UNDP

**Preventing Crisis
Enabling Recovery**

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

2010 Annual Report

Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
United Nations Development Programme

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Foreword by Helen Clark

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

A more just and equitable world is one which will be more stable and secure. Recent events in the Arab states remind us that economic and political exclusion can be a combustible combination.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works with countries to reduce poverty, promote democratic governance, prevent and recover from crises, and protect the environment and combat climate change.

Our Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) has a critical role in supporting all of UNDP to meet these responsibilities by strengthening the capacities of countries to prevent and recover from crises. It assists countries to move from immediate recovery to longer-term development, as early as possible during and after crises, thus providing the essential foundation for sustained rapid human development.

Crises, whether generated by conflict or disaster, cause trauma and suffering. They impose human, social and economic costs which can last for generations, and set back hard won development goals. BCPR supports countries to build the capacity for recovery through the formulation of disaster risk reduction and crisis response strategies, and promoting early recovery. This support is instrumental in providing hope to the poorest, isolated, and most vulnerable population groups, who are often the most at risk from violence and the most seriously affected by disasters.

BCPR's role in crisis settings, its partnerships on behalf of UNDP with other UN agencies, and its ability to engage the development community more broadly, ensure that assistance can be provided rapidly, in the appropriate places, and with the maximum impact for those most in need. In that context, the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, if adequately resourced, provides for a rapid and effective response at the country level, where time is of the essence and where other funding mechanisms can take time to be put in place.

At the end of last year, I approved a transformation plan for BCPR designed to strengthen the Bureau to respond even more effectively to the increasing demand for its services from Country Offices. As part of an overall UNDP effort, the Bureau will work especially hard to scale up our prevention work—helping governments, communities, and civil society to find solutions to tensions and conflict on the basis of consensus, and strengthening readiness for disaster. As was proved time and again in 2010, modest investments in prevention and preparedness do save lives.

Looking ahead, BCPR will be instrumental in UNDP's efforts to improve the security, rebuild the livelihoods, and restore the hope and dignity of the disrupted and displaced. This enables UNDP to fulfil its mandate to empower lives and build resilient nations.

Helen Clark

UNDP Administrator

Introduction by Jordan Ryan

As part of UNDP, and working through the UN system as a whole, BCPR is responsible for advancing peace and development by strengthening capacities of countries to prevent and recover from crisis and regenerating the well-being and livelihoods of those affected by natural disaster and armed violence. In our work, we are guided by a concept of 'HOPE', which seeks to restore 'healthy' societies after crisis; provide 'opportunities' for the poorest and most vulnerable; 'protect' communities from violence; and 'empower' women to contribute to their country's recovery. This annual report of BCPR describes our progress in meeting these responsibilities during 2010.

Our principal task at BCPR is to respond effectively and efficiently to requests for crisis prevention and recovery services by UNDP Country Offices. Their requirements during 2010 were many and varied. BCPR and its partners provided experts and programmatic support on rule of law, justice and security; small arms and mine action; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; women's empowerment in crisis; disaster risk reduction; and livelihoods and employment creation.

In Burundi, for example, BCPR support led to increased political participation of women. In Kenya, efforts by UNDP Kenya, with assistance from BCPR, recovered and destroyed small arms and developed mechanisms to identify and defuse violence in advance of the referendum on the Constitution. UNDP's support for national and local dialogue and conflict management efforts in Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Solomon Islands helped create the conditions for a non-violent outcome following elections. BCPR assisted 21 countries to create safe, stable settings as part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. In Colombia and Sri Lanka, women's organizations were engaged to plan, implement and monitor community-based projects, and Peace and Development Advisors and similar specialists were deployed in 35 countries to support national actors in addressing emerging tensions, and building consensus around critical priorities.

Natural disasters often dramatically reverse development gains. Accordingly, BCPR made a major effort during 2010 to help reduce and mitigate the risks of disasters. It is difficult to anticipate disasters, such as the impact of the earthquake in Haiti (with over 300,000 killed) or floods in Pakistan (with more than 18 million people affected). Yet, the preparations made by BCPR and other partners in the UN system with respect to the Fast Track Policies and Procedures (FTP) proved to be extremely valuable. Within hours of both disasters the FTP mechanism had been activated and SURGE teams, composed of UNDP staff members redeployed to help UNDP country offices foster better recovery and development opportunities for people affected by crisis, were responding. BCPR mobilized 58 experts during January and May to support disaster mitigation and recovery in Haiti. In addition to expertise, BCPR also provided funding and programmatic support to the UNDP Country Office. An especially noteworthy outcome was the Fast Track support provided for cash-for-work and other emergency employment schemes. These initiatives served the displaced, helped resettle those affected, with women and youth specifically targeted for assistance.

Crisis and post-crisis situations are especially dangerous for women and girls and place special demands on prevention and recovery actors such as BCPR. Several achievements in 2010 made notable contributions to reducing sexual assault and holding accountable those responsible for sexual and gender-based

violence (SGBV). They included the provision of legal aid services, the extension of mobile courts, the referral of SGBV cases to formal courts, gender-sensitive training of police, and the provision of special security to protect internally displaced persons, especially women and children. Disaster risk reduction planning is now gender-sensitive, and women's organizations are directly involved in crisis prevention activities and community-based development projects.

The strategic review of BCPR was completed in early 2010. The review emphasized the need to better integrate Crisis Prevention and Recovery within UNDP and the UN system, to be more strategic, results-oriented, and to provide more thorough and timely analysis and technical support in the areas of conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction, and early recovery. We now have a new operational structure, with most BCPR support organized in New York and a strong Liaison Office in Geneva. Work continues to better align BCPR's activities with the priorities of UNDP's regional bureaus. The reorganization of human resources is proceeding, senior managers have been appointed, and the operations of the Liaison Office in Geneva have been streamlined. A key dimension of the transformation has been the adoption of a Multi-year Results Framework that is supported by comprehensive agency-wide monitoring and evaluation of our activities. The transformation will continue into 2011 and early 2012 with the development of a monitoring and evaluation strategy, special emphasis on improving financial performance, expanding and deepening our partnerships, and further upgrading our information and knowledge management. Each of these will be boosted by additional support for senior management and leadership training.

A fundamental feature of BCPR's operations is cooperation and collaboration through a range of partnerships both within the UN system and with other development agencies. Several new partnerships emerged in 2010 and many of the existing partnerships were strengthened. Our relationship with the European Commission continued to evolve in constructive ways. BCPR has also deepened its cooperation with the World Bank. Current efforts involve a pilot study to improve governance and administration in post-conflict societies. The 2011 World Development Report on *Conflict, Security, and Development* provides a number of entry points through which UNDP can expand its cooperation with the World Bank. BCPR is actively supporting this effort.

Our work in BCPR confirms on a daily basis the harsh toll that disaster and crises take on regions and countries, and their people. All too frequently, it is the poorest and most vulnerable, particularly women, children and youth, who suffer the most. It is also these groups who tend to have the fewest capacities for recovery from crises. This is why we place so much emphasis on disaster risk reduction, being prepared to respond immediately when disasters or crises occur, and creating the partnerships and connections that ensure that early recovery efforts are well-organized and well-funded and deliver results. Through our partnerships both within and outside the UN system, we have accomplished a great deal over the last year, and indeed, in the decade since the Bureau's formation. Many challenges remain and I am confident that BCPR's transformation is taking the Bureau in the right direction to ensure we are better placed within UNDP to meet them.

