Received from Participating Organizations	817	531	2,949
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	–	–	–
Fund Balance Transferred to Another MPTF	–	–	–
Other Revenues	–	–	–
Total: Sources of Funds	59,462	81,323	518,874
Use of Funds			
Transfer to Recipient Organizations	87,233	42,466	350,902
Refunds Received from Participating Organizations	(6,626)	(3,199)	(11,520)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	80,607	39,267	339,382
Administrative Agent Fees	581	805	4,993
Direct Costs: (PBSO/PBF Staff)	1,743	2,416	14,978
Bank Charges	8	5	23
Other Expenditures	–	–	–
Total: Uses of Funds	82,939	42,493	359,376
Change in Fund Cash Balance with Administrative Agent	(23,477)	38,830	159,498
Opening Fund Balance (1 January)	144,146	120,668	–
Closing Fund Balance (31 December)	120,668	159,498	159,498
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	80,607	39,267	339,382
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	63,558	60,848	270,731
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			68,651

CONTRIBUTIONS

The PBF has the broadest contributor base of any fund administered by the MPTF Office, including over 22 non-OECD countries from across the world. The PBF has also received funding from various private contributors and one organization. Bangladesh and Colombia were first-time contributors to the PBF in 2012. Since the establishment of the PBF in 2006, 12 contributors have given over \$10 million to the PBF: Sweden (\$94.5 million), the United Kingdom (\$81.7 million), the Netherlands (\$60.7 million), Norway (\$42.5 million), Canada (\$33.9 million), Japan (\$32.5 million), Germany (\$25.5 million), Denmark (\$17.8 million), Spain (\$17.5 million), Finland (\$17.1 million), Ireland (\$14.6 million) and Australia (\$10.4 million). The five largest PBF contributors in 2012 – namely the United Kingdom/DFID (\$19.7 million), Netherlands (\$14.3 million), Sweden (\$10.1 million), Denmark (\$8.9 million) and Germany (\$6.5 million) – combined to account for almost 74 percent of total contributions in 2012 (up from 71 percent in 2011). Table 29 shows details of contributions to the PBF.

TABLE 29: CONTRIBUTIONS, CUMULATIVE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012 (\$000s)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Australia	8,292	2,094	10,386
Austria	2,109	–	2,109
Bahrain	10	–	10
Bangladesh	–	5	5
Belgium	5,051	–	5,051
Brazil	590	–	590
Canada (CIDA)	28,842	5,013	33,855
Chile	364	101	466
China	4,000	1,000	5,000
Colombia	–	20	20
Croatia	123	–	123
Cyprus	40	–	40
Czech Republic	347	–	347
Denmark	8,879	8,872	17,751
Egypt	95	–	95
Finland	11,903	5,209	17,113
France	2,882	–	2,882
Germany	18,984	6,468	25,451
Iceland	1,000	–	1,000
India	4,000	–	4,000
Indonesia	100	20	120
Ireland	14,565	–	14,565
Irish Aid	–	1,308	1,308
Israel	10	–	10
Italy	5,975	–	5,975
Japan	32,500	–	32,500
Korea, Republic of	4,000	500	4,500

CONTRIBUTIONS, CONTINUED

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Kuwait	500	—	500
Libya	100	—	100
Luxembourg	2,883	498	3,381
Mexico	250	80	330
Morocco	15	20	35
Netherlands	46,457	14,286	60,742
Nigeria	8	—	8
Norway	37,339	5,191	42,530
Pakistan	5	10	15
Peru	5	5	10
Poland	144	32	176
Portugal	1,000	—	1,000
Qatar	400	—	400
Romania	147	—	147
Russian Federation	8,000	—	8,000
Saudi Arabia	500	—	500
Slovenia	42	—	42
Spain	17,548	—	17,548
Sweden	84,435	10,069	94,504
Switzerland	516	—	516
Thailand	20	—	20
Turkey	1,300	—	1,300
United Arab Emirates	500	—	500
United Kingdom (DFID)	61,929	19,729	81,658
Org. Islamic Conference	20	—	20
Private Contributors	19	—	19
TOTAL	418,743	80,530	499,273

RECEIVED INTEREST

Interest earned constitutes an additional source of funding for the PBF. Interest income is earned in two ways: i) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund-earned interest'); and ii) on the balance of funds held by the Recipient Organizations ('Agency-earned interest') where their financial regulations and rules do not prohibit the return of interest. Since its inception, the PBF has earned \$19.6 million in interest (\$16.7 million in fund-earned interest and \$2.9 million of interest income from Recipient Organizations). Eighty-five percent of the interest earned by Recipient Organizations was through UNDP, followed by UN Women at 7 percent and UNOPS at 4.7 percent. Details are shown in Table 30 at right.

TRANSFER AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

Based on approval by the JSC for PRF projects and by the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support for IRF projects, the Administrative Agent transferred a total of \$350.9 million to 19 Recipient Organizations in 25 countries. Eleven and a half million in unspent balances was returned by Recipient Organizations to the Administrative Agent, bringing the total net funded amount¹⁵¹ to \$339.4 million.

Expenditures reported for the year 2012 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Recipient Organizations and consolidated by the MPTF Office. Cumulative PBF expenditure between January 2007 and December 2012 amounted to almost \$270.7 million, or 79.8 percent of total transfers as of 31 December 2012. There is a significant increase in terms of overall delivery performance compared with 69.9 percent as of the end of 2011. Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred, hence this increase in delivery rate is also partially a consequence of the low transferred amount in 2012 (\$39 million). The following section details net transferred amount, expenditure and delivery rates by country, Recipient Organization and budget category.

TABLE 30: SOURCES OF INTEREST INCOME (\$000s)

