

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

# MULTI YEAR RESULTS FRAMEWORK (MYRF) **2013 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT**



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D P

*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

2013 IN REVIEW: UNDP'S WORK  
IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY  
CONFLICT AND DISASTER



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OUTPUT 1 Disaster Risk Reduction

Strengthened local and national capacities, including the participation of women, to reduce disaster impacts, especially climate related disasters on vulnerable communities.

Indicator 1.1 Eight high-risk countries develop and implement gender-sensitive DRR and/or climate risk management plans, programmes and policies compliant with the Hyogo Framework of Action.

Indicator Status & Description **Achieved.** Gender sensitive DRR programmes and plans have been successfully completed in five countries (Honduras, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar and Pakistan). The milestone is likely to be achieved in early 2014 in Uganda, where it was delayed due to funding and human resource constraints.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
1.1.1	Gender-sensitive programmes and plans on DRR and/or climate risk management developed and implemented in three countries.	Eight countries have stand-alone initiatives on disaster risk reduction as well as climate change adaptation but not comprehensively compliant with priorities of Hyogo Framework for Action	OVERALL	<b>Achieved.</b> Three countries (Iraq, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan) have successfully implemented gender-sensitive DRR plans. In Iraq and Kyrgyzstan in particular, gender concerns have been a priority in designing and implementing DRR Frameworks.  In other countries, UNDP has made steady progress in supporting DRR programmes and plans. In Uganda, UNDP has supported the National Platform on DRR, as well as built capacity to develop risk profiles. In Madagascar, UNDP supported the development of 24 local disaster management plans at the village level. Women comprised 47 percent of committee members.  <b>Challenges:</b> funding and manpower remain concerns. In Uganda, UNDP has been able to increase the budget to US\$ 3.7 million, but this is still insufficient to provide all the required support.	
			Iraq	In February 2013, the Ministry of Science and Technology approved a comprehensive programme, Developing DRM Capacities in Iraq. The programme, which was designed with UNDP technical support, seeks to establish institutional and legislative arrangements for DRM. Its design was informed by a review of the existing institutional framework, undertaken through a consultative process involving 20 ministries and departments of the government. The programme specifically addresses gender concerns in DRR institutional frameworks and seeks to enhance the technical capacities of women's organizations. UNDP has placed additional technical support at the senior level to support programme implementation, which started in February 2014. <b>Achieved</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Pakistan	In 2013, with UNDP technical support, the National Disaster Management Authority developed a comprehensive DRM programme, which addresses flood risk in two major river basins and earthquake risk in urban areas. The programme, Strengthening Community Resilience (SCORE), was approved by the National Disaster Management Authority and launched in the last quarter of 2013. This five-year programme is built on three pillars: a) reducing losses from disasters (DRR); b) improving response to disasters (DM); and c) strengthening the learning base for DRR and DM. Threats stemming from floods and earthquakes will be the principal concern, although other major disaster threats, such as droughts, could be considered in the course of the programme. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan: In March 2013, the Government of Kyrgyzstan approved the Effective DRM for Sustainable Human Development and Security programme. The programme is implemented with UNDP technical support and is a key step towards strengthening national and local institutional arrangements for DRR. At the local level, the programme has finalized DRM plans in the provinces of Osh, Jalalabad and Naryn. In addition, DRR mainstreaming into the National Gender Action Plan and the implementation of United Nations Resolution 1325 (adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000; reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and humanitarian response) has been endorsed by the national platform for DRM. <b>Achieved</b>	
ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES					
			Uganda	In February 2013, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) endorsed a comprehensive DRR programme, Strengthening Capacities for DRM and Resilience-Building. To support this, UNDP put in place additional capacities in the form of a Senior Advisor, who came on board in May 2013 and has accelerated the programme's implementation. The programme has finalized methodologies for: a) standardized and harmonized mapping of national hazards and vulnerabilities, as a result of which 12 districts are each producing comprehensive district hazard, risk and vulnerability profiles; b) developing a comprehensive early warning system; c) the establishment of a standardized damage and loss database. The methodologies for pre-disaster assessments and comprehensive post disaster assessments have been applied in at least five sub-regions in the country; d) the application of recovery planning and strengthening of DRM coordination mechanisms within the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC); and e) a methodology to understand and measure community resilience was successfully piloted and is able to inform the government of the impact of policies and programmes on the ability of communities and households to withstand and bounce back from shocks.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Uganda ( <i>cont'd</i> )	<p>The programme also supported the National Platform on DRR, which provides DRM strategic direction, and helped increase its membership more than fivefold — from 20 members to the current 100+ DRM practitioners. In terms of gender, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development actively ensure that gender and youth concerns are included in DRR Platform deliberations and actions. The programme has also considerably strengthened the operationalization of the United Nations country team DRR Task Force, resulting in improved and comprehensive United Nations action on DRR and disaster response, as evidenced by the coordinated approach to the flooding in Kasese and Amuru districts in May 2013, food insecurity in Karamoja, and the response to expelled migrants from Tanzania.</p> <p>Another key development of the programme has been the launch of the national Resilience and DRM Strategic Framework and Investment Programme. This brought together 21 organizations under the leadership of the OPM and was authorized by the National Platform on DRR to operationalize the National Policy on Disaster Preparedness and Management, and to better harmonize and coordinate interventions on resilience and DRM in Uganda. Likewise, the disaster and climate-proofing of the country's building control regulations was initiated and will be completed in early 2014. Uganda's Country Programming Paper (CPP), which defines the country's drought resilience priority for the next 15 years, was reviewed, finalized and endorsed by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Uganda still needs technical and financial support in strengthening national and sub-national capacities in DRR, which the programme is not able to cover. The programme embarked on resource mobilization to fill the financial gap and so far has been able to increase the resource from US\$ 1.5 to US\$ 3.7 million in 2013.</p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Madagascar	Based on the National Capacity Assessment for Disaster Risk Reduction, completed at the end of 2012 and officially endorsed in February 2013, the government led the preparation of a National DRR Action Plan with the support of the UN country team and Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI). The action plan was validated in July by national authorities with a request to further integrate food security into the resilience approach. The final action plan was adopted in December 2013. Building on the results of the previous DRR programme and the findings of the capacity assessment, the country office began implementing a DRR capacity building programme. Key developments include the finalization in December 2013 of a national contingency plan related to cyclones and floods and the completion in November 2013 of two contingency plans with corresponding simulation exercises for the Tulear and Farafangana regions. In the United Nations priority regions (11 out of 22 regions), two DRR committees (communes level) and 24 local DRR committees (village level) have been set up and have generated 24 local disaster management plans. 47 percent of members of these local committees are women. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Honduras	<p>In 2013, with the support of UNDP, the review of the Risk Management Act (SINAGER) was drafted and submitted to Congress. This was subsequently approved by the National Risk Management Authority (COPECO) in October. In June 2013, COPECO, together with UNDP, achieved the completion of a National Risk Management Plan. The plan was designed to facilitate DRR mainstreaming in sectorial planning and provide a specific capacity building plan to accompany the forthcoming Government transition.</p> <p>In 2013, with the support of UNDP LAC Gender Practice, UNDP assisted the National Risk Management Authority and the National Institute of Women in the development of a gender sensitive risk management policy, which was approved by the Presidency on 22 October 2013 during the Council of Ministers. <b>Achieved</b></p>	

### Indicator 1.2

10 high-risk countries have policy and institutional capacities to manage large scale gender-sensitive post-disaster recovery processes.

### Indicator Status & Description

**Achieved.** 10 high risk countries have benefited from UNDP support to develop institutional capacity to manage recovery processes. Specifically, six countries (Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Nicaragua and Tajikistan) have developed recovery plans and programmes. Similarly, gender-sensitive recovery plans and coordination mechanisms have been finalized in Cuba, Nepal and Nigeria. Finally, both Fiji and Samoa have been supported with recovery coordination and implementation by the UN, World Bank and European Commission.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
1.2.1	<b>Capacities of key national authorities to assess differential impacts of disasters and to develop recovery plans are strengthened in three countries.</b>	In 10 countries capacities of relevant ministries at the national as well as local level governments to manage effective gender-sensitive post-disaster recovery programmes is inadequate/ low.	OVERALL	<p><b>Achieved.</b> Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Nicaragua and Tajikistan have all successfully received support in developing recovery plans and programmes. In Kyrgyzstan, UNDP helped develop a national risk assessment framework and carry out a country situation analyses. In Lao PDR, with UNDP support, activities are underway to develop a capacity assessment, a gender sensitive early warning system, and build preparedness and recovery capacity. In Djibouti, through the implementation of the capacity building plan, a cadre of professionals from regional and local authorities, as well as national NGO partners, has been put in place and are able to conduct Post Disaster Needs Assessments.</p> <p>In Nepal, a training planned for 2014 will complement guidelines already released in 2013 and increase capacity to undertake post disaster needs assessments. In Tajikistan, national recovery guidance notes and a framework were developed with UNDP support, while in Nicaragua UNDP supported the development of regional recovery planning guidance for Central America, which included Nicaragua.</p>	
			Kyrgyzstan	Following the risk assessment workshop held with BCPR support in April 2013, UNDP Kyrgyzstan supported the government in developing a national risk assessment framework, which includes an estimation of economic, infrastructure and ecological losses. UNDP Kyrgyzstan also gave technical expertise to the government to support the development of the Country Situation Analyses (CSA), which was completed in December 2013 as a component of the recovery framework. Once formally endorsed by Ministry of Emergency (currently under review), the CSA will enable the government to refine the loss and damage assessment methodology for Kyrgyzstan. Simultaneously, UNDP supported establishing and capacitating provincial alliances for gender empowerment in recovery plan development. These alliances gather women coming from provincial authorities, civil society and international development to work together on recovery plans. <b>Achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Lao PDR	In August 2013, the Prime Minister issued a decree to strengthen national capacity for DRR, response and recovery. This decree also mandated a new set of institutional arrangements for policymaking, inter-ministerial collaboration and implementation. Among the changes, a new Department for Disaster Management and Climate Change was created within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The decree also includes merging of this department with the existing National Disaster Management Office, currently under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. With UNDP support, activities are underway to develop a gender-sensitive and integrated DRM and climate change law; a robust capacity assessment; an early warning system; and develop preparedness and recovery capacity. <b>Partially Achieved</b>	
			Djibouti	<p>In 2013, UNDP worked with the Executive Secretariat for DRM to put in place national capacities for disaster preparedness and response. Through the implementation of the capacity building plan, as result of UNDP support, a cadre of professionals from regional and local authorities, as well as national NGO partners, has been put in place and is able to conduct post disaster needs assessments.</p> <p>Following the successful implementation and completion of the first phase of the drought Early Warning system programme, in April 2013, UNDP Djibouti and the Executive Secretariat for DRM have initiated the second phase, which includes strengthening capacities for drafting and disseminating warning messages. <b>Achieved</b></p>	
ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES					
			Nepal	In May 2013, with the technical support of UNDP, new national recovery guidelines were prepared. To update and align the national capacities of the sectoral assessment 'stand-by teams', a follow-up PDNA training will be rolled-out by UNDP in 2014. The guidelines combined with the training will enable sector ministries to deploy their own experts for future post-disaster assessments. <b>Achieved</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Tajikistan	In 2013, the National Recovery Guidance, and REACT Recovery Framework were achieved with UNDP support. These are key achievements towards building capacities for assessing the impact of disaster and developing recovery plans. The National Risk Assessment Methodology was also updated through peer review at both national and regional levels. As part of UNDP's DRR Integration process, DRMP's DRM Plan has been revised and approved. Two sub-projects of the Energy and Environment programme were introduced and conducted within UNDP. UNDP successfully updated the DRR methodology that was initially developed by REACT for district development planning and integrated DRR into five district development plans of the districts of Rasht Valley. In September 2013, UNDP was appointed as the focal point for coordinating DRR for the Thematic Working Group on DRR and the Environment within the Donor Coordination Council. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Nicaragua	In 2013, in partnership with UNISDR and CEPREDENAC, UNDP supported the Government of Nicaragua in putting in place capacities for recovery planning. During the first semester of 2013, together with UNISDR, UNDP developed the regional recovery planning guidance for Central America, which included Nicaragua. To align the national capacities to this guidance, in May UNDP jointly organized training on recovery planning. As a result, national authorities started to develop a draft pre-disaster recovery plan analysis to contribute to their own recovery preparedness plans, including systems for planning, implementing, financing and monitoring recovery. The plan was not expected to be finalized under the UNISDR/UNDP project, however in 2014-15 UNDP will continue providing support to the PDRP process in Nicaragua, focusing efforts on providing assistance to the implementation of: a) Action Plan of the National Framework of Recovery and territorial-national coordination; b) institutional capacity development and the promotion of public-private partnerships to strengthen involvement in post-disaster situations. <b>Achieved</b>	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
1.2.2	<b>Gender-sensitive recovery plans, programmes and co-ordination mechanisms established in at least three countries.</b>	Recovery and rehabilitation policies and strategies in 10 countries lack a gender-sensitive approach and have a low representation of women in recovery processes.	OVERALL	<b>Achieved.</b> In Nepal, a first draft National Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Guideline was developed by the government and is currently being refined with UNDP technical support. In Cuba, as a response to Hurricane Sandy, UNDP developed a two-year recovery programme as part of the United Nations Action Plan, which was agreed between the government and the United Nations system on 25 October. In Nigeria, UNDP supported NEMA and the RCT with a technical specialist, who helped draft both a National Recovery Strategy and a National Flood Recovery Action Plan, both of which were validated by the recovery coordination body in August 2013.	
			Nepal	A first draft National Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Guideline was developed by the Government and is currently being refined with UNDP technical support. The guideline articulates the institutional mechanism for planning, implementing and coordinating recovery. UNDP is assisting the national government in developing an Early Recovery Framework and an Early Recovery Plan for Kathmandu valley. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) endorsed the Recovery Framework in November 2013. A wider adoption of the framework by other concerned ministries and departments is anticipated in 2014. UNDP will continue to support this process in 2014. This represents significant progress for preparedness and management of large-scale disaster recovery in a country that is at a high risk of earthquakes and floods. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Cuba	In response to Hurricane Sandy, which struck the island in October 2012, UNDP developed a two-year recovery programme as part of the United Nations Action Plan, which was agreed between the government and United Nations system on 25 October. In that context, the US\$ 6 million programme implemented throughout 2013 within various strategic objectives, including a special emphasis on the vulnerability of women, contributed to the improved livelihoods of some 3,731 families.  To prevent similar impacts from future disasters, assistance is being provided to the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín, Granma and Las Tunas in the reactivation of hydro-meteorological early warning systems, which will benefit an estimated 150,880 families living in vulnerable communities. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Nigeria	In June 2013, a post-disaster needs assessment was undertaken following the extensive floods of July and August 2012. The assessment was led by the government's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and with the support of UNDP in partnership with UNDG, the World Bank, European Commission and other stakeholders. The report was finalized and published in June 2013. It provided key recommendations on the key sectors and States which should become priorities in the flood recovery process.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Nigeria ( <i>cont'd</i> )	<p>In addition to the PDNA process, UNDP also provided support to the Recovery Coordination Team (RCT), which was established by the Government of Nigeria and mandated to develop and oversee the implementation of a national recovery strategy for key sectors, as recommended by the PDNA. The Recovery Action Plan also provided a framework to support the expenditure of US\$ 150 million dollars (raised by the Presidential Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation) to support recovery in 21 states and includes proposals on how to strengthen the gender dimension of flood recovery plans.</p> <p>UNDP continues to support the implementation of the National Flood Recovery Action Plan, and to support NEMA in addressing some of the capacity gaps identified during the floods. UNDP has developed a US\$ 2.5 million, four-year DRR and recovery project, which was approved by the Government of Nigeria on 5 December 2013. The project aims to support the Government of Nigeria in establishing systems and building institutions at the national, State and local levels to better mitigate risk, recover from residual risk and prepare for future challenges. NEMA is the main implementing partner and has shown commitment to the project by providing funding.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> While there have been extensive consultations with federal ministries in mapping recovery gaps and developing the Flood Recovery Action Plan, there is little evidence of this level of engagement at the sub-national level, where the floods actually occurred. The ownership of these recovery plans at the state and local level is therefore uncertain. In an attempt to bridge this gap, the project emphasizes training of federal, state and local authorities in emergency response and recovery preparedness; planning and implementation; and strengthening lateral and hierarchical coordination mechanisms between NEMA, SEMAs and LEMAs.</p> <p>OVERALL Reporting Status: <b>Achieved</b></p>	
1.2.3	<b>Two post disaster countries with integrated missions where UN-World Bank and European Commission partnerships led to coordinated recovery assessments and recovery frameworks.</b>	Fragmented support to national government in post disaster contexts.	OVERALL	<b>Achieved.</b> Both Fiji and Samoa have been supported with recovery coordination and implementation by the United Nations, World Bank and European Commission. Based on a joint assessment in Fiji, UNDP has launched recovery programmes targeting 39 communities in six districts. In Samoa, a PDNA report was launched in April 2013, which provides detailed information on damages, losses and the human impact of the disaster, leading to the development of a recovery programme to restore livelihoods, reconstruct houses, build community capacity for DRR and recovery planning, and mainstream climate change adaptation measures.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Fiji	In 2013, following Cyclone Evan, which struck the country on 17 December 2012, the government led the first post-disaster needs assessment with assistance from UNDP, the World Bank, the United Nations system and SOPAC. The joint assessment report was published in June 2013 and provides a comprehensive analysis of disaster damages, losses and the human impact of disasters. Based on this assessment, UNDP has begun recovery programmes targeting 39 communities in six districts dependent on agriculture and fisheries, the worst affected sector. Women make up 62 percent of direct beneficiaries. A review of the recovery implementation and resource needs for each sector led to a budget allocation of US\$ 8 million by the government, as well as US\$ 2.5 million from New Zealand Aid and AusAid towards agriculture support for farmers and the reconstruction of infrastructure. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Samoa	In 2013, the government conducted a post-disaster needs assessment following cyclone Evan, which struck the country on 17 December 2012. The comprehensive assessment was completed in March 2013 with the assistance of UNDP, the World Bank, the United Nations system, SOPAC, ADB, Australia, New Zealand Aid, the Secretariat of the Pacific Environmental Programme, and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community. A PDNA report was launched in April 2013 and provides detailed information on damages, losses and the human impact of the disaster, leading to the development of a recovery programme to restore livelihoods, reconstruct houses, build community capacity for disaster risk reduction and recovery planning, and mainstream climate change adaptation measures. US\$ 600,000 has been allocated to support the recovery of 3,550 people. Additionally, 10 women's groups will benefit from the recovery programme. According to the government's recovery framework document, 13 sectors are covered as beneficiaries of the recovery works that has been done with UNDP support. <b>Achieved</b>	

Indicator 1.3

Nine high-risk countries integrate DRR (including climate risk management) into priority development sectors

Indicator Status & Description

**Achieved.** UNDP has worked with partners in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Madagascar to conduct risk assessments, including climate risk management (Armenia and Kyrgyzstan). Likewise, UNDP has successfully helped integrate DRR (including CRM) into development sectors in the Gambia, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka.

There have also been challenges in 2013. In Pakistan, movement on the risk assessments has been slow. These are now likely to be completed in 2014. This is because it has taken much longer to effectively convene all stakeholders with a role in the risk assessment process. Similarly, while there has been progress in mainstreaming DRR in Haiti, the sectoral table has been delayed until February due to the difficulties in coordinating the large number of partners involved. A consultant is being sought to help further this work in 2014.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
1.3.1	<b>Disaster Risk assessments are completed by national institutions in three countries, of which two will include climate risk management capacity assessment.</b>	Risk assessments in countries tend to focus on frequent hazard events and exclude risks associated with longer-term climate change	OVERALL	<b>Achieved.</b> UNDP has worked with partners in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Madagascar to conduct risk assessments, including climate risk management (Armenia and Kyrgyzstan). In Madagascar, an evaluation of existing risk information was completed in December 2012 with the support of UNDP. To fill any remaining gaps, this has been followed by additional risk assessments in 11 of 22 regions of the country, providing a comprehensive risk profile of the selected regions. In Kyrgyzstan, a climate risk assessment was completed with UNDP assistance and was endorsed by the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Hydro-meteorological Services on 15 October 2013. Based on local risk assessments made with UNDP support and completed in 40 communities in Armenia, 12 communities have already received community resilience/risk certificates.  There have also been challenges in 2013. Pakistan is off-track, with little movement on risk assessments, which are now tentatively scheduled for 2014.	
			Madagascar	A systematic evaluation of existing risk information (Country Situation Analysis) was completed in December 2012 with the support of UNDP, and endorsed in the first quarter of 2013 by both the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes and the Cellule de Prévention et Gestion des Urgences. To fill any remaining gaps, this has been followed by additional risk assessments in 11 of the country's 22 regions to produce a comprehensive risk profile of the selected regions. The draft report compiling all the information was finalized at the end of September 2013 and was sent to be validated by the Madagascar authorities. The updated CSA report has been endorsed by national authorities in December 2013. <b>Achieved</b>	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Kyrgyzstan	A climate risk assessment was completed with UNDP assistance and was endorsed by the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Hydro-meteorological Services on 15 October 2013. The national climate risk profile will inform the national strategy for DRM. Earlier in April 2013, action plans for country situation analysis, the National Disaster Information System, and National Risk Assessments were developed. This formed the basis for setting up an institutional framework in the country for continually updating and communicating the results of risk assessments. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Pakistan	The country office indicated that the development of a disaster damage and loss database and risk assessment will not be undertaken this year. The national counterparts have shown inclination to first complete probabilistic assessments and then focus on developing damage and loss databases. The status will therefore remain Off-track until 2014. <b>Off-track</b>	
ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES					
			Armenia	Based on local risk assessments that were undertaken with UNDP support in 40 communities in Syunik, Shirak, Lori and Tavoush regions of Armenia in 2013, 12 communities have received community resilience/risk certificates. UNDP funded this local global risk assessment exercise, developed the methodology and piloted it during the summer in four communities of Tavoush. Building on the local risk assessment results, UNDP updated the methodology in quarter four in order to produce more refined assessment results in the future. <b>Achieved</b>	
1.3.2	<b>Disaster risk reduction (including climate risk management) incorporated into priority development sectors/ ministries in three countries.</b>	Disaster risks including climate change impacts are not taken into account in national development processes and plans.	OVERALL	<p>UNDP has helped integrate DRR (including CRM) into development sectors in the Gambia, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka, with some progress in Haiti. In Sri Lanka, UNDP supported the government in developing a Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), which provides continuous support to mainstreaming DRM in the water sector. In the Gambia, with UNDP support a consultative process was launched to identify specific areas where disaster risk reduction could be incorporated into development. Three areas were identified: the national development planning framework; the agriculture sector; and the water resources sector. In Kyrgyzstan, UNDP supported a national DRR capacity assessment of eight areas: water resource management, disaster medicine, climate risk management, biohazards management, government financing mechanisms, information management, and conflict and gender sensitivity. Based on this, the integration of DRR concerns has started in these areas.</p> <p>Since April 2013, UNDP has been assisting the Government of Haiti in setting-up the DRR sectoral table, which brings together key ministries and their partners and assists them in integrating DRR in public plans. However, the sectoral table was delayed until February 2014 due to the difficulties in coordinating the large number of partners involved. <b>Achieved.</b></p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Sri Lanka	In May 2013, with UNDP support and under the leadership of the Ministry of Disaster Management, an assessment of DRM capacities in the water sector was completed. At the same time, UNDP supported the Government of Sri Lanka in developing a Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), endorsed by the National Planning Department in December 2013. Approval by Cabinet of Ministers is anticipated in the first quarter of 2014. That approval marks an important milestone towards mainstreaming of DRR in the development in the country. <b>Achieved</b>	
			Gambia	<p>With the assistance of CADRI, an inter-agency capacity assessment was finalized and endorsed in February 2013 by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). The assessment formed the basis for the formulation of a National DRR Action Plan that took place in April 2013, which had identified the integration of DRR into development planning and budgetary processes. Since then, the draft Action Plan has been under official review by national authorities. The finalization and official approval of the plan is expected for the first semester of 2014. OVERALL, the country has progressed with its DRR mainstreaming objectives. <b>Partially Achieved.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges and lessons learned:</b> The government’s approval of the National DRR Action Plan was delayed by managerial changes in the NDMA, which were initiated by the Vice President in 2012 and left the agency without a director until the second half of 2013. This resulted in further delays in approval of the National DRR Action Plan. The consultations to finalize the DRR/CCA mainstreaming strategy and programme are well advanced, though complicated by the fact that the lead agencies for DRR and CC are under different Ministries, i.e. NDMA under the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources respectively.</p>	Mission in Gambia in October

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Haiti	<p>In 2013, UNDP supported the government and sectoral ministries to set-up institutional mechanisms to mainstream DRR in their strategies and plans. Since April 2013, UNDP helped the Government of Haiti to set up the DRR sectoral table, which brings together key ministries and their partners and assists them in integrating DRR in public plans. Specific preparatory work has been initiated in three areas: public works; agriculture; and overall planning.</p> <p>The official launch of the sectoral table has been delayed and is now scheduled for February 2014. UNDP will use this opportunity to present, first, the results of the National Capacity Assessment for Disaster Preparedness and Response (achieved in June 2013), and second, the National DRR Road Map, which was adopted by the technical group of the Secretariat National de Gestion des Risques de Desastres in July 2013. In addition, through the joint Initiative of the Political Champions for Disaster Resilience, UNDP began developing a monitoring framework for DRR mainstreaming in the strategic development plan of Haiti (PSDH). UNDP is in the process of finalizing the recruitment of a consultant, funded by DFID, to operationalize the monitoring and evaluation framework. The consultant's recruitment has been slightly delayed due to the slow dialogue process with government partners. <b>Partially achieved</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> many of the obstacles encountered were due to the great number of actors that needed to be mobilized and sensitized to DRR benefits in sectoral planning. The dialogue process was slower than expected, though recently the Government of Haiti has shown an encouraging engagement around the theme of DRR integration.</p>	
ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES					
			Kyrgyzstan	<p>In 2013, UNDP supported a national DRR capacity assessment – addressing legal, operational and financial aspects - of eight areas, including water resource management, disaster medicine, CRM, biohazards management, government financing mechanisms, information management, and conflict and gender sensitivity. Based on this, the integration of DRR concerns has been initiated in these areas. As an important step towards DRR mainstreaming, with the support of UNDP, eight corresponding sectoral laws are currently being drafted. Sub-laws and normative acts for the eight laws have already been finalized, including Fiscal Reform for DRR. A hearing in Parliament is scheduled for the spring session. Simultaneously UNDP supported DRR capacity assessments in four ministries: city planning; energy; transport; and hydrometeorology. The sectoral assessments reports were used to integrate DRR in ministries' plans. These assessments are now being used to inform the National DRR Strategy and National Sustainable Development Strategy of Kyrgyzstan. <b>Achieved</b></p>	

OUTPUT 2

Conflict Prevention

Tensions are managed and addressed in a non-violent manner through dialogue and mediation embedded in local and national institutions and processes.