Jordan Ryan

*Assistant Administrator
and Director, BCPR, UNDP*

From July to September 2010, Pakistan experienced some of the worst floods in its history, affecting approximately 18 million people. UNDP was among the first international organizations to respond.

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Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

2010 was a devastating year for some of the world's most vulnerable. There were 373 earthquakes, floods, cyclones, volcanic eruptions, and droughts affecting 208 million people. The natural disasters of 2010 led to 300,000 deaths and, according to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, involved losses of US$ 110 billion, making it one of the most expensive years on record.

Hazards are natural but disasters are not inevitable. Human losses and economic damage can be limited through comprehensive preparedness and risk reduction measures.

UNDP's work in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has a high payoff. Building national capacities to manage risks significantly decreases mortality and recurrent disaster losses, accelerating post-disaster recovery and protecting development investments

UNDP in Action: Fulfilling Commitments on the Ground

During 2010, UNDP provided support to 78 countries to strengthen their capacity for DRR, Prevention and Recovery. As a member of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), UNDP leads specific technical areas guided by priorities set out in the Hyogo Framework for Action.

UNDP helped governments in 15 high-risk countries create a solid institutional and legal basis to reduce disaster risks. With UNDP support, four high-risk provinces of Papua New Guinea now have fully functioning disaster management offices with well-staffed and appropriately equipped emergency operations centres. Disaster management committees include representatives from Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women's and

How can disasters affect progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

MDG	Direct impacts	Indirect impacts
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Damage to housing, service infrastructure, savings, productive assets and human losses reduce livelihood sustainability.	Negative macroeconomic impacts (severe short-term fiscal impacts and longer-term impacts on growth, development and poverty reduction). Forced sale of productive assets by vulnerable households pushes many into long-term poverty and increases inequality.
Achieve universal primary education	Disasters damage education infrastructure. Population displacement interrupts schooling.	Children, especially girls, are forced to work in household labour rather than going to school. Reduced household assets make schooling less affordable, girls probably affected most.
Promote gender equality and empower women	As men migrate to seek alternative work, women/girls bear an increased burden of care. Women often bear the brunt of distress 'coping' strategies, e.g. by reducing food intake.	Emergency programmes may reinforce power structures which may marginalise women. Domestic and sexual violence may rise in the wake of a disaster.*
Reduce child mortality	Children are often most at risk, e.g. of drowning in floods. Disasters damage health and water and sanitation infrastructure. Injury and illness from disaster weakens children's immune systems.	Disasters increase the number of orphaned, abandoned and homeless children. Household asset depletion makes clean water, food and medicine less affordable.
Improve maternal health	Pregnant woman are often at high risk from death/injury in disasters. Disasters damage health infrastructure. Injury and illness from disaster can weaken women's health.	Increased responsibilities and workloads create stress for surviving mothers. Household asset depletion makes clean water, food and medicine less affordable.
Combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases	Poor health and nutrition following disasters weakens immunity. Disasters damage health infrastructure. Increased respiratory diseases associated with damp, dust and air pollution linked to disaster.	Increased risk from communicative and vector borne diseases, e.g. malaria and diarrheal diseases following floods. Impoverishment and displacement following disaster can increase exposure to disease, including HIV and AIDS, and disrupt health care.
Ensure environmental sustainability	Disasters damage key environmental resources and exacerbate soil erosion or deforestation. Disasters damage water management and other urban infrastructure. Slum dwellers/people in temporary settlements are often heavily affected.	Disaster-induced migration to urban areas and damage to urban infrastructure increase the number of slum dwellers without access to basic services and exacerbate poverty.
A global partnership for development	Impacts on programmes for small island developing states from tropical storms, tsunamis etc.	Impacts on commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally.
ALL MDGs		Reallocation of resources—including Official Development Assistance (ODA)—from development to relief and recovery.

Disasters hold back development and progress towards achieving the MDGs. Yet disasters are rooted in development failures. This is the core rationale for integrating disaster risk reduction into development. Source: http://www.unisdr.org/eng/mdgs-drr/dfid.htm. Icons: UNDP Brazil.

* Though data are scarce, a number of studies suggesting a surge in domestic and sexual violence against women in the wake of disasters are cited in, for example, Pan American Health Organization (2004), Emergency Information Infrastructure Partnership (1998), Wisner et al. (2004:16), possibly resulting from heightened intra-household tensions.

youth groups, and religious and civil society organizations. In Kyrgyzstan, UNDP provided technical assistance to incorporate DRR into the ongoing decentralization process. In Syria, UNDP successfully advocated for inclusion of DRR in the 11th National Five Year Plan while providing technical assistance in drafting the chapter on DRR. In Georgia, UNDP successfully advocated for incorporating DRR in the five-year regional development strategy for the Shida Kartli region. Indonesia also included DRR as a national priority in its National Mid-term Development Plan 2010-2014.

In Ethiopia, UNDP helped the Ministry of Agriculture to formally approve a comprehensive, integrated DRR programme in May 2010 and implementation began in June 2010. Since its adoption, the programme, along with other actors, has supported the integration of DRR issues into the new national development strategy and the establishment of the new Federal Disaster Risk Management Council (chaired by the Prime Minister) as an institutional mechanism for DRR. Creation of this top decision-making body signifies a shift from stand-alone emergency management to an integrated risk management approach. In support, the Government has initiated multiple programmes to mitigate food insecurity and climate risk through safety nets, weather and risk insurance, public works and cash transfer.

UNDP helps governments respond to a disaster by assessing needs, formulating plans, and implementing early recovery and longer-term programmes. As part of its support for rebuilding capacities, UNDP helps countries integrate risk reduction considerations into national plans and programmes. In 2010, UNDP's technical support and policy advice included:

Capacity assessments for risk reduction and recovery planning

Capacity assessments identify institutional gaps and technical skills that need to be improved for disaster risk management. They also engage key stakeholders by clarifying institutional mandates and improving planning. For example, in Armenia UNDP supported the Ministry of Emergency Situations to produce a Capacity Development Action Plan. This now guides the national DRR framework. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Programme in Dominican Republic aims to improve the country's prevention and recovery capacities in light of the disaster in Haiti, in close partnership with five governmental and non-governmental organizations. The UNDP Country Office and the Regional Capacity Development Cluster supported a capacity assessment and provided training on results-based management. A workshop reviewed the findings leading to the creation of plans of action for each organization in the programme. In Lebanon, the Capacity Assessment exercise by UNDP produced an analysis on the institutional weaknesses of the High Relief Committee and prepared a blueprint for its revamping in order to make it a fully functional institution that has capacity to undertake disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Risk assessments

Improved risk assessment is a basic part of effective long-term disaster risk reduction and prevention. In 2010, UNDP's Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP) provided technical support to 20 high-risk countries to assess their disaster risks by identifying and mapping factors that cause disasters. National Disaster Observatories were started in four countries: Armenia, Bosnia, Moldova and Mozambique where a historical disaster loss database is already operational with data for the last 30 years. National Risk Assessment was completed in Lao PDR and similar assessments were initiated in six countries: Bosnia, Lebanon, Liberia, Mozambique, Syria and Tajikistan.

In 2010, UNDP's Global Risk Identification Programme provided technical support to 20 high-risk countries to assess their disaster risks by identifying and mapping factors that cause disasters.

UNDP Egypt and Syria also supported the national authorities in developing disaster impact databases for a 30-year period, providing a historical analysis of risks.

