

# UNDP Results

## Crisis Prevention and Recovery



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

Around the world, conflicts and disasters cause human suffering, exacerbate poverty and undermine development. One-and-a-half billion people live in places affected by conflict, violence or high levels of crime and an estimated 1.3 million people were killed by disasters in the last two decades. The overwhelming majority of these live in the least developed world.

During 2012, UNDP was active in 97 countries in assisting households, communities, and governments to prevent, confront, and respond to conflicts and disasters.



Syrian refugees working in a UNDP-supported farmer's cooperative in the village of Tal Abbas in Akkar, north of Lebanon (February 2014). Photo: Dalia Khamissy, UNDP

## R E S U L T S

### Preventing and responding to disasters

In **Mozambique**, thanks to UNDP-supported prevention measures, deaths from natural disasters have continued to decrease. For example, while flooding killed 100 people and displaced 150,000 in 2012, a similar disaster killed 800 people and displaced 500,000 in 2000.

In **the Philippines**, UNDP began to help in the recovery process, rebuilding damaged infrastructure and helping people re-establish homes and businesses following the devastation of Typhoon Bopha in 2012. In November 2013, Typhoon Haiyan killed an estimated 10,000 people and affected close to 10 million. UNDP has been offering cash-for-work schemes to provide emergency income, clear debris, boost the local economy and reduce the risks of disease.

In **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, a pilot project supported by UNDP allows users to pinpoint disaster locations on a map, locate emergency centres and contacts, and receive live updates based on data from the UNDP-supported National Crisis Management Centre.

### Preventing and responding to conflict

UNDP works in fragile States to eliminate potential causes of conflict and to build lasting peace through inclusive dialogue and tolerance.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, in addition to helping to draft the constitution and establish parliamentary and presidential elections, UNDP-assisted peace committees and local authorities in preventing further inter-ethnic conflicts after the clashes in 2010. The new parliamentary republic saw its first peaceful transfer of power in October 2011, in part as a result of UNDP efforts.

**Lesotho** experienced its first violence-free election when the outgoing party handed over control of the government to the opposition in 2012. UNDP-supported mediators played a crucial role in keeping the peace through inclusive dialogue.

In **Syria**, throughout 2012, the ongoing armed conflict caused 1 million refugees to flee to the neighboring countries of **Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon** and **Turkey**, as well as the internal displacement of an additional 4 million people. In **Jordan and Lebanon**, UNDP supported UNHCR and local governments to help host communities to cope with this influx. At the same time, in **Syria**, UNDP distributed non-food items to approximately 195,000 people, supported emergency employment for women and provided psychosocial support for affected communities.

### Rule of law, justice and security

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, with UNDP assistance, police stations, courts and prisons became operational again in 2012. In 2010 and 2011, post-electoral violence involved looting and damage to the justice, police and penitentiary systems and the escape of approximately 12,000 prisoners.

In April 2012, **El Salvador**, a country with one of the highest murder rates in the world, recorded its first murder-free day since 2009. UNDP helped the government to extend the reach of law enforcement and implement "gun-free zones." By the end of the

year, some municipalities reported a 42 percent drop in armed violence and 1,791 fewer homicides than in 2011.

In **Sierra Leone**, in 2012, conviction rates for serious offences jumped by 72 percent, due in part to UNDP-supported efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Law Office Department. More than 300 victims of rape and domestic violence received free medical attention, counseling, shelter in safe houses and legal assistance.

## Crisis governance

In **Colombia** in 2012, the government and FARC-EP guerrillas signed a peace agreement and began talks to end a five-decade long conflict. With UNDP assistance, victims' rights groups have been seeking truth and justice as well as reparations for torture and murder victims. In an effort to include the population in the peace talks, nearly 3,000 people submitted proposals on rural development, political participation and illicit crops.

In **Somalia**, UNDP supported the new parliament, trained parliamentary staff and helped revise the structure of the administration. UNDP helped provide a strong foundation for an accountable and responsive government and will continue to support the transition process throughout 2013.

In **the State of Palestine**, the Palestinian Authority held its first local elections in more than half a decade in 2012. UNDP helped train student political activists and women to run for office. Twenty women ran for the local elections and three were elected.



*A Somali woman draws water from a pond in Jalam, Garowe in Puntland which was severely affected by drought. Photo: UNDP Somalia*

## Livelihoods and economic recovery

In **Burundi**, a UNDP programme is helping former refugees and combatants start small businesses and farms, allowing them to meet their immediate needs and helping to guarantee long-term peace. In 2012, 4,300 conflict-affected Burundians received temporary work, helping to rebuild roads, schools, markets and homes destroyed by war.

In **Cambodia**, UNDP helped clear more than 15 million square metres—or the equivalent of close to 1,400 football fields—of mine-affected land in 2012.

In **Haiti**, in 2012, UNDP generated work for more than 50,000 people to help remove the 10 million cubic metres of rubble created by the 2010 earthquake. As much as 25 percent of the debris was recycled to build homes, retaining walls as well as parks and green spaces.

With UNDP support in 2012, **Mozambique** ratified the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability, which will help bring assistance to thousands of landmine victims in coming years.

In **Pakistan**, in 2012, approximately 1.3 million people benefitted from UNDP's emergency work initiatives, which focused on cleaning up debris, rebuilding infrastructure and restoring jobs in the worst-affected districts after the 2010 floods.

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