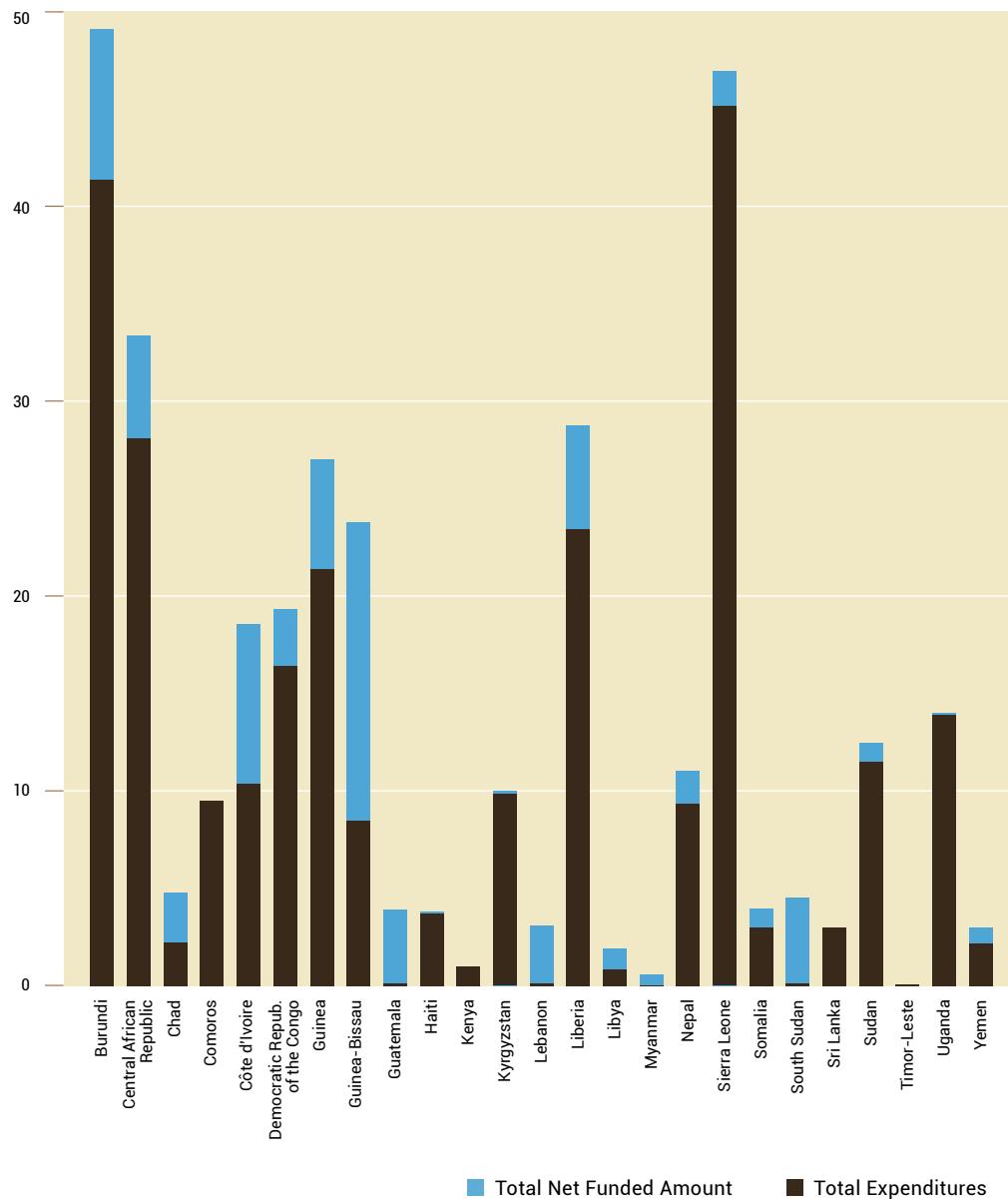
Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL
Fund-Earned Interest	16,390	263	16,653
TOTAL: Fund-Earned Interest Income	16,390	263	16,653
Recipient Organizations			
UNDP	2,065	462	2,527
UNESCO	31	5	36
UNIDO	4	2	6
UNODC	28	1	29
UNOPS	80	60	140
UN Women	210	–	210
TOTAL: Interest Income Received from Recipient Organizations	2,418	531	2,949
TOTAL	18,808	793	19,601

151 'Net funded amount' or 'Net transferred amount' refers to funds transferred to a Recipient Organization less any unspent balances returned by the Recipient Organization to the AA.

BY COUNTRY

Cumulatively, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic and Liberia received the largest net transfer of funds across the entire PBF portfolio and have all delivered more than 80 percent of funds received. In 2012, Kyrgyzstan, Kenya and Uganda completed delivery of their PBF portfolio, with 98.3 percent, 99.3 percent and 99.3 percent reported delivery rate respectively. Sudan and Somalia are also showing delivery rates of over 90 percent, indicating that PBF projects are reaching the end of operational activities. Haiti, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste completed their respective PBF projects before 2012. As a new PBF country in 2012, Libya has made strong progress, with delivery reported at 44.9 percent. Delivery in Myanmar, the second new PBF country in 2012, has been slow because most of the funds were transferred late in 2012. Details of net funded amount, expenditure and delivery by country are shown in Figure 7.

FIGURE 7: FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATE BY COUNTRY, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DEC 2012
(IN USD MILLIONS)