In addition, three assessments on the status of disaster risk were developed in Chile, Dominican Republic and Uruguay during 2010 in collaboration with UN agencies, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Organization of American States. These assessments represent a real and widespread effort of these countries to integrate DRR in the management of public policies and their political will to advance disaster risk reduction according to the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Urban Risk Management

With fast-rising world population levels, and with the world's urban population now exceeding its rural population, reducing urban risk is another growing key priority for disaster risk reduction. Reducing disaster risks in urban settings is closely linked to urban planning and governance. With UNDP support, earthquake risk, vulnerability and capacity assessments for selected urban areas were conducted in Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Nepal, and Pakistan. With support from GRIP, urban risk assessments were implemented in cities in Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal and Peru. UNDP promoted South-South regional alliances and exchange of knowledge among municipalities. For example, in collaboration with the European Commission, UNDP supported the local and metropolitan governments of five capitals of the Andean Region—Bogotá, Caracas, La Paz, Lima, and Quito—to collectively promote DRR and preparedness through sharing of best practices.

A Regional Urban Risk Programme for Central America was implemented in Costa Rica,

How does UNDP support capacities of local authorities and communities to achieve disaster-resilient urban environments?

Promoting and advising on related **LEGISLATION**

Training for **LOCAL RESPONSE CAPACITY**

Sharing of good practice on **URBAN POLICY**

URBAN RISK REDUCED

Supporting **PUBLIC AWARENESS**

Facilitating the **EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE BETWEEN CITIES**

City 2

City 1

Advising on **PHYSICAL PLANNING**
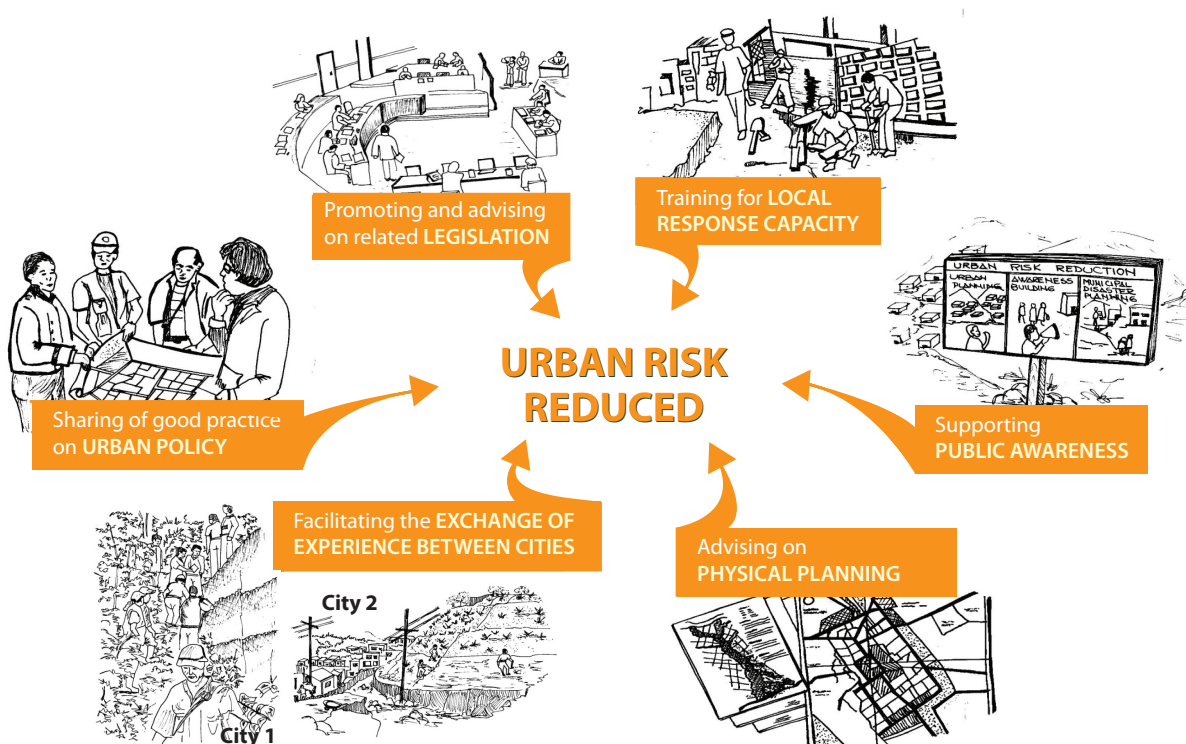
Local Risk Management Committee volunteers in a UNDP-supported training exercise transferring injured people to a tent offering first aid in Mozambique.

El Salvador and Guatemala. The interest expressed by other countries led to the inclusion of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Honduras. The programme allowed these countries to share urban risk reduction experiences, practices and tools.

Climate risk management

The Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Support Project encompasses 20 high-risk countries worldwide in which UNDP promotes sustainable human development while accounting for impacts of climate related hazards and variability —droughts, floods, sea-level rise and extreme temperatures—in areas such as agriculture, water management, food security and health. Reflecting the regional dimension of climate change, UNDP launched in 2010 the Central Asia Multi-country Programme on Climate Risk Management (involving Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), to pilot and scale up innovative approaches to climate risk management at the local level, while working at the national and regional levels to assess risks, elaborate strategies, and develop capacities.

Work with the private sector

By engaging with the private sector, UNDP increases the coverage and effectiveness of its risk reduction programmes. UNDP collaborates with Deutsche Post DHL to develop a disaster preparedness capacity building programme, Get Airports Ready for Disaster (GARD). The GARD Programme prepares airports and relevant staff to better respond to disaster relief surges, to train local people, and to assist local disaster relief agencies to plan and coordinate recovery efforts. In Nepal, the assessment and training at four regional and one international airports were completed in September 2010.

The epic floods that affected 18 million people across one fifth of Pakistan in July, August and September of 2010 were the worst ever recorded. UNDP was able to rapidly launch an early recovery programme to help communities in the worst-affected areas start to rebuild their lives while supporting government institutions in their efforts to respond to the urgent needs of the crisis.

The effort was supported by the Government and other humanitarian agencies. The results of the assessment and the training have been integrated within the airport emergency plans and adopted by the Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal as part of its regular emergency preparedness plan.

Supporting post-disaster needs assessment and sustainable recovery

A Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is a government-led exercise, with integrated support from the United Nations, the European Commission, the World Bank and other national and international actors, that pulls together information into a single, consolidated report, on the physical impacts of a disaster, the economic value of the damages and losses, the human impacts as experienced by the affected population, and the resulting early and long-term recovery needs and priorities. It is the basis for identifying, ranking, and implementing options for humanitarian and development responses. A key focus is reducing disaster risks so as to promote resilience. UNDP is the coordinator of the UN system for post-disaster recovery planning. In this role, it has been collaborating with the World Bank and the European Commission to integrate tangible risk reduction commitments into PDNAs and Recovery Frameworks.

The largest and most complex PDNA in 2010 was organized in the aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti. It was essential in formulating the Government of Haiti's recovery and reconstruction strategy. Following Chile's 8.8 magnitude earthquake, UNDP supported an assessment of that disaster's impact on the nation's MDGs. Post-disaster assessments in Pakistan focused on the effect of the floods on MDG achievement as well as physical damage and economic losses. PDNAs were also conducted in Indonesia in response to a volcanic eruption, tsunami and earthquake, and in Benin and Moldova in response to floods.