Indicator 2.1

Entry points developed and agreements reached on the development of national and local capacities in six countries

Indicator Status & Description

The indicator 2.1 for 2013 has been completed.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
2.1.1	Entry points developed in three countries	In the six countries facing immediate aftermath of conflict and/or on-going tensions, because of the absence of a [political] agreement, entry-points are difficult to identify or it takes time to identify an opportunity for conflict prevention and make use of national and local capacities to address and manage disputes in non-violent manner.	OVERALL	The milestone 2.1.1 is achieved in three countries out of the target of three.	
			Mali	<p>Agreement reached between the Government of Mali, UNDP and United Nations mission, following extended and facilitated dialogue between the three parties, on United Nations/UNDP support for the national reconciliation process. Minister Cheick Oumar Diarra, in charge of National Reconciliation and Northern Development, has asked UNDP and MINUSMA support to hire experienced experts to help him conduct and organized national conferences on reconciliation. The current Social Cohesion Advisor deployed by UNDP facilitates and accompanies two nationals who will work within the ministry in the design and the implementation of the reconciliation process.</p> <p><b>Milestone is achieved (entry points developed) in that there is an agreement with the Ministry on Reconciliation to work on the design and implementation of the reconciliation process.</b></p>	New government in place, but merely fact that Social Cohesion Advisor is requested to assist demonstrated level of credibility

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Philippines	Agreement signed in April 2013 with MILF leadership and the government for joint United Nations and World Bank support for the implementation of the framework agreement between the Government of Philippines and the MILF rebels through FASTER, a facility designed with UNDP assistance. Provision of support through the new facility commenced in July 2013, and sustained support was provided by UNDP on issues related to normalization (an integrated approach to transitioning combatants to civilian life), reconciliation, and transitional justice during the negotiation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The annexes on power-sharing (signed in October 2013) and on normalization (signed in January 2014) include specific provisions that were first proposed to both parties by UNDP experts deployed through FASTER. This result was achieved because technical support, instead of being provided through power-points, was provided through the facilitation of dialogue on best practices in areas such as transitional justice, reconciliation and normalization. Parties have indicated in writing that support has been significant for them in developing their thinking and positions during the final negotiations. <b>Achieved (development of entry points) achieved</b>	
			Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	In 2013, UNDP supported the further development of a major entry point (first identified in June 2012) in form of a formal request from the Tripartite Presidency to support dialogue in BiH by providing support to the formulation of the PBF project, which has been approved in September 2013. The Project implementation will start in 2014 with the establishment of a National Dialogue Platform. UNDP facilitated the conversation that led to the agreement on the PBF proposal and its formal submission, which represents a significant political achievement in a situation where no initiatives on national dialogue have been agreed to or have moved forward because of the political deadlock.  <b>Milestone (development of entry points) achieved.</b>	

### Indicator 2.2

Capacities, institutions, and mechanisms for dialogue, conflict resolution and mediation developed in seven (or up to 10) countries.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
2.2.1	<b>Capacities, institutions, and mechanisms for dialogue, conflict resolution and mediation developed in seven (or up to 10) countries.</b>	In the seven countries where there are agreements between key actors on addressing conflicts and deadlock through dialogue, their capacities, institutions and mechanisms need to be rebuilt because they have been completely or partially destroyed.	OVERALL	<b>The milestone 2.2.1 was achieved in three out of four countries by the end of 2013, and delayed in a fourth country.</b>	
			Chad	Through the technical accompaniment of the PDA, the National Mediators' Office could facilitate mediation work with governors' offices and regional peace committees in Moundou and Ouaddai regions) to address emerging conflicts, and to also have its own core capacities in conflict mitigation techniques as well as facilitation of dialogue processes developed. Community mediators were subsequently trained and deployed across the country, supporting the catalytic role of local dispute resolution mechanisms and serving to reinforce national efforts. This training provided by local experts and made possible through UNDP funding and technical input in the design of the training, resulted in a closer connection between the National Mediator's office and local peace initiatives, which in its turn improved the knowledge of the National Mediator and resulted in a much more targeted media campaign to address issues on tolerance and divergence issues. The Prime Minister has publicly acknowledged the value of UNDP's contribution in both areas. The exchange of experiences between the national office and the regional committees continues with the support of the new PDA on the ground.  <b>Milestone (development of capacities) "achieved."</b>	
			South Sudan	The eruption of intra-SPLM violence in South Sudan towards the end of 2013 has halted or obstructed the full impact of efforts to build local violence prevention capacities. Furthermore, should a new peace accord be signed in Addis Ababa, many of these efforts will have to be reformulated or reconceptualised.  <b>Milestone Delayed</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Peru	<p>Conflict management capacities at national and regional levels strengthened with UNDP support. Specifically, two regional conflict management offices opened with UNDP's technical and operational support in Cusco and Puno, two localities with significant conflicts over land and mining. This was the first time that such capacities had been established in these areas. The National report on illegal mining, identifying specific means to addressing the challenge, completed by the Office of the Ombudsman with UNDP support. The report identifies 170 active conflicts in Peru, with 70percent related to mining. Conflict management skills were acquired, and priorities identified, by National Office for Dialogue in the Presidency, and by its regional sub-offices, with UNDP support.</p> <p><b>Milestone achieved, as relevant capacities were developed.</b></p>	
			Yemen	<p>Communities which until recently where fighting each other and/or refused to engage with each other in lbb governorate – through UNDP's Social Cohesion project – decided to jointly conduct a conflict analysis at the community level (facilitated by UNDP) and jointly (as former belligerents) design next steps to increase their own resilience and steps forward to a more peaceful recovery. Communities are now investing their own funds for the continuation of local dialogues, which is proof the project's success. After 10 months of intensive 'process' accompaniment, the communities have started to use the process and put in own resources to finance self-defined solutions.</p> <p><b>Milestone achieved, as relevant community capacities were developed.</b></p>	

### Indicator 2.3

Developed capacities applied to specific issues and steps to sustain them agreed in 14 (or up to 22) countries.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
2.3.1	<b>Developed capacities applied and sustained in six countries</b>	In the 14 countries where there are credible and acceptable national and local capacities, emerging tensions and existing conflicts are still not consistently mitigated on the basis of consensus and multi-stakeholder dialogue and mediation to the extent that they can seriously jeopardize the sustainability of the existing mechanism.	OVERALL	<b>The milestone 2.3.1 was achieved in four countries, not achieved in one, and delayed (with possible completion in 2014) in a sixth.</b>	
			Malawi	<p>Dialogue capacities developed by the Office of the President and the Cabinet (OPC) and the Malawi Civil Society Task Force were applied in 2013 to national consultations, resulting in an agreement on the establishment of national peace architecture. UNDP provided substantive technical assistance; dialogue facilitation when requested and in support of national capacities; and logistical and financial support for the national consultations. This is a significant achievement in a country where relations between consecutive governments and civil society have been characterized by confrontation since President Kamuzu was ousted by a civic uprising in 1992. Further consultations will be led by the OPC in 2014 to flesh out the details of the architecture, and a strategic plan for the development of the architecture adopted, The architecture will link to existing capacities and institutions at national, regional, and district levels. Under the banner of this work, UNDP will also provide additional support to key actors to further increase capacity in mediation and conflict resolution, including the Public Affairs committees, which have previously attempted to facilitate dialogue between government and civil society.</p> <p><b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Zimbabwe	<p>The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission was mandated as an autonomous constitutional body in the new constitution; approved via referendum in March 2013. UNDP provided the expert facilitation wherein an agreement among the major political parties on the mandate of the Commission was reached, (achieved in 2012), and subsequently the relevant language to be included in the constitution agreed on (achieved in 2013). Zimbabwean capacities developed through the UNDP-supported Conflict Transformation programme were applied to the process of reaching agreement. The Commission is tasked with leading a process of national reconciliation, and to developing a comprehensive national peace architecture. This process will unfold in 2014.</p> <p><b>Milestone achieved.</b></p>	
			Colombia	<p>In 2013, UNDP supported Colombia's implementation of track-two dialogue, in the form of regional and national consultations, which fed into the peace talks that are ongoing in Habana between the Government of Colombia and the FARC rebels. Two rounds of regional consultations were implemented in nine regions of the country, as were two national forums with over 1,300 participants from the 32 departments of Colombia. Consultations encompassed land rights, human and victims' rights, gender dimensions. Recommendations from the consultations have already been integrated into the agreements reached so far.</p> <p><b>Milestone for 2013 achieved, as Colombia's dialogue capacities were systematically applied.</b> Additional consultations have been requested for 2014, and the process is ongoing.</p>	
			Nigeria	<p>Peace (measured using official figures on significantly lower levels of violent deaths in comparison to neighboring states despite the same risk factors) has been sustained in the crucial Plateau state, which lies at the heart of Nigeria's north-south divide, in 2013 despite the impact of Boko Haram in neighboring states. Stakeholders (including the state governor) provide significant credit for this result to the Operation Rainbow, which is receiving ongoing UNDP technical support, and is a joint effort of security agencies, civil society, and political parties first established in 2010 to mediate local conflicts; provide economic alternatives to violence; and promote dialogue among political actors. However, UNDP support has not been fully sustained through 2013 due to internal challenges, and this has led to an erosion of the capabilities of this operation.</p> <p><b>Milestone not achieved.</b></p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Guyana	<p>Continued application of dialogue and consensus-building skills to break the deadlock in parliament had stalled in the first half of 2013 due to new political tensions. However, due to the intermediary role played by the country office (RC and PDA), additional training exercises were resumed in the third quarter of 2013. In October 2013, the senior advisor to the President on governance and the leader of the opposition both separately committed to UNDP, following UNDP-facilitated conversations, to consider a closed door dialogue to address deadlock. A concept note on the dialogue was formulated by UNDP and shared with both sides. Response to the concept was received only in January 2014. The initial response from both the government and the opposition was positive, and implementation should start in the second quarter of 2014. <b>Milestone Partially Achieved.</b></p>	
			Kyrgyzstan	<p>The National Mediation Projects Coordination Committee was established with UNDP in 2012 to allow for the development and application of internal mediation capacities. The committee had led the drafting of a national mediation law (the first ever in the region), with technical support from UNDP, by the end of 2013. This committee's work drew on the extensive conflict management architecture established at regional, oblast, and local levels from 2010 to 2012 with UNDP assistance to propose the new architecture. While the architecture remains work in progress, and has functioned unevenly in parts of the country, it has been used often enough that it can provided the basis for a strengthened and more robust version to be established through legislation. Additional work will be required in 2014 to move the draft legislation forward in parliament, and to enable it to be adopted.</p> <p><b>Milestone achieved.</b></p>	
			Georgia	<p>The Community Safety Network (CSN) operates in all 18 participating communities along the South Ossetia ABL. In 2013, weekly security analyses were generated by all 18 communities using a combined SMS text messaging and ELVA mapping system, developed for this purpose. This mechanism is gaining increasing interest and the findings are acknowledged within government. BCPR provided seed funding to the ELVA project and by the end of 2013 the project had become sustainable with only sporadically assistance from BCPR required.</p> <p><b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
2.4.1	Conflict prevention, including through conflict analysis, mainstreamed into UNDP programming (CPAPs and AWP) in three countries.	Outputs of UNDP programmes in fragile or crisis countries not developed on basis of clear conflict analysis, and activities not sufficiently reflective of ‘do no harm’ principles or geared towards a preventive impact.	OVERALL	The milestone 2.4.1 was achieved in three countries and not achieved in one.	
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	Given the highly analysed context, the challenge was to find an innovative way to convince partners to engage in a conflict analysis. This delayed the process, the current track however is to have a UNCT Goma-level CDA exercise that will lead to a common understanding within the country team. Its design is being addressed and will be delayed because of the security situation, which is deteriorating and unfortunately does not enable the country team to prioritize the CDA.  Milestone is delayed	
			Myanmar	A comprehensive Peace and Development Conflict-Sensitivity Analysis of drivers of conflict and capacities for addressing them was undertaken by the RC Office in the first quarter of 2013 on behalf of the United Nations system with technical and financial support from UNDP/BCPR. The conflict analysis was used to design a new country team strategy to address the peace process, UNDP itself was able to use the findings of the analysis to redesign its programming and prioritize geographically as well as thematically (e.g. local governance, access to justice, social cohesion and livelihoods). For example, the social cohesion approach in Rakhine was reviewed and improved.  The milestone is achieved.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Yemen	In close collaboration with the UNCT, a conflict analysis was conducted during Spring of 2013. The analysis was completed and helped the United Nations to bring proposals to the PBSO as part of its wider support to the national dialogue process. UNDP itself concentrated on the support to civil society and their conflict mitigation and dialogue skills.  Milestone is achieved.	
			Afghanistan	UNDP worked to have the CDA feed into the CCA process, serving also the wider country team later in UNDAF discussions. The CDA started slightly earlier than the CCA so there was an overlap in time. Although there was, initially, apparent duplication, the CDA turned out to complement the CCA process as it confirmed and further nuanced the findings of the team developing the CCA.  Milestone is achieved.	

OUTPUT 3Crisis Governance

National and local institutions design and establish core capacities for responsive and inclusive governance in order to generate the populations’ confidence.

Indicator 3.1Key institutions in 20 priority countries signal commitment to representative, inclusive and participatory processes for increased citizen confidence.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
3.1.1	In nine priority countries (four new) basic functions of key institutions to engage and respond to populations are established and/or increasingly operational.	In all 20 priority countries under this indicator: inclusive and participatory national and sub-national plans and administrative structures are absent or weak and do not equally access elite and minorities groups , women, youth and internally displaced persons	OVERALL	<b>This milestone was achieved in nine countries (Colombia, El Salvador, Afghanistan, the State of Palestine, Somalia, Yemen, Burundi, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Sudan) progressing their work to integrate conflict sensitive approaches and inclusion of minority groups into planning and service delivery implementation at national and sub-national levels.</b> An additional five target countries remained off-track. In the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Yemen, the deteriorating security situation has meant that implementation has been slower and in some cases stopped, whilst new modalities and priorities were set to take into consideration quite fluid environments. For the State of Palestine, with a comprehensive statehood programme, some work was not fully implemented, but actions are expected to be completed in 2014. In Iraq, as in other cases, the necessity of political will to carry out such programming is very evident; although, implementation is continuing it has been slowed down to ensure the necessary political discussions to create a more political stability. The delays in Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia are due to fiscal considerations; it is important to ensure that although our focus is on inclusion that the financial resources to implement these plans are also in place.	
			South Sudan	<b>Off-track:</b> Following the cabinet crisis in mid-2013 and the subsequent violent conflict that erupted at the end of 2013, programming implementation stalled, triggering the need for a different strategy to be developed by the country office to respond to the ongoing crisis. BCPR has been active in providing advice on how to reframe country office programming to more effectively address the underlying governance causes of the recent conflict and will work closely to support reprogramming in 2014.	
			Liberia	<b>Off-track:</b> BCPR supported the design of the Government Decentralization Plan in late 2012, but continuing delays in donor financing inhibited efforts during 2013 to build up the Decentralization Secretariat’s capacity, and the capacity of the government to start activities at county level. Despite considerable engagement with the country office and donors in 2013, this programme will now not commence until 2014, with results expected in late 2014/early 2015.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Colombia	<b>Achieved:</b> As a result of BCPR’s support, assistance to local authorities resulted in improved services for internally displaced persons, accompanied by strengthening of local organizations to facilitate effective dialogue among the eight target communities, including development of the Plan de Vida (‘joint action plan’) for indigenous peoples in San José de Canelos. Local authorities were supported in eight target localities to develop plans of action to implement the new Victims Law, through enhanced institutional coordination and improved services and infrastructure to serve internally displaced persons (e.g. legal aid clinics in Soacha and Granizal; two community centres built or upgraded to facilitate community participation and local government ownership in Mayo and Granizal; four rural and urban communities receiving legal advice on land ownership; three communities in Soacha, Puerto Lopez and Narino benefiting from improved infrastructure.	
			El Salvador	<b>Achieved:</b> As per the target, with facilitation support from UNDP, six municipalities produced their citizen security plans through their own leadership and are now implementing them, often using their own fiscal resources alone. They have also established the first-ever Safer Cities Network in El Salvador, which is working to pool resources and address more forcefully violence prevention through joint mediation services, civic education campaigns and information management facilities. The network is better able to promote local initiatives on violence prevention with national institutions than municipalities individually. In these municipalities, homicide rates have declined consistently since 2011: by as much as 70-80 percent in some places (source: National Police). UNDP also supported the implementation of the National Policy of Violence Prevention through capacity development for staff of new dedicated national institutions and methodological guidelines on small arms control, citizen security and GBV.	
			Afghanistan	<b>Achieved:</b> With UNDP support, in 2013 a total of 34 provincial development plans (PDPs) were completed, which describe the priorities for each province as identified by populations themselves as a mechanism for rebuilding the public’s trust in local government structures and promoting people-centred service delivery. This reached the Ministry of Economy’s target of 34 provinces (Source: ASGP and the Ministry of Economy’s Director of Monitoring and Evaluation, Planning and Policy, Ismail Rahimi. The result is that these plans were used at the national level to guide the annual budgeting process for provinces and as a basis for the provincial development committees’ quarterly review meetings in all 34 provinces, thus ensuring that the population’s priorities guided service delivery and budget prioritization. Provincial strategic plans (five-year strategic plans) were also developed for seven provinces during 2013 (Source: ASGP and IDLG’s Policy Directorate). Another seven were initiated and on-track to be completed by Q1 2014 (Source: IDLG). The GOA target for 2013 was 10 PSPs completed, and 34 in 2014.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Iraq	<b>Off-track:</b> UNDP made efforts to develop a different methodology for the integration of economic development, local development planning and social cohesion in the Disputed Border Territories between Kurdistan and the Federal State of Iraq, in an effort to address conflict vulnerability in the region. However, implementation of the methodology was delayed due to local level elections intervening and the security situation in the selected pilot province (Ninewa). UNDP has now reached an agreement with the Ninewa government on key sectors that will be assessed under the Local Economic Assessment (agriculture, industry and transportation); this assessment will include social cohesion elements and should start in the first quarter of 2014.	
			Lebanon	<b>Achieved:</b> With assistance from UNDP, in 2012 the local regional development plan for Wadi Khaleed, a refugee host community at risk, was developed for the first time by 27 heads of the local municipalities with full engagement of the local communities. These plans resulted in two rainwater canals being built in Amayer and Hisheh, which means 2,150 people now benefit from improved irrigation and flooding has been reduced. Solid waste management has also been improved in 20 municipalities, 15 schools have all the necessary equipment to function, and 12 health centres can deliver the necessary services to the communities.	
			State of Palestine	<p><b>Partially achieved:</b> Implementation of the Statehood programme, designed and funded with BCPR support, continued at a good speed in 2013, given the complicated political and institutional context for the State of Palestine. The General Department for Property Tax and municipal administrations was able to achieve a 79 percent increase in collected tax amounts across 70 municipalities compared to 2012, which gives additional means to municipalities for development projects. Also, for the first time, the Ministry of Finance publicly disclosed local tax collection figures contributing to greater transparency in fiscal governance and intergovernmental relations. As part of the civil service reform, an initial cadre of 20 professional trainers was certified by the civil service authority to implement a PA-wide capacity-building programme for 1,000 middle management staff in 2014, focusing on client orientation in the Palestinian public sector. In Gaza, UNDP provided the Palestinian leadership with a study that gives a sound basis for policy-makers to integrate Fatah and Hamas civil servants into one single public administration structure, which is one of the conditions for reconciliation between the two factions. On another front, in anticipation of full statehood and for the first time, a national visioning exercise to design an integrated spatial plan for Palestine 2025 was launched in 2013 by the Ministry of Planning with funding and technical assistance of UNDP and UN-HABITAT, including in areas left out of the PA's direct control (Gaza, Area C and East Jerusalem). The process will culminate in 2014.</p> <p>Two outputs of the Statehood programme could not be delivered in 2013. No progress was made on the second phase of the Integrity Index project due to lack of a political support in the PA, and the drafting of a new law of governorates could not also be started due to difficulty in finding relevant national expertise for this exercise.</p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Somalia	<b>Achieved:</b> Following the formation of the Federal Government of Somalia in December 2012, UNDP made substantial progress in 2013 in supporting national efforts to rebuild the basic institutional functions and capacities required for the development and implementation of coordinated policy in the Executive Branch. Based on a UNDP rapid appraisal of core capacities, UNDP provided technical advisory support to the newly formed Prime Minister's Office and Civil Service Commission to identify priorities for civil service and core functions support. This culminated in the approval by cabinet of a two-track approach to building public sector capacity, endorsed by international partners as part of the Somalia New Deal Compact, as well as the establishment of the first ever National Institutional Capacity Development Directorate (NICDD) as the lead agency for coordinating government-wide efforts for capacity development in September 2013. Despite delays caused by a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister and the appointment of a successor, the NICDD has endorsed a provisional work plan and has started working to ensure that basic functions of key institutions are operational, including supporting the design of the operational guidelines for the recruitment and deployment of technical assistance, beginning the design of the salary and other reward payment arrangements for staff, and identifying the allocation of intergovernmental roles and responsibilities for civil service and capacity development mandates.	
			Yemen	<b>Partially Achieved:</b> A formal and informal governance assessment was approved by the government and UNDP in February 2013, and data collection was completed in all of Yemen's 21 governorates in December 2013. The assessment has enabled the population of Yemen (balanced for gender and age) to participate in the first comprehensive national poll on citizen confidence in the effectiveness, legitimacy, accountability, accessibility and transparency of education, health, security and justice services by national and local government. This survey provides policy makers an evidence base to assess the influence of informal structures and actors on the policy making, and provision of state services. A final report is due in the first quarter of 2014, and will be used by the government and the United Nations over the next five years as a baseline for the comprehensive reform called for by the National Dialogue completed in December 2013. In the context of the political transformation Yemen is currently undertaking, this first national public opinion poll on government performance is a major step towards progressing a new social contract.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Burundi	<b>Achieved:</b> The National Social Dialogue Committee is now fully operational, with UNDP support. In 2013, the committee used its conflict prevention capacities to mediate two conflicts that could have paralyzed the public administration sector, namely: a conflict related to salaries for public officials and a conflict at the public university, where professors and students threatened to strike. The CNDS intervention prevented both conflicts from escalating. With support from UNDP, activities also progressed to build public commitment and capacities to fight corruption. Parliamentarians visited each commune to meet with the communal councils and representatives from the local community in order to enhance the population and local representatives' awareness of their rights and responsibilities and build a community understand and commitment to the fight against corruption. Complementing this work from MPs, CSO were also given received micro-grants to monitor, analyze and publish how public money is expended, thereby strengthening civilian oversight of the good governance and anti-corruption national strategy. Good governance clubs in high schools were also established to bring youth into the fight against corruption, and community-level good governance committees were capacitated and are now reporting on corruption and other bad governance acts.	
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>Off-track:</b> UNDP successfully supported the development of inclusive and participatory local development plans (LDP) in 21 communes in the Democratic Republic of Congo (14 in Equatorial Province and 7 in North Kivu Province). However, the financing of these local development plans have been problematic due to lack of implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy (40 percent of fiscal revenue should be transferred back from central to provincial levels) and difficulties in collecting revenues locally. This is especially the case for Equator. The situation was different in North Kivu, where the population has been more engaged to push for the implementation of the plans and revenue collection has been used to finance parts of the LDPs as a result of pressure. Unfortunately, the outbreak of war halted any further implementation of the LDPs during larger part of 2013.	
			Central African Republic	<b>Off-track:</b> The coup in December 2012 and the subsequent change of government and violence led to the evacuation of UNDP staff to Cameroon and cessation of many of UNDP's activities. BCPR has assisted with the development of a transition plan and a UNDP programme specifically on community security, livelihoods and local governance as part of UNDP's current early recovery efforts. Implementation is contingent on the security situation which remains fluid.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Uganda	<b>Achieved:</b> With support from UNDP, a national needs assessment for local government was conducted and the National Local Government Capacity Building Policy for Local Governments was revised. Based on the revised policy, district capacity building plans have now been developed in nine vulnerable districts (three districts drawn from each of the sub-regions – Acholi, Lango, and Karamoja). Based on these plans, officials from 217 local government authorities were trained on participatory planning, monitoring development programmes, and the budgeting process. The nine target districts have now developed more inclusive District Development Plans based on their improved capacities for collection, analysis and management of data, which they will progress in 2014.	
			Sri Lanka	<b>Achieved:</b> UNDP supported the implementation of the Citizens Charter Scheme throughout the country, where communities and local governance institutions commit themselves to a set of principles of cooperation. This allows citizens to clearly set out their expectations of the local institutions and hold them more accountable and transparent. The scheme was completed in 2013 in the Eastern, Southern and Uva provinces, including all 14,100 village divisions in all districts. In addition, the Ministry of Public Affairs and Home Affairs and UNDP developed a district development plan methodology to build on these efforts to introduce participatory planning as a peacebuilding mechanism. This methodology was rolled out across the Eastern, Southern and Uva Provinces and will now be rolled out nationwide in 2014.	
			Sudan	<b>Achieved:</b> In 2013, UNDP supported local governments (Girba and Fashaga) to adapt their local development plans for the first time to include the service delivery priorities of the long-term refugees as well as the host communities. Socioeconomic services are now being delivered by the local governments to the refugees based on the plan including education facilities, youth centres and market facilities. As a result, Kassala State's Strategic Planning Council agreed to mainstream refugee issues into State and local level development plans.	
<b>3.1.2</b>	<b>In three countries (two new) electoral management bodies integrate conflict and violence reduction measures</b>	All three countries have no policy or mechanisms to develop conflict sensitive analysis within the election processes to attempt to mitigate the risk of electoral violence, which may jeopardize the transitional process set for 2012-2013.	OVERALL	<b>This milestone was achieved in 2013, with elections held in Maldives, Madagascar and Kenya.</b> While there were tensions around the Maldives result that threatened an outbreak of conflict, a second round of elections was conducted peacefully and the country now appears to be moving forward. In Kenya and Madagascar, elections were notably more peaceful than previous elections. In Bangladesh, intractable political conflict stalled elections, and planned electoral violence mitigation efforts made little traction within that overall context. Likewise, in South Sudan, BCPR was unable to make any headway in the area of support to peaceful elections.	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Maldives	<b>Achieved:</b> BCPR supported the electoral process in the Maldives through an Integrated Governance programme focused on engaging with multiple stakeholders in support of the electoral cycle. Following two rounds of elections (because the first round resulted in no candidate achieving majority support), a new President was elected on 16 November 2013 and the government now appears to be moving forward following the extended political deadlock throughout 2013.	
			Madagascar	<b>Achieved:</b> In support of the electoral violence prevention component of the UNDP Electoral Project, a training curriculum on electoral conflict prevention was developed and implemented through training of trainers throughout the summer of 2013, to help build a cadre of local stakeholders capable of supporting community level mediation in advance of the national elections. The presence of these community mediators enabled disputes to be resolved at local level and avoid electoral tensions escalating into violence. Two rounds of presidential elections were held in October and December 2013, which observers from both the European Union and South Africa proclaimed as credible and democratic.	
			Kenya	<b>Achieved:</b> UNDP developed a Strategic Framework for Peaceful, Free and Fair Elections in Kenya and supported the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in Kenya throughout 2012 and 2013 to implement an electoral violence reduction and mitigation strategy in advance of the March 2013 elections. The elections were overall considered peaceful by observers and constitute an immense improvement compared to the violent 2007/2008 elections.	
			Bangladesh	<b>Off-track:</b> UNDP deployed a Senior Social Cohesion Adviser during 2013 to advise the country team on social cohesion and risk management, including opportunities for training electoral officials on violence mitigation approaches at local levels, in the lead up to 2013/2014 Parliamentary elections. UNDP provided seed funding in the second half of 2013 to support electoral violence mitigation activities, but they had little impact as a result of the overall highly charged political environment. Following a wave of protests and violence throughout 2013, the national elections were postponed until early 2014.	
			South Sudan	No involvement in 2013.	
3.1.3	<b>In a total of eight countries (three new), legislative and/or constitution-making capacities are strengthened to address inclusion and reflect peacebuilding priorities.</b>	Parliaments in all the eight priority countries under this indicator lack the necessary technical resources to draft legislation on priority issues to address peacebuilding and conflict prevention in an effective manner	OVERALL	<b>This milestone was achieved</b> , with seven of eight target parliaments achieving their annual targets for improved legislative development, oversight and peacebuilding. Myanmar did not progress due to delays in UNDP recruitment of a sub-national expert, but this work is now underway and likely to show results in 2014. In Libya, repeated political deadlocks (around the membership of the General National Congress and then regarding the constitutional process) meant that there was little progress in 2013.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Myanmar	<b>Off-track:</b> In support of the government's commitment to opening up the political space, UNDP aimed to implement parliamentary activities with a strong peacebuilding component both nationally and in the regions/states (in recognition of the fact that challenges to social cohesion are most evident at sub-national level). However, this work was delayed by the slow recruitment of long-term experts to support these efforts. UNDP is now mobilizing support to more intensively progress these activities, but results will not begin to accrue until 2014.	
			Lebanon	<b>Achieved:</b> With UNDP support, Parliament produced two key studies on the role of the Parliament in (i) promoting youth participation in political parties and elections and (ii) creating job opportunities for Lebanese youth. This work on youth participation was complemented by an innovative social media initiative, which developed an online platform to introduce the Lebanese legislative process to young men and women and to create a social media tool to facilitate the channeling of youth inputs directly to their national MPs (see www.lp.gov.lb). UNDP also supported Parliament to institutionalize periodic meetings with civil society organizations, think-tanks, and academic institutions to facilitate constructive dialogues on key development and social cohesion issues. Parliament is now running these meetings regularly, with the reports and recommendations from these meetings tabled for consideration and action. MPs are drawing on inputs from these consultations to inform their debates in parliament and the very act of directly engaging with community stakeholders has also contributed to confidence-building in the parliamentary process.	
			Iraq	<b>Achieved:</b> Despite ongoing severe security challenges, UNDP was able to drive forward efforts to support South-South exchanges between the legislature and the French National Assembly to improve the oversight capacities of the Security and Defense Committee, including facilitating the involvement of the Council of Representatives in social cohesion activities and supporting MPs inputs into the final report which fed into the new National Security Strategy consultation process. UNDP also developed the capacity of key Kurdistan Regional Assembly committees to review private sector contracts linked to the oil industry through intensive training on how these contracts are put together and what the Parliament needs to look out for when reviewing them.	
			Libya	<b>Off-track:</b> Work with the General National Congress stalled because of various constitutional deadlocks and the impact of militia violence on the parliament's activities. UNDP therefore refocused efforts on supporting constitutional dialogues (see 3.2.1 for more) in advance of the CDA elections, which have been repeatedly delayed and are now scheduled for the first quarter of 2014.	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			State of Palestine	<b>Achieved:</b> Assistance provided to the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) concluded successfully in June 2013 as planned. The PLC was able to develop the strategic planning capacity of its Secretariat, revise its by-laws (standing orders) and improve its ICT infrastructure. With UNDP assistance, the PLC was also able to carry out an analytical review of 15 presidential decrees issued since the PLC ceased its legislative activities in 2006 in order to help future members of the legislature make an informed decision on the constitutional validity of these decree-laws. The longer-term impact of UNDP support to the PLC ultimately depends on the resumption of official parliamentary activities, but the electoral and parliamentary calendars currently remain undecided.	
			Somalia	<b>Achieved:</b> BCPR supported the Speaker of Parliament and the new parliamentary administration to establish new Secretariat support services for MPs following the (s)election of a new Parliament in late 2012. A Young Graduates scheme is now underway, which has enabled the rapid staffing of the Secretariat and a strong platform for continuing capacity development. UNDP supported finalization of the Parliament's Strategic Plan, terms of reference for new parliamentary committees, and Rules of Procedure which have contributed to the development of a culture of respect for the rule of law. The new Parliament passed the first budget of the new Federal Government, committees have reviewed a number of draft laws and the plenary has debated those laws at three regular session held in 2013. UNDP also worked closely with the United Nations Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to provide support to the nascent constitutional review and implementation process, including designing an initial dialogue and outreach strategy to promote civic education and public consultation (see below for more).	
			Tunisia	<b>Achieved:</b> UNDP supported the National Constituent Assembly throughout 2013 to support dialogue and public involvement around the constitutional review process, as well as to strengthen the internal capacities of the Constituent Assembly Secretariat. Capacity development focused heavily on South-South exchange with other similar legislatures, resulting in improved parliamentary and committee procedures based on international good practice standards. Institutional development also targeted improvement of the communications and outreach functions of the Secretariat, resulting in improved information disseminated to the public and media, which was crucial to encourage buy-in and ownership of the new constitutional dispensation (see 3.2.1, below, for more on outreach and dialogue results).	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Liberia	<b>Achieved:</b> Through a series of facilitated meetings, workshops and public hearings, UNDP provided support to facilitate an unprecedented dialogue on sensitive electoral reform legislation designed to ensure more peaceful, fair and credible inclusive elections between key political stakeholders, including the National Election Commission, the Legislature of Liberia, CSOs, political parties and the public. UNDP supported the establishment of a collaborative working relationship between the NEC and the election committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate which enhanced the understanding of law-makers and their staff on elections issues and the work of the NEC. This facilitated the introduction of amendments to the Elections Law in both chambers, which have been debated and have also undergone series of public hearings with over 10 CSOs and 15 political parties. The amendments are now ready for a vote by both Houses.	
			El Salvador	<b>Achieved:</b> A host of legislative, institutional and public outreach steps to further combat gender-based violence and mainstream women's needs in governmental programs and budgets have been completed. More than half of the country's MPs participated in training programmes on GBV and gender-based budgeting, including through a South-South exchange with Guatemalan MPs. As a result, a decree reforming the Law against Domestic Violence was passed in December 2013, creating additional protection for women victims of violence. Other important new legislation on female homicides and symbolic GBV (in the advertising and media industry), prepared with UNDP technical assistance, are under debate in Parliament. Furthermore, an exchange with Chile's parliament organized by UNDP has provided very useful directions and benchmarking for the agenda of the Commission for Security and Fight against Drug Trafficking, which also decides upon the allocation of national budget resources to violence prevention and citizen security.	