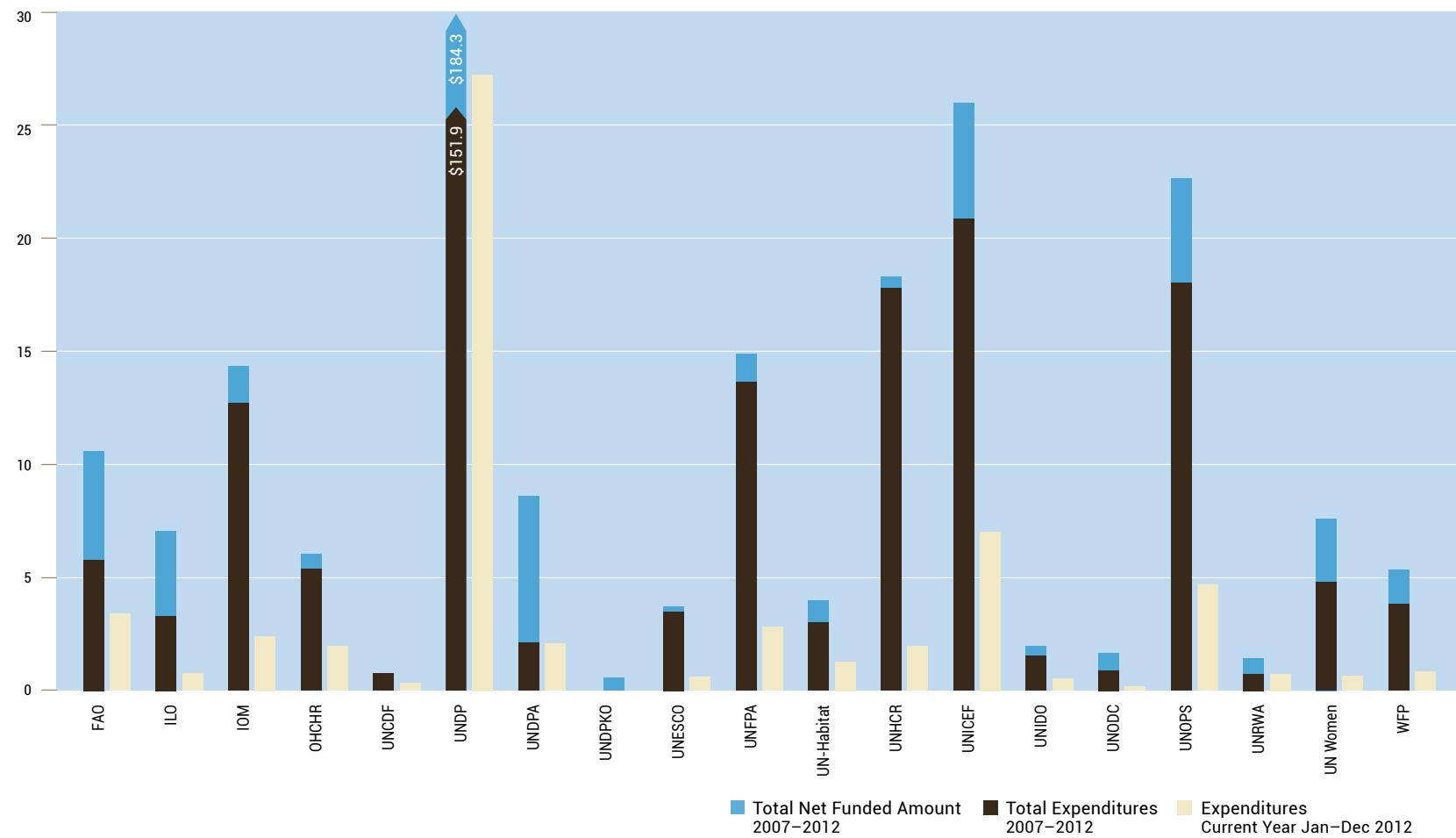


BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS

Figure 8 shows the net transferred amounts, expenditure and delivery rate for all Recipient Organizations. UNDP received the largest net share of PBF funds, \$184.3 million, or 54 percent of the cumulative net transfers as of 31 December 2012, a percentage that has gradually

decreased since the PBF's first year of operations (2007) when UNDP received 81.8 percent of all funding. The second-largest recipient of cumulative net fund transfers was UNICEF (7.6 percent), while UNOPS received 6.7 percent and UNHCR received 5.4 percent. In 2012, UNDPKO was a first-time recipient of PBF funding. Details can be found in Figure 8.

FIGURE 8: NET FUNDED AMOUNT AND EXPENDITURES BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION (IN USD MILLIONS)



BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organization and are reported as per the agreed-upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted in Table 31. In 2012, the highest percentage of expenditure was on Supplies, Commodities and Materials. Indirect support costs are slightly above 7 percent as some agencies charge indirect costs up front.

TABLE 31: EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY (\$000s)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	43,835	(285)	43,550	17.23
Personnel (Old)	49,761	–	49,761	19.69
Training of Counterparts (Old)	6,167	–	6,167	2.44
Contracts (Old)	72,057	–	72,057	28.51
Other Direct Costs (Old)	24,768	–	24,768	9.80
Staff & Personnel Costs (New)	–	6,965	6,965	2.76
Supplies, Commodities, Material (New)	–	19,321	19,321	7.64
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	–	3,783	3,783	1.50
Contractual Services (New)	–	7,004	7,004	2.77
Travel (New)	–	2,748	2,748	1.09
Transfer and Grants (New)	–	12,134	12,134	4.80
General Operating (New)	–	4,501	4,501	1.78
Programme Costs Total	196,589	56,170	252,759	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	13,294	4,678	17,972	7.11
TOTAL	209,883	60,848	270,731	

ANNEX 1

The following table details the net funded amount, expenditure and delivery rate per project for each country. The list is separated into projects that operationally completed their activities before 2012 and those that were active in 2012. The start and end years are also provided as well as a direct link to each project's factsheet on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, where all project-related information, including project documents and reports, may be found.

TABLE 32: DETAILED INFORMATION BY PROJECT WITHIN COUNTRY, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
BURUNDI							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66641	PBF/BDI/A-1	UNDP	1,500,000	1,410,147	94.0	2007	2009
66642	PBF/BDI/A-2	UNDP	3,148,000	3,063,774	97.3	2007	2009
66643	PBF/BDI/A-3	UN Women	3,105,193	3,015,520	97.1	2007	2009
66644	PBF/BDI/A-4	UNFPA	3,782,003	3,782,003	100.0	2007	2009
66645	PBF/BDI/A-5	UNDP	212,447	211,799	99.7	2008	2008
66646	PBF/BDI/A-6	UNDP	500,000	403,994	80.8	2008	2009
66647	PBF/BDI/A-7	UNDP	3,000,000	3,041,789	101.4	2008	2010
71035	PBF/BDI/A-8	UNDP	1,787,553	1,756,464	98.3	2009	2010
66648	PBF/BDI/B-1	UNDP	500,000	499,170	99.8	2007	2009
66649	PBF/BDI/B-2	UNDP	4,812,150	4,790,814	99.6	2007	2011
66650	PBF/BDI/B-3	UNDP	500,000	489,859	98.0	2007	2009
66651	PBF/BDI/B-4	UNDP	6,900,000	6,777,908	98.2	2007	2011
66652	PBF/BDI/B-5	UNDP	400,000	398,928	99.7	2007	2009
66654	PBF/BDI/C-2	UNDP	1,158,520	1,153,694	99.6	2007	2009
66655	PBF/BDI/C-3	UNDP	800,000	795,791	99.5	2007	2009
66656	PBF/BDI/C-4	UNDP	1,000,000	995,901	99.6	2008	2010
66657	PBF/BDI/F-1	UNHCR	700,000	678,584	96.9	2007	2008
66700	PBF/EMER/5	UNDP	1,000,000	873,119	87.3	2008	2010
70987	PBF/EMER/8	UNDP	1,000,000	915,354	91.5	2009	2010
75000	PBF/IRF-18	UNDP	3,000,000	2,788,266	92.9	2010	2010