UNDP's Involvement in PDNA of Merapi Volcano Eruption

From 26 October until 5 November 2010, **Indonesia's** Merapi Volcano erupted killing 340 people, destroying homes and livelihoods, and damaging forests and public infrastructure in five districts in Yogyakarta and Central Java. UNDP, through BCPR, provided post-disaster technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency to conduct a Human Recovery Needs Assessment. By partnering with the local governments and a consortium of local NGOs, UNDP helped mobilize a team of 50 facilitators to conduct over 500 household surveys, interviews and focus group discussions to assess the impacts and people's recovery needs. The resulting HRNA formed the basis of the national action plan for reconstruction and post-disaster recovery, fostered cooperation among various actors responding to the disaster, and elicited resources from the national budget.

DRR and recovery

While it is difficult to anticipate the full nature and scope of disasters, DRR sets the stage for recovery by creating or identifying the required national capacities. UNDP implemented recovery programmes in 25 countries in 2010, as part of immediate response or pre-disaster recovery planning—Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, the Former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Pakistan, Serbia, Suriname, Tajikistan and Yemen. To illustrate, UNDP helped Ecuador establish a National Meteorological Service station and equip situation rooms in four flood-prone districts with back-up high frequency radio systems to safeguard the uninterrupted transmission of data, monitoring of information and early warnings on flood risk. Together with other legislative and institutional developments, this ensures that disaster risk reduction is addressed comprehensively as a key development issue and not as a standalone emergency management effort. In the past four years more than 400,000 people, or 5 percent of the population in Honduras has been directly affected by disasters, including two earthquakes (2007 and 2009), two tropical storms (2008 and 2010) and a drought (caused by la Niña in 2009). Already the third poorest country in Latin America, these disasters intensify poverty. Supported by UNDP in 2010, the national government has now approved a legal framework to promote recovery from disaster and the Ministry of Planning includes recovery and risk reduction into regular development planning.

To improve recovery efforts worldwide, UNDP supported the International Recovery Platform (www.recoveryplatform.org). This is a virtual workspace for recovery planning. The Platform and its partner organizations have developed sector-specific recovery tools and guidance notes emphasizing lessons learned and good practices from global recovery operations.

UNDP implemented Disaster Risk Reduction recovery programmes in 25 countries in 2010, as part of immediate response or pre-disaster recovery planning.

A woman carries water on her head at a settlement for displaced people in Goz Baeda, Eastern Chad. UNDP supports sustainable socio-economic solutions for internally displaced persons, returnees and ex-combatants.

2

Early Recovery

Early recovery is a collaborative effort that seeks to close the gap between humanitarian relief and longer-term development. The early recovery approach helps people become self-reliant and resume their livelihoods, allowing families to feel safe and return home, rebuild local infrastructure, and regain a sense of normalcy—a first step towards full recovery and development.

UNDP in Action: Fulfilling Commitments on the Ground

UNDP is the lead UN agency for early recovery within the UN system. At the country level, UNDP engages with national and international leaders to articulate and coordinate early recovery efforts guided largely by the post-crisis needs assessment. At the same time, UNDP helps national and local authorities formulate and implement programmes that effectively respond to assessed needs.

In 2010, UNDP provided early recovery support to 33 countries. These activities covered a broad spectrum in the following areas:

Generating livelihoods and economic opportunities with a special focus on youth and women's groups.

UNDP created emergency jobs and employment in viable enterprises or self-employment for more than 125,000 people in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Takijistan and Uganda. UNDP-sponsored cash for work and other productive employment initiatives have helped affected men and women from these countries with swift access to secure income, food security, money for small business start-up and access to key basic social services.

Continuing tension and unrest in Côte d'Ivoire stemming from the 2002 political and military

Early Recovery: development opportunities maximized even during humanitarian response

Humanitarian Action

EARLY RECOVERY

Development Action
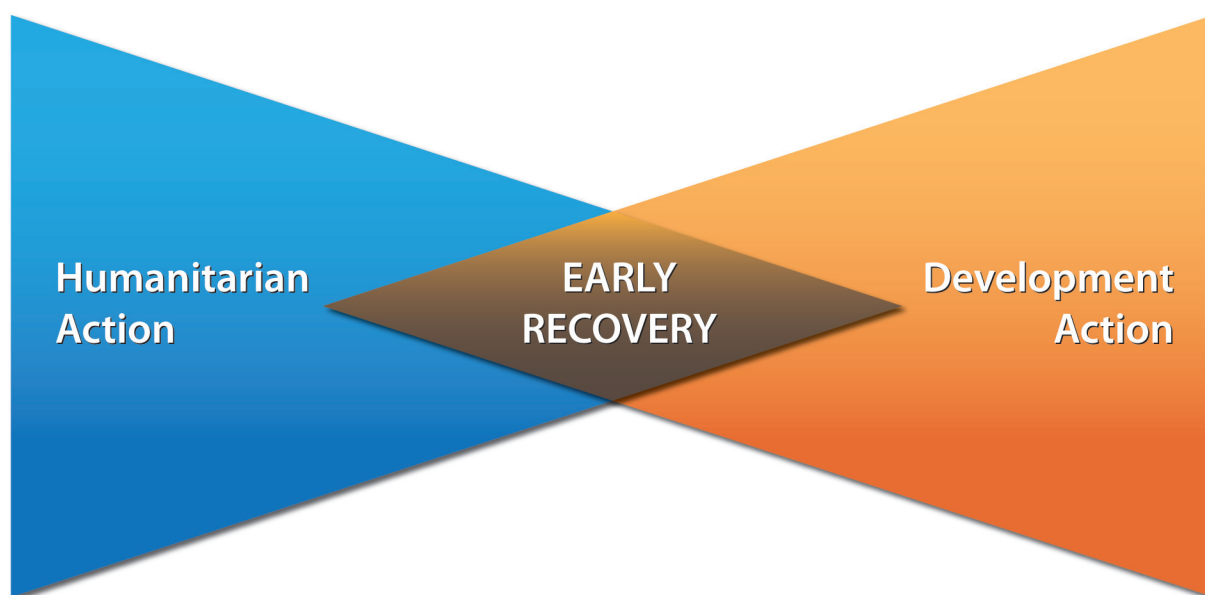
UNDP provides the critical link between life-saving humanitarian work and longer-term development. UNDP brings a development perspective to humanitarian operations and supports the rapid commencement of specific recovery actions through the 'early recovery cluster'.

crisis have created massive unemployment and limited economic opportunities. Young members of the population have been seriously affected. During 2010, UNDP focused on providing young people at risk with meaningful training and income-generating activities. 4,326 unemployed youth (of whom 1,841 were women) received professional training in simplified accounting and management, cooperative work and marketing, and technical training on activities including carpentry, sewing, trade, or soap making. An additional 3,900 (of whom 932 were women) were assisted with livelihood initiatives such as farming and fishing. The project directly created employment, helped increase food availability and local retail trade, and has brought fresh capital into local markets. The project also engaged community members whose assistance enabled young people to rehabilitate 10 health clinics and 13 primary and secondary schools, latrines and nurseries. The outcome is

that formerly jobless and frustrated youth at risk, ex-combatants and ex-militia members are now busy running their own small businesses. An independent evaluation of the programme noted a decline in violent demonstrations, crime and violence against women.

In Honduras, UNDP-supported employment-creation initiatives benefited almost 21,000 persons who were affected by the tropical storm Agatha. An emergency jobs programme enabled families to start rebuilding their houses, businesses and public infrastructure such as schools, child care facilities, roads, and health clinics. Local economies have recovered rapidly, businesses are up and running, 100 houses have been repaired, 14 water systems are in place and four health clinics, five schools and five rural roads are again fully functional. The project provides innovative training in child care and nutrition to enhance the participation of women in cash-for-work activities.