Indicator 3.2

Marginalized and underrepresented groups (particularly those engaged in conflict) in 6 priority countries are engaged and contribute to Statebuilding and peacebuilding.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
3.2.1	In six countries (three new) marginalized and underrepresented groups (particularly those engaged in conflict, women and youth) participate in electoral, recovery and transitional processes.	<p>In the five countries under this indicator, the state mechanisms to guarantee equal representation and participation of marginalized groups into the political process are not effective, despite referred in the national Constitution.</p> <p>In those four priority countries, the active participation of civil society and minority groups (women and indigenous) in public consultations have been historically suppressed or non-existent.</p>	OVERALL	<b>This milestone was fully achieved with six target countries making significant progress in rebuilding state-society relations in political contexts.</b> In South Sudan, the conflict in late 2013 severely impacted programming, while in Liberia, difficulties in mobilizing joined up Government-donor support to the national decentralization process meant that UNDP’s ability to engage the public in relating to local governments was very limited. In Libya, the stalled constitutional process and repeated government deadlocks stalled most activities.	
			South Sudan	<b>Off-track:</b> UNDP has supported annual governor’s forums bringing State and national executive branches together with civil society to debate and agree on policy priorities for the coming years since 2009. Historically this has enabled direct policy inputs to be made by sub-national governments and civil society in areas such as security, basic services and economic development. With UNDP support, the 2nd National Governor’s Forum was held in November-December 2012, with 500 delegates. Throughout 2013, UNDP monitored and supported the implementation of the recommendations from the 2012 Forum, in preparation for reporting on progress during the 2013 Governors’ Forum. Due to a cabinet reshuffle and a subsequent political crisis, this forum was suspended and no planning has been initiated to restart direct dialogue between central executive and sub-national bodies.	
			Liberia	<b>Off-track:</b> Activities supporting outreach and inclusion of marginalized and under-represented groups in the national decentralization process were launched in the third and fourth quarters with a major perceptions and awareness survey at county and district level paid for by BCPR seed funding. This survey was a platform for the formulation and initiation of consultations on decentralization in rural and remote areas, which will now be undertaken in 2014.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Colombia	<b>Achieved:</b> In 2013, UNDP, with support from BCPR, conducted structured regional and national consultations on five of the six themes (rural development, political participation, ending the conflict [demobilization, transitional justice, disarmament], the problem of illicit drugs, rights of the victims) included in the agenda by the Government and the FARC to secure a peace agreement. With support from other UN agencies, UNDP mobilized 9,652 people (who represented 4,617 organizations and social movements in Colombia) to participate in the consultations. Representation included all the sectors most affected by the long war including internally displaced persons, Afro-Caribbean communities and women through three national fora and several regional consultative meetings, many of which took place in the conflict affected territories. Through this process, nearly 3,000 recommendations were identified and systematized by UNDP in reports that were subsequently presented by UNDP to the negotiating parties involved in the peace talks in Havana, Cuba. Parties have recognized that these inputs, as well as previous work done by UNDP in enabling conflict victims to develop a peace agenda and the National Human Development Report published in 2011, have been critical for reaching partial agreements on two of the six points of the agenda (rural development and political participation). UNDP’s support to the peace negotiations will continue throughout 2014 including with the provision of inputs to the final theme implementation, verification, and legalization of agreements.	
			Uganda	<b>Achieved:</b> In 2013, UNDP ramped up efforts to support the inclusion of marginalized and underrepresented groups in the development of local development plans, and to sustainably capacitate local authorities to drive such participatory planning processes over time. As a baseline, integrity and perception surveys were conducted to determine citizens’ perceptions on different issues related to participation in development planning, corruption and social cohesion. Based on these key survey findings, outreach, sensitization and advocacy campaigns targeting marginalized groups were conducted to facilitate full engagement with local authorities in developing Local Development Plans in line with the government planning cycle. A total of 1,620 women and youth (987 male, 633 female) were reached from selected districts of Abim, Agago, Napak, and Otuke in Northern Uganda and engaged in this process. In 2014, the plans that were produced will be used as a basis to continue work with communities on joint implementation.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			State of Palestine	<b>Achieved:</b> UNDP has actively contributed to injecting a new dynamic in youth political and civic engagement in the State of Palestine in 2013 through a number of initiatives. Student councils from eight universities were supported to lead advocacy campaigns, hold dialogues and build on- and off-campus networks across geographical and political lines, thereby breaking an increasingly polarized and divisive atmosphere on Palestinian campuses. Another flagship initiative, the Youth Palestinian Legislative Council (YPLC), led to the election of the first-ever youth parliament with 132 members (including 34 percent women) by 29,000 young men and women through an innovative electronic platform. The YPLC helps to nurture a new generation of Palestinian politicians, promotes civic youth engagement and increases the voice of youth in national policy formulation. The YPLC also contributes to rebuilding strong people-to-people links between Gaza and the West Bank, after they were badly strained by the Hamas/Fatah split in 2007. UNDP also contributed to building capacities of 83 young female political activists so that they are more able to engage and develop their leadership capacities and increase dialogue with decision-makers on women's issues within their political organizations. In 2013, UNDP also started work with political parties to adopt a revised code of conduct for electoral campaigning. However, since the elections were against delayed sine die, political parties were not keen to engage and this activity has now been put on hold.	
			Libya	<b>Off-track:</b> Despite the deadlock over the constitutional process which continued throughout 2013, UNDP began supporting regional constitutional dialogues with multiple stakeholders in advance of the elections for a Constitutional Drafting Assembly, which will likely guide the future of the political transition in 2014. This constitutional dialogue support has already contributed to a more informed set of stakeholders, and is now providing a platform for civil society engagement in the new National Dialogue Process initiated in September 2013. Work will continue in 2014, once the CDA is elected.	
			Somalia	<b>Achieved:</b> UNDP supported Parliament to develop a Public Outreach and Dialogue Strategy, which was debated by MPs in a workshop in September 2013 and is now guiding Parliament's efforts to reach out to the public on the constitutional process. UNDP also worked with UNSOM to develop a timeline for constitutional support for the UN which has also been designed to promote more systematic public participation in the constitutional process. Completion of this initial work to build trust with government stakeholders and support their efforts to plan for a public consultation process will continue to be progressed in 2014 in partnership with the Parliament and the new Government.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Tunisia	<b>Achieved:</b> The National Constituent Assembly and civil society undertook dialogue and outreach efforts as part of the constitutional reform process (see <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG3SjWiEAFo">www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG3SjWiEAFo</a> ). UNDP supported the Assembly through a nationwide dialogue between NCA members and citizens and CSOs in all 24 of Tunisia's governorates, with training provided both in legislative and constitutional drafting, and in public consultation techniques. Over 6,000 citizens, 300 CSOs, and 320 university representatives provided input to the dialogue. Over 300 participants, including 40 assembly members, took part in activities fostering constitutionalization of gender equality and the political participation of women. 30,651 citizens were consulted on the draft Constitution through civil society initiatives supported by UNDP. A national survey of 1,100 youth provided detailed information on the hopes and expectations of Tunisian youth, the segment of the population whose exclusion sparked the 2011 revolution. This civil society dialogue has been a key mechanism in building support for the draft, which was approved by the NCA in January 2014 and widely hailed as an inclusive, rights-based document, which is broadly reflective of the public's desire for a new democratic dispensation.	
			El Salvador	<b>Achieved:</b> UNDP supported the socioeconomic reintegration of 180 at-risk youth (many former gang members) with the Youth Builders Programme. The success rate is extremely high – after one year, 92 percent are taking part in small business initiatives (with support from the Chamber of Commerce) and/or trying to reintegrate into the educational system. The youth rated the impact of this programme very positively, as 80 percent of them reported better relations within their families and communities. To scale-up the work and ensure sustainability, UNDP signed an MoU with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to replicate this reintegration program in four more municipalities.	

Indicator 3.3

Four pilot countries implement the ‘New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States’.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
3.3.1	<b>Country mechanisms developed in four countries to support the implementation of the New Deal through fragility assessments and the development of national Peacebuilding and Statebuilding indicators.</b>	There are seven pilot countries to carry out the New Deal. These were self-selected during the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011. Working Groups have been set up within the United Nations to assist in the support of the development of country compacts.	OVERALL	<b>The milestone was exceeded in 2013 as New Deal country-level implementation made significant progress across six of seven MYRF countries.</b> Timor-Leste, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo established New Deal task forces and undertook nationally-led fragility assessments and completed the fragility spectrum and national Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goal (PSG) indicators in each country. Afghanistan has taken preliminary steps towards broader New Deal implementation by starting a New Deal Mapping Study. Somalia, while opting not to undertake a full fragility assessment, launched the first ever New Deal compact in September 2013, achieving US\$ 2.4 billion in donor pledges. Progress in the Central African Republic, an official New Deal pilot, has stalled due to the security situation. South Sudan developed a draft New Deal Compact throughout 2013, but the process is currently on hold due to a recurrence of conflict in the country and a disagreement between donors and the Government on certain partnership principles. In addition to these six countries, Chad, Togo and Guinea Bissau took first steps in 2013 to implement the New Deal in 2014.	
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>Achieved:</b> With the support of UNDP, national New Deal implementation structures have been established, a fragility assessment was undertaken, a fragility spectrum developed and a list of draft national PSG indicators identified. The development of a Compact is under discussion but a process has not yet been initiated. BCPR will continue to provide technical assistance to the country office to support the government to move the Compact forward.	
			Liberia	<b>Achieved:</b> With the support of UNDP, USAID and Sweden, Liberia has established New Deal implementation structures, a fragility assessment was undertaken, a fragility spectrum developed and a list of draft national PSG indicators identified. A New Deal dashboard has been launched, mapping existing development programmes in Liberia to the five PSGs. Liberia has initiated consultations to develop a compact to align the PSGs to Agenda for Transformation (the PRSP II) and to strengthen aid coordination and management capacities, as well as the use of country systems. This Liberia New Deal Compact is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2014.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Afghanistan	<b>Off-track:</b> Afghanistan signed the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework in 2012 and therefore currently has a compact in place. The government has decided to undertake a Study Assessment in lieu of the Fragility Assessment, entitled ‘Afghanistan – the Pathway to Achieve Resilience and Stability’, to identify drivers of conflict and capacities of peace. UNDP is providing technical and financial assistance. The study research was to have been launched in the first quarter of 2014 and was scheduled to take three months. The findings of the study will be presented to the new government following the April 2014 elections and will inform the new Afghan National Development Strategy.	
			Timor-Leste	<b>Achieved:</b> With the support of UNDP, New Deal implementation structures have been developed, a fragility assessment was undertaken, a fragility spectrum developed and a list of draft national PSG indicators identified. Timor-Leste is conducting ongoing consultations to incorporate the PSGs into sectorial five year plans and to strengthen aid coordination and management capacities. Work towards a compact will begin after the end of the current Dili Development Plan.	
			Somalia	<b>Achieved:</b> With technical and financial support from UNDP, New Deal implementation structures have been established, a high-Level Task Force to coordinate the New Deal was set up, and a New Deal Desk within the Ministry of Finance established. Consultations around fragility and national development priorities took place throughout Somalia, among government officials, parliamentarians, civil society, donors and the United Nation system in the second and third quarters of 2013. A compact between the Government of Somalia and key international donors was developed and agreed on 16 September 2013 in Brussels. Moving forward, UNDP is supporting the implementation of the compact through the recently established national Somali Development and Reconstruction Facility and the development of a Compact Monitoring and Accountability Framework.	
			Sierra Leone	<b>Achieved:</b> New Deal implementation structures have been established, a fragility assessment was undertaken, a fragility spectrum developed and a list of draft national PSG indicators identified. Sierra Leone signed a Mutual Accountability Framework in the first quarter of 2014, partially aligning the PSGs to the Agenda for Prosperity, PRSP III and to strengthen aid coordination and management capacities, as well as the use of country systems. The indicators from the fragility assessment will be fed into the Monitoring and Results Framework of the Agenda for Prosperity.	
			South Sudan	<b>Partially Achieved:</b> With technical and financial support of UNDP and the deployment of a consultant, a fragility assessment was undertaken, a fragility spectrum developed and a list of draft national PSG indicators identified. UNDP supported the Government of South Sudan in the development of a draft Compact through the deployment of a UNDP staff member. The compact was expected to be launched in December, 2013. Due to a recurrence of conflict in South Sudan and disagreements between the donor community and government on certain partnership principles, the compact has not been agreed.	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
3.3.2	<b>Indicators for the ‘New Deal’ agreed upon to enable progress to be measured at the global level.</b>	The New Deal, which has been signed by 32 countries, of which seven countries agreed to be pilots. Discussions between donors and g7+ countries have started in four countries. There is no consensus on whether there will be statebuilding and peacebuilding indicators of just those on the fragility spectrum indicators.	OVERALL	<b>Achieved:</b> Draft national PSG indicators have been completed in five countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, East Timor and Democratic Republic of Congo) and are under development in Somalia. Draft shared/global indicators have been developed by the g7+ for final approval by the International Dialogue Steering Group through a consultative process that has involved over 5,000 people including g7+ governments and civil society; International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) members, the World Bank and the United Nations community. The International Dialogue Steering Group has not yet approved the shared indicators and some g7+ member countries have called for a revision of the shared indicators, therefore the overall progress is only partially achieved. The International Dialogue Working Group on Indicators was merged in the final quarter of 2013 with the overall New Deal Implementation Working Group and an Indicator Development Support Mechanisms has been established to accelerate country-level use of PSG indicators in 2014.	
3.3.3	<b>Lessons drawn from United Nations support to governance and statebuilding in crisis, post-crisis and fragile situations applied in a total of three priority countries to increase coherence and effectiveness.</b>	The Governance for Peace: Securing the Social Contract report sets out the crisis governance framework based on lessons learned from over 100 consultations with UNDP country offices and other stakeholders. This framework has been used to set up strategies in four countries.	OVERALL	<b>The milestone was achieved overall, with three target countries integrating governance for peace approaches into their programming frameworks.</b> Democratic Republic of Congo was the only country where work did not progress, as the security situation in late 2013 resulted in the suspension of programming activities. In addition to the 3 target countries reported on, BCPR has been proactive in working with key CO's to integrate good practice programming approaches across crisis governance portfolios.	
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>Incomplete:</b> The Democratic Republic of Congo Government approved a roadmap for 2014-2017 after a set of inclusive and participatory consultations between the state and civil society groups in target locations. The roadmap stipulates the development of the education, agriculture and health sector in North Kivu Province. A part of this roadmap was also to enhance the skills of state officials and a transfer scheme to transfer skills of state officials working in decentralized entities. A mechanism to finance the agreed priorities in the investment plans was also approved in March 2013. Due to the low taxation base and lack of revenues, few of these plans were financed. In North Kivu, all planned investments were put on hold during the war. A round table to secure funds to support the implementation for the existing investment plans was held in North Kivu in the fourth quarter of the year and activities will to have been launched in early 2014 in an effort to secure the peace dividend in the aftermath of the war.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Afghanistan	<b>Completed:</b> BCPR worked with UNDP's Afghanistan country office to develop strategies on (i) legitimate and inclusive governance; (ii) sub-national governance; and (iii) rule of law, which draws upon the Governance for Peace Framework. The strategies focus on building the social contract and enhancing responsiveness of institutions and have been developed by the country office with assistance from BDP and BCPR. A results framework was developed for all three areas of work which will form the basis of new programming from 2014. These new programming frameworks, which focus more clearly on building resilient state-society relations, will also provide a strong foundation for UNDP's inputs on into the New Deal fragility assessment and indicators to be developed in 2014.	
			Somalia	<b>Completed:</b> Following inputs from BCPR, the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission to Somalia ensured that the TAM report and subsequent Special Political Mission Concept reflected UNDP's experience on governance support in the immediate aftermath of conflict. This strategy emphasizes the importance of ensuring that efforts to support Statebuilding are sustained by an effective political strategy to forge consensus between political actors and has put in place complementary capacities and coordination mechanisms to allow for integrated strategies on political processes, rule of law, and core government functions between the mission and UNDP. BCPR's engagement in the UNSOM Advance Team in the second quarter and the ongoing UNSOM Political Affairs Group has ensured that UNDP's good practice is reflected in the strategic approaches implemented by UNSOM and the country office, in particular in relation to the constitutional review process, the development of a New Deal Compact and development of a comprehensive capacity development strategy.	
			Myanmar	<b>Completed:</b> Following the opening up of space to work with the Myanmar Government in support of their democratic transition, BCPR ramped up technical assistance in support of the country office's development of its entire democratic governance programme, in particular, with respect to the local governance and national governance pillars, in line with the Governance for Peace Report. As a result, the programme has a strong emphasis on promoting more inclusive political processes and responsive state institutions. The DG Programme was finalized in early 2013 and is now in the implementation phase, with ongoing BCPR technical assistance upon request.	