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
BURUNDI, CONTINUED							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
66653	PBF/BDI/C-1 Supporting the Implementation of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights in Burundi	UNDP	400,000	372,840	93.2	2007	2012
79938	PBF/BDI/A-9 Peacebuilding Support for Sustainable Socio-Economic Reintegration for People Affected by Conflict	FAO, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN Women, UNDP	9,994,134	3,158,377	31.6	2012	2013
		TOTAL	49,200,000	41,374,096	84.1		
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66659	PBF/CAF/A-2	UNHCR	368,090	368,090	100.0	2009	2010
66660	PBF/CAF/A-3	UNDP	390,000	376,418	96.5	2009	2010
74937	PBF/CAF/A-4	UNDP	1,500,000	1,404,435	93.6	2010	2011
76693	PBF/CAF/A-8	UNHCR	554,653	554,653	100.0	2010	2011
66661	PBF/CAF/B-2	UNICEF	2,000,000	1,993,858	99.7	2009	2010
66662	PBF/CAF/K-1	UNDP	300,000	300,035	100.0	2009	2011
66663	PBF/CAF/K-2	UNDP	300,000	299,999	100.0	2009	2010
66664	PBF/CAF/K-3	UNDP	450,000	450,000	100.0	2009	2010
66666	PBF/CAF/K-5	UNESCO	351,813	351,813	100.0	2009	2010
66667	PBF/CAF/K-6	UNESCO	367,400	367,400	100.0	2009	2010
66668	PBF/CAF/K-7	UNHCR	500,000	500,000	100.0	2009	2010
66697	PBF/EMER/2	UNDP	1,001,975	1,001,975	100.0	2007	2010
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
66658	PBF/CAF/A-1 Empowerment of Women Affected by Conflict	UNFPA	1,192,567	1,192,567	100.0	2009	2012
76270	PBF/CAF/A-5 Strengthening the Provision of Legal Services and Facilitating Access to Quality Justice	UNDP	2,200,000	2,199,434	100.0	2010	2012

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CONTINUED							
76271	PBF/CAF/A-6 Improving the Protection of Women and Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Strengthening the Judicial System in Providing Protection and Psychosocial Support	UNICEF	666,913	662,184	99.3	2010	2012
76275	PBF/CAF/A-7 Construction of Two Modern Prisons	UNOPS	1,700,000	1,320,034	77.6	2010	2013
70635	PBF/CAF/B-3 Support to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Process of Armed Groups in CAR	UNDP	3,955,710	3,896,319	98.5	2009	2012
76416	PBF/CAF/B-4 Construction of Military Barracks and Gendarmerie Brigades	UNOPS	5,000,000	2,115,437	42.3	2010	2013
73765	PBF/CAF/E-1 Coordination of PBF Secretariat and Capacity Building of Partners	UNDP	800,000	762,583	95.3	2010	2012
66665	PBF/CAF/K-4 Community Radio to Strengthen Social Cohesion Between Communities	UNESCO	641,806	635,280	99.0	2009	2012
76036	PBF/CAF/K-8 Rural Communities' Access to Local Financial Services	UNDP	800,000	795,004	99.4	2010	2012
76269	PBF/CAF/K-9 Youth Pioneers	FAO	650,000	526,956	81.1	2010	2013
76420	PBF/CAF/K-10 Supporting the Implementation of Income-Generating Activities in the Agricultural Sector in Conflict Zones	FAO	1,800,000	1,413,005	78.5	2010	2012
76436	PBF/CAF/K-11 Revitalizing the Socio-Economic Status of Women and Youth Affected by Conflict in Markounda	UNFPA	504,261	504,233	100.0	2010	2012
76276	PBF/CAF/K-12 Prevention of Recruitment and the Demobilization and Re-integration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Other Vulnerable Children and Women in Conflict Zones	UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF	1,500,000	1,489,967	99.3	2010	2012
76790	PBF/CAF/K-13 Citizenship and Education in Promoting Peaceful Coexistence in Communities and Schools	UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF	1,500,000	1,487,823	99.2	2010	2012
81833	PBF/IRF-48 Supporting the Reintegration of Ex-combatants and Community Recovery in Central African Republic	UNDP, UNDPA	2,397,345	1,128,376	47.1	2012	2013
		TOTAL	33,392,532	28,097,878	84.1		

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
CHAD							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
76851	PBF/IRF-24 Operational Support for the Integrated Security Detachment Unit (DIS)	UNDP, UNHCR	2,728,500	2,075,939	76.1	2010	2012
83835	PBF/IRF-59 Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization	UNDP, IOM	2,059,511	152,490	7.4	2012	2013
	TOTAL		4,788,011	2,228,429	46.5		
COMOROS							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
73653	PBF/COM/A-1	UNFPA	500,000	493,614	98.7	2010	2011
74501	PBF/COM/A-2	UNDP	300,000	299,654	99.9	2010	2011
74504	PBF/COM/D-2	UNICEF	350,000	349,671	99.9	2010	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
74510	PBF/COM/A-3 Programme to Strengthen the Effectiveness of Human Rights and Justice Systems in Comoros	UNICEF	500,000	500,010	100.0	2010	2012
73336	PBF/COM/B-1 Security Sector Reform in Comoros	UNDP	1,900,000	1,853,468	97.6	2009	2012
73338	PBF/COM/B-2 Restructuring and Building the Capacity of the National Police Force	UNDP	900,000	879,034	97.7	2009	2012
74502	PBF/COM/B-3 National DDR Strategy for Comoros	UNDP	500,000	579,941	116.0	2010	2012
74154	PBF/COM/D-1 Supporting the Sustainability of Peace by Promoting Youth Employment and Women in Comoros	ILO	1,000,000	997,820	99.8	2010	2012
74556	PBF/COM/D-3 Support for the Socio-Economic Integration of Women and Girls Associated with Conflict	UNFPA	700,000	694,216	99.2	2010	2012
74550	PBF/COM/D-4 Educational Support and Vocational Training for Youth	UNESCO	300,000	291,000	97.0	2010	2012
74688	PBF/COM/D-5 Enhancing Economic and Social Conditions For Youth and Women in Mohéli	UNDP	1,100,000	1,177,284	107.0	2010	2012

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
COMOROS, CONTINUED							
71625	PBF/COM/E-1 Development of National Capacities in the Field of Peacebuilding	UNDP	950,000	951,481	100.2	2009	2012
77533	PBF/IRF-27 Revision of the Electoral Register	UNDP	400,000	413,597	103.4	2011	2012
	TOTAL		9,400,000	9,480,791	100.9		
CÔTE D'IVOIRE							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66669	PBF/CIV/B-1	UNDP	4,000,000	3,996,701	99.9	2008	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
83061	PBF/CIV/A-1 Supporting the Start-Up of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission	UNDP	1,000,000	334,775	33.5	2012	2013
83062	PBF/CIV/A-2 Study on the Dynamics and Conflict Management Capacity in Western Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	100,000	0	0.0	2012	2012
83060	PBF/CIV/B-2 Supporting the Restoration of Public Order and Authority of the State	UNDP	3,000,000	250,910	8.4	2012	2014
83058	PBF/CIV/C-1 Promoting Birth Registration and Unregistered Citizens	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	3,000,000	609,959	20.3	2012	2014
83059	PBF/CIV/E-1 Capacity Building of the PBF Secretariat in Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	400,000	14,501	3.6	2012	2014
66670	PBF/CIV/H-1 Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	UNDP	1,000,000	3,942,626	394.3	2008	2012
66696	PBF/EMER/1 Facilitation Support and Monitoring of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	UNDP	2,527,750	57,729	2.3	2007	2012
80052	PBF/IRF-44 Project to Support the Restoration of Security, Authority of the State and Social Cohesion	FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women	3,000,000	2,173,260	72.4	2011	2012
83867	PBF/IRF-60 SSR Strategy	UNDPKO	550,000	0	0.0	2012	2015
	TOTAL		18,577,750	11,380,460	61.3		