Restoring community infrastructure in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and Uganda.

In 2008 Tajikistan experienced the worst winter in 44 years. The frigid conditions overwhelmed the country's aging energy infrastructure and water supply systems. Essential services were affected and many health facilities and schools closed. Global food and fuel price increases aggravated the recovery—2.2 million people were food insecure; 800,000 severely so. The damage has been estimated at $850 million (23% of the country's gross domestic product). UNDP has assisted Tajikistan to recover from this 'compound crisis' by working with the Tajik Committee of Emergencies during 2010 on a comprehensive early recovery rollout programme. Costing $3.2 million ($2.97 million came from BCPR and $230,000 from UNDP Tajikistan), the programme emphasizes community level activities and the integration of early recovery into national disaster reduction policies. 144,000 inhabitants of 39 rural settlements

have been supported to rehabilitate social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, irrigation channels, roads and bridges. Local authorities and community representatives jointly identified the activities, responded to priority needs, and mediated disputes over resource distribution and access to livelihoods. Community members provided the labor and assets such as construction materials, machinery and tools. Cash-for-work clean-up of flood debris created temporary employment and the provision of livestock and food commodities helped 125 female-headed households re-start their bread and milk production businesses.

Supporting local governments for rehabilitation of socio-economic community infrastructure in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Kosovo[1], Somalia and Sri Lanka.

These initiatives contributed to the socio-economic recovery of over 250,000 people through improved access to water, enhanced quality of education, and the increased production of food and cash crops.

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

UNDP helps countries in their efforts to restore community infrastructure. In Tajikistan, 144,000 inhabitants of 39 rural settlements have been supported to rehabilitate social infrastructure, such as with this electrical transformer in Rasht district.

UNDP programmes support livelihood initiatives for indigenous women in conflict-affected communities in Mindanao, Philippines.

Supporting sustainable socio-economic solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees or ex-combatants in Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda and Yemen.

The peace accords were signed by the last armed group in Burundi in April 2009. Since then, UNDP has supported the socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and other groups by providing 496,300 work days of employment rebuilding rural roads. To boost the capital invested in agriculture and livestock production and marketing, UNDP, with BCPR funding, provided savings associations with grants. Following a wave of violence in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010 that displaced 400,000 people, UNDP quickly launched a cash-for-work programme in the most-affected cities. 1,500 women and young people in the cities of Osh and Jalalabat were engaged in short-term jobs repairing roads, cleaning up irrigation systems, removing litter and restoring

parks. The cash-for work programme was rolled out across the country and 10,273 people had received employment by the end of 2010.
In the Philippines, fighting between government troops and renegade forces of a separatist group displaced a large number of families. From 2008 to 2010, UNDP, with funding from the European Union, has worked with government authorities in 13 provinces to assist over 19,500 affected families. Together with its government partners, UNDP provided relief assistance and livelihood support that included the construction of 807 shelters, 16 community health stations, 132 water systems and 39 local pharmacies in 30 villages. This effort has improved personal and community security, rebuilt infrastructure that supports livelihoods and human development, and provided facilities that raise the welfare of women and children. In the last quarter of 2010 UNDP, with funding from BCPR, assisted communities and local authorities to develop early recovery plans for 42 communities to which IDPs have returned.

Post Disaster Early Recovery

UNDP's task it to help Haiti rebuild into a more resilient country. As of December 2010, UNDP had successfully employed, together with the World Food Programme, 240,000 people affected by the earthquake, with a positive impact on more than one million Haitians. UNDP continues to work closely with the Government and local communities to put Haitians and their institutions at the centre of the recovery process.

UNDP Haiti

Haiti

On 12 January 2010, a 7.1 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti causing one of the largest human tragedies in recent decades—killing 300,000 people, displacing over 1.5 million, and wrecking the livelihoods of tens of thousands of households. UNDP offices were destroyed and many staff members' families were directly affected. UNDP rapidly established new premises and restored the functions of the Country Office.

Backed by newly developed fast track procedures that facilitate rapid deployments and procurement of services, BCPR mobilized both personnel and resources for early recovery efforts within 48 hours of the earthquake. Mandated by the headquarters Crisis Board, a SURGE Planning Team deployed to Haiti and Dominican Republic. The Team provided immediate support to management, assessed the needs of the Country Office, and planned for the months ahead in accordance with the Standard Operations and Procedures.

Between January and May 2010, 58 experts were fielded, representing an investment of $1.8 million. 35 of the SURGE advisors came from UNDP country offices and regional centres across the globe. Eleven crisis consultants and 10 experts were deployed to strengthen areas such as Early Recovery Coordination and conduct a PDNA. UNDP also helped upgrade and expand a government system to track all ODA commitments for recovery and reconstruction.

BCPR's immediate contribution of $3 million together with generous funding from over 20 donor countries and institutions enabled UNDP to launch cash-for-work activities for the most affected just eight days after the earthquake. With coordination between the Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement, local authorities, neighbourhood associations, NGOs and the ministries of agriculture and environment, the programme continued to expand as additional resources materialized. The initial effort focused on removing rubble and debris from the streets. Later, workers disposed of garbage, cleared drainage and irrigation channels in preparation for the rainy season, and undertook small-scale reconstruction projects. Partnerships expanded to include other UN agencies such as World Food Programme (WFP). By December 2010, the overall programme had provided employment and income for more than 240,000 individuals with a positive impact on more than one million Haitians.

Other BCPR contributions helped strengthen the national system on disaster risk management in anticipation of the 2010 cyclone season, and helped launch a seismic risk reduction programme with an investment of $1 million. Following the earthquake, BCPR's Rule of Law and Justice Project, costing $3 million, directly assisted the Ministry of Justice and Security. Its infrastructure and facilities had been totally destroyed. Equipment and temporary office space were provided as well as training and technical support to the police, the judiciary and the Office de la Protection du Citoyen.

**UNDP Staff in Action: Eric Overvest,
UNDP Country Director, Haiti**

Haiti's Earthquake struck whilst many staff were on Christmas Break. Eric Overvest recounts receiving the news and immediately returning to Haiti as UNDP's Country Director.

"The first priority was to look for staff and get clarity on their condition. The roads were blocked. Bodies were lying in the streets. The office was no longer there. We relocated to 'log-base'—the MINUSTAH military police training area and it soon became crowded with humanitarian organizations." Eric's pre-fab office became his home for the next two months. He shared his working and living space with ten colleagues. "Getting the office operational was a big challenge. All computers and office supplies were lost and all but a few shops were destroyed. We flew to Santo Domingo to bring back essentials." UNDP's SURGE team arrived 48 hours into the crisis to support the Country Office. "We were so happy when that first group arrived," Eric recalls. "We really needed help in getting capacity up and programmes running." Within a few other days, the first group of 500 workers was already clearing rubble from roads. UNDP's recovery programme had started.

"Cash-for-work was a particularly good option," Eric states, "because it gave dignity to the people. They choose how to use their own money." UNDP already had experience with cash-for-work for waste removal in Haiti during the 2008 hurricane and UNDP's long relationship with the government ensured a rapid kick-off to the initiative.