OUTPUT 4 Rule of Law

National and local capacities strengthened for improved Rule of Law<sup>1</sup> and justice and security in crisis, post-crisis and fragile settings.

**Indicator 4.1** Governance, justice and security institutions which focus on delivery of justice and security services increase services to conflict affected areas and people.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
4.1.1	In 23 countries, justice and security services reach out to an increasing— and/or more inclusive <sup>2</sup> — number of people (year on year).	Out of 23 countries under 4.2.1, 13 targeted countries have justice and security services with limited geographical reach due to ongoing/immediate aftermath of conflict. In 11 targeted countries out of these 23, justice and security services are forming and consolidating capacities but are not able to deliver in an accountable and non-discriminatory way.	OVERALL	<p><b>The milestone is achieved</b> in 17, partially achieved in three, delayed in two and off-track in two countries. ROLJS is reporting on 24 countries, with an additional country than the 23 countries required by MYRF.</p> <p><b>The overall milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Afghanistan	In 2013, the justice services through UNDP's JHRA programme expanded to additional four regional hubs. Technical support was provided to redraft and finalize the National Priority Plan 5: Law and Justice for All. Support was also given to establishing the Rule of Law sector-wide baseline by the end of 2013. JHRA took significant steps towards developing a national legal aid system through a Legal Aid Grant Fund (LAGF). MOJ and the Bar Association signed a tripartite agreement with UNDP. JHRA provided technical and advisory support to the MoJ to conduct a public perception survey, which included a quantitative survey of 3,072 respondents in four provinces, with the twofold objective of assessing citizens' knowledge on the roles and mandates of State justice institutions, and evaluating their level of confidence and trust in the state justice system. In 2013, 2,536 people representing state justice institutions and traditional leaders have been trained on justice and human rights issues, of which 606 (24 percent) were women trainees. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

1 As per United Nations definition of rule of law

2 Regardless of social, religious, ethnic affiliation or geographic location

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP continued its support to the national authorities, which started in 2009, to establish and equip witness support offices within district courts and prosecutor's offices. Through its witness support activities UNDP has managed to increase access to adequate support for victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings. By expanding current victim/witness support mechanism to seven (from five) of sixteen locations, the IVWSS project will facilitate the establishment of a comprehensive and uniform approach to victim and witness support throughout country. By the final quarter of 2013, the total number of witness support offices established rose to 10 offices, and two more offices are expected to be established by the first quarter of 2014 in Mostar and Brčko District of BiH. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Burundi	After the blockage of 2012, the political situation in 2013 allowed UNDP Burundi to make progress on the implementation of the concept of justice de proximité. Four CSOs were selected by the MOJ and UNDP to support the establishment of 12 legal aid clinics in provinces where legal aid did not exist previously, providing legal aid will directly support access to justice and identify measures of sustainability of legal aid in these provinces. The legal aid clinics are expected to be functional in March 2014. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b>	
			Cote d'Ivoire	A total of 280 individuals (including 137 women) were helped with legal aid thanks to the legal clinics in Man and Guiglo with the support of UNDP. Before UNDP support, there were no legal aid services provided to the population in CDI. 10 cases are currently before the courts by private lawyers, partners of the project who provide pro bono assistance to selected vulnerable people to claim their rights. The National Judicial Training Institute initiated training of 30 magistrates and 45 clerks in judicial hearings with UNDP support (ultimate objective is to create a specific training module for the pre-service trainings). <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	<p><a href="http://news.abidjan.net/h/472868.html">http://news.abidjan.net/h/472868.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://news.abidjan.net/h/473134.html">http://news.abidjan.net/h/473134.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://goo.gl/yvgjV9">http://goo.gl/yvgjV9</a></p> <p><a href="http://fr.iansa.org/news/2012/05/rapport-de-small-arms-survey-sur-la-cpercentC3percentB4te-divoire">http://fr.iansa.org/news/2012/05/rapport-de-small-arms-survey-sur-la-cpercentC3percentB4te-divoire</a></p>
			Colombia	A total of 58,285 victims participated in the truth, justice and reparation framework of the Justice and Peace Law supported by UNDP. This signifies an increase in the number of victims joining the framework of 5,758 individuals by the end of 2013. Likewise, UNDP has contributed to strengthening the institutional capacity in charge to ensure victims' rights through the training of 1,018 public servants and 166 leaders of NGOs. UNDP has conducted a protocol to attend the victims, and has disseminated this protocol among attorneys, judges and other judicial officers. In the Senate, UNDP promoted a project to strengthen the ombudsmen offices at the local level to implement the Justice and Peace Law, focusing on the establishment of the Municipal Committees on Transitional Justice, Integral Attention Units for Victims and local units of Land Restitution. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>With help of MONUSCO's Intervention Brigade, several territories in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo were liberated from the occupation by the M23 rebel group. The Nairobi Declaration in the framework of the Conference on Peace and Security in the Great Lakes region was signed by the Congolese Government and the M23 movement. This declaration put an end to the state of rebellion created by the M23 in North Kivu for the last 18 months. As a consequence, 21 judges and accompanying justice personnel (prosecutors and clerks) were deployed to the tribunaux de paix (first instance courts) and prosecutor's office in war-affected Masisi, Shabunda, Fizi, Walikale, which were built with United Nations and UNDP support. This is an important achievement in the effort of restoring state authority and providing access to functioning justice institutions that are in place for the first time ever in these war-affected areas. UNDP and other United Nations partners are supporting the authorities in helping consolidate their presence in these parts, through logistical support and technical advice, including through the joint organization of outreach sessions and workshops on how state courts affect and replace previous, customary dispute resolution mechanisms. These efforts have provided the affected population with formal justice institutions for the first time.</p> <p>In 2013, UNDP's support to nine legal clinics enabled more than 3,000 people living in remote localities of North and South Kivu provinces and Ituri district to access legal advice, from which 518 people were accompanied to judicial authorities for cases of SGBV. This is an increase of more than 300 percent over 2012. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Guinea	<p>A total of 689 women consulted the Office for Gender and Children Protection of Police (OPROGEM) in 2013. This is an 830percent increase over 2012 (83 cases reported). This surge is the result of UNDP support and sensitization work among communities about the existence of OPROGEM, a unit of the National Police dedicated to women and children victims of violence; UNDP trained 150 police and gendarmerie officers on SGBV cases; and provided the equipment of OPROGEM units that expanded in five new police stations in 2013 (up from two in 2012). With the support of UNDP, 34 women benefited from legal aid. This number is still very low and efforts are needed to ensure that SGBV cases reach courts. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Guinea Bissau	<p>In 2013, some 2,175 individuals benefited from legal aid in the five Centres for Access to Justice (CAJ) in Bissau and the regions of Cacheu, Oio and Bafata with the Bar Association and UNDP support (free legal aid, counseling and information). 1,888 cases were supported, an increase of 140 percent over 2012 (1,344). This increase is due to geographical expansion with the opening of a centre in Bafata. In the fourth quarter, 32 percent of beneficiaries were women, an increase of 62 percent over 2012 (20 percent). This result was achieved by refocusing the legal awareness programme on women. It is a positive result that will be further investigated to better understand the mechanisms that enables reaching out to women. The success of the CAJ demonstrates increased access to justice. Capacity development of the judiciary is supported by the success of the National Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ). With UNDP's support, the centre continues to successfully develop the capacities of the Magistracies. A total of 94percent of applicants to the judiciary (auditores judiciais) have passed to the internship stage. This training and qualifying process directly strengthens and increases the capacity of the justice system. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Guatemala	<p>The main strategy of the Attorney General's Office is the division of prosecutor functions in specialized units of initial care and treatment of cases, early resolution of less serious cases with the possibility of reconciliation between the parties, investigation of serious cases and litigation before the courts. With UNDP's support, over 20 public prosecutor offices had been reorganized by December 2013 and among the most relevant results are an increase in the settlement of cases of nearly 100 percent in 2011, 30 percent during 2012 and it is expected that the number of cases resolved will be maintained in 2013. In addition to quantitative growth, the quality of care provided to victims has increased, especially to women and children. In terms of management, models have been implemented in a decentralized manner. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	<a href="http://www.mp.gob.gt/category/noticias/">www.mp.gob.gt/category/noticias/</a>
			Haiti	<p>In 2013, a joint MINUSTAH/UNDP team established within the first instance court of Port-au-Prince, has contributed to efforts to rationalize the administration of justice and better coordination of actors across the criminal system. As a direct result and by the end of 2013, daily hearings registered per judge have increased from two to almost four, reflecting enhanced functionality of the court system and a reduced back log. The Haitian National Police (HNP) Coast Guards base in Les Cayes was inaugurated in August 2013 with the completion of the wharf and the administrative building, thus an increased number of the population will have better access to law enforcement institutions. UNDP supported judicial inspection in five courts. Data gathered will inform how to improve the justice system. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b></p>	<a href="http://www.minustah.org/haiti-inaugure-sa-3e-base-maritime/?lang=en">www.minustah.org/haiti-inaugure-sa-3e-base-maritime/?lang=en</a>  <a href="http://www.haitilibre.com/en/news-9178-haiti-security-inauguration-of-the-marine-base-in-les-cayes.html">www.haitilibre.com/en/news-9178-haiti-security-inauguration-of-the-marine-base-in-les-cayes.html</a>

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Iraq	<p>Access to justice improved in 2013 through the establishment of three legal help desks in Basra, Baghdad and Anbar, which are now operational. UNDP-supported free legal aid gave 665 people free one-on-one legal consultations and free legal representation to 151 people. This is less than in 2012 (total of 2,083), as the increase cases reported was attributed to the increased insecurity in 2012. Focus has also been more on the establishment of social protection centres for Syrian refugees providing support to specifically women, reported under 4.2. In addition to direct provision of legal aid, focus has been on the institutionalization of legal aid work through the signing an implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding with Kurdistan Bar Association for the provision of legal assistance services through court based legal help desks and mobile legal outreach. This MOU strengthens institutionalization and collaboration to provide legal assistance, consultation and representation to women victims of domestic violence; free legal aid services have been provided. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> The deterioration of the security situation in Iraq, coupled with increased sectarian antagonism has continued to significantly challenge the work of UNDP in Iraq. The judicial and security sectors are becoming increasingly politicized, making policy and institutional development efforts extremely difficult. The security situation on the ground is also negatively impacting UNDP's capacity to reach out to other governorates in the country.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ncciraq.org/en/breaking/itemlist/tag/Kurdistan%20Bar%20Association">http://www.ncciraq.org/en/breaking/itemlist/tag/Kurdistan%20Bar%20Association</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2013/11/03/new-help-desk-in-baghdad-s-oldest-court-provides-free-legal-assistance-to-women-and-most-vulnerable/">www.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2013/11/03/new-help-desk-in-baghdad-s-oldest-court-provides-free-legal-assistance-to-women-and-most-vulnerable/</a></p>
			Kosovo <sup>3</sup>	<p>UNDP Kosovo continued to support the Legal Aid System, targeting in particular rural communities, women and minorities, who are often those most in need. A total of 352,074 people have access to legal aid in Kosovo today, thanks to the eight UNDP-supported legal aid offices and legal aid mobile clinics. Four of these legal aid offices are directly targeting minority communities. In 2013, a total of 2,852 legal cases were handled by the UNDP-supported legal aid offices, which is 1,420 more than in 2012 (over 50 percent increase). From January 2010 to November 2013, a total of 7152 people (33 percent women) used the services of the eight UNDP-supported legal aid offices and legal aid mobile clinic. With UNDP's support, the Mediation Commission established its Secretariat and three mediation centres. As a result, 764 clients (24 percent women) have used mediation services. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	

3 Hereafter referred to in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Kyrgyzstan	<p>UNDP made progress in capacitating the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) and increasing justice institutions' outreach to a larger number of users including through impartial administration of justice and legal reform of the criminal justice system. In 2013, after a two-year delay, the country office supported the government in establishing the Constitutional Chamber. It facilitated the process of election of nine of 11 designated judges and supported equipping the premises and launching a public website. UNDP supported the national justice sector reform efforts through technical advisory and knowledge-sharing. In April 2013, UNDP supported the deployment of criminal justice experts from Ukraine and Kazakhstan. UNDP also supported the drafting of the new Criminal Code and Criminal Procedural Code by deploying four national legal experts within the Judiciary Reform Taskforce. The reform efforts are aimed to enhance access to justice and enhancement of justice service deliver. The capacity of GPO offices in Osh to investigate and prosecute crimes related to inter-ethnic conflict was based on South-South cooperation, with war crime prosecutors from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and through new criminal justice legislation and training for the prosecutors that will help more conflict victims to access the justice system. <b>The milestone is not achieved.</b></p>	
			Liberia	<p>UNDP continued to support the expansion of justice and security services through the Justice and Security Hubs, which are designed to decentralize justice and security services, as well as projects supported under the Justice and Security Trust Fund (JSTF). Assessments have been completed for 10 magisterial courts, three each in Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties and one in Monrovia. Assessments aimed at enhancing border security through the construction of two joint border security posts in Lofa and Nimba counties. And a local CSO, the Search For Common Grounds (SFCG), was recruited to provide services in training and in the promotion of community awareness on issues of security, human rights and other legal services available in the Gbarnga hub. <b>The milestone is delayed, based on the extensive discussion that was required to ensure lessons were learned from the first hub in the second and third quarters, including taking a new approach with hubs 2 and 3.</b></p>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Libya	UNDP succeeded in building a dialogue between the MoJ and civil society, engaging civil society in the justice sector wide reform planning for the first time in the last four decades. UNDP collaborated with local CSOs and the Ministry of Justice to organize discussions on access to justice that was attended by 143 participants from all over Libya. This conference enabled discussions on sensitive and key issues on improving access to justice for vulnerable groups and addressing reforms of rule of law institutions that will be taken into account under judicial reform. UNDP organized a four-day training workshop for 20 CSO representatives. The workshop's objectives were to conduct a baseline survey with recommendations on strategies to improve access to justice for internally displaced persons, and to enhance the capacity of local CSOs to design, organize and implement baseline studies on mapping key aspects of the administration of justice and development issues in Libya. UNDP helped the participants to conduct a workshop in Benghazi to finalize the survey and to strategically plan the survey in all Benghazi. In the first quarter of 2014, the interviews including the challenges will be collected and a comprehensive report regarding access to justice for internally displaced persons will be published. The consultations and training in themselves are deemed as a necessary factor to build capacity, not least for civil society to contribute to transformative changes of the current system. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Maldives	With a change in political and justice actors after the recent highly contested elections and slow programme progress, the programme has been reviewed. <b>Despite some achievements vis-à-vis civil society engagement, legal aid and capacity building of some justice and security actors, the milestone is delayed.</b> With a more stable political climate, new actors in place and a revised programme, greater progress is expected for 2014.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Nepal	<p>In 2013, the rule of law programming in Nepal moved from an Access to Justice project (ended in 2012) to a sector-wide rule of law/human rights programme (RoLHR). UNDP rolled out a number of new initiatives, including a strategic partnership with the National Dalit Commission (NDC) to strengthen its ability to fight caste discrimination and build community awareness, a RoLHR programme supported a '100 days awareness campaign on anti-untouchability and the Caste-based Discrimination Law'. UNDP enhanced coordination among different justice sector institutions at field level through Justice Sector Coordination Committee Secretariats that were established in five district courts in Far- and Mid-Western regions. Information desks and court-client relation centres were established in the same districts to promote legal awareness and build trust in local justice institutions. RoLHR established five 'pilot' Socio-Legal Aid Centres in five districts of the Far- and Mid-Western regions through extensive revamping and refurbishing of the existing District Legal Aid Committees. National and local institutional frameworks and partnerships were established to enable service delivery in 2014. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> 2013 was the year of the programme's rollout, which was delayed until government endorsement was insured in late January. The rollout was also delayed for three months at the request of one of the key international partners (Denmark) until their assessment was completed (Denmark eventually contributed resources to the RoLHR later in 2013). The size of the programme (US\$ 29 million over five years) also required gradual build-up in the first year to recruit a large programme team, develop partnerships and establish institutional platforms.</p>	
			Pakistan	<p>UNDP's support was aimed at enhancing outreach of justice services through legal aid desks based within 14 court houses and 422 mobile legal aid clinics (203 clinics for men, 191 for women with 28 joint clinics). This represents an increase from 181 clinics in the third quarter (i.e. about 43 percent more clinics by the end of 2013). The clinics operate at district, sub-district and village levels and have benefited 21,140 community members (11,255 male and 9,885 female) with an increase in women's participation by the end of year. In addition, 1,983 community members (1,063 male and 920 female) received free legal advice, and 957 persons (469 male and 488 female) were referred to legal aid desks to institute legal proceedings. The first ever mobile court continued its operations in the fourth quarter, with 141 cases resolved by the end of the year (an increase of almost 200percent from the third quarter, which completed 36 cases). These cases included 25 civil cases and 116 petty criminal cases. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	<p><a href="http://ppinewsagency.com/125763/country-director-united-nations-development-programme-visits-swat/">http://ppinewsagency.com/125763/country-director-united-nations-development-programme-visits-swat/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.thefrontierpost.com/e-paper/2014-01-24/Peshawar_-10291/">http://www.thefrontierpost.com/e-paper/2014-01-24/Peshawar_-10291/</a></p> <p><a href="http://pakistan.onepakistan.com.pk/news/city/peshawar/277461-cm-chairs-signing-ceremony-with-undp-under-sdpf-2013-17.html">http://pakistan.onepakistan.com.pk/news/city/peshawar/277461-cm-chairs-signing-ceremony-with-undp-under-sdpf-2013-17.html</a></p>



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			State of Palestine	UNDP further expanded the outreach of justice services through the provision of legal assistance and awareness-raising. By the final quarter of 2013, UNDP/State of Palestine's Rule of Law Programme provided free legal advice and representation in over 9,184 cases (4,700 in Gaza, and 4,484 in the West Bank), focusing especially on providing assistance to women (females representing approximately 70 percent of the beneficiaries in Gaza alone). This represents an increase of approximately 250percent from 3,642 cases (2,705 in the West Bank, 938 in Gaza) in 2012. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Sierra Leone	UNDP continued to support expanded justice and security services in the fourth quarter through support to mobile courts and via civil society (CSO) grants. Nine additional mobile court circuits were completed in the Southern Province, representing an increase in the total number of circuits conducted. UNDP continues to support CSOs nationwide through SGBV grants for protection support, raising awareness and legal aid. In the final quarter of the year, 11 CSOs (up from 10 in the third quarter), UNDP provided medical support and shelter to 125 victims of physical/sexual assault and witnesses. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Somalia	UNDP established 13 mobile courts in areas of Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu where no formal courts had previously existed. These mobile courts provided increased access to formal justice institutions. District perception surveys conducted in 2013 indicate that courts in Somaliland and Puntland are increasingly trusted. For example, in Burao the courts are now the most trusted justice provider with 78 percent who felt fairly or very confident in the courts. This compares to 2009, when only 19 percent had the same level of trust, showing a shift of the population's trust/preference to refer to formal justice institutions over informal mechanisms. This is due largely to reforms that have taken place in 2013 including institutional and capacity building for the justice system in Somalia. UNDP also trained and equipped 12,000 police officers, of which 5,300 were most recently deployed in South Central Somalia, the deployment of the qualified police officers is a way to provide enhanced security services. All the trained police officers are recipients of UNDP stipends. Assessments are being carried out to identify security needs from citizen perspectives. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Sri Lanka	With support of UNDP, the Regional Office of the Department of Registration of Persons for the Eastern Province was officially opened for the Eastern Province in September 2013. This is the Department's second regional office, along with the Northern office in Vavuniya that has been established with the support of UNDP. The Regional Office enables people from the province to directly access the Department (without having to travel to Colombo) to obtain legal documents that allow them access to social and economic services. The establishment of these offices supports the provision of sustainable service delivery for the people in these regions. This is a significant achievement. After UNDP directly supported mobile clinics for legal documentation for conflict-affected people, this support of several years' standing has now resulted in the government's establishment of a permanent office. UNDP support is no longer needed in this respect, with the government having taken full ownership and leadership. UNDP is currently setting up a new project with new capacities for 2014. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Timor-Leste	The Justice System programme in Timor-Leste continued its efforts to decentralize and modernize the justice system with an accent on transferring responsibilities to national justice actors. Until recently, all civil cases in Dili were handled by international judges. Since March 2013, most non-complex civil cases are handled by national judges without the need for international support and significantly increasing domestic service delivery. UNDP has supported capacity development through international advisers in courts, prosecutions and public defence, and an eight-month training of all 54 justice officials in all district courts began in September 2013. Cumulatively, this support is showing an impact in overall efficiency through increased rates of case disposal by prosecutions (8 percent) and courts (9percent). Between June and December 2013, JSP supported one mobile justice session per month (six in total) in Suai district, which has had a noticeable impact on the courts' ability to deliver results. Mobile sessions usually process the same number of cases in three days as the permanent court in Suai processes in two weeks, and the efficiency of court time is increased. The Judge Administrator reports that the mobile sessions also support citizens' awareness of the formal justice sector, increasing demand for justice services. It is too early to measure transformational change, although early reports suggest increased efficiency of courts (5percent increase in number of cases completed as to number of incoming cases in Suai district court 2013 as compared to 2012), this reflects an increased number of people accessing the justice system. The national police, PNTL case management system have also been rolled-out to all the 13 districts with support from UNDP. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Yemen	The deteriorating security situation in Yemen has contributed to a delay in programme implementation, including limiting travel to Aden where most Transitional Justice institutions are based; lack of security clearance for international expert support; and restricted movement for internationals and access to localities outside Sana'a. <b>The milestone is off-track.</b>	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
4.1.2	<b>In six countries, justice and security sector governance mechanisms<sup>4</sup> are established and/or increasingly operational.</b>	In six of six targeted countries under 4.1.2, processes and dialogues are underway to establish or strengthen security sector governance. In one targeted country of the six, planning capacities in justice line ministries are established but need improvement.	OVERALL	<b>The milestone is achieved in six countries, partially achieved in three and is off-track in one country.</b> ROLJS is reporting on 10 countries which represents an additional four countries with regard to the six countries required by MYRF. <b>The overall milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Afghanistan	LOTFA, in coordination with the Mol, established the technical working groups and undertook an internal realignment process to enhance strategic coordination with the Mol. Assistance to Mol included providing technical support for development of Mol's 10-Year Vision for policy, strategy and community policing. LOTFA ensured timely payment to 141,660 Afghan National Police (ANP) and 4,901 prison guards through the Electronic Payment System, which has been supported by UNDP. LOTFA also contributed to the outfitting and inauguration of Nangahar, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Herat and Jalalabad provincial 119 Emergency Call Centres. Code of Conduct training was provided to 41 officers and 4,995 policemen in 17 provinces through TOTs who received their training from LOTFA. In Kabul, LOFTA' registered 336 cases of domestic and sexual violence were referred by police to secondary courts. Of these, 250 (74 percent) were against women, and 86 (26 percent) were against girls. By the end of December 2013, Mol reported to have 61 new cases under investigation and 256 resolved through reconciliation by Mol – Family Response Units. Support provided through LOTA and support to the MOI has therefore directly increased the efficiency of law enforcement institutions and increased their access to an increased number of the population. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

4 Justice and security governance mechanisms are outlined and defined in the UNDP guidance note on Access to Justice and the UNDP guidance note on the democratic governance of the security sector.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Guinea	National perception surveys on access to justice and security were produced in 2013 with UNDP support. A national doctrine and strategy on community policing was produced and adopted by the Ministry of Security with UNDP support (December 2013). National perception surveys enabled to better define security needs of the population. The community security doctrine and strategy will enable National Police to operationalize community policing within the police institution and in police stations in 2014, enabling to respond to population's needs. This document is a shift for the police that conceived its work in terms of security services to the population for the first time. On oversight of security forces, important progress has been made in including civil society representatives in the Defence and Security Regional Councils which are designed to address treat security and justice challenges (quarterly meetings). Likewise, a plan of support to improve internal inspection within the army was approved by Ministry of Defence and technical expertise is due to be deployed in 2014 (notably through the General Inspections). It is the first time that the Ministry of Defence will accept civilian inspectors to support its internal control mechanisms. The plan to improve internal inspection is equally an achievement as well for internal control mechanism are key to ensure external oversight does not take place in institutions that are not able to exert similar control internally. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Honduras	The capacity of the system of mediation units has been strengthened with the addition of 100 mediators and promoters of peaceful coexistence. Throughout 2013, mediators were deployed in violent communities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba, and are expected to include Tegucigalpa in early 2014. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b> Political instability is hampering sustained results in Honduras, particularly with the electoral process scheduled for November 2013. However, consistent international pressure is pointing the country in the direction of making a remarkable radical depuration in the police services. UNDP remains engaged as it is critical to overcome structural fragility.	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Kosovo	The implementation of the Kosovo National Small Arms and Light Weapons Collection and Control Strategy (2013–2016) is running to schedule. The Kosovo Police confiscated 1,647 weapons during 2013, which is an increase of 11 percent over 2012 (1479). The Department for Public Safety within the Ministry for Interior received 970 requests for legalization of weapons (mainly hunting weapons) in 2013. In total, 1,307 people passed the state examination for safe handling of firearms in line with the Weapon's Law. The Kosovo Police assigned a focal point for tracing and a new tracing database is operational. This database connects 51 evidence rooms to the central focal point in the main police headquarters, which enables the Kosovo stakeholders to implement the International Tracing Instrument. KOSSAC has implemented three audits in three selected municipalities to further determination of the level of safety in the municipality, trust in the police and the main threats perceived by citizens. These audits are now being used for the formulation of safer community plans. UNDP continues to contribute to the steering group for monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and takes actively part in the implementation of the annual work plan as well as the outreach towards the Municipal Community Safety Councils and local public safety councils. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	<a href="http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/presscenter/articles/2013/10/10/kosovo-melts-down-confiscated-weapons/">www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/presscenter/articles/2013/10/10/kosovo-melts-down-confiscated-weapons/</a>
			Maldives	Progress continued with the police on the development of professional standards and improved coordination. However, given the sensitive political climate, challenges remained vis-à-vis engagement with the Police Integrity Commission (PIC) to move forward on accountability and its enforcement. Given new actors are now in place post a difficult election period and a program revision had occurred, it is anticipated that progress will continue vis-à-vis governance; however with lingering sensitivities, the focus will shift from the PIC to undertaking a police audit and professional standards among other priorities. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b>	
			State of Palestine	Having completed a three-year accountability strategy with the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) earlier in 2013, the UNDP/EUPOL COPPS Joint Programme supported the development and approval by the Chief of Police in quarter four of a Code of Conduct for the PCP. The Code of Conduct represents a new mechanism of governance within the PCP, providing the benchmarks for police conduct against which police can be held to account. The joint programme also worked in the fourth quarter to establish a functioning mechanism in the PCP for the effective processing of civilian complaints against police, accompanied by an electronic complaints management system (ECMS). This mechanism and its accompanying ECMS will be institutionalized and made fully functional in 2014, pending the requisite approvals. Additionally, as part of the UNDP EU/EUPOLL COPPS programme, capacity support for the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Court continued to increase the number of prosecutions from just 15 in August 2013, to 155 by the year's close OVERALL, the number of civilian complaints regarding corruption in Palestinian ministries increased 400 per cent in 2013. Under UNDP/ State of Palestine's Rule of Law and Access to Justice programme, the MIZAN2 case management system was rolled out in the final quarter of the year for use in the military courts, a milestone towards ensuring more accountable governance of the military courts. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	(source: Ma'an News Agency at: <a href="http://www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=674479">www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=674479</a> )  (source: Ma'an News Agency at: <a href="http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=648097">http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=648097</a> ).