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
74615	PBF/COD/E-1	UNDP	1,130,456	1,095,097	96.9	2010	2011
74616	PBF/COD/B-2	UNDP	228,962	227,971	99.6	2010	2011
77464	PBF/COD/B-4	UNDP	636,650	126,180	19.8	2011	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
79268	PBF/COD/A-1 Bio-Economy to Improve the Conditions and Quality of Rural Livelihoods in South Kivu	UNDP	770,000	677,600	88.0	2011	2012
74026	PBF/COD/B-1 Community Reintegration and Recovery Programme for East DRC	UNDP	4,405,342	4,282,891	97.2	2010	2012
75966	PBF/COD/B-3 Promoting Inter-Community Dialogue and Preparation of Conditions for the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Persons and Refugees in Eastern DRC	UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS, WFP	2,650,000	2,587,985	97.7	2010	2012
74614	PBF/COD/E-2 Trading Centres in Eastern DRC	IOM	500,000	500,000	100.0	2010	2012
75962	PBF/COD/E-3 Restoring State Authority in Eastern DRC	UNOPS, UNDP	1,500,000	1,263,550	84.2	2010	2012
75964	PBF/COD/E-4 Support and Accessibility Planning in Eastern DRC	UNOPS	1,300,879	1,280,757	98.5	2011	2012
75882	PBF/COD/E-5 Supporting the Selection, Training and Deployment of the Congolese National Police	UNOPS	2,190,000	2,180,139	99.5	2010	2012
78234	PBF/COD/E-6 Supporting Military Justice	IOM	961,145	857,131	89.2	2011	2012
78973	PBF/COD/E-7 Support to the Judicial and Correctional Institutions of Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	IOM, UNDP, UNOPS	1,671,317	995,747	59.6	2011	2012
81724	PBF/COD/E-8 Strengthening the Capacity of Coordination and Strategic Planning Structures (STAREC/ISSSS)	UNDP	1,405,249	331,127	23.6	2012	2013
		TOTAL	19,350,000	16,406,175	84.8		

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
GUATEMALA							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
80403	PBF/GTM/B-1 Strengthening National Capacity for Criminal Investigations	UNDP, UNODC, UN Women	1,960,000	494,945	25.3	2011	2013
84039	PBF/GTM/B-2 Strengthening National Capacities to Support Victims of Crime	UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women	980,000	48,253	4.9	2012	2014
83915	PBF/GTM/H-1 Support to the Consolidation of the Right to Truth, Justice and Reparations	UNDP	980,000	459,561	46.9	2012	2014
	TOTAL		3,920,000	1,002,759	25.6		
GUINEA							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
74673	PBF/GIN/A-1	UNFPA	627,718	627,718	100.0	2010	2011
74798	PBF/GIN/A-2	UNICEF, UNIDO	1,650,000	1,596,109	96.7	2010	2011
74100	PBF/GIN/B-1	UNDP	1,708,801	1,695,488	99.2	2010	2011
72590	PBF/GIN/H-1	UNDP	1,200,067	2,391,555	199.3	2009	2011
66698	PBF/EMER/3	UNDP	963,284	963,241	100.0	2007	2010
75358	PBF/IRF-19	UNDP	634,935	582,175	91.7	2010	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
80579	PBF/GIN/A-3 Dialogue in Guinea	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, OHCHR	1,449,850	486,505	33.6	2011	2013
74674	PBF/GIN/B-2 Promoting Civic Education and a Culture of Peace	UNESCO	349,922	347,402	99.3	2010	2012
80574	PBF/GIN/B-3 Project to Strengthen Democratic and Civilian Control of the Defence and Security Forces in Guinea	UNDP	1,070,000	1,070,000	100.0	2011	2013
80575	PBF/GIN/B-4 Project to Support the Biometric Census of the National Defence Forces	UNDP	3,035,483	3,035,483	100.0	2011	2012
80577	PBF/GIN/B-5 Supporting Retired Military Personnel	UNDP	4,219,224	1,697,479	40.2	2011	2012

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
GUINEA, CONTINUED							
80580	PBF/GIN/B-6 Support for Victims of Gender-Based Torture and Violence	UNFPA, OHCHR	249,140	246,535	99.0	2011	2013
80576	PBF/GIN/D-1 Project Supporting the Economic Integration of Youth and Women	UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO, WFP	2,100,000	1,399,255	66.6	2011	2013
72413	PBF/GIN/E-1 Enhancing the Capacity for Peacebuilding Coordination in Guinea	UNDP	441,210	698,063	158.2	2009	2012
81878	PBF/GIN/E-2 Enhancing the Capacity of the PBF Steering Committee in Guinea	UNDP	298,867	0	0.0	2012	2013
75556	PBF/IRF-20 Urgent Support to the Security Force	UNDP	1,808,300	1,392,820	77.0	2010	2012
77020	PBF/IRF-26 Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children recruited into the Guinean Armed Forces and Other Vulnerable Children	UNICEF, WFP	2,995,045	2,977,377	99.4	2010	2012
77854	PBF/IRF-28 Post-Electoral Support in Guinea	UNDP	449,265	0	0.0	2011	2012
81961	PBF/IRF-49 Establishment of a Strategic Advisory Team	UNDP	841,267	0	0.0	2012	2013
82823	PBF/IRF-52 Joint Program for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Guinea	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	1,000,000	165,981	16.6	2012	2014
		TOTAL	27,092,379	21,373,185	78.9		
GUINEA-BISSAU							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66671	PBF/GNB/A-1	UNDP	1,381,889	1,381,888	100.0	2008	2012
66672	PBF/GNB/B-1	UNODC	900,000	812,834	90.3	2008	2011
66673	PBF/GNB/B-2	UNOPS	1,905,000	1,904,516	100.0	2008	2011
75670	PBF/GNB/B-3	UNDP	49,755	49,755	100.0	2010	2011
77439	PBF/GNB/B-4	UNDP	101,047	101,047	100.0	2011	2011
66674	PBF/GNB/D-1	UNDP	1,500,000	1,499,867	100.0	2008	2011

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
GUINEA-BISSAU, CONTINUED							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
80185	PBF/GNB/A-2 Support to National Reconciliation and Political Dialogue	UNDP, UNDPA, UNESCO, UNICEF	1,000,000	0	0.0	2011	2014
80454	PBF/GNB/B-5 Military SSR Reform and Socio-Economic Integration	FAO, UNDP, UNDPA	5,000,000	1,282,145	25.6	2011	2013
80477	PBF/GNB/B-6 Strengthening Internal Security and Justice Systems in Guinea-Bissau	UNDP, UNDPA, UNICEF, UNODC	5,000,000	139,642	2.8	2011	2013
80725	PBF/GNB/D-2 Supporting Job Creation and Income Generation	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF	5,000,000	506,427	10.1	2012	2013
72056	PBF/GNB/E-1 Guinea-Bissau – National PBF Secretariat Office Support	UNDP	962,309	734,683	76.3	2009	2013
82143	PBF/IRF-50 Quick and Multilevel Impact for Women's Economic Empowerment and Improvement of Working Conditions in Guinea-Bissau	FAO, UNICEF, UN Women	1,000,000	48,803	4.9	2012	2015
		TOTAL	23,800,000	8,461,607	35.6		
HAITI							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66701	PBF/EMER/6	UNDP	800,000	733,512	91.7	2008	2009
74422	PBF/IRF-17	UNDP	3,000,000	2,977,382	99.2	2010	2011
		TOTAL	3,800,000	3,710,893	97.7		
KENYA							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
66702	PBF/EMER/7 Emergency Volunteers Scheme	UNDP	1,000,000	993,291	99.3	2008	2012
		TOTAL	1,000,000	993,291	99.3		
KYRGYZSTAN							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
76632	PBF/IRF-22 Empowering Youth, Women and Vulnerable Communities to Contribute to Peacebuilding	UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women	2,999,948	2,940,318	98.0	2010	2012

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
KYRGYZSTAN, CONTINUED							
79516	PBF/IRF-36 Infrastructure for Peace – Policy Dialogue and Preventive Action	OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR	3,000,000	2,992,775	99.8	2011	2012
79518	PBF/IRF-37 Cultivating Peace – Using Water-Based Agriculture to Facilitate Reconciliation Among Multi-Ethnic Residents of Kara-Suu	FAO, WFP	400,000	359,165	89.8	2011	2012
79519	PBF/IRF-38 Administration of Justice	OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR	1,799,997	1,786,564	99.3	2011	2012
79520	PBF/IRF-39 Empowering Youth to Promote Reconciliation	UNICEF	910,003	907,288	99.7	2011	2012
79521	PBF/IRF-40 Women Building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan	UNFPA, UN Women	559,892	522,839	93.4	2011	2012
79523	PBF/IRF-41 Strengthening Media Capacity	UNHCR, UNICEF	330,108	321,016	97.2	2011	2012
	TOTAL		9,999,948	9,829,965	98.3		
LEBANON							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
80345	PBF/IRF-45 Empowerment of Youth at Risk through Job Creation Programme in Areas of Tension	ILO, UNICEF, UNRWA	2,002,719	1,065,708	53.2	2011	2013
84141	PBF/IRF/61 Addressing Urban Hotspots in Lebanon	UNDP, UN-Habitat	1,005,753	0	0.0	2012	2014
	TOTAL		3,008,472	1,065,708	35.4		
LIBERIA							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66675	PBF/LBR/A-1	UNHCR	932,400	932,400	100.0	2008	2010
66676	PBF/LBR/A-2	UNESCO	900,000	794,881	88.3	2008	2010
70667	PBF/LBR/A-3	UNDP	450,000	443,263	98.5	2009	2010
70665	PBF/LBR/A-4	UNOPS	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.0	2009	2010
70700	PBF/LBR/A-5	UNDP	347,910	347,909	100.0	2009	2009
70702	PBF/LBR/A-6	UNDP	600,000	600,669	100.1	2009	2011

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
LIBERIA, CONTINUED							
70703	PBF/LBR/A-7	UNICEF	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.0	2009	2011
66677	PBF/LBR/D-1	UNDP	25,847	73,997	286.3	2008	2009
66678	PBF/LBR/D-2	UNDP	48,150	0	0.0	2008	2009
66679	PBF/LBR/D-3	UNDP	1,123,500	1,123,500	100.0	2008	2010
73628	PBF/LBR/D-4	UNFPA	880,202	880,202	100.0	2009	2010
70899	PBF/LBR/D-5	UNDP	250,000	228,923	91.6	2009	2010
72005	PBF/LBR/D-7	UNHCR	50,000	50,000	100.0	2009	2010
72006	PBF/LBR/D-8	UNHCR	50,000	50,000	100.0	2009	2010
72007	PBF/LBR/D-9	UNHCR	50,000	50,000	100.0	2009	2010
72813	PBF/LBR/D-10	UNHCR	462,606	462,606	100.0	2009	2010
66680	PBF/LBR/E-1	UNHCR	1,167,610	1,167,610	100.0	2008	2010
66681	PBF/LBR/E-2	UNDP	902,759	538,784	59.7	2008	2010
73629	PBF/LBR/E-3	UNDP	1,082,000	1,077,994	99.6	2009	2010
73631	PBF/LBR/E-4	UNDP	750,066	750,066	100.0	2009	2011
73632	PBF/LBR/E-5	UN-Habitat	750,000	750,000	100.0	2009	2010
73633	PBF/LBR/E-6	UNFPA	714,026	714,026	100.0	2009	2011
70887	PBF/LBR/E-7	UNDP	750,000	749,750	100.0	2009	2010
70666	PBF/LBR/E-8	UNDP	500,000	500,000	100.0	2009	2010
72488	PBF/LBR/E-9	UNDP	100,000	584,948	584.9	2009	2010
66699	PBF/EMER/4	UNOPS	788,644	788,644	100.0	2007	2008
72107	PBF/EMER-12	UNOPS	930,826	897,855	96.5	2009	2010
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
76699	PBF/LBR/B-1 Justice and Security Joint Programme	UNDP, UNOPS	7,576,494	4,110,428	54.3	2010	2015

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
LIBERIA, CONTINUED							
80550	PBF/LBR/F-1 Support to the Establishment of a Land Dispute Prevention and Resolution System in Liberia	UN-Habitat	2,000,000	1,338,605	66.9	2011	2013
80551	PBF/LBR/D-11 National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development	UNICEF, WFP	1,000,000	791,487	79.1	2011	2013
81529	PBF/LBR/A-8 Support for the Extension and Functioning of the Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office	UNDP	1,577,506	633,392	40.2	2012	2014
		TOTAL	28,760,546	23,431,940	81.5		
LIBYA							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
81770	PBF/IRF-47 Support to Civic Engagement in Libya's Transition	UNDP	1,923,860	864,204	44.9	2012	2013
		TOTAL	1,923,860	864,204	44.9		
MYANMAR							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
83475	PBF/IRF-53 Promoting Responsible Business in Times of Transition	UNDP	16,588	15,767	95.1	2012	2012
84739	PBF/IRF-62 Myanmar Impl1612	ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF	1,536,179	0	0.0	2012	2013
		TOTAL	1,552,767	15,767	1.0		
NEPAL							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
71691	PBF/NPL/B-1	UNICEF	622,969	622,010	99.8	2009	2010
72057	PBF/NPL/B-2	UNFPA	224,614	224,614	100.0	2009	2010
72059	PBF/NPL/B-3	OHCHR	1,999,830	1,593,508	79.7	2009	2011
72058	PBF/NPL/D-1	FAO, ILO	2,656,000	2,528,716	95.2	2009	2011

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
NEPAL, CONTINUED							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
74645	PBF/NPL/E-1 Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons	IOM, OHCHR	1,017,583	959,761	94.3	2010	2012
74749	PBF/NPL/E-2 Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	UNICEF, OHCHR	1,379,004	1,371,270	99.4	2010	2012
75378	PBF/NPL/B-4 Ensuring Recognition of Sexual Violence as a Tool of Conflict in the Nepal Peacebuilding Process through Documentation and Provision of Comprehensive Services to Women and Girl Victims/Survivors	UNFPA, UNICEF	2,100,000	2,009,639	95.7	2010	2012
83648	PBF/IRF-54 Gender-Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (GRRSP)	FAO, ILO, UN Women	898,800	38,308	4.3	2012	2015
		TOTAL	10,898,800	9,347,826	85.8		
SIERRA LEONE							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
66682	PBF/SLE/A-1	UNDP	1,598,727	1,524,146	95.3	2007	2007
66683	PBF/SLE/A-2	UNDP	349,034	346,822	99.4	2008	2011
66684	PBF/SLE/A-3	UNICEF, UN Women	802,640	741,960	92.4	2008	2009
66685	PBF/SLE/A-4	IOM	2,960,229	2,960,229	100.0	2008	2011
71609	PBF/SLE/A-5	IOM	625,931	625,931	100.0	2009	2010
71610	PBF/SLE/A-6	IOM	140,000	140,000	100.0	2009	2010
66686	PBF/SLE/B-1	UNDP	1,042,565	740,203	71.0	2007	2009
66687	PBF/SLE/B-2	UNDP	1,522,056	1,506,867	99.0	2007	2009
66688	PBF/SLE/B-3	UNDP	1,822,824	1,821,623	99.9	2007	2007
66689	PBF/SLE/B-4	UNDP	3,959,773	3,935,338	99.4	2007	2010
66690	PBF/SLE/B-6	UNDP	1,955,706	1,943,054	99.4	2007	2011

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
SIERRA LEONE, CONTINUED							
66691	PBF/SLE/B-7	UNDP	1,582,436	1,576,854	99.6	2008	2010
66692	PBF/SLE/B-8	IOM	1,606,751	1,606,751	100.0	2008	2009
71611	PBF/SLE/B-9	IOM	130,000	130,000	100.0	2009	2010
66693	PBF/SLE/D-1	UNDP	4,080,907	4,062,855	99.6	2007	2010
66694	PBF/SLE/E-1	UNDP	348,125	276,953	79.6	2008	2010
71612	PBF/SLE/E-2	IOM	140,000	140,000	100.0	2009	2010
66695	PBF/SLE/I-1	UNDP	9,000,000	8,981,816	99.8	2008	2010
71605	PBF/SLE/J-1	UNDP	29,463	28,514	96.8	2009	2010
71613	PBF/SLE/J-2	IOM	45,261	45,261	100.0	2009	2010
71607	PBF/SLE/J-3	UNDP	69,550	69,549	100.0	2009	2010
73335	PBF/SLE/J-4	UNDP	25,000	23,649	94.6	2009	2010
71303	PBF/EMER-10	UNDP	946,950	918,368	97.0	2009	2010
71304	PBF/EMER-11	UNOPS	999,870	886,809	88.7	2009	2009
75810	PBF/IRF-21	UNOPS	961,350	891,150	92.7	2010	2011
76881	PBF/IRF-25	IOM	100,000	100,000	100.0	2010	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
71608	PBF/SLE/A-7 Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service for Sierra Leone	UNDP	1,650,000	1,618,748	98.1	2009	2012
77292	PBF/SLE/A-8 Promoting Non-Violent, Free and Credible Elections through Enhanced Participation of Non-State Actors	UNDP	5,000,000	4,356,590	87.1	2010	2013
77001	PBF/SLE/B-10 Support to the Establishment of a Peace Museum	OHCHR	195,000	195,000	100.0	2009	2011
77293	PBF/SLE/C-1 PBF Coordination Office	UNDP	100,000	7,809 ¹⁵²	7.8	2010	2012

¹⁵² Expenditure reported for this project does not correctly reflect actual project expenditure – which is 87 percent according to the Strategic Planning Unit – due to a mapping issue. This will be rectified in 2013.

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
SIERRA LEONE, CONTINUED							
77294	PBF/SLE/C-2 Support to the Implementation of the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme as Part of the Recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	IOM	1,550,000	1,550,000	100.0	2011	2012
77295	PBF/SLE/C-3 Promoting Human Rights Culture through Support to the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone	OHCHR	800,000	800,000	100.0	2011	2013
77296	PBF/SLE/C-4 Strengthening National Responses to the Prevention and Management of Sexual Gender-Based Violence	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	450,000	503,133	111.8	2011	2012
83757	PBF/IRF-57 Peace Consolidation through Increased Participation of Women in Decision-Making in Sierra Leone	UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	331,648	53,709	16.2	2012	2014
	TOTAL		46,921,796	45,109,688	96.1		
SOMALIA							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
72789	PBF/EMER/13	UNDP	999,915	998,537	99.9	2009	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
78251	PBF/IRF-31 Permanent Shelter and Social Infrastructure	UNHCR	1,111,715	1,111,715	100.0	2011	2012
78252	PBF/IRF-32 Peaceful Coexistence in Puntland	UNHCR	302,411	302,411	100.0	2011	2012
78253	PBF/IRF-33 Somalia: Capacity Building	UNHCR	115,000	115,000	100.0	2011	2012
78254	PBF/IRF-34 Urban Solid Waste Management	UNHCR	470,959	470,959	100.0	2011	2012
83667	PBF/IRF-55 Ending the Transition in Somalia	UNDP, UNDPA	995,100	616,773	62.0	2012	2013
	TOTAL		3,995,100	3,615,395	90.5		

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
SOUTH SUDAN							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
79491	PBF/IRF-42 Stabilization and Reintegration Support for Returnees in South Sudan	ILO, IOM	2,000,000	835,130	41.8	2012	2013
79635	PBF/IRF-43 Strategic Grain Reserve in South Sudan	WFP	1,990,200	536,934	27.0	2011	2012
82725	PBF/IRF-51 Support Women Peace	UN Women	531,790	34,790	6.5	2012	2014
77922	PBF/IRF-30 Immediate Response for the Reinsertion/Reintegration of IDP Returnees to Abyei	UNHCR	2,000,900	2,000,900	100.0	2011	2012
		TOTAL	6,522,890	3,407,754	52.2		
SRI LANKA							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
73919	PBF/IRF-14	UNDP, UNICEF	2,993,456	2,981,222	99.6	2010	2011
		TOTAL	2,993,456	2,981,222	99.6		
SUDAN							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
74366	PBF/IRF-15	UNDP	98,313	0	0.0	2010	2011
74367	PBF/IRF-16	UNDP	1,728,050	1,664,147	96.3	2010	2011
76780	PBF/IRF-23	IOM	1,621,176	1,621,176	100.0	2010	2011
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
77920	PBF/IRF-29 Consolidating Peace through DDR in Southern Kordofan State and Khartoum State	UNDP	4,680,010	4,101,623	87.6	2011	2013
78561	PBF/IRF-35 Immediate Response for Protection and Peacebuilding in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountain State	UNHCR	2,014,817	2,014,817	100.0	2011	2012
83818	PBF/IRF-58 Empowering Women for Peace and Recovery	ILO, UN Women	348,285	75,408	21.7	2012	2013

Project ID	Project Title	RUNOs	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)	Project Start Year	Project End Year
SUDAN, CONTINUED							
		TOTAL	10,491	9,477	90.3		
TIMOR-LESTE							
Project Activities Operationally Completed Before 2012							
71164	PBF/EMER/9	IOM, UNDP	993,625	993,613	100.0	2009	2010
		TOTAL	993,625	993,613	100.0		
UGANDA							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
76968	PBF/UGA/A-1 Peacebuilding, Human Rights and Justice for All	OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	5,899,756	6,005,748	101.8	2011	2012
76965	PBF/UGA/A-2 Peacebuilding and Enhancing Protection Systems	UNFPA, UNICEF	2,500,000	2,490,915	99.6	2010	2012
76967	PBF/UGA/D-1 Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery	FAO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, WFP	5,000,000	4,886,251	97.7	2010	2012
76966	PBF/UGA/E-1 Ensuring Coordination, Evidence-Based Programming and Monitoring of the Peacebuilding Fund Projects in Uganda	UNDP	600,000	513,659	85.6	2010	2012
		TOTAL	13,999,756	13,896,572	99.3		
YEMEN							
Projects with Ongoing Activities in 2012							
81460	PBF/IRF-46 Support to Elections During the Transitional Period	UNDP	1,000,000	994,608	99.5	2012	2014
83753	PBF/IRF-56 National Dialogue	UNDP, UNDPA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women	2,000,000	1,190,190	59.5	2012	2013
		TOTAL	3,000,000	2,184,798	72.8		

REFERENCE PAGES

RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



International Development Law Organization (IDLO)



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



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



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)



World Food Programme (WFP)



United Nations

CONTRIBUTORS

	Australia		Denmark		Kuwait		Qatar
	Austria		Egypt		Libya		Romania
	Bahrain		Finland		Luxembourg		Russian Federation
	Bangladesh		France		Mexico		Saudi Arabia
	Belgium		Germany		Morocco		Slovenia
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	China		Ireland		Org. of the Islamic Conference		Thailand
	Colombia		Israel		Pakistan		Turkey
	Croatia		Italy		Peru		United Arab Emirates
	Cyprus		Japan		Poland		United Kingdom
	Czech Republic		Korea		Portugal		Private Contributors

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Land Dispute Resolution
ASG	Assistant Secretary-General
BRIDGE	Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections
CAR	Central African Republic
CNIDH	National Independent Human Rights Commission
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DIS	Integrated Security Detachment Unit
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EVRI	Electoral Violence Response Initiative
FAFG	Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GPI	Gender Promotion Initiative
HRC	Human Rights Commission
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization

IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRF	Immediate Response Facility
ISSS	International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
LPC	Local Peace Committee
LPP	Liberian Peacebuilding Programme
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MINURCAT	UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund

PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office (United Nations)
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PRF	Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RH	Reproductive Health
RoL	Rule of Law
RUNO	Recipient UN Organizations
SDDRC	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLBC	Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSR	Security Sector Reform
STAREC	Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern DRC
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS, CONTINUED

UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNDG	United Nations Development Group	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNDPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	WESA	Women Entrepreneurs Support Association
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	WPN	Women's Peace Networks
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund		
UNIDO	United Nations International Development Organization		
UNIPSIL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone		
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia		
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan		

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Joint Steering Committee for Peace and Recovery Facility (PRF) projects/programmes, or by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support for Immediate Response Facility (IRF) projects/programmes, or by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support for country envelopes.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme document, including budget, etc., that is approved by the Joint Steering Committee for PRF projects/programmes, or by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support for IRF projects/programmes for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

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

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the PBF.

Delivery Rate

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Recipient 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 Recipient Organizations. Under UN MDTFs, these costs amount to seven percent as per the UNDG-agreed MDTF cost recovery.

Net Funded/Transferred Amount

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

Project Expenditure

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

Project Financial Closure

A project/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 activities for which a Recipient Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first installment from the MPTF Office to the Recipient Organization.

Recipient Organizations

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

Total Approved Budget

Amount approved by the Joint Steering Committee for PRF projects/programmes, or by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support for IRF projects/programmes.

MPTF OFFICE

The MPTF Office provides transparent and accountable fund management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

31 May 2013

Sixth Consolidated Annual Report of activities implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund for the period 1 January to 31 December 2012.

This consolidated report provides a detailed description on the progress of projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). It has been prepared using data from project progress reports, as well as financial statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MPTF Office. This report is not an evaluation of the PBF, nor is it an assessment of the performance of Recipient Organizations. The purpose of this document is to provide PBF country-level Joint Steering Committees, Recipient Organizations, contributors and other peacebuilding stakeholders at the national and local levels with a comprehensive overview of project implementation performance and results associated with projects funded by the PBF.

The project results outlined in this report are based on a new reporting format (launched in 2012), where Recipient Organizations provided both a qualitative and quantitative assessment of results achieved.

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

For more information on the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), please visit www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/.

Back cover: UN's outreach to local communities in Côte d'Ivoire; © UN Photo/Patricia Esteve