A regular day in those first weeks had Eric rising early and preparing for the seven a.m. staff meeting. The Government's 'Crisis Team' met at eight—chaired by the Prime Minister with the Ministers of the Interior and Information—providing information that would influence the day's activities. Coordination meetings with all the UN thematic clusters followed. Staff security and human resource issues were always prominent, dealing with traumatized colleagues, endeavoring to get compensation so as to buy shelter material, to cover funeral costs. After that came security clearances for project areas, preparing documentation, organizing transport and payments, working with the Mayor and other authorities. What were regular tasks in other country programmes were major hurdles in Haiti then.

As one of the main people responsible for the logistics and the formulation of the interagency PDNA, Eric struggled to set up tents with the necessary equipment in time for the team's arrival. At night he would sit down and prepare his daily situation report for HQ. "Colleagues become family. You get to know who snores."

"My main advice for people who go to similar situations, would be to make sure they find their own way to cope with stress… Know how much they can bear. Know when it is time to take a deep breath, leave the office, go for a run…" For Eric, having reliable colleagues really helped. His main satisfaction, however, was to see visible, concrete cash-for-work sites fully operational, to start seeing the streets clean again. "When you see this type of progress, that's what helps you to keep it all together."

Pakistan

From July to September 2010 Pakistan experienced some of the worst floods in its history. 18 million people were affected. UNDP was among the first international organizations to respond. It launched a comprehensive programme of early recovery and restoration of communities through three strategic initiatives: re-establishing capacities of local institutions; restoring livelihoods of vulnerable flood-affected people; and rebuilding basic and critical community infrastructure. The programme has been working in 39 districts with disaster management authorities at national, provincial and district levels to bring relief to the affected communities.

UNDP began with a pilot initiative that partnered with 17 local non-governmental organizations in the worst-affected districts to support community-level initiatives. Local knowledge facilitated a speedy response to the crisis and the bottoms-up approach built capacity in local institutions and supported community ownership. The programme was unprecedented in its direct support for the most vulnerable and affected people, including women and the disabled. Hundreds of female community organizations played a crucial role in identifying female beneficiaries in their communities. They also identified gender-specific needs for infrastructure projects. In addition, UNDP assisted with culturally sensitive interventions for females in the form of small grants, live-stock support packages and specialized enterprise training. These helped women sustain their families from within their households. This focus on women has been widely recognized and appreciated.

UNDP supported women like Kaneez Bibi (left), a resident of the Cheekal East village in Pakistan, through income-generating projects allowing her to restore her and her families' livelihoods after the floods affected the community she lives in, which was hardly affected by the 2010 floods.

To improve governance, UNDP provided training in disaster risk management and equipment support to 150 government officers and facilitated the provision of lost ID cards. To restore the livelihoods of people affected by the floods, UNDP initiated cash-for-work and provided productive toolkits containing seeds and fertilizers. Overall UNDP supported 128 rehabilitation schemes for community infrastructure recommended by local communities.

**Interview with Jean-Luc Stalon,
Acting Country Director in Pakistan**

"What made this crisis different from others was that it was not immediate. Not like an earthquake. We learnt day to day how serious it really was—like a slow tsunami."

Jean Luc-Stalon was UNDP's acting Country Director when floods peaked in mid-August, affecting 18 million people and inundating an area the size of England. Assessing the impact was not easy; reaching affected communities was nearly impossible in the initial days. "Our first priority was to get a sense of magnitude. You cannot build a response based on contradictory information…data have to be credible for an informed strategy to deal with a disaster of this scale. We established a Floods Control Response room so everyone knew who was doing what." With 600 field staff and 80 in the capital, UNDP's strength was its presence on the ground and its solid relationships with national and provincial authorities.

Jean-Luc ensured that UNDP liaised with donors, humanitarian organizations and the National Disaster Management Authority. "Decisions needed to be taken quickly. The moment rains subsided people would want to start going home. Early Recovery activities and the re-establishment of basic infrastructure needed to start at once. We needed to be well-positioned with key partners to make that happen."

Jean-Luc shifted the focus of some existing programmes to new recovery priorities. Recovery programmes commenced funded by reallocating $7.9 million from ongoing projects and an immediate injection of $4.7 million from BCPR. Their initial success helped generate a further $80 million from donors, including Japan and the European Commission. "It didn't take BCPR longer than a week to allocate that amount to Pakistan—allowing us to engage 17 community-based non-governmental organizations to start delivering to the affected people. Without this support it would have been difficult to rebuild the lives of those affected." Cash-for-work started, "providing money for basic goods—to open roads, clean markets, and re-establish basic infrastructure."

When asked for advice to people working in similar situations, Jean-Luc, who has worked for UNDP for 15 years in countries like Rwanda, Somalia and Côte d'Ivoire, noted: "Make sure you have an organized, well-coordinated office. Know what people are doing. Capitalize on their strengths, remain cool and give clear guidance. Establish your priorities. Concentrate on a couple of things where you have comparative advantage rather than trying to do too many things." Jean-Luc added the need to work closely with the government. "In Pakistan we have a good relationship, particularly with the Disaster Management Authority. We are their main partners. You have to build upon that relationship. Use it well."

A child holds up bullets collected from the ground in Rounyn, a village in North Darfur, Sudan.
UNDP supports 31 national-led programmes against armed violence and small arms proliferation.

3

Conflict Prevention and Recovery

Conflict prevention and recovery requires initiatives in diverse but related areas: Conflict Prevention; Rule of Law, Justice and Security; Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; Armed Violence, Small Arms and Mine Action; and Crisis Governance. BCPR and its partners were active in all areas during 2010.

UNDP in Action: Fulfilling Commitments on the Ground

Conflict Prevention

Lasting peace requires that key actors possess the skills and have the forums and institutions that allow them to cooperate across political or sectarian lines. Demand from partner countries for UNDP assistance has grown over the past few years reflecting a growing realization that prevention is the best means of safeguarding developmental

gains and avoiding the human suffering associated with disasters. Requests increased by almost 50 percent in 2009, as the number of countries requiring support to strengthen their own capacities for conflict prevention and management increased from 20 to 30. Even so, this reflected only half of an estimated 60 countries that are already receiving, or are likely to request, this assistance over the next two years.

UNDP's focus in conflict prevention is designed to assist national and local actors in addressing emerging tensions themselves, and to acquire lasting capabilities for managing recurring conflicts such as those around land, natural resources, and governance.

In 2010, UNDP contributed to mitigating ongoing tensions and fostering breakthroughs in political deadlocks at national and local levels in

In 2010, UNDP contributed to mitigating ongoing tensions and fostering breakthroughs in political deadlocks at national and local levels in 10 countries.

What UNDP does to support National Capacities for Managing Conflict

Convening leaders for negotiation and collaborative leadership

Strengthening internal mediation and conflict management capacities of government and civil society through training and knowledge-sharing

Assisting countries on the inclusive and transparent use of natural resources, through dialogue and appropriate policies

Promoting fair and peaceful conduct of elections – with party codes of conduct and community action against violence

LOCAL AND NATIONAL RISK OF VIOLENT CONFLICT REDUCED

Engaging local media as a positive force for reconciliation, through training and new programmes

Convening and facilitating dialogue - empowering inter-religious and inter-ethnic leaders on reconciliation

Supporting, through funds and training, local peace committees to resolve conflicts locally

10 countries. The focus was to establish credible platforms for dialogue, support cross-community confidence-building, and empower civil society groups. In Guinea-Bissau local tensions were defused and conflicts resolved through a UNDP-supported platform that included 20 youth organizations that encouraged inter-ethnic dialogue in their respective communities. A longstanding violent conflict in Benue state in Nigeria was resolved through mediation efforts conducted by a local women's organization with financial and technical support from UNDP. In August 2010, UNDP assistance in Fiji helped form an autonomous platform for dialogue, thereby enabling key stakeholders to develop priorities for actively engaging around selected themes. UNDP also assisted governmental and non-governmental actors in Honduras to explore a roadmap for dialogue and reconciliation, drawing from recent dialogue experiences between Ecuador and Colombia as well as conflict prevention efforts in Bolivia.