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Somalia	UNDP provided technical support to the newly established Police Advisory Committee in 2013. The committee is a governance oversight mechanism that is responsible for police professionalism. The committee is in place and operational. As a result, there is enhanced governance of the police in Mogadishu. UNDP in collaboration with UNSOM are currently providing significant institutional support to Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice to increase their capacity to perform their duties in support of the committee work. The Somali Police Force was increased by 625 officers to about 5,850 in 2013. Construction of police facilities is ongoing with UNDP's support. The unfortunate attack on the United Nations compound in June 2013 caused a brief cessation of certain activities, but there have been significant achievements in institutional and professional support to develop the national strategy for the SPF in Somaliland. Support included two Model Police Stations, recruiting 150 qualified female police personnel, supporting the drafting of the new Police Act, providing essential equipment and reading materials to the officers attending police academies in Somaliland and Puntland. UNDP, UNSOM and IDLO assisted the MOJ in Mogadishu in finalizing a two-year justice operational plan, which was endorsed by the end of 2013. UNDP and UNSOM also facilitated the inaugural Justice and Corrections Steering Committee, which was co-chaired by the Minister of Justice and Chief Justice in November 2013. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Timor-Leste	Starting in January 2013, UNDP began its own police development programme that was endorsed by the National Police, PNTL and supported by key international partners, such as the Australian Federal Police. In this process, UNDP supported development of security sector governance functions in the PNTL and assembled a team of four international experts including a CTA Police Advisor, Public Information specialist, Human Resource specialist, and IT Management specialist as well as four project management staff supporting internal governance structure of the PNTL. The project also succeeded in recruiting civilian officers in administration in police institutions and two national civilian officers are board to date. All project staff are posted in the PNTL headquarters and each specialist is working together with PNTL officers and civilian officers in the same room to provide daily mentorship. With UNMIT/UNPOL phased out in 2012, the objective of retaining a level of United Nations technical support for key internal oversight functions in the PNTL has been accomplished. The capacity development needs of the key administrative areas the PNTL project is supporting has been reflected in the PNTL Strategic Plan 2014–2018, which will be launched in 2014. This establishes the framework for an effective reporting and monitoring system to improve governance generally within the PNTL. <b>The milestone is off-track.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Tunisia	A law on Transitional Justice was successfully adopted by the National Constituent Assembly in December 2013, the law drafting was supported by UNDP jointly with its partners. UNDP as well have carried out a comprehensive advocacy campaign in support of the adoption of the law throughout 2013. Throughout 2013, UNDP has extensively supported an inclusive consultations process. The consultations have involved the participation of over 4,000 actors in the justice sector. By the end of 2013, and as a direct result of these consultations, the Ministry of Justice adopted the first comprehensive justice sector reform strategy. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	www.consultation-justice.net and www.facebook.com/Consultation.Justice
			Yemen	<p>The institutional capacity development of the Mol was rolled out in 2013. The security situation in Yemen deteriorated in mid-2013, which jeopardized some of the planned activities with the police force. The other challenge was the timely implementation of the Leahy Vetting processing by INL partners. Three main outputs rolled out in 2013 related to professional capacity development of the police force: 1) a five-day training on Leadership and Strategic Planning for 27 female police officers to assist the Mol to integrate female police officers in the workforce and qualify them to take key positions at the ministry. 2) Initiating the consultations and drafting of the Performance Appraisals System (PAS). 3) UNDP Emergency Capacity Development Facility (ECDF) in cooperation with the Mol conducted two workshops on the Impact of Armed Conflicts on women and children, the first in Sana'a from 24- 25 June 2013 for 25 police officers from central and northern governorates; and the other in Aden from 2-3 July 2012 for 20 police officers from the southern governorates. Despite a number of security challenges, UNDP was able to provide continued technical advice to the Mol strategic direction and reform of the police force through a CTA located at the ministry. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Implementation of the Mol support programme was significantly jeopardized by a deteriorating security situation, including in Sana'a and local programme sites. For example, incidents in Sana'a, including terrorist attacks and kidnapping of internationals, required several postponements of UNDP technical support missions and cancellation of engagement of international experts on consultancy contracts. The security of the Chief Technical Advisor for policing who is located within MOI premises was compromised as three other international police consultants (one Iraqi and two Ukrainian) were assassinated. Due to security threats in the last two months of 2013, he has been working from home in Jordan.</p>	<a href="http://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/library/general/2012-towards-2014---progress-report/">http://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/library/general/2012-towards-2014---progress-report/</a>  <a href="http://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/library/democratic_governance/action-plan-to-implement-the-program-to-remove-the-ghost-workers/">http://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/library/democratic_governance/action-plan-to-implement-the-program-to-remove-the-ghost-workers/</a>

### Indicator 4.2

Justice and Security services are increasingly addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
4.2.1	<b>In six countries, an increased number (year on year) of SGBV survivors and/or women and girls at risk of SGBV have access to security and/or justice services.</b>	In four of eight countries, UNDP supported justice and security services provide specialized and targeted support to address SGBV. UNDP will continue supporting those towards increased effectiveness and sustainability. In four of those eight countries, UNDP will support the establishment of effective systems.	OVERALL	<b>The milestone is achieved</b> in six countries and partially achieved in one country.  <b>The overall milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Afghanistan	JHRA facilitated a study of the Elimination on Violence Against Women Units (EVAW) within the Chief Prosecutor's Offices in eight provinces. The study prepared a comprehensive assessment of the units and a road map for further engagement for the Attorney General's Office and the international stakeholders. The report provides recommendations on how the eight provincial EVAW units can be strengthened through training, management processes and greater coordination with the judiciary. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b>	
			Burundi	The Centre Humura (a one-stop shop institution, which provides victims of SGBV with medical, psychosocial and legal assistance through close collaboration between four line ministries) established in 2012 has further increased its assistance to victims of SGBV and is now reaching 2,544 people (an increase of 400 percent over the previous year) since it opened in June 2012. Complementary to the support to Humura, the government with UNDP support has established a set-up of 85 magistrates focal points specially trained – based on a standard module developed with UNDP's support in 2012 – for SGBV crimes in all jurisdictions (Grand Instance courts and prosecutor's office). With help of the establishment of a database for SGBV cases in 2014, the increase in efficient treatment of these cases through the focal points will be measured. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>In 2013, Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo again witnessed armed violence between rebel groups and the FARDC. The United Nations was able to collect reports on several SGBV crimes that have occurred within the armed conflict. UNDP and its partners provided logistical and technical assistance through conducting a number of joint United Nations/Democratic Republic of Congo missions that investigated five recent incidents of serious crimes, affecting over 900 victims of SGBV, murder and pillage. UNDP assisted nine mobile courts in different areas that have treated a total of 82 cases and led to 56 convictions, including 42 convictions in cases of sexual violence. This is all growing evidence of how the Congolese justice system is increasingly addressing SGBV cases and taking a stance in the fight against impunity. In North Kivu, UNDP's support to the Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children (PSPFE) enabled these units to receive, investigate, and transfer 570 cases of SGBV in the judicial system. The deployment of these specialized units in the recently liberated territory of Rutshuru, enabled 72 victims of sexual violence to access justice services and 15 suspects have already been arrested within one month of this territory's liberation. This is an increase of more than 100 percent. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> While there is no increase in cases investigated with support of the United Nations/UNDP and cases dealt by mobile courts (10 mobile courts in 2012; 9 in 2013), it is important to underline that this work reported here is reactive to alleged crimes committed in the ongoing war in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. More serious crimes mean more investigations and likely more mobile courts. Hence, an increase in numbers of cases dealt with is not necessarily equal to progress. However, it is important to underline that UNDP and partners managed to support the Congolese authorities to provide justice to these serious crimes.</p>	
			Iraq	<p>In 2013, more women had access to security and justice services through the Family Protection Units (FPUs) at the federal level and the Directorate for Combating Violence against Women (DFCVAW) at the regional level, both of which are supported by UNDP. In 2013, 14,650 cases were reported. This is a sharp increase from the 4,658 cases reported in 2012. In Kurdistan, UNDP support to the DFCVAW and the police resulted in the establishment of investigation offices specifically for gender-based violence and domestic violence cases. In response to the Syrian refugees' situation, UNDP support resulted in the establishment of three legal and social protection centres in the Syrian refugee camps to provide protection to vulnerable women and girls. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	<a href="http://www.us.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/articles/2013/11/13/undp-supports-protection-of-syrian-refugees-in-northern-iraq/">www.us.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/articles/2013/11/13/undp-supports-protection-of-syrian-refugees-in-northern-iraq/</a>

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Kosovo	<p>In collaboration with the local CSOs, the EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) and the Chamber of Advocates, UNDP supported 64 women victims of rape during the conflict. Women lawyers from the Chamber of Advocates have offered free legal assistance and representation to the court to the victims of rape. UNDP Kosovo provided expert assistance to the Office of the National Coordinator against Domestic Violence, the Office of the National Coordinator against Trafficking in Human Beings, the Kosovo Police, Agency for Gender Equality within the Office of the Prime Minister, NGO run shelters as well as other relevant Ministries and partners that are part of the Inter-Ministerial working groups on domestic violence and human trafficking. Interventions have directly contributed to having a more functional national led mechanism in place which prevents and combats domestic violence. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Sierra Leone	<p>UNDP supported the government's access to justice and security services to an increased number of SGBV survivors. During this period, the Saturday Courts continued their regular SGBV hearings in Freetown, Bo and Kenema with magistrate courts and high courts. By the end of the year, the Saturday Courts had succeeded in reducing the backlog of cases with a clearance rate of 123percent for magistrate level courts and 118percent for high courts. The conviction rates of the Saturday Courts had increased from 54percent to 75percent over the year. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Somalia	<p>The programme had made some headway in advancing access to justice through legal aid and by a huge expansion of justice through mobile courts to remote areas, Somaliland and Puntland, including up to 100 villages and IDP camps, where justice services were not provided previously. This led to 1,824 cases heard by mobile courts in 2013, amounting to over 10percent of the entire caseload of the Courts in Puntland and Somaliland. UNDP supported legal aid partners working in 28 offices across Somalia, providing legal aid to 15,299 clients (5,426 females). UNDP supported the professionalization of legal practitioners with a focus on building capacity of female practitioners, through the continuation of scholarship programmes for females and is implementing ongoing training of judges on GBV as well as promotion of female judges and lawyers. UNDP continues to support the Sexual Assault Referral Centre in Somaliland that provides support to SGBV survivors including legal counselling and representation. In 2013, the centre received 326 GBV cases, reflecting the population's increased trust in reporting SGBV cases. With the support of UNDP, 171 SGBV cases were brought to court through the Attorney General's Office. UNDP support has therefore increased access to justice to SGBV survivors. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p>	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
4.3.1	In all 13 target countries, authorities formulate and implement policies/ strategies to reduce armed violence [and/ or control small arms], based on data collection and analysis of causes and levels of crime and violence.	13 target countries with demonstrable levels of armed violence and/or weapons proliferation. In seven of the 13 targeted countries (milestone 4.3.2) AVR perspectives has been integrated in SA policies. In three of the 13 targeted countries (milestone 4.3.1) armed violence baseline studies have been undertaken.	OVERALL	<p><b>The milestone is achieved</b> in 10 countries, partially achieved in one country and delayed in one country.</p> <p><b>The overall milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP continued its support to the Government of BiH throughout 2013 in collecting and destroying small arms and the remnants of war. The mapping of AVP work by United Nations agencies, actively supported by UNDP and the BiH Government in 2013, focused on analysing the gaps of interventions in the collection of data and these findings lead to additional assessment that have started in 2013. UNDP carried out a comprehensive campaign on SALW collection, which started on the 1 September 2013 in the RS, followed by Brcko District and then Federation. The campaign supported UNDP assessment reporting the existence 750,000 pieces of illegal weapons in BiH. The campaign and mapping findings provide valuable information to the government for its efforts to reduce the level of armed violence in BiH. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Burundi	<p>With UNDP and BNUB's support the first phase of the second disarmament campaign — a preparatory action to prevent violence during the elections scheduled in 2015 — was launched in May 2013. Under the leadership of CNAP (Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons) political and religious leaders, provincial governments were sensitized. The second phase of the campaign launched in November 2013 by the President of Burundi is in progress targeting the populations directly through the support of the political and religious leaders and includes the collection of small arms and light weapons. By the end of 2013, 52 rifles, 504 grenades, three bombs and 8,361 cartridges were handed in. The third phase, is expected to take place in 2014. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Under the government's leadership, the second phase of the disarmament phase has started. The campaign is compromised by a climate of insecurity experienced by many Burundians as a result of increased violence allegedly by the ruling party's youth league, the Imbonerakure. UNDP is currently monitoring the risk.</p>	<a href="http://www.icilome.com/nouvelles/news.asp?id=888&amp;idnews=766553">http://www.icilome.com/nouvelles/news.asp?id=888&amp;idnews=766553</a>
			Cote d'Ivoire	A total of 12 National Police armories were rehabilitated and 90 armorers trained to manage those warehouses with the support of UNDP. By the end of 2013, a total of 2,605 SALW were marked by the National Police and the database contained a total of 6,044 SALW. Seven prefectures received metallic crates to stock SALW collected by civilian authorities (mainly in the west of the country). A total of 108 departments (regions) were monitored by the National Observatory on Armed Violence (OVA) for incidents of violence. This process was made possible by the support and capacity building provided by UNDP, where 141 observers received training; equipment for the National Commission on SALW and Ministry of Planning (vehicles and sensitization materials) were provided. Community initiatives targeting 1,200 community members were supported in the West of CDI within the SALW collection programme run by the COMNAT. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	In 2013, UNDP has been supporting the introduction of the community-oriented policing in Bunia (Ituri district). The National Police of Congo (PNC) developed a doctrine of community-oriented policing with UNDP's support, which was integrated in the five-year action plan for PNC reform. In this framework, a pool of training of trainers was established and 279 police officers are receiving training, police officers will be deployed to police stations in target areas in Bunia. These capacity building efforts were combined with awareness raising campaigns as well as the organization of forum de quartiers, which led to a regular dialogue between the police and the local population. This has resulted in a 52 percent increase in the population's trust in the police in the targeted areas since the project began in mid-2012, according to regular perception surveys jointly conducted by UNDP and the PNC. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			El Salvador	El Salvador has maintained of trend of decreasing violence since March 2012, when a truce between the two most important gangs was established. At the end of 2013, there were 103 fewer homicides than in 2012. Female homicides fell by 33 percent (319 in 2012, and 214 in 2013). UNDP supported this strategy through the design of local security plans as well as through initiatives to promote the social reintegration of youth at-risk in areas where gangs are prevalent. 190 young people participated in the socioeconomic reintegration process – 40 women and 150 men. Of those, 97 percent began by employment or entrepreneurial initiatives. It is worth mentioning that UNDP is the only actor funding and implementing programme activities to operationalize the gang truce. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	<a href="http://www.economist.com/news/americas/21595933-two-year-old-ceasefire-has-saved-thousands-lives-can-it-survive-bumpy-presidential?frsc=dgpercent7Ca">www.economist.com/news/americas/21595933-two-year-old-ceasefire-has-saved-thousands-lives-can-it-survive-bumpy-presidential?frsc=dgpercent7Ca</a>  <a href="http://www.transparenciaactiva.gob.sv/el-salvador-cerrara-2013-con-mas-policias-menos-homicidios-y-mas-de-44-mil-capturados/#sthash.s4HA79l1.dpuf">http://www.transparenciaactiva.gob.sv/el-salvador-cerrara-2013-con-mas-policias-menos-homicidios-y-mas-de-44-mil-capturados/#sthash.s4HA79l1.dpuf</a>
			Guatemala	UNDP has been supporting the Government of Guatemala through its Vice Ministry of Violence Prevention to design and implement its national policy on violence prevention that will be launched Q1 2014. This policy focuses on curbing the proliferation of SALW and to protect youth as the most at-risk population group. An important tool of this policy is the implementation of the Technology Platform of the Ministry of the Interior and the National Observatory of Violence and Crime created to provide open data at real time for a better monitoring and analysis of violence and crime rates. The platform includes an emergency phone service, and support for managing police and immigration records, which increases the population's access to police services. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	Buscan crear plataforma tecnológica contra el crimen.  <a href="http://www.mingob.gob.gt/240/d.php">www.mingob.gob.gt/240/d.php</a>
			Honduras	New local plans to manage security have been designed and approved in La Ceiba, Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortés and El Progreso. In some cases, the plans promoted by UNDP have attracted resources for international donors (such as the World Bank, IADB and USAID) as well as national funding (e.g. local taxes for citizen security) for its implementation. Resources for the implementation of the local plan of security in San Pedro Sula (considered the most violent city in LAC, and probably on earth) will be funded by BCIE (Central American Development Bank) and will be managed by UNDP. This plan costs US\$ 50 million. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Kenya	UNDP support to the SALW bill review has resulted in a draft bill submitted to the Attorney General. As required by the Kenya Constitution, the bill was discussed publicly and subjected to national and regional expertise. The consultations contributed greatly to the improvement of the Draft Bill and greater public acceptance of the proposals. The Draft Bill has been submitted to the parliamentary security committee for final review before being enacted in 2014. In addition, UNDP technical advisory support to the National Police Reserve by the end of 2013 has resulted in the completion of three key main reports, including an assessment report on the NPR system, a report on the NPR training needs and a training manual. The reports have been accepted by the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government, and they have been presented to the National Security Advisory Council (NSAC) for further review and adoption in the first quarter of 2014. Unlike the Draft Bill on SALW policy, the NSAC can authorize the adoption of the NPR assessment and Training Manual. These reports and manuals once endorsed by the government will directly inform and strengthen the coherence of the NPR operations, enhance state's response and boost community security in the extremely fragile counties where the NPRs operate. The next phase will focus on supporting pilot testing and rollout of NPR Training Manual, and adoption of the key policy documents. <b>The milestone is partially achieved.</b>	
			Kosovo	The Weapons Trafficking report was produced and was approved by the national coordinator. The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, coordinator of the SALW control and collection strategy of the SALW steering committee listed five priorities for immediate implementation in 2014: 1) reduce illegal weapons and illegal use of weapons in Kosovo; 2) Create a better intelligence picture and disrupt criminal gangs involved in illicit arms trade; 3) Provide better guidance to law enforcement officers; 4) Prevent unauthorized access to legal weapons and increase stockpile/inventory management; and 5) Improve international and regional cooperation. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Nepal	UNDP support to the Government of Nepal resulted in the draft Nepal National Strategy and Action Plan on small arms control, in line with international standards (ISACS), as well as strengthened capacities of relevant officials to implement this strategy. One of the challenges in Nepal has been the collection and analysis of data on armed violence and small arms to inform policy development. To address this, UNDP supported planning for the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, as well as a national data collection and analysis system within the Ministry of Home Affairs and the police. In addition, UNDP has strengthened the capacities of a CSO to collect, report, and analyse data on armed violence. Achievements during 2013 have primarily been at the national level and focused on strengthening national capacities to roll out strategies to reduce armed violence at community levels. Results at community levels are expected in 2014. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Nicaragua	UNDP's support to Nicaragua's Commission on Small Arms Control, led by the Minister of Governance and with the participation of key stakeholders, in particular the National Police and the Ministries of Education and Health, has resulted in significant improvements of national capacity to control small arms. According to national data, 2013 has seen a reduction of 1.57 percent of homicides committed with firearms (5,500 firearms). Data also show a fall in the use of firearms for crimes and gun-related injury. The creation of a database system for the registry and control of arms with the support of UNDP has led to the registration of 67 percent of private security companies' weapons and 20 percent of civilian weapons. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Sudan	In March 2013, the National DDR Coordination Council endorsed the Darfur Community Security and Arms Control strategy which was developed with UNDP support. As part of the implementation of this strategy, a joint-co-existence committee consisting of Darfurian and Chadian representative is reinstated with UNDPs support. The committee is to conduct joint-assessments of community security challenges at community levels and to strengthen collaboration in addressing them. Challenges in implementation include a deterioration of the overall security situation in West and South Darfur, which has limited UNDP's access to this area. Depending on improvements in the security situation, it is expected that results will be achieved in 2014. <b>The milestone is delayed and to be achieved in early 2014.</b>	
4.3.2	In two countries, evidence demonstrates a decrease of armed violence.		OVERALL	<b>The milestone has been achieved in all countries.</b>	
			Guatemala	Although Guatemala registered a small increase in homicide rates between 2012 and 2013 (6,072 homicides - 5,314 men and 758 women) which is an increase of 0.78 percent compared to 2012, the overall trend is one of stabilized homicide rates as per the last four years. UNDP support has been important in this trend as well as in an important fall in impunity rates (from an endemic 99 percent to a current 70 percent), along with an increase in the efficiency of the judiciary (1,200 percent increase in three years). There is however an increase in the number of femicides of 7.06 percent, but this increase could be explained by an improvement in the data management and the protocols established by the Attorney General's Office to manage these kinds of crimes. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	www.elperiodico.com.gt/es/20131231/pais/240343/

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Kenya	With the support from UNDP, the Nairobi Observatory has produced quarterly and annual reports on crime in the greater Nairobi area, including for the first time the neighboring Kajiado, Kiambu and Machakos counties. These reports, whose production is overseen by the Technical Committee co-chaired by UNDP, were greatly appreciated by the county governments and security agencies. There is growing demand for these reports to inform strategic community policing and decision-making by top officials. By the final quarter of 2013, UNDP had expanded livelihoods for at-risk youth and distributed US\$ 125,000 as peace dividend grants to over 60 reformed warriors and community groups in six hotspot counties of Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana and West Pokot reaching close to 7,000 direct beneficiaries. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
4.4.1	In four of six countries, joint United Nations Rule of Law approaches (such as programme design, implementation, resource mobilization) are jointly implemented.	In six target countries joint approaches (such as programme design, implementation, resource mobilization) are developed. These programmes will be jointly implemented over 2012 and 2013. In additional countries, opportunities for joint approaches will be explored and initiated.	OVERALL	<p><b>The milestone is achieved</b> in five countries and is off-track in one country (this is expected to be on-track by the first quarter of 2014).</p> <p><b>The overall milestone is achieved.</b></p>	
			Cote d'Ivoire	The Justice project, which provides legal aid in the country and promotes legal awareness, is being implemented jointly with UNOCI and the EU. The first legal aid services were delivered to the population in the third trimester of 2013 through a national NGO that was selected to run all legal aid centres in the country. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Haiti	A Global Focal Point Support Plan was developed in 2013. UNDP's new Rule of Law project (2014-2016) was developed in close collaboration with MINUSTAH and joint implementation by UNDP and MINUSTAH is planned to combine technical assistance and political engagement (the implementation has already started). A joint MINUSTAH/UNDP team was established in the first instance court of Port-au-Prince and has provided joint technical support. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Libya	Following a GFP mission to Libya in February 2013, UNDP and UNSMIL have worked jointly to finalize a three-year police project. Elements of this project are already being implemented by the UNSMIL, most notably the development of a community policing and family protection strategy. Funding was initially a challenge, but the joint programme has secured extra funding and will become operational in 2014. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Mali	Plans for joint missions and joint planning were postponed during 2013 due to presidential and legislative elections. A joint mission with UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR was deployed in early 2014 to set the foundations for joint programming and explore the possibilities for a Rule of Law MPTF. <b>The milestone is off-track.</b>	

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Sierra Leone	A joint SSR program between UNIPSIL and UNDP, which was developed and finalized by the third quarter, began implementation in the year's final quarter. The programme's key aims are (1) improved security sector governance, oversight and coordination; and (2) improved border security for enhanced citizen safety. UNDP deployed a temporary SSR programme manager/advisor to work with UNPOL while the full-time position was pursued. UNDP and UNPOL worked together in line with the Global Focal Point arrangement on RoL, including joint engagement with national partners and development of the 2014 annual work plan. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	
			Somalia	UNDP and UNSOM completed the co-location of their RoL by end 2013. The RoL teams have been instrumental in pushing a 'One ROL framework' for Somalia that identifies agencies and development actors within one plan to ensure that all ROL support mirrors the compact, is carefully sequenced and builds on the comparative advantages of each development actor. This plan will fall under the MPTF RoL window with roles, responsibilities and support clearly identified under the one RoL plan. <b>The milestone is achieved.</b>	

OUTPUT 5 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery

Livelihoods/economic recovery, reintegration and mine action programmes generate employment and sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis affected communities (40 percent women).

Indicator 5.1 Number of emergency jobs and employment generated for men, women and youths per year.

Indicator Status & Description A summary assessment (key results achieved/Challenges/issues) of Indicator 5.1 for the overall MYRF cycle (2010 – 2013). UNDP supported men and women in over 35 countries<sup>5</sup> in terms of emergency employment, livelihoods diversification as entry points for the creation of more sustainable forms of self and wage employment opportunities in countries recovering from crisis, such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Haiti, Philippines, Sudan, Yemen, the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. In 20<sup>6</sup> crisis and post-crisis countries, emergency employment through cash transfers benefited over 617,000 crisis-affected men and women (on average about 40percent percent women) generating more than 18 million work days. The target of 40 percent women's participation in employment and livelihoods interventions was achieved in over 75 percent of target countries (milestone 5.1.1).

Approximately 193,200 conflict-affected men and women (on average 48percent women) became self-employed through the establishment of micro/small enterprises/businesses during and after a conflict/disaster in 17 countries (milestone 5.1.2). In at least six countries (Burundi, Myanmar, Nepal, Kenya, Uganda, Yemen), people who were temporarily employed in cash-for-work schemes further established or resumed their small businesses by being linked to microfinance organizations (Myanmar and Uganda), joining savings groups for small business development (Burundi, Yemen) or by further provision of grants and/or start-up packages (in the State of Palestine and Uganda). In two countries (Burundi and Yemen), more than 50percent of beneficiaries of cash-for-work projects moved on towards more sustainable self or wage employment. Notably, those two countries (Burundi and Yemen) used the 3x6 approach, which offers a good example of an innovative UNDP approach to savings/reinvestments of cash-for-work initiatives (milestone 5.1.3)<sup>7</sup>. Learning from this experience, in 2014 UNDP will develop a global 3x6 toolkit that will allow the scale-up and replication of the approach globally, while maintaining quality assurance.

In 2013, with UNDP support, over 203,000 men and women benefited from emergency employment through cash transfers and through the generation of more than 3 million work days. Approximately 100,000 men and women became self-employed and in 15 countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Niger, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Uganda, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine, Kosovo, Jordan and Haiti), and over 50 percent of the people that had temporary employment further established micro/small enterprises/businesses. These interventions contributed to increased stability, improved incomes, access to food and services after the crisis putting them on the road to full recovery. Diversification of livelihoods options increased the resilience of households to future crises (disaster/conflict). Of note is UNDP's timely response and lead role in major crises during this period, including in Haiti, Pakistan, Myanmar, Philippines, Central African Republic and Syria. UNDP played a leading role on host community support in response to the Syria crises, through the development of early recovery programmes for the region in 2013 (e.g. Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq). Results from those programmes are expected in 2014. **Achieved.**

5 Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia (Dzud), Colombia, Ethiopia, Eretria, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Jordan, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, State of Palestine, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe, etc.

6 Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, Guinea, Kenya, Haiti, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Myanmar, Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Philippines, Niger, Yemen, Uganda, Ethiopia, Fiji, Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan

7 www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWmVrWeTkXk&feature=youtube.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
5.1.1	At least 3 million work days of emergency jobs generated in at least six CPC countries with 40 percent women beneficiaries and 20 percent environmentally friendly jobs.	<p>On average in each of the five crisis and post crisis (CPC) countries (e.g. Uganda, Kenya), only about 200,000 work days are created as part of emergency employment for women and men who require money to buy food, replace destroyed assets, and be able to send children to school;</p> <p>The average percentage for women's participation is 30 percent in each of the targeted countries e.g., Burundi.</p>	OVERALL	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p> <p>In 2013, with UNDP support 3,247,879 workdays were generated in short-term labor intensive emergency employment projects in 14 crisis and post-crisis countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, Haiti, Kenya, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Philippines, Somalia, and Yemen) benefiting well over 203,000 crisis-affected (disaster/conflict) women and men. Burundi, Niger, Philippines and Yemen achieved the milestone's target with 35-40 percent women's participation. New emergency employment programs are increasingly targeting the youth (e.g. Ivory Coast, Mali, and Yemen).</p> <p>In 2013, major programmes contributing to this milestone are however phasing out (e.g. Haiti, Pakistan, Burundi) or will be in a transition from an old to a new programme (e.g. Kenya, Somalia). However, some new programmes started in the third quarter (e.g. Mali, Central African Republic, Mozambique, Myanmar, Philippines and Syria) and have contributed to the achievement of the milestone by the end of the year.</p> <p>It is important to note that emergency employment projects supported by UNDP in 2013 continued to focus on environmental sustainability or reduction of disaster vulnerability. In Afghanistan for instance, about 210,000 labour days were created through reforestation, irrigation and fruit orchard projects. In Central African Republic, a total of 24,050 work days were created as part of a solid waste management project in response to the crisis. In Burundi, metal frames were used for wood preservation of forests and emergency employment projects focused on reforestation. Local materials (gravel, sand) were taken from well-defined sites to avoid degradation of the environment. Gutters are rehabilitated to protect against floods and streets from erosion. In Yemen, 45percent of emergency jobs were environmentally sustainable. Projects contributed to the rehabilitation of agricultural terraces and reforestation in rural areas. 1,870 water filters where installed which helped address acute water scarcity. Projects helped improve the availability of water for domestic use through the construction of rainwater harvest systems at community and household levels and improved the availability of water for irrigation by repairing boreholes.</p>	
			Afghanistan	<p>In 2013, with UNDP support the National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP) continued to invest in rural community infrastructure such as energy, transport, water supply assets and natural resources management in 34 provinces creating 986,866 labour days for over 50,000 skilled and unskilled laborers.</p> <p>In addition, 210,000 work days were created through community recovery projects implemented by UNDP through line ministries in support of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP). 2,100 ex-combatants and 19,000 community members were supported by reforestation projects implemented by Ministry of Agriculture. These are environmentally friendly/green projects, as workers plant pistachio saplings to create pistachio forests.</p>	ROAR 2013



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Burundi	In 2013, UNDP supported the creation of 381,732 working days in rural regions for 4,894 men and women (43 percent women). Beneficiaries included both members of host communities (most vulnerable and poorest of the poor) and returning displaced population groups (including internally displaced persons, refugees and former combatants) working together in groups, each benefiting from around 78 working days. Beneficiaries were selected based on wealth ranking. The local authorities took charge of identifying the beneficiaries based on the selection criterion established through a participative approach (after a socioeconomic survey carried out in 2010). Programme results have contributed to an increase in income at household level.  The results have been achieved through the 3x6 approach: <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWmVrWeTkXk">www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWmVrWeTkXk</a>	CO report.
			Central African Republic	In 2013, UNDP supported the creation of a total of 24,050 work days through emergency employment in a waste management project in response to the crisis. As a result, some 48 million FCFA (about 100,000USD) were injected into the local economy. The emergency employment jobs were created in and around Bangui through the collection of waste, the rehabilitation of waste service centres and the creation of waste land-fills. As part of the initiative and in support of overall project design and monitoring, a comprehensive social and environmental impact assessment was also successfully carried out.	Country office project report
			Eritrea	With UNDP support, 94,140 work days benefited about 3,341 females and 1,366 males who were employed in cash-for-work schemes and restocking to mitigate the growing food insecurity. UNDP introduced a water harvesting programme in the most affected sub-regions, such as Hamelmalo and Habero, which increased water availability from 1 million cubic meters to 5.3M cubic meters (source: Adaptation Fund- Project Progress Report, 18 Dec. 2013). The micro-dams constructed with support from UNDP have a total water holding capacity of 535,000 m³. (CPAP Annual Review Report—Dec. 2013) which is contributing to household crop production and livestock management (water and pasture) both key to addressing the food insecurity.	ROAR
			Kenya	A total of 32,606 work days were created for 955 people (357 women) in drought-affected areas in Turkana and Garissa counties to rehabilitate the water infrastructure through UNDP support in 2013. Income earned was used by beneficiaries to start up small businesses and purchase new livestock, as well as to meet basic needs, such as for school fees, medicine, food and clothing. The water infrastructure reduced conflict over water sources in the target areas.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Haiti	In 2013, UNDP Haiti created 6,333 short-term jobs (approx. 95,000 work days with an average of 30 percent women). UNDP targeted two key groups: 1) people who live in low-income neighbourhoods that were most affected by the earthquake, because they have been particularly decapitalized (housing, livelihoods, community infrastructure); 2) groups living in rural areas and who have limited access to income. It is estimated that around 50percent of all jobs created are environmentally friendly/green, given that the jobs helped to clean and recycle debris from the streets in urban areas and to improve environment and agricultural infrastructure in rural areas. Through the 16/6 project, 10,987 families received a housing solution; 50 camps were closed; eight community platforms were established and enabled to implement a rehabilitation project.	Country office report, ROAR
			Pakistan	A total of 7,648 workdays were generated for 585 beneficiaries for the rehabilitation of socioeconomic infrastructure in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) region. The average wage amounts to US\$ 4.79 per day per person. Income was spent to meet basic needs such as for food items, medicines and school fees.	Country office report
			State of Palestine	In 2013, a total of 346,250 workdays directly benefiting 5,950 people (13percent are women) were generated: respectively 65,000 workdays for 1,083 people through land development and reclamation activities 83percent men (870) and 17percent women (213), and 281,250 workdays for 4,687 people generated through infrastructure rehabilitation activities: 92percent men (4,312) and 8 percent women (375): Short-term employment is provided as a safety net for labour intensive schemes and about 40 percent of the jobs created are considered environmental friendly. The average wage amounts to US\$ 8 per day and income is usually spent for food consumption, health and education expenditure, housing and transportation.	Country office report
			Myanmar	In Rakhine state, UNDP cash for work schemes have generated emergency jobs for approximately 82,295 persons (16,063 households), 50percent of whom are women. That support has helped conflict-affected communities to purchase food, and replace their livelihoods assets some of which were lost during the religious conflict.	Country office report



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Syria	<p>In 2013, 39,000 work days were created for 55,000 affected families whose livelihoods were severely disrupted in Aleppo, Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Hama (including Salamyah), Hassakeh, Homs, and rural Damascus by livelihoods support through cash for work schemes. Due to the conflict, the programme is being carried out under very difficult circumstances, because areas are sometimes not accessible for a number of weeks, and the country office cannot monitor the situation.</p> <p>At the community level, solid waste collection and disposal schemes compensated for disrupted basic services under the tight and extenuating circumstances that the country office is working under, but is constantly developing innovative options for its area-based programming. Conflict-affected men and women were supported in Hassakeh, Salamyah and Hama mainly by sewing workshops in highly conflict-affected areas. Families were assisted with food and asset replenishment</p>	Country office report and ROAR
			Somalia	<p>In 2013, UNDP supported initiatives that benefited vulnerable communities across Somalia by strengthening economic foundations at the local level, creating temporary employment (68,130 work days) and building community resilience. UNDP initiatives included construction or rehabilitation of 23 basic infrastructure facilities at the community level benefiting 3,860 skilled and unskilled workers (of whom 32 percent were women) from very poor households. Rehabilitated community infrastructure includes feeder roads, social infrastructure (a school in Mataban/Hiran region, a deaf school in Burao, youth centres, Burao airport in Somaliland, and a hospital in Baidoa), markets, vocational training centres, water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure. The average number of workdays was 31.25 days per person and the average daily wage was about US\$ 8 per worker per day, which provided each worker's household with about US\$ 250 during the temporary employment.</p>	Country office report, ROAR
			Philippines	<p>A total of 560,780 workdays benefiting 28,252 beneficiaries (38percent female) for debris cleaning in the 10 municipalities affected by the typhoon Pablo were generated by UNDP support in 2013. The programme resulted in collection of approximately 458,840.05 cubic metres of debris. This injected about Php 35,622,120 (about UD% 820,000) in income into the local economy, especially for vulnerable families, while playing key roles in the overall debris management.</p> <p>For the Philippines Yolanda Response Plan, 28,252 beneficiaries (18,096 males and 10,156 females) benefited from emergency cash-for-work in debris clearance projects. Innovations were also piloted with emergency cash-for-work projects implemented through mobile cash transfers in partnership with the private sector. Around 5,000 beneficiaries were enrolled in this mobile cash transfer Implemented in partnership with the private sector and the government.</p>	Country office Report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Niger	A total of 288,400 workdays were generated in 2013, benefiting 11,550 people (3,637 of who are women) through emergency employment for promoting environmentally friendly activities such as agriculture/environmental oriented such soil restoration, tree nursing and plantation. The daily average wage per day was US\$ 5.5, and that income was spent largely on meeting basic needs, such as food, school fees, and medicines.	Country office report
			Yemen	<p>In 2013, 23,332 working days were created through rapid employment schemes under the UNDP Youth Economic Empowerment Project (YEEP) for 560 beneficiaries (34 percent women) in conflict-affected rural and urban areas. In addition to a cash injection of 33,968,250 YR (about US\$ 160,000) into the local economy, the project also resulted in the creation of a first time financial identify for the youth through the opening of new bank accounts. The project has enabled young women to engage in school rehabilitation (painting) work for wages for the first time in Yemen, and to perform jobs and skills previously considered the exclusive domain of men, as well as gaining the same rate of pay. New areas for employment and income-generation have opened up for women. Projects targeted the most vulnerable youth, selected though NGO implementation partners, who worked closely with local councils and community leaders in the targeted districts. Household surveys were used to identify the most vulnerable members per household. The rapid employment schemes contributed to community stabilization and provided immediate benefits for conflict affected communities.</p> <p>45 percent of the temporary jobs created were environmentally sustainable. Projects contributed to the rehabilitation of agricultural terraces and reforestation in rural areas. 1,870 water filters where installed which helped address acute water scarcity. The project helped improve the availability of water for domestic use through the construction of rainwater harvest systems at community and household level and improved the availability of water for irrigation by repairing boreholes.</p>	Country office report; country office website; mid-term evaluation

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
5.1.2	<b>At least 40,000 crisis-affected men and women are wage or self-employed in at least five CPC countries.</b>	In each of the selected target countries for 2012, on average, 3,000 self/wage employment is created through UNDP technical, programme and financial support.  Lack of livelihoods opportunities — in particular long-term employment — heighten risk of conflict relapse and undermine resilience to disasters.	OVERALL	OVERALL in 2013, UNDP livelihoods and economic recovery programmes in seventeen fragile, conflict and disaster countries <sup>8</sup> benefited over 100,000 men and women (around 48 percent) with initiatives promoting wage/self-employment. <b>EXCEEDED</b>	Country office report
			Afghanistan	In 2013, with UNDP support 25,000 community members benefited from wage employment projects and 2,500 benefited from vocational training projects. These projects were implemented through partner line ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock [MAIL]; Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development [MRRD]; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled [MoLSAMD]; and Ministry of Public Works [MoPW]). Monthly income varied by projects. For example, 1,058 people who worked for Ministry of Public Works' road routine maintenance projects earned US\$ 200 per month in wages plus US\$ 40 per month as transport allowance.  There are no gender-disaggregated data, but for vocational education training projects, 680 of 2,500 community members that benefited from training were females.	Country office Report
			Burundi	14,975 conflict affected people (47 percent of whom were women) organized producer organizations and began self-employment activities with support from UNDP in 2013. Throughout the year, UNDP continued to work with those beneficiaries mainly through capacity building. 175 new producers' organizations were established, benefiting 4,316 beneficiaries – 2,368 men and 1,948 women (Phase 2 of 3x6). 2,191 beneficiaries (1,315 of whom were women) were supported in establishing their own SMEs.	Country office Report

<sup>8</sup> Karamoja region in Uganda, arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya, South-Central Somalia, Gaza strip, and Darfur in Sudan, among others.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	In the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2,409 vulnerable and conflict affected men and women (including 2,259 women) from rural areas developed an economic activity after having received training and counseling at the various community centres supported by UNDP in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema.  4,712 vulnerable men and women from rural areas (3,550 of whom were women) were trained in an economic activity in one of the community centres in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema. And 265 internally displaced persons (of whom 120 were women) received training in MSME management and are now well equipped to sustain their micro-enterprises. Depending on the activity, the reported increase in monthly income ranges from US\$ 28 to US\$ 100 per month. 81 youth (382 of whom were young women) from rural Masisi and Walikale territories enrolled in a vocational training programme in carpentry, mechanics, sewing, masonry and cooking. The continued volatility of the security situation, challenging business climate, lack of effective transport solutions and low microfinance supply mainly in rural areas remain key challenges for the sustainability of the income generating activities in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.	Country office Report
			Kenya	Through UNDP support, a total of 2,477 drought affected people (70percent of whom were women) in Turkana benefited from self-employment programmes with business skills training and start-up grants, which resulted in the establishment of 525 enterprises. As a result, income has increased at the average of US\$ 27 per person per month.	Country office Report
			Niger	Through UNDP support in 2013, 205 young men and women (30percent female) in the Northern region of Niger benefited from vocational training with a focus on small business enterprise management, and were provided with tools and capital amounting to US\$ 100 per person to start up their business. In addition, 1,585 beneficiaries from Malian refugee host communities were supported through livelihoods packages for self-employment. As a result, they became financially independent through income generating activities.	Country office Report
			Cote d'Ivoire	In 2013, UNDP supported women and youth affected by conflict in the creation and development of local microenterprises. In this context, 61 youth in the rural area of Hire were employed in chicken farming, which by end of November 2013, doubled their production with sales amounting to US\$ 51,000. The youth are at risk of recruitment by armed groups and militias while others are susceptible to the negative impact of gangs.	ROAR 2013

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Colombia	<p>In 2013, UNDP Colombia worked with the national and local government in supporting economic and social reintegration of poor households that had been displaced by the conflict. The Local Economic Development programmes supported the rehabilitation of community infrastructure for agribusiness including 10 demonstration farms, established three rural development committees and supported livelihood diversification opportunities for 2,640 households (12percent are indigenous people). Under the ART-Redes programme, UNDP Colombia supported 2,536 formerly displaced people (54percent are women and 46percent are men) with productive tools and technical support for their integration into agricultural commodities value chains (e.g. cocoa, yucca, avocado, bananas, vegetables).</p> <p>Under the joint UNDP-UNHCR Transitional Solutions Initiative for Colombia, UNDP Colombia supported 300 households that had been displaced by the conflict with livelihoods opportunities and legal assistance to regain access to land.</p>	Country office report, ROAR and LRG info.
			Nepal	<p>In 2013, UNDP continued to support the Livelihoods for Peace and the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP).</p> <p>3,500 individuals were provided with micro-grants to carry out various income generating activities, through the ongoing activities of the LRP programme.</p> <p>MEDEP created 9,464 new micro-entrepreneurs (68percent women, 36percent indigenous nationalities, 23percent dalits (socially excluded people)</p> <p>UNDP also helped to establish 61 energy-based enterprises under the National Rural Renewable Energy programme. The main results are community mobilization for peace and development, improved local infrastructure and improved livelihoods for the poorest and most vulnerable people.</p>	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Sudan	<p>In 2013, UNDP supported 7,800 households (about 60,000 people, 50percent of whom are women and 20percent youth) in 43 communities in four states of Darfur to improve their livelihoods by promoting their integration into value chains (hibiscus value chain; groundnuts value chain; honey value chain; hides and skins). UNDP's value chain project realized income increases moving from as low as 100 SDG (US\$ 16) a month up to 800 SDG (US\$ 135) per month. For instance, through UNDP's support to the honey value chain, total production increased from 26,600 kg to 626,520 kg, at a gross value of US\$ 3,780,724. Nearly 80percent of producers reported average incomes of between US\$ 100 and US\$ 900, while 23 percent earned as much as US\$ 1,000–US\$ 3,000.</p> <p>On the hibiscus value chain, existing production is expected to increase from 45 kg to 90 kg per farmer, and yield extra income of 900SDG (US\$ 150). A UNDP pilot project, Recovery and Livelihoods Post Return Package, supported 350 returnee households with livelihoods assets (seeds, tools, donkey carts, goats, treadle pumps) in four communities in West Darfur. UNDP supported the establishment of four community development committees in a gender-sensitive and inclusive manner (100 percent representation of disparate groups) and provided training on fuel efficient stove production and utilization (95 households). In 2014, the project is expected to expand its outreach to an additional 12 communities in collaboration with UNHCR and WFP.</p>	Country office report, ROAR and LRG info.
			Somalia	<p>To address the high rates of youth unemployment in Somalia and associated risk of criminality, UNDP continued to provide livelihoods training to help youth at-risk or in conflict. This initiative has successfully rehabilitated 940 youth (219 of who are women) with skills trainings and cash grants to start their own businesses. This created the foundation for the United Nations and UNDP to further scale-up the youth employment, which is a high priority for 2014. In Somaliland, UNDP trained 120 people living with HIV/AIDS to establish microenterprises, 65 percent of whom were women.</p>	Country office report, ROAR

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Yemen	<p>With UNDP support, under the Youth Economic Empowerment Programme, 461 youth benefited from sustainable self or wage employment. These youth also benefited from the establishment of 268 micro-businesses (both individual and joint ventures, of which 94 were led by women). And 703 youth enrolled in a job placement programme, while another 627 were trained in sectors in high demand by the local private sector. 420 youth were placed in internships, and 214 were placed in jobs through partnerships with the local private sector.</p> <p>As part of the UNDP Yemen Youth Award Initiative, 28 youth (nine women and 19 men) received a US\$ 20,000 innovation and creativity award grant capital (sponsored by Silatec) to implement their innovative, green business ideas that bring concrete solutions to the country's development challenges while making substantial and durable improvements to people's lives. Funded initiatives included the use of used cooking oil as a performing additive to diesel energy, mixing dust and plastic as soundproofing material and for heat insulation, and solar-powered greenhouses relying on 100percent organic methods of production for fertilization and pest control. The established businesses so far have already created 85 additional jobs by the winning entrepreneurs.</p>	Country office report and UNDP Yemen website
			Uganda	In 2013, 169 youth (110 of who are women) in Northern Uganda benefited from job training and a start-up package through the Youth Development Centre supported by UNDP, and became financially independent. For instance, a Lakwana youth group of ex-combatants 27 (nine women and 18 men) were trained and supported in goat rearing activities in Gulu District, and now they earn US\$ 600 per month. A group of ex-combatants (66 members – 60 female, six male) from Napak District, Karamoja, were supported with value added equipment to process their agricultural productions, enabling them to sell at a higher price. The group has so far earned US\$ 1,810 from their business. Over 1,800 farmers benefited from UNDP's support in strengthening access to market on the commodities of sesame, sun flower, cotton, and rice. They are provided with the international market as well with UNDP's brokering support.	Country office reports
			Zimbabwe	<p>A total of 2,924 (1,903 female) people in rural areas benefited from self/wage employment training offered by UNDP partners in 2013. By the end of the year, 122 new enterprises were created by members from four Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies supported by the project. As a result, the project enhanced access to start-up capital and access to market opportunities by rural entrepreneurs, and strengthened the capacity of communities to further access the fund by good quality project proposal development.</p> <p>A database was developed in December 2013 and will be operational from 2014 to capture the changes of household level income.</p>	Country office reports

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			State of Palestine	With UNDP's support, 9,200 self-employed people became active as micro- and small-entrepreneurs (50 percent of whom are women), benefiting 27,600 people of whom 18,400 are under 15 years of age. By the end of the year, an additional 555 micro and small enterprises (250 female headed and 300 male headed) and 1,400 jobs were created (625 female and 775 male).	Country office report
			Kosovo	In 2013 UNDP Kosovo supported concrete interventions in income and employment generation for the most vulnerable and marginalized communities. 2,629 individuals (of which 47 percent were women) have benefited directly and indirectly through UNDP employment generation and improved livelihood interventions. 29 micro enterprises received funds for upgrade and employment generation.	ROAR, Country office report
			Jordan	In 2013, UNDP launched the Host Community Support Programme in responding to the influx of Syrian Refugees with a focus on women and youth. A total of 497 men and women (124 of whom are women) benefited from job placement and SMEs development support. For instance, 110 beneficiaries were employed with salaries ranging between US\$ 350 and US\$ 450 with trainings on employability skills, life skills and civic engagement principles, and job placement with UNDP's support during their three months internship period with US\$ 300 per month. 95 beneficiaries were provided SME development support with training, start-up grants, mentoring and coaching service. All these are now self-employed with a minimum of US\$ 300 per month income – an average of 30percent increase in income.	Country office report
			Haiti	<p>Through the 16/6 project, 4,473 jobs (of which 75 percent were for women) were created with a focus on women's economic empowerment by training, financial and technical support and promotion of women-led enterprises. For instance, 1,400 women were supported in their micro-enterprise activities through training; 800 micro, small and medium women-led enterprises were also technically and financially supported by UNDP, reaching out to about 1,500 women. More than 450 new jobs were created through 394 microenterprises and one small construction enterprise; more than 550 young women between 18 and 34 years of age from all over Haiti participated in the Championship for Young Female Entrepreneurs organized by UNDP.</p> <p>A pilot project in the medical centre of Gheskio supported economic empowerment through training of more than 500 participants (70percent of whom were women) on accounting, business management and marketing, and support for official registration of their small business as well as guidance for access to credit. As a result, more than 300 women currently work in two workshops producing furniture and paper craft, providing a sustainable and regular income to these employees and their families.</p>	ROAR

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
<b>5.1.3</b>	<b>In at least five priority countries, 50percent of direct beneficiaries of temporary employment (e.g. cash-for-work) have moved from emergency jobs to secure income (either through wage employment, self, enterprise).</b>	In the countries under 5.1.1, there is evidence from the last two years that only about 20percent of the cash-for-work beneficiaries are further supported to move into more secure employment. This has mainly taken place in one country.	OVERALL	In 2013 UNDP provided support in seven countries (Burundi, Kenya, Nepal, State of Palestine, Philippines, Uganda, Yemen) to 29,296 beneficiaries (of whom there are at least 13,511 women) through temporary employment/livelihoods opportunities to move toward more sustainable wage or self-employment opportunities. Over 50 percent of the beneficiaries of UNDP emergency employment projects started their own micro and small businesses and/or other sustainable livelihoods interventions in Burundi, Nepal, State of Palestine, Yemen. This helped beneficiaries to be more financially secure with incomes and household food security especially in Burundi, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines and State of Palestine.	
			Burundi	In 2013, 4,316 conflict affected people (1,948 of who are women) who benefited from emergency employment projects are now successfully engaged in more sustainable income generating activities and managed to secure a sustainable income and to be financially self-reliant. This represents 88 percent of all beneficiaries who took part in the emergency employment projects (as reported in 5.1.1).	Country office report
			Kenya	In 2013, about 1,130 people of the cash-for-work beneficiaries (877 of whom are women) moved to more sustainable livelihoods with UNDP's support to the SMEs development on vegetable production, livestock trade and small businesses. This represents approximately 45 percent of the beneficiaries who took part in the emergency employment projects in 2012 and 2013.	Country office report
			Nepal	12,964 (see Nepal under 5.1.2) of the 17,284 beneficiaries (about 75 percent of total beneficiaries) have moved from temporary jobs to relatively secure income.	Country office report
			State of Palestine	With UNDP's support, in 2013 9,200 self-employed people are active as micro- and small-entrepreneurs (50 percent are women) benefiting 27,600 people, 18,400 of who are children under 15. The self-employed men and women include over 60 percent of those who were engaged in short-term labour-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation jobs.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Yemen	<p>486 men and women (88percent of cash-for-work beneficiaries) moved on to a self-owned micro-business and have secured a sustainable source of income with an estimated monthly income of US\$ 100 to US\$ 400 monthly (depending on the type of business, and return on investment) – up from zero before the programme intervention.</p> <p>Projects used the 3x6 approach (<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfF24iaEHPY">www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfF24iaEHPY</a>). Two-thirds of the income earned by programme beneficiaries in rapid employment activities (during an average of two months) has been saved in a savings account (UNDP partners with MFI's) to build up youth seed capital. Youth were encouraged to enroll in savings schemes and received business and life skills training. Beneficiaries with feasible business ideas graduated to the next stage where UNDP tripled their savings and supported them to start up their own micro-business either individually or in joint ventures. Mentoring and business advisory services were provided to facilitate their access to additional finance and market.</p>	Country office report
			Philippines	In partnership with the provincial governments and local NGO partners, UNDP supports carpentry workshops in key locations and recycling of debris in the affected provinces. During the reporting period, the first batch of 77 trainees for Compostela Valley province is being graduated. About 300 families (1,200 men and women) who previously benefited from emergency employment are making beads out of coconut debris in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). These initiatives ensured medium- to long-term livelihood support for between 1,000 and 1,500 families. This represents approximately 8percent of the beneficiaries who took part in the emergency employment projects from Typhoon Pablo.	Country office report



Indicator 5.2

Indicator Status & Description

Strengthened institutional capacity of economic actors in CPC countries to design and implement employment strategies and programmes.

A summary assessment (key results achieved/Challenges/issues) of Indicator 5.2 for the overall MYRF cycle (2011 – 2013). With regard to strengthening the capacity of national institutions in UNDP’s crisis prevention and recovery countries to design and implement socioeconomic development and employment strategies, UNDP supported data collection mechanisms for improved recovery and employment creation in Burundi, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Yemen and Zimbabwe in partnership with government and private sector institutions. The data collected were used to inform National Employment Policy development in Burundi, and Youth Employment Policy in Sierra Leone

2013: **Achieved:** Economic actors, such as government departments, line ministries, NGOs and CSOs, associations and other private sectors companies are partnering to implement employment strategies and programmes that are consistent with Livelihoods and Economic Recovery. The policies and enabling environment are supported by data collection mechanisms/information management systems for employment and recovery. The same have been developed in Burundi, Kosovo, Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Kosovo and Zimbabwe.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
5.2.1	In at least three CPC countries strategies and/ or policies developed for employment creation (informed by reliable data).	In the three target CPC countries, there is no reliable data collection methods and information systems to-date, which include assessments of economic opportunities e.g. in Zimbabwe.	OVERALL	<b>Achieved.</b> Data collection mechanisms/information management systems for recovery and employment have been developed in six countries (Burundi, Colombia, Jordan, Kosovo, Somalia and Yemen). UNDP assisted the governments in these countries to develop strategies/policies/plans for livelihoods/economic recovery. <b>EXCEEDED.</b>	Country office report, Country office website
			Burundi	In 2013, UNDP continued its support to the Ministry of Solidarity with the development of a data base for the ministry to better manage and coordinate interventions from the different development partners. Basic data on the socioeconomic reintegration of people affected by the conflict have been collected, and informed national and regional (by province) programmes for livelihoods and economic recovery. The national reintegration strategy as well as the National Employment Strategy were both informed by the assessments (also supported by AfDB, ILO, World Bank and UNDP) and developed based on solid analysis of the available data. The database will continue to be used and updated by partners from the Ministry of Solidarity.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Colombia	In 2013, UNDP Colombia in partnership with the Ministry of Labour produced a study to map the economic profile of 16,000 people who have been victims of the conflict. This was distributed in 44 municipalities. The study aimed to link labour supply and demand for economic reintegration of the victims (often displaced) in their respective territories. It was then used to develop a regional LED programme/ strategy to support the affected people.	Country office report, ROAR
			Haiti	In 2013, UNDP supported the National Statistical Institute in building their capacity in better mapping and analysis of available employment data. This partnership between UNDP and the NSI resulted in bringing together 11 forums in 10 departments of the country with the participation of 506 producers, farmers, member of local governments and civil society, and identified more than 60 typical Haitian products.  Based on collected and analysed data, a strategic plan for Haiti’s SMEs was developed by the Ministry with the UNDP support. The plan was presented and validated during a consultative stakeholders’ workshop in November 2013. The mapping, undertaken in 2013, will further serve for the development of an employment generation strategy for Haiti.	ROAR, Country office report
			Yemen	UNDP led a multi-dimensional Livelihoods Assessment in Conflict Affected Areas, which resulted in a comprehensive understanding of livelihoods opportunities and gaps in conflict affected governorates in Yemen. The assessment provides, for the first time, a holistic view of the livelihoods systems, including sources of vulnerability, asset bases, jobs, businesses, household structure, coping and adaptive strategies to both conflict and disasters. The assessment was initiated at the request of the country team’s Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment Generation working group. It resulted in the development of the United Nations Resilience Strategy, the United Nations Joint Vision for Support to the Government of Yemen Transition Plan as well as the Youth National Action Plan, and the scale-up of youth and employment programmes. UNDP has been assigned by the government to lead the support by the international community for the implementation of Priority 9 of the transition agreement, Youth Employment. One of the tools, the 3x6 approach, introduced by UNDP to address youth unemployment, has been adopted by the government in the transition plan.  UNDP supported the Youth Employment Action Plan, endorsed by the Council of Ministers and Friends of Yemen in September 2013. Senior economic advisers embedded in the Prime Minister’s Office and Ministry of International Cooperation have supported the government in collecting socioeconomic data. Milestone has been met.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Zimbabwe	Based on the Economic Actors Needs Assessment in six districts conducted in 2012 by the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development with UNDP's support, UNDP continued to support the ministry in developing the livelihoods project strategy for the targeted districts. Six workshops were conducted in all the six districts to validate the findings of the needs assessment with attendance of the respective local leadership of districts, including District Administrators, senior officials and ministry staff including the Permanent Secretary, representatives from other government departments, and local entrepreneurs. As a result of the workshops, district strategic plans for the implementation of priority livelihood projects were drafted for each district.	Country office report
			Jordan	UNDP undertook a comprehensive survey in the two governorates are affected by Syria crisis to analyse the impact on household incomes, expenditures and living standards, in addition to another survey on the livelihoods and labour market needs in the two governorates. Key ministries, such as the Ministry of Labour, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Ministry of Municipality and the Ministry of Interior have benefited from these assessments to better plan interventions.  UNDP also supported the establishment and coordination of the Host Community Support platform and, with its coordination, a National Resilience Plan was developed in line with the government needs and priorities.	Country office report
			Pakistan	Based on the first Inter Agency Early Recovery Need Assessment (IAERNA), which was conducted by FATA Disaster Management Authority and UNDP with the support of 13 United Nations agencies, the Early Recovery Assistance Framework (ERAF), which included a major component of livelihoods recovery and employment creation, was prepared with UNDP's leadership and approved in early 2013 with the first phase budget of US\$ 75 million. ERAF serves as the core tool for the government to receive more support to livelihoods and economic revitalization in FATA and strengthening the coordination among the actors.	Country office report, Country office website
<b>5.2.2</b>	<b>Economic actors are implementing short- to long-term recovery programmes and strategies benefiting at least 15,000 men and women (at least 45percent women) in at least five CPC countries per year.</b>	Governments in at least five of the selected CPC countries selected for 2012/13 lack the capacity to design and implement long-term employment strategies and programmes.  National economic actors in at least five of the targeted CPC countries (e.g. Somalia) lack capacity to provide large scale, long-term employment.	OVERALL	<b>Achieved:</b> In 2013, UNDP provided support to economic actors such as government departments, line ministries, NGO's and CSO's, associations and other private sectors companies in implementing economic recovery programmes that benefited over 170,000 crises affected people (of whom at least 105,599 were women) in 10 countries. This was a result of continuous capacity building and advocacy at the policy levels to ensure linkages at macro and micro levels for sustainable recovery with Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya reaching 50,000 beneficiaries, and over 100,000 beneficiaries respectively. <b>EXCEEDED</b>	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Burundi	UNDP built the capacity of 438 producer organizations under its livelihoods recovery projects through among others management trainings. Those organizations consist of 11,389 people of whom 6,132 were women and 5,257 men.	Country office report
			Colombia	UNDP supported 26 local governments and/or institutions in developing initiatives to allow access to land to previously displaced communities (mainly poor peasants and indigenous people). Support to the institutions generated benefits for 2,536 people regaining access to land in rural areas (54 percent women and 46 percent men).	Country office report, ROAR
			Jordan	UNDP entered into partnership with some institutions through Host Community Support to best utilize and strengthen the existing capacity, such as national NGOs (Ruwad for Development, Jordan career education foundation, Strategic Centre for Civic Engagement), international NGOs, government ministries and institutions, and Jordan University. Ruwad for Development is an innovative venture fund to promote youth entrepreneurship, and UNDP supports vulnerable youth from crisis-affected governorates by tapping into Ruwad expertise and outreach. As a result, more than 450 people benefited from the support provided to the partnered organizations.	Country office report
			Zimbabwe	UNDP supported the capacity building of Savings and Credit on cooperatives governance, which resulted in reaching and strengthening the capacity of entrepreneurs in operating the small-medium enterprises through training of 2,218 (1,357 of whom are women) enterprise operators on business management. In addition, 1,069 enterprise operators (709 of who are women) were trained on cooperative management.	Country office Report
			Somalia	UNDP developed three private sector development road maps for Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central regions of Somalia. In Puntland, UNDP also carried out two labour market surveys that activated employable skills capacity building initiatives coupled with provision of startup kits or micro-grants. These activities resulted in the enhancement of employable skills of about 1,680 beneficiaries in Puntland, over 60percent of them being women.	Country office Report
			Uganda	UNDP entered into partnerships with private sector such as Mukwano Uganda Group of Companies, a national private company which procures most of the agricultural products from Northern Uganda. Through this partnership, they now procure cotton, sesame, ground nuts, rice and maize produced by rural farmers in Northern Uganda supported by UNDP. Access to the bank's agricultural financing packages was also ensured with UNDP's support in linking rural farmers in Northern Uganda to a commercial bank which in turn will enhance their agricultural production for increasing their household incomes. As a result, over 1,800 men and women benefited from the access to market and finance.	Country office Report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Yemen	<p>In 2103, UNDP Yemen strengthened national NGOs capacity to deliver employment programmes. Around 1,200 youth have benefited from sustainable employment opportunities as a result of that. Activities the economic actors were trained on include rehabilitation of conflict-affected infrastructure, entrepreneurship training for vulnerable youth, saving and loan schemes, business development and value chain</p> <p>UNDP engaged strategically with the private sector (Chamber of Commerce and Yemeni Business Club), and businessmen are now mentors to young entrepreneurs beneficiaries of UNDP's self-employment programmes, two leading national companies) have sponsored the Innovation and Creativity Award with US\$ 40,000 and around 200 Yemeni entrepreneurs were familiarized with the concept of business incubation.</p>	Country office report
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>In 2103, UNDP strengthened the capacity of local economic actors in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, including provincial divisions and line ministries, CSOs, community-based associations and community centers. The estimated overall number of beneficiaries supported by these local actors is 50,000 persons (60 percent of whom are women). Capacity development included support to local development plans, conflict resolution, settlement of land pastures (sources of conflict between farmers and pastoralists), as well as financial and small business trainings. Of note is that technical support was provided to 93 saving groups (comprising of 2,657 members, of which 1,504 women, 224 women heads of households and 1,366 youths). 56 micro enterprises (agri-business) have been supported by UNDP which so far created 282 jobs for internally displaced persons (of whom 20 are women), returnees and local community members.</p>	Country office report
			Kenya	<p>In 2013, UNDP strengthened the capacity of national and local partners, including the various ministries (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Turkana Rehabilitation Programme, National Drought Management Authority, Ministry of Youth) and economic actors (Kenya Leather Development Council, livestock marketing councils and Beach Management Units) to develop key economic facilities such as slaughter houses and tannery and implement the plan and activities, which as a result reached to a total of 102,731 people (54,447 of whom are women).</p>	Country office report

### Indicator 5.3

### Indicator Status & Description

Diversified livelihood<sup>9</sup> opportunities created for ex-combatants/associated members and other crisis-affected men and women in target countries, including mine affected areas (at least 40 percent women).

A summary assessment (key results achieved/challenges/issues) of Indicator 5.3 for the overall MYRF cycle (2010 – 2013).  
**EXCEEDED**

About one million people have been helped to achieve diversified livelihoods opportunities in mine affected areas, conflict/disaster situations, as well as ex-combatants. Also, in 2010-2013, UNDP facilitated initiatives to promote vocational training, access to small grants, livestock, psychosocial support, social rehabilitation and government employment as part of victim/survivors assistance in more than half of the 30 mine affected countries. Over 300,000 vulnerable individuals (including 45 percent women) were able to return, settle and start livelihoods activities (5.3.1) on the land that was cleared or released from the threat of landmines, cluster munitions, improvised explosive devices or other explosive remnants of war (ERW).

During the last four years (2010-2013), UNDP supported about 20 landmine- and cluster- munition affected countries (including Angola, Albania, Burundi, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Tajikistan, Thailand, Sudan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda) develop and/ or update their national mine action plans, strategies, policies and standards (5.3.2). That resulted in more targeted victim assistance (190,000 victims/survivors), which provided sustainable livelihood opportunities (25 percent women and 10 percent people with disabilities), better links between mine action and development (e.g., improved land release for agriculture and housing benefiting more than 150,000 people in countries including Cambodia, Lebanon, Lao PDR and Sri Lanka). In these countries, UNDP also supported capacity building, management of mine action including clearance, land release and victim assistance.

A total of 98,997 sustainable livelihoods and viable job opportunities were accessed by ex-combatants and associated members between 2011 and 2013, of whom 26,157 female ex-combatants and associated members sustainably reintegrated into the work force through UNDP/BCPR work in 10 countries. That reinforced peace processes and helped create stable and secure conditions that are essential for recovery and development.

Other key results achieved in the period 2010-2013 included the rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Haiti, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Myanmar, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Yemen, Zimbabwe. In 2010, 2012 and 2013, projects benefited a total of over six million men and women through, for instance, improved basic living conditions, access to roads, markets and irrigation practices.

2013.

<sup>9</sup> Refers to financial, assets, infrastructure, human and social capitals as key building blocks for livelihoods. This is more about livelihoods and not narrow focus on employment.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
5.3.1	<b>At least 4,000 vulnerable men and women (40percent) annually are provided with sustainable livelihoods opportunities in previously mine affected areas/regions in at least five crisis and post-crisis countries.</b>	On average in each of at least five CPC countries (e.g. Afghanistan) 300 people are settled and use resources in previously mine affected areas for livelihoods improvement	OVERALL	<b>The milestone was achieved by exceeding targets set in 2013 as a result of UNDP support in capacity building, management of mine action including clearance, land release and victim assistance, where more than 168,710 survivors were provided with sustainable livelihood opportunities (25 percent were women; 5 percent people with disabilities).</b> UNDP facilitated initiatives to promote vocational training, access to small grants, livestock, psychosocial support, social rehabilitation and government employment as part of victim/survivors assistance in BiH, Cambodia, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt. In addition, over 181,250 vulnerable individuals (comprising 45 percent women) were able to return, settle and start up livelihoods activities on the land that was cleared or released from the threat of landmines, cluster munitions, improvised explosive devices or other explosive remnants of war with UNDP support during 2013 in Cambodia and Yemen.	Country office report
			BiH	With UNDP's support, mine clearance operation improved access road to the Milanovici village in the eastern part of BiH for around 50,000 square meters of land was demined for the benefit of returnees. Progress was realized in building mine operation capacity by 20 percent and further developing the technical, managerial and policy capacity of the mine action authority in the country, including coordination of activities and support to quality assurance of mine action operations in prioritization of clearance activities. Some 45,000 people were secondary beneficiaries of the mine risk education, with a smaller pilot group of 250 participants receiving support to set up income generation projects based on their needs.	Country office reports and ROAR
			Lebanon	With UNDP support, over 900 people have benefited from socioeconomic recovery activities in mine affected areas. From an operational perspective, mine clearance organizations, and other key partners has yielded the impressive clearance of 66percent of total contaminated areas in accordance with the 2016 set timeline for a Lebanon that is free of cluster munitions. Nevertheless, the identification of new contaminated areas has actually reduced the total percentage of released lands. As of 15 November 2013, of the 55.6 million square metres cluster munitions contaminated land, 66.37 percent has been released and out of 44.2 million square metres minefields contaminated lands, 47.28 percent has been released. The correlation between mine clearance and socioeconomic development was clearly demonstrated by the results of a cluster munitions post-clearance survey conducted that indicated 97 percent of cleared land was immediately put into use by the local population	Country office reports and ROAR
			Iraq	Over 3,500 landmine victims living with disabilities with 25percent of them women have benefited from the three UNDP ortho-prosthetic, rehabilitation and vocational training centers in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Cambodia	The capacity of national mine action authority in managing contracts for demining, particularly in financial management, procurement and human resources was increased to improve the land release processes. UNDP support benefited 18,971 families, consisting of 76,198 individuals, of whom 38,076 are females, 1,064 people with disabilities, and 602 students. (Source: CMAA, 2013). Among the 18,971 families, 1,558 are headed by women. (Source: PCM report released in July 2013).  A survey conducted during the year showed that 61percent of the 10 km <sup>2</sup> of mine-free land released with support of a UNDP project is used for agriculture, while the remainder is for risk reduction, schools, agriculture, settlement and infrastructure development. The results of the post clearance monitoring show that 79.81 percent of the cleared lands (in the most mine affected provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchy and Pailin).	Country office report, CMAA reports and ROAR
			Egypt	In 2013, UNDP helped the government create a platform in the Matrouh Governorate that allows the participation and engagement of local authorities, civil society and mine victims in identifying development priorities and designing interventions to address those priorities. The technical capacity of NGOs working on Victims Assistance in Matrouh governorate was increased through 3 trainings on micro credit schemes. As a result, 16 micro credit schemes were implemented thus empowering mine victims and their families socially, economically and psychologically. Over 120 landmine victims have through UNDP's victim assistance activities received training on self-maintaining artificial limbs during 2013, while 20 women received loans to establish their own projects. By end of 2013, two vocational centres were established in M. Matrouh area and UNDP's clearance operation resulted in allocation of 3,500 acres to mine affected communities.	Country office report
			Yemen	With UNDP support, 162,000 IDPs (in total 35 percent women and 20percent children) returned to their homes in Abyan and Saada province in 2013 after YEMAC teams carried out clearance of ERW and IED's. Beneficiaries of Mine Risk Education and Clearance activities for 2013 overall for the whole country are: 243,230 (MRE and Clearance). Also, the training standards were revised and lessons learned sessions conducted in November 2013.	Country office report
			Albania	More than 16,000 community members in the major hotspot of Gerdec benefited from land certified free of unexploded ordnance by AMMCO, totalling an area 51,000 m <sup>2</sup> completed in July 2013. In addition, 20 mine/unexploded ordnance survivors and other people with disabilities from northeast Albania benefited vocational training in 2013 while 86 mine/unexploded ordnance survivors (20percent female survivors) were assisted with prosthesis/orthosis repairs at Kukes Prosthesis Workshop, which has been equipped and refurbished through the Mine Action Programme.	Country office report



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Tajikistan	Tajikistan: More than 200 vulnerable men and women were supported with opportunities for sustainable livelihoods in mine affected regions through microfinance activities and small income generation interventions. The community safety management concept, developed by United Nations agencies, was institutionalized in five municipalities, ensuring their incorporation into the strategic development plans at the local level. Some 53,585 people (10,550 men, 10,131 women; 16,830 boys and 16,074 girls) were reached with various MRE initiatives. Six sports playgrounds were constructed in six villages located in Rushon, Shuroobod, Tojikobod, Tavildara, Isfara and Asht districts with the aim to protect children from going out to hazard areas. As a result, 1,544 (798 boys and 746 girls) school children benefited from these facilities. More than 600 of the mine/ERW victims (70 percent) and persons with disabilities benefited from socioeconomic and psycho-social rehabilitation initiatives.	Country office quarterly reports and ROAR
5.3.2	<b>At least five countries have updated, comprehensive and effective national mine action plans and standards that reflect best practice.</b>	In the 11 countries selected for 2012/13, countries are working on national mine action plans, and standards – in most cases there is no plan to influence development at local level;	OVERALL	The milestone was been fully achieved with increased benefits at the community level based on the progress made in 2013 in six countries (Iraq, Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Lebanon and Tajikistan) that have updated, revised national mine action plans and standards. <b>Achieved.</b>	Country office report
			Iraq	During the first quarter of 2013, UNDP Iraq supported the Directorate of Mine Action to review and update its national Mine Action strategy. The four-year strategy (2014-2018) was finally reviewed and was endorsed by the Iraqi Government at the end of December 2013. UNDP provided technical support in 2013 to the Higher Committee on Mine Action that has representation drawn from key line ministries, including the national Security Council. This resulted in improved reporting on progress in demining operations reflecting the extent to which wider political structures have shown commitment to the creation of functioning institutional framework for planning, coordination, and managing mine action in Iraq to uphold international mine action standards. <b>The milestone has been met.</b>	Country office report
			Egypt	With UNDP support, the National Mine Action Authorities accomplished clearance operations in line with best practices and standards on 26,190 acres of affected land. The targeted area of released land was integrated into government housing plans and handed over to the Ministry of Housing during the first half of 2013. <b>The milestone has been met.</b>	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Yemen	The initial stage for review of National Standards/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was completed during 2013. This led to an additional 10 million square metres being surveyed and the destruction of 3,351 landmines and unexploded pieces of ordinance. In the first half of 2013 YEMAC teams carried out clearance of ERW and IED's. In total, 32.7 million square metres of land were technically surveyed and 13.1 million cleared in 2013 using the best international knowledge and practices in the mine action and demining areas. <b>The milestone has been met.</b>	Country office report
			Libya	UNDP hired a Mine Action Chief Technical Adviser in the middle of 2013 to support the national authorities in developing a National Strategy and guidance on mine action work in Libya. At the end of 2013, UNDP helped to finalize a draft National Mine Action/ERW Strategy incorporating stakeholder views, which was adopted and endorsed by the Ministry of Defence in December 2013 in support of the national mine action authority counterparts. <b>The milestone has been met.</b>	Country office report
			Lebanon	The National Mine Action Standards were revised in August 2013 to reflect the updates of the International Mine Action Standards. Consequently, community development plans and local development strategies were implemented based on the land release information leading to immediate benefits to targeted communities through social inclusion that benefited 500 community members. In addition, UNDP helped Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) to carry out a mid-term review of its 2011-2020 strategy. UNDP has supported the LMAC in undertaking a national mine victim assistance (MVA) survey to develop a national MVA programme that looks at the livelihood of affected victims/survivors and their families. <b>The milestone has been met.</b>	Country office report and ROAR
			Tajikistan	During 2013, with UNDP support, National Mine Action Standards on Land Release and Information Management were finalized. Accordingly, the Annual Work Plan was approved by the National Mine Action Authority. In addition, UNDP facilitated amid- term review of the Mine Action Strategy 2010-2015. The Mid-Term Review Workshop on the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMA SP) for 2010-2015 was held on 3-5 June in Romit, Tajikistan with the participation of government entities, of international partner organizations, and non-governmental organizations. <b>The milestone has been met.</b>	Country office report and ROAR
			Myanmar	With UNDP technical support through a Mine Action Advisor to the RCs Office in Myanmar and in collaboration with representatives from appropriate ministries, a first draft Myanmar National Mine Action Strategy was developed and approved in September 2013. UNDP assisted with the drafting of National Mine Action Standards based on International Mine Action Standards and best practises through input from UNICEF and other operators. The strategy has been used as a tool to engage on peace and reconciliation through constructive dialogue meetings between the military, local leadership and affected communities.	Country office report



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Chad	In close collaboration with the National Mine Action Authority, the UNDP CTA drafted an Institutional Support Strategy. Additionally, immediate support was provided to the national demining operators and national authority to prepare a joint work-plan and assessment report based on the survey completed in the previous year. As a result, in May 2013 the Chadian Government was assisted to prepare an extension request for an additional five years until 2019 to meet Article 5 obligations of the Treaty. <b>The milestone has been partially met.</b>	Country office report
<b>5.3.3</b>	<b>10,000 Male - 3,000 Female: Male and female ex-combatants/ associated members have been reintegrated /provided with sustainable livelihood and viable job opportunities in at least seven countries.</b>	In each of the six post-conflict countries, on average annually 3,000 ex-combatants are reintegrated e.g. in Burundi, although the main focus is purely 'reinsertion'. The average female combatants is 20percent e.g. in Sudan.	OVERALL	In 2013, with UNDP support 12,270 ex-combatants and associated members (including 4,345 female participants) benefited from reintegration support in seven countries by being provided with sustainable livelihood and viable job opportunities The milestone for 2013 is achieved, with a slightly higher number of female participants than targeted (145 percent of 3,000 annual target) and a slightly lower number of male participants than targeted (80 percent of 10,000 annual target).	Country office report
			Afghanistan	In 2013, with UNDP support, 1,763 participants including 180 women associated with armed groups and community members have been sustainably reintegrated through access to viable job opportunities. 22,000 community members and reintegrees directly benefited from labour opportunities and vocational training projects implemented though partner local municipalities. Infrastructure support and related irrigation structure have contributed improved means of agriculture and productivity with a 50 percent increased income for ex-combatants.	Country reports and briefings by Chief Technical Advisor.
			Burundi	With UNDP support about 1,120 former combatants and associated members (including 560 women) were sustainably reintegrated through support provided on 3x6 reintegration approach that places special emphasis providing viable job opportunities and on social cohesion by organizing awareness sessions, cultural and sporting activities to the attention of in affected communities. The support has been carried out in two phases. In the first phase in 2012, enrolled former combatants and associated members were provided with temporary jobs and social cohesion activities. In the second phase in 2013, the beneficiaries have been supported through UNDP technical support with income generating activities which tripled the capital saved by the beneficiaries in phase 1.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Central African Republic	In 2013, the country experienced intensified conflict and devastating interruption of political processes leading to a deterioration of the security environment. This resulted in postponement in the implementation of reinsertion and reintegration support to 5,000 demobilized ex-combatants. Many of them are now rearmed and back in different armed groups.  UNDP supported the country through deploying a SURGE team to Bangui and by developing a Community Protection and Resilience programme, including an important component supporting (host) communities with the return of displaced populations groups (including ex-combatants). UNDP is working with the United Nations country team to develop the most suitable solution for ex-combatants, although preconditions for a full DDR process do not currently exist. <b>Off-track.</b>	Country office report
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	With UNDP support, 242 ex-combatants/associated members were reintegrated through initiatives that also benefited 121 vulnerable members of the host communities. The participants include 160 women (40 percent) and 203 men (60 percent), who received reinsertion packages and support to establish income generating activities. The host communities benefited from social or environment-protection projects to reinforce their commitments to the reintegration process: e.g. tree planting, waste sanitation, community latrines, water supply. Another 50 ex-combatants were involved in temporary jobs (high intensive labour) of the construction of markets. Throughout the year, the Democratic Republic of Congo experienced contextual challenges with continued insecurity, M23 attacks, and possible additional insecurity among armed groups, following activities of the UN intervention brigade important progress has been made. UNDP provided significant support to the national DDR process through the deployment of reintegration and social cohesion experts.	Country office report
			Cote d'Ivoire	With UNDP support, about 475 ex-combatants and associated members (including 161 female participants) were fully reintegrated during the year. After their training, they received reinsertion packages and technical support to develop productive income generating activities. It is also noted that 344 ex-combatants were involved with the communities in social infrastructure rehabilitation, which contributed to their social reintegration and strengthened social cohesion. A total of 3,819 weapons were collected following the processing of 6,351 ex-combatants through disarmament and demobilization.	Country office report
			Nepal	With UNDP support 2,234 Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLR) enrolled in the programme have returned to community, 849 of whom were female. Of the 1,289 VMLR who received micro-enterprise development support, 75 percent have established their own businesses in tailoring, retail, mobile phone repair, cooking, hotel and other businesses or types of wage employment. Of the graduates, 71.5 percent have either started their own business or benefited from job placement in which 37 percent were women.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			South Sudan	CPA reintegration initiatives have ended. UNDP is not yet directly engaged in the piloting phase of post-CPA caseload. There were major organizational risks identified if UNDP were to engage in DDR in South Sudan. National ownership for the DDR process was non-existent; there were disagreements on who should enter the DDR process, and what criteria the government will apply in selecting the reintegrees. For the pilot phases of the DDR process, the NDRC preferred to work with the World Bank first and allocated a difficult geographical area for the DDR pilot to UNDP. After weighing the pros and cons, UNDP corporately decided not to engage until conditions for DDR were amenable.	Country reports and meetings
			Sudan	<p>In 2013, with UNDP support a total of 6,436 (38 percent female) benefited from the programme (which includes former fighters and community members) through livelihoods support; follow-up services such as support in linking with microfinance; training and sensitization on social issues such as GBV, reproductive health; and vocational training support. Examples of livelihoods include fishery centres, livestock group ventures, motorcycle repair shops, carpentry, small grocery shops, and tailoring businesses. On community security initiatives, social and economic infrastructures that help support stability were implemented under the programme in 2013, where an estimated 51,800 people from 13 communities are benefiting. Examples include clinics, water points, police stations, and other infrastructure that encourages social cohesion and supports peace and stability.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> The major challenge of 2013 remains security-related, because of the ongoing conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. However, the programme has adapted to the situation by building a good working relationship with local authorities including security. The poor infrastructure and remoteness of ex-combatants location makes it difficult for them to be reached by Implementing partners.</p>	DDR quarterly update reports from Sudan and client satisfaction surveys
			Uganda	As part of UNDP's North Ugandan CPR Programme, 141 ex-combatants were supported with livelihoods activities. 27 ex-combatants (nine of whom are women) from Lakwana Sub-County, Gulu district were supported with agricultural livelihoods of goat rearing and business. A group of 66 ex-combatants (60 female, six male) from Napak District, Karamoja were given help through value addition equipment to improve the processing of their produce and sell it at a higher price. A group of 48 youth (22 male, 26 female), all ex-combatants from Rupa, Moroto in Karamoja, were supported by UNDP through a study visit and skill training for alternative livelihoods. The Rupa group was supported in visiting several projects in Turkana Kenya, including Namorouputh Aloe Vera Production Project, Lokiriama Animal and Farmer Field School Lokiriama Animal and Farmer Field School, Kanakol Fish and crafts projects on Lake Turkana.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
<b>5.3.4</b>	<b>700,000 crisis affected men and women (45percent) in 15 CPC have access to new and/or rehabilitated socioeconomic community infrastructure.</b>	On average in each CPC country implementing a livelihood programme, at least 3,000 people benefit from socioeconomic infrastructure rehabilitated – this access is key to livelihoods development in crisis and post crisis settings.	OVERALL	In 2013, UNDP supported the rehabilitation of socio-economic community infrastructure in at least 14 (post) crisis countries, including Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Pakistan, Yemen, and Myanmar benefiting over 3.3 million crisis-affected men and women. Projects contributed to overall early economic recovery efforts, by (re)connecting communities to critical markets, improved access to services, rehabilitation of irrigation channels (contributing to increased production of food and cash crops), improved access to drinking water and access to education. <b>The milestone has been exceeded.</b>	Country office report
			Afghanistan	The NABDP projects provided access to roads (115,222 households gained access to the market), enhanced drinking water supply (32,280 households) and electricity (8,948 households), facilitated the irrigation of 1,292 hectares of agricultural land and protected 3,733 ha from natural disaster. NABDP achievements also include transportation projects connecting 3,758 villages benefiting 440,292 households; 378 irrigation projects benefiting 273,110 households and 374 water supply projects providing clean drinking water to 161,046 households.	Country office report
			Burundi	With UNDP support, four youth centres which function as hubs for business training and information on, for example, market opportunities, have been constructed, providing better access to business opportunities for around 1,000 young men and women.	Country office report
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>With UNDP support, five rural markets were rehabilitated in North Kivu, benefiting 54,000 people (including 1,545 local vendors able to sell products in good condition). Six vocational training centres were constructed in North Kivu and Ituri, which benefited 1,333 youth (of whom 654 were women) in access to training. In Ituri, about 50percent of trainees were former militia or street infants and the projects reportedly contributed to stability within the communities.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of two key roads benefited an estimated 1.2 million people (of whom 623,400 were women) by connecting critical markets and agricultural areas in Maniema; and support to local committees on road maintenance.</p> <p>In North Kivu, two community radio stations were provided with solar energy equipment benefiting 673,000 persons through the provision of information on socioeconomic issues in the provinces.</p>	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Cote d'Ivoire	<p>UNDP's support contributed to improve access of vulnerable population to basic socioeconomic infrastructure. The community health centre in Sapia in the Bondoukou department, and 45 village water pumps used by more than 40 villages in the Gbêkê region, were rehabilitated and equipped and benefited about 40,000 inhabitants. The maintenance and management of these infrastructure initiatives are being assured by the communities with the participation of women.</p> <p>About 20,000 individuals in communities hosting ex-combatants have new access to basic socioeconomic infrastructure (four health centres and three water points). Some 15 new classes were rehabilitated or rebuilt in five public primary schools in rural areas, with 344 ex-combatants engaged in the DDR programme. This has contributed to the social reintegration of the ex-combatants and to the reinforcement of social cohesion in the affected localities</p>	ROAR 2013; CPAP 2013
			Kenya	With UNDP support, a total 102,731 people benefited from completed and functioning infrastructure in 2013. Examples of rehabilitated/developed infrastructure include water reservoirs that ensured 41,296 people's water access, irrigation schemes and other agricultural infrastructure that supported 49,725 farmers and livestock keepers, and two slaughter houses and tanneries that support 5,300 pastoralists.	Country office Report
			Pakistan	Through the UNDP-supported Peace Building, Economic Recovery and Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa programme, 108 schemes were rehabilitated which benefited more than 35,930 people (32 percent of whom were women) in 2013. The rehabilitated infrastructure, particularly link roads, improved access to basic services especially for persons with disabilities, aged persons, and women. It also improved the overall sanitation in the communities through the improved drinking water supply schemes, street pavements with proper drainage system.	Country office Report
			Kyrgyzstan	In 2013, UNDP supported the rehabilitation of a concrete canal that delivers irrigation water to two villages: Zhapa-Saldy and Kyzyl-Ata. Covering the canal with concrete helped reduce the loss of water by 40–50percent and provide improved access to irrigation water for 3,000 residents. This helped irrigate larger areas of land and eliminate one of the most frequent causes of inter-ethnic conflicts.	Country office Report
			Haiti	With support from UNDP, more than 500,000 crisis-affected men and women have benefited from improved infrastructure through recovery programmes in Haiti. Crisis-affected men and women benefited from improved infrastructure and debris management and other projects, such as the 16/6 and CARMEN projects as it was reported under milestone 5.1.1. For example, in the 16/6 project, 10,987 families received an housing solution, 50 camps were closed, eight community platforms have been established and enabled to implement a rehabilitation project.	ROAR
			Nepal	Under the LRP project, 998 families benefited from new and/or rehabilitated community infrastructure. Short-term employment for 600 beneficiaries was created through the implementation of this community infrastructure.	Country office report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Zimbabwe	40,174 people (53 percent women) benefited directly from socioeconomic infrastructure support, such as community hall, community clinic, schools, which ensures access to basic services and also are environmentally friendly. For example, the construction of the clinic in Bulilima District was guided by the Department of Public Works to ensure its compliance on disaster risk sensitiveness, and also by the Department of Environmental Health to ensure its environmental friendliness.	Country office report
			Cuba	UNDP Cuba in partnership with local and national government rehabilitated housing and community infrastructure for 37,000 households affected by Hurricane Sandy. The early recovery interventions were complemented by support to productive sector recovery in agribusiness (four cooperatives created), urban agriculture (three production sites established), two livestock reproduction centres formed, and a food processing enterprise developed. Priority was given to women-headed households, households with pregnant and lactating women, and families with persons with disabilities and/or aged persons.	Country office report
			Yemen	In 2013, around 408,300 men and women benefited from improved access to socioeconomic infrastructure through UNDP support. Examples include the rehabilitation of 15 conflict-affected schools (1,500 beneficiaries) and the installation of plastic filters in 2,034 mosques, which significantly reduced local water consumption (in areas where access to water is an important source of local conflict). The project also helped communities create inclusive markets, create agriculture terraces and plant trees.	Country office report and UNDP Yemen website
			Mozambique	UNDP launched the Livelihoods Recovery Programme to respond to the floods, through which small irrigation systems were rehabilitated to support a total of 8,750 people from vulnerable communities in income generating activities around agricultural production.	Country office report

Indicator 5.4

At least six States Parties to relevant conventions are in compliance with obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMC), the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and/or the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) (leading to less contamination and more land use for production).

Indicator Status & Description

During the reporting period (2010–2013) and with UNDP support, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, and Yemen received capacity development to either the ratification or signing of relevant conventions (5.4.1). This support also enabled over six of the 23 states supported by UNDP to meet their obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). Mozambique and Albania were helped to submit Article 7 transparency reports. Zambia, Burundi and Jordan were declared landmine-free during the reporting period. Chad has become the 80th State Party to the CCM, having deposited its instrument of ratification on 26 March 2013. Chad also formally became a State Party on 1 September 2013, after the waiting period mandated by the Convention. Chad actively engaged in the Oslo Process that created the convention and supported a comprehensive ban on cluster munitions.

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
5.4.1	At least three countries that receive UNDP support are compliant with their treaty obligations.	In each of the indicative six countries e.g. Iraq, Mozambique, and Chad and Albania, extension requests for Article 5 clearance deadline, or application of Article 7 on transparency reporting is planned.	OVERALL	The milestone was achieved with UNDP support to Chad and Iraq contributing to the ratification of the Convention of Cluster Munitions. Also, Mozambique and Albania submitted Article 7 transparency reports with UNDP assistance by 2013. <b>In each of the indicative six countries e.g. Iraq, Mozambique, and Chad and Albania, extension requests for Article 5 clearance deadline (APMBC), or submission application of Article 7 (CCM &amp; APMBC) and Article 13 (CCW) on transparency reporting has been achieved.</b>	Country office annual report
			Chad	With UNDP support on capacity building and institutional support to the National Mine Action Authorities, Chad has become the 80th State Party to the CCM, having deposited its instrument of ratification on 26 March, 2013. Chad formally became a State Party on 1 September 2013, after the waiting period mandated by the Convention. Chad actively engaged in the Oslo Process that created the convention and supported a comprehensive ban on cluster munitions. <b>Milestone achieved.</b>	Country office reports
			Iraq	With UNDP technical support, Iraq’s ratification of CCM was submitted to the Secretary General on 14 May 2013. The Convention entered into force for Iraq on 1 November 2013. In February and March 2013, UNDP supported DMA to draft the fifth annual transparency report under Article 7 to meet the Ottawa convention obligations. <b>Milestone achieved.</b>	Country office reports

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Mozambique	With UNDP support, Mozambique developed a plan for Article 3 on stockpile destruction for the Convention on Cluster Munitions and intends to destroy all stocks of Cluster Munitions by end of 2014. Article 7 Transparency report was submitted in August 2013. Support was provided to the government to draft the completion extension request. This request was approved in December 2013 at the 13th Meeting of State Parties. UNDP helped Mozambique to develop demining completion reports for briefings that aimed at meeting international reporting standards.	Country office reports and Mine Action Support (MASG) Group minutes
			Albania	Albania has successfully completed clearance of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions since 2009, well ahead of the Conventions’ respective deadlines. Furthermore, it has submitted by April 30, 2013, the annual transparency reports under the APM Ban Convention, Cluster Munitions Convention and Article II of CCW. In addition, Albania fulfilled treaty obligations on Victim Assistance of the APMBC as well as fulfilling Cartagena Action Plan, through implementing a project on Promoting Disability Rights in Albania, Support Programme on the CRPD in collaboration with UNDP and technical support. This resulted in the review of the disability-related legal and policy frameworks with the aim to assess their compliance with the CRPD. <b>Milestone achieved.</b>	Country office report
ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES					
			Chile	Through technical assistance, UNDP supported Chile to meet its treaty obligations on Universalization of the CCM through facilitation of Latin and Caribbean states regional conferences which took place in Santiago (12-13 December 2013).	
			Ethiopia	Technical support was provided to the UNDP country office to assist the government and the ISU APMBC in submitting an extension request, as the programme has been transferred within government structures. In this respect, confirmation on compliance status was done in mid-December 2013.	
			Togo	With UNDP technical support, Togo was able to meet its treaty obligations related to universalization of the CCM in Africa through the organization of regional conferences which took place in Lomé (22-23 May 2013).	



Indicator 5.5

Indicator Status & Description

Interagency partnerships and collaboration improve sustainable socio-economic recovery and reintegration in at least six CPC countries.

UNDP has been a key implementing partner for joint programme planning and implementation, for livelihoods, reintegration as well as mine action programmes. Multiple new partnerships have been established or prepared, expected to lead to programme implementation and results in 2014 and beyond. Notably, UNDP roughly doubled its support base to indirect beneficiaries from 2012 (in 2011 and 2010 this indicator was not explicit in the MYRF). UNDP’s partnerships are enabled the organization to reach across the humanitarian to recovery and development continuum through the provision of direct support to individuals and larger community members. Its partnership base is facilitating demand-driven client support, as the potential resource base and expertise to draw from has expanded significantly.

Challenges remain regarding how to measure the impact of UNDP partnerships and joint programming initiative. Areas of progress in 2013 have not met with results in terms of clients serviced, although progress is being made in terms of positioning to serve increasing complex and vulnerable caseloads. A case in point is Somalia, where radicalized youth elements require strategic inter-agency cooperation frameworks prior to engagement. This occurred in 2013, although client service remains low. Bureau reporting against the MYRF will also increase coherence through a systematic approach to reporting direct vs. indirect beneficiaries, including gender disaggregation. The expanding demographic is creating complexities in partnership reporting against increased volume of client numbers quantitatively.

2013: Exceeded

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
5.5.1	At least five joint programmes/ planning with 20,000 men and women (40percent) benefiting (in partnership with WB, DPKO, ILO, UNMAS and/or UNICEF).	There is at least one reported joint programming/planning initiatives (e.g. Burundi on DDR and Gender) aimed to support at least 3,000 crisis affected men and women; In at least six countries, there are plans in place to collaborate on joint programming / joint planning and /or resource mobilization to Improve recovery; In most cases, partnership and collaboration is not focused on improvement of people's lives at country level;	OVERALL	UNDP has been a key implementing partner for joint programme planning and implementation, for livelihoods, reintegration as well as mine action programmes. In 2013, over 211,893 men and women benefited from joint initiatives, in which UNDP is an important partner. The bulk of the results are derived from Democratic Republic of Congo where United Nations agencies' joint programming in partnership with UNDP reached 203,462 people in 2013 alone. Establishing a broader framework for its partnership base, in 2013 UNDP achieved a broad demographic outreach in its client/target population of vulnerable and at risk persons. These include targeting an additional refugees and members of host communities in Sudan and Colombia for example, conflict-affected households and youth. Developing partnerships with a range of humanitarian, recovery and development actors, UNDP is reducing the gap that occurs in post-crisis and disaster settings between humanitarian support and development programming, and in doing so is increasing peace and recovery gains in areas where it works globally.	Country office reports from SMs

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Somalia	UNDP continued its joint initiative with ILO and UNICEF on youth programming reaching over 1,000 at-risk youth during that year. The partnership started in 2010 and is entering its fifth year. BCPR supported the development of a Youth Initiative project document building upon the previous two generations of joint youth initiative programmes, namely the Youth at-Risk (2011–2012), and Youth for Change (2013–2014), which targeted members of non-state armed groups. Taking into account corrective actions by widening the target group of youth ILO, UNICEF and UNDP are more clearly harnessing their institutional comparative advantages to reach vulnerable youth.	Programme document, country office reports,
			Nepal	The interagency initiative called the United Nations Inter Agency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP), which involved UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO offered rehabilitation assistance to 4,008 Verified Minors and Late Recruits of the Maoist army since 2010. In 2013, as a result of United Nations support, 2,234 VMLR enrolled in the programme have returned to community. Officially closed at the end of August 2013, UNIRP initiated a Client Satisfaction Survey. Results showed nearly 75percent of the graduates’ secured employment or established their own business. This transformation was also illustrated in the positive changes evident in the improved relationships between the VMLR and their families and communities. This relative success of UNIRP has been made possible as all four UN agencies involved in the process were in a position to optimize respective institutional strengths in a sensitive political context and a strong political commitment and monitoring from senior United Nations officials in Nepal, in addition of a close technical follow up and support of UNDP BCPR. UNIRP could generate important lessons learned for future reintegration programmes. Interagency cooperation in reintegration programming proved to be effective as long as political willingness, technical strengths and appropriate managerial capacities were all strongly linked together, with an adequate and responsive financial support. Also, a comprehensive and systematic Gender Specific Support strongly increases the ratios of women participating in reintegration processes.	Country office report, Client Satisfaction Survey, Independent UNIRP Programme Evaluation
			Yemen	The UNDP-ILO joint initiative introduced to Yemen the first entrepreneurship curricula customized for and tailored to vulnerable youth as well as the Yemeni micro-business market. In 2013, 25 Yemenis were trained (TOT) and equipped to deliver this curricula throughout the country.  UNDP also worked closely on joint project development with, among others, IOM, ILO, FAO, UNICEF for PBF funding, including the scale up of the youth programmes using the 3x6 approach. Results are expected in 2014.	Country office report



	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Sudan	<p>In East Sudan, the joint UNDP-UNHCR programme on Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) is targeting 3,000 families (refugees and members of host communities) through technical trainings, inputs and materials to increase their agricultural and animal productions. Vocational and skills development training have targeted 600 trainees and microfinance services for 1,500 households were initiated. 75 Village Saving and Lending (VSL) groups were formed and participants benefited from capacity development trainings, acquiring knowledge of saving techniques and business development and management skills that are expected to increase the income of members. As part of the TSI joint programme's rural livelihoods component, which includes the distribution of agricultural seeds and tools for 6,000 households, agricultural water harvesting for 2,000 households, agricultural and animal production extension activities, para-vet trainings were conducted for 20 trainees who are now serving as fully qualified para-vets.</p> <p>Sudan: In 2013, UNDP in collaboration with WFP, UNDP implemented Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur project in partnership with the Universities of El Fasher, Nyala and Zalingei with 126 Youth volunteers and 13 Senior volunteers who were trained on business development and deployed in 47 communities in five Darfur States. As a result, 1,872 community members were trained on voluntarism, gender and community mobilization by youth volunteers; eight community initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods and income generating strategies were initiated; collaboration was established with WFP Nyala through a Food for Training scheme for four internally displaced persons' camps in Nyala; 11 PDCs were established and made operational; the councils have intervened and peacefully resolved 70 percent of the cases; three community initiatives jointly managing water resources were initiated; and three joint education and health initiatives were initiated.</p>	Country office Report

	MILESTONE 12/2013	BASELINE 01/2012	PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2013		MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SOURCE
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>UNDP has been the lead partner in five ongoing United Nations joint projects, which benefited a total of 203,462 people in 2013. Although the country continued to experience open conflict in 2013, the results under the joint projects have contributed to overall stabilization and social cohesion support in the East, particularly because of the strong focus on both community members as well as support to displaced population groups, including internally displaced persons, refugees and former combatants. Key joint projects in 2013 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Joint project on agricultural recovery in Maniema (UNDP, FAO), SIDA funded</li><li>• Joint project for stabilization in South Kivu – phase 2 (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF) funded by The Netherlands</li><li>• Peace consolidation in the artisanal mining zones of North Kivu (Rubaya) (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF) JICA funded (<a href="http://www.cd.undp.org/content/rdc/fr/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/successstories/rubaya-mines/">www.cd.undp.org/content/rdc/fr/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/successstories/rubaya-mines/</a>)</li><li>• Pilot project on integrated land management in North Kivu (UN-Habitat, UNDP, FAO), funded by The Netherlands</li><li>• Community Recovery and Peace consolidation in Masisi and Walikale (UNDP, FAO) KOICA funded</li></ul>	Country office report
			Colombia	<p>Under the joint UNDP-UNHCR Transitional Solutions Initiative for Colombia, UNDP Colombia supported 300 households that had been displaced by the conflict with livelihoods opportunities and legal assistance for regaining access to land.</p>	Country office report and LRG info



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One United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

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