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Foreword



Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals

(MDGs) is often hindered by the consequences of crisis, whether conflict or disaster-related. The 2005 UN report, 'In Larger Freedom', tells us that more than 40 countries have been scarred by violent conflict since 2000. The world has 12 million refugees and 25 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). More than 1.5 million people have been killed by natural disasters over the past two decades, and the annual economic losses associated with these disasters are rising.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has a special role in crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP has worked on the issues of natural disaster, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and similar crisis-related priorities for the past four decades. UNDP's mandates in crisis prevention and post-crisis recovery, as defined by UN General Assembly resolutions, the UNDP Executive Board and inter-agency commitments made by the organization, address the development dimensions of these situations.

One of nine bureaux of the United Nations Development Programme, the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) is charged with helping UNDP fulfill these mandates by supporting efforts to reduce the impact of natural disasters, prevent armed conflicts, and assist in recovery from crises when they occur. BCPR is responsible for consolidating UNDP's crisis knowledge and experience; providing a bridge between humanitarian response and the development work of UNDP; and advocating for crisis sensitivity in the context of development policy.¹ BCPR works closely with UNDP Country Offices and Regional Bureaux providing technical knowledge and financial resources in support of national prevention and recovery activities.

Since BCPR was created in 2001, the number of countries requesting support in crisis prevention and recovery has more than doubled. Sixty countries requested and received services in 2006, compared to thirty-nine in 2002. Given this increasing demand, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2008-2011 includes crisis prevention and recovery as one of the four priorities for the organization, along with democratic governance, poverty reduction and MDGs, and environment and sustainable development.

¹ Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Population Fund Documents: DP/2000/18, 20 March 2000, and DP/2001/4, 27 November 2000.

As UNDP further strengthens its capacities to support national prevention and recovery efforts, particular attention is required on the issues of conflict prevention, early recovery, economic recovery and gender equality. UNDP will also continue to expand its knowledge and expertise in the areas where it has a clear comparative advantage, e.g. disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, disaster risk reduction and security sector reform.

This first Annual Outlook on BCPR's 2006 achievements and 2007 priorities provides an excellent summary of UNDP's contributions to crisis prevention and recovery worldwide.

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List of Acronyms



APMBT	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
AURUN	African Urban Risk Analysis Network
AVPP	Armed Violence Prevention Programme
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP
BDP	Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CCW	(Convention on) Certain Conventional Weapons
CDA	Conflict-related Development Analysis
CPDC	Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation, OECD DAC
CPR TTF	Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CSPC	Central Strategy and Policy Cluster, BCPR
CWGER	Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, IASC
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness Programme, ECHO
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
ECHO	European Commission Department of Humanitarian Aid
EMI	Earthquake and Megacities Initiative
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Agency
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GRIP	Global Risk Identification Programme
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons

IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INGC	National Disaster Management Institute of Mozambique
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
IRP	International Recovery Platform
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
JSSR	Justice and Security Sector Reform
MASG	Mine Action Support Group
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPs	Members of Parliament
MYFF	Multi-year Funding Framework
NCDM	National Council for Disaster Management (Sri Lanka)
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
NYP	National Youth Policy (Liberia)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD DAC	Development Aid Committee of the OECD
PAC	Programme Advisory Committee
PCER	Post-Conflict Economic Recovery
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PDP	Peace and Development Programme
POSC	Programme and Operations Support Cluster, BCPR
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SILEX	Information System on Externally Caused Injuries (WHO)
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TASC	Technical Advisory Services Cluster, BCPR
UN	United Nations
UN Action	Stop Rape Now: UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WCDR	World Conference on Disaster Reduction
WHO	World Health Organization