As part of its broader engagement, UNDP assisted with conflict resolution processes and electoral violence prevention mechanisms in 20 countries. The experiences in Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, and Solomon Islands are reviewed below (see box). Similar efforts contributed to peaceful elections in Togo and a referendum in Zanzibar in 2010.

Rule of Law, Justice and Security

During or after a crisis, national governments often do not have the capacities to protect citizens from impunity and respond to their justice

Preventing electoral violence and strengthening the foundations for more resilient societies

Kyrgyzstan, Solomon Islands, and Togo held peaceful elections in 2010 and **Kenya's** constitutional referendum occurred without incident. Vital assistance provided by UNDP to all four countries helped national actors mitigate violence.

In **Togo**, UNDP assisted a successful Togolese-led political dialogue, which produced an agreement in advance of elections on post-election governance reforms. The agreement included a national architecture for conflict management, modeled on Ghana's National Peace Council. With UNDP support, a 'code of conduct' for political parties was developed and a campaign for public peace and harmony undertaken.

Kenya conducted a peaceful referendum on a new constitution in 2010. The 2007 violence resulted in economic losses of around $3.6 billion. By contrast, violence prevention efforts in advance of the referendum cost roughly $5 million. Achieving a peaceful outcome involved three steps. UNDP facilitated each of them. Parliamentarians and leaders of the major parties reached consensus on a draft of the new constitution. District peace committees were strengthened and made operational. The March 2008 peace agreement, mediated by Kofi Annan, stipulated that these committees were to be formed in every district of Kenya to advocate peace and promote confidence-building. The Uwiano Platform to prevent national violence was developed. It connected a community-level network of mediators by phone and SMS to a Nairobi-based 'deployment' facility. The mediators had the capacity to arrive on time at locations where tensions were rising. Over 150 potentially violent incidents were successfully dealt with in the volatile Rift Valley province alone.

In the **Solomon Islands**, UNDP assistance contributed to a peaceful election. UNDP support to the Solomon Islands Parliament, the Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission are designed to be consequential in reducing political and community-level animosities and in rebuilding mutual trust as one of the steps for reconciliation in this post-conflict country. UNDP also partnered with the resident diplomatic missions, the Commonwealth and the Pacific Islands Forum to deploy a much larger and better-resourced group of election observers for effective observations. A joint UN Department of Political Affairs -UNDP team was deployed before, during, and after elections, providing security and political analyses to ensure smooth implementation of election and monitoring.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, potentially violent inter-ethnic tensions were diminished before and during the parliamentary elections in October 2010 in partnership with the European Commission. UNDP helped create space for dialogue by enhancing collaboration between civil society, law enforcement agencies and the Central Electoral Commission. Six Oblast Advisory committees were established and early warning telephone hotlines installed at national and Oblast levels to address potential conflict triggers that could have caused electoral violence. By coordinating with the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, UNDP facilitated the signing and implementation of a memorandum of understanding among the political parties.

and security needs. UNDP's **Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations** enhances physical and legal protection of people and communities, ensuring adequate legal representation, access to justice, developing accountable institutions, and empowering communities.

In 2010 UNDP's Rule of Law Programme offered operational, technical and financial support to: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kosovo, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Uganda, as well as to the occupied Palestinian territory.

The Global Programme developed multi-year country projects for a programming value of over $230 million. At the request of 21 different UNDP country offices, seven Global Programme technical staff spent a total of 346 days during 2010 providing field support. A key focus was helping citizens gain open access to rule of law institutions and improving the legitimacy of these institutions so that these fragile societies can prevent relapses into violence.

This was especially important in **Sri Lanka** where UNDP support enabled the Legal Aid Commission to establish five new offices in 2010, dealing specifically with criminal cases. This activity directly enhanced the access to justice by women and the displaced. This Commission undertook 1,684 consultations, 1,014 court appearances, 123 police visits, and 187 bail applications through 58 centres across the country. Community-based paralegal programmes in **Nepal** were expanded to 70 villages, significantly extending the reach of the law, especially for women. Mobile legal aid clinics provided free legal services and legal information to 1,524 people (80 percent of whom were women); and community mediation centres successfully resolved 60 percent of the 230 cases registered.

As a result of its support to ministries, the police, the judiciary and correctional centres in 18 conflict-affected countries, UNDP enabled these agencies to improve their service delivery. Citizens gained access to legal services that were formerly unavailable to them. UNDP invested in court and police facility infrastructure (Haiti, Liberia); provided technical and operational

UNDP has organised a series of trainings to public prosecutors, magistrates, judges and police officers in order to improve their capacity to deliver better services to Haitians.

support to increase the capacity to deliver justice and security services (**Burundi, Colombia, Somalia**); and boosted the numbers of legal and security professionals trained and deployed in-country (**Central African Republic , Democratic Republic of the Congo**).

In **Kosovo**, support by UNDP to the Parliamentary Oversight Commission for Internal Affairs and Security allowed its members to effectively review legislation designed to improve oversight and accountability mechanisms for security institutions. With improved accountability, impunity and neglect of the law have diminished. In **Timor-Leste**, UNDP supported the Office of the President's efforts

to strengthen the security sector through the review and control of legislation related to security institutions.

A core aspect of UNDP's work on rule of law is responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Through UNDP's assistance in **Nepal, Sierra Leone**, and **Somalia**, over 3,000 survivors of SGBV received access to justice services in 2010. In **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, six UNDP supported paralegal centers have assisted more than 183 cases on SGBV, while a partnership between UNDP and Avocats Sans Frontieres helped the South Kivu Bar Association to launch a pro bono office that provides legal aid.

Extending the rule of law, justice and security in Somalia

Beset by civil war since 1991 and without an effective central government, Somalia has difficulty extending the rule of law. UNDP is helping improve security in the country; ensure better protection under the law; and expand access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups. UNDP provided $2.6 million in 2009 for Somalia's Rule of Law and Security programme. In 2010, it consolidated the effort with additional technical support.

Significant, tangible results have been achieved. In Somaliland, mobile courts have extended the reach of the formal justice system in rural areas, hearing 418 cases in 2010, a 64 percent increase from 2009. In Puntland, mobile courts dealt with 321 cases, and expanded their presence to 50 villages, including two camps for IDPs.

To counteract gender inequality, often perpetuated by traditional systems of justice, UNDP supported arrangements through which clan elders refer gender violence cases to formal courts. In Somaliland, the Sexual Assault Referral Centre increased referrals by 44 percent compared to 2009. Of the 109 cases addressed so far, 89 involve minors. UNDP supported the Ministry of the Interior to establish and staff special units in Somaliland police stations for women and children victims of crime.

2,905 civilian police were trained on gender and human rights issues and UNDP assisted the Police Headquarters and the Criminal Investigations Department to establish Police Advisory Committees to monitor, mentor and train police and prison personnel on treatment of detainees.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants

UNDP's DDR activities supported through BCPR provide ex-combatants with access to employment and income-generation opportunities. Sustained support is critical especially during the period from conflict to peace and early recovery.

Throughout 2010, UNDP provided technical assistance to DDR of ex-combatants initiatives in: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Uganda.

UNDP helped generate emergency jobs and longer-term employment for 224,000 male and 72,000 female ex-combatants in Burundi, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Nepal, Republic of Congo, Sudan and Uganda. These represented roughly 10 percent of the estimated total of 224,000 male and 72,000 female ex-combatants in these places and, in the process, made a major contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability.

Preparations began in 2010 on eight additional DDR programmes (Afghanistan, Chad, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Somalia, and Sri Lanka). Operations commence there in 2011.

UNDP's leading role in rehabilitating verified minors and late recruits in Nepal

When the comprehensive peace agreement between the political parties and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was signed in November 2006, the UN Country Team assisted with registering and verifying Maoist army personnel. When these tasks were completed in December 2009, the Action Plan to discharge and rehabilitate verified minors and late recruits was signed. The discharge process began in January 2010 and was completed in February 2010.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and UNDP created the UN Inter-agency Rehabilitation Programme. Designed to support the transition of the dischargees into civilian life, it offered rehabilitation packages with 'sustainable livelihoods options'—formal education, vocational skills training, micro-enterprise start-up support, and health services training. By November 2010, approximately 60 percent of those eligible had contacted the programme, a process facilitated by the operation of a toll-free number. Of these, 44 percent have received career counselling and access to educational or training packages. 1,759 former Maoist army members (approximately 32 percent female), of a total of 4,008, have already chosen their selected rehabilitation package. Around 400 participants have completed the vocational skills and micro-enterprise programmes (a popular choice is technical training in repairing mobile phones).

A man participating in a reintegration programme held at the National Service Camp in Nyala (South Darfur) shows his registration card.

Armed violence, small arms control and mine action

In 21 of the 31 national-led programmes against armed violence and small arms proliferation supported by UNDP in 2010, the focus was the reduction of the supply of weapons. Measures included the collection and destruction of firearms (Angola, Croatia, Panama and Uganda), the implementation of conflict-sensitive export controls, formulation of laws and regulations against illicit supply (Kosovo, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador and Honduras). In Angola, for example, UNDP supported a civilian weapons-collection campaign that resulted in the collection of 76,000 illegally held weapons by mid-2010, while in Burundi more than 12,400 explosives and

2,000 firearms were destroyed and 9,000 police arms marked.

In 12 of those 31 UNDP-supported programmes, UNDP emphasized measures that reduce the demand for weapons and drivers of violence. In 2010, UNDP assisted local communities in the participatory development and implementation of community security plans, which resulted in people-centred solutions ranging from the construction of Youth Community Centres (Liberia) to pastoralist resource management schemes (Kenya). UNDP also supported national level Violence Observatories (Burundi, Haiti, Honduras and Jamaica) to identify crime hot spots,

In Angola, for example, UNDP supported a civilian weapons-collection campaign that resulted in the collection of 76,000 illegally held weapons by mid-2010, while in Burundi more than 12,400 explosives and 2,000 firearms were destroyed and 9,000 police arms marked.

UNDP supports the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) in their mine clearing operations, mine risk education, and mine victim assistance efforts. By the end of 2010, ANAMA had cleared 41 percent of all currently accessible territories contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance.

strengthen early warning capacities, and guide policy interventions. In addition, UNDP facilitated 43 South-South cooperation agreements between Central American countries—including governments, parliamentarians, local authorities, media, civil society, donors and UN agencies—resulting in a renewed regional agenda that will guide much of the region's efforts towards reducing violence in the coming years.

UNDP continued to work with nationally led mine action programmes in 40 countries to strengthen capacities of national authorities to manage, coordinate, and plan mine action activities and speed up the clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). UNDP's support to mine action helps to link efforts with sustainable development, socio-economic recovery and good governance efforts, in order to yield broader long-term development returns, such as achievement of the MDGs. The development impact of mine action underscored in several reviews and evaluations is testament to the broader impact that UNDP supported mine action can have on, for example, facilitating the return of IDPs and

refugees, providing access for communities to land, and mitigating border conflicts.

In 2010, UNDP and the Mine Action Center in Cambodia cleared more than 6 million square metres of contaminated land and destroyed 7,000 anti-personnel mines, 150 anti-tank mines and over 30,000 items of ERW, such as grenades, rockets and bombs. An estimated 10,000 families have benefited, by gaining access to newly cleared land for farming, irrigation sources, roads, health centres, and schools.

UNDP worked closely with the Government of Iraq during 2010 to strengthen its operational capacity to clear landmines and assist victims. UNDP helped to draft and launch the new Iraq Mine Action Strategy 2010-2012, and to develop 20 National Mine Action Standards that guide the implementation of mine action activities. UNDP supported the rehabilitation of victims of ERW at rehabilitation centers in the three Kurdish governorates by financing over 1,400 physi-otherapy sessions, 1,900 mobility aids and close to 3,000 ortho-prosthetic devices. UNDP's support for income-generation projects improved the pros-

pects for financial independence for 150 persons with disabilities. UNDP assistance enabled the Iraqi NGO Rafidain Demining Organisation to clear 494,545 square metres and the Danish Demining Group to clear 8,388,122 sqm and 3,865 unexploded ordnance (UXO). UNDP provided educational activities and training aimed at reducing the risk of injury from mines and UXO to 1,431 men, 1,432 women, 1,510 boys, and 1,484 girls.

In Mozambique, UNDP is supporting the Government to fulfil its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty to clear all known mined areas by 2014 and to address residual threats posed by other ERW. In 2010 alone, 136 areas previously blocked to economic development because of landmines and ERW were cleared with UNDP's support. A total of 883 mines and 531 unexploded devices were removed and destroyed, and 37 districts in Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, and Zambezia, Provinces, were completely freed of mines.

The Government of Lao PDR sought UNDP assistance with the organization, administration, and funding to prepare for the First Meeting of States Parties (1MSP) to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, held in Vientiane in November 2010. Together with the Government, UNDP established a Multi-donor Trust Fund for UXO activities in Lao PDR. UNDP is helping Lao PDR meet its obligations under the Convention. At the 1MSP, States Parties entrusted UNDP/BCPR with the executive coordination of work under the Lao PDR Presidency. In Lebanon, UNDP strongly advocated for the ratification of the

Over two thousand guns go up in smoke in Kenya

The Control Arms Campaign estimates that 639 million small arms circulate worldwide. Illegal weapons have increased in Kenya due to its proximity to Somalia and the Great Lakes Region and its porous borders. Small arms are replacing traditional weapons such as spears in conflicts over land, livestock and water. They also feature in urban crime.

In 2010, the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons, with UNDP support, was upgraded to a directorate within the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security. Improved controls led to the surrender of 2,500 illegal firearms in 2010, many from members of pastoral communities. The Government of Kenya burnt the weapons and smelted the metal.

UNDP's assistance in the Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Moyale and Wajir districts of Northern Kenya has enabled the Government to reduce armed violence. A data centre established with UNDP support and linked to a National Steering Committee under the Office of the President provides early warning information on crime and violence.

UNDP - Jemalyo Chaueda, Kenya

As part of UNDP Kenya's initiative to reduce and control the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, the Government of Kenya burnt to ashes over 2,500 illegal firearms at a public event recently.

Convention on Cluster Munitions, which was completed on 5 November 2010.

Crisis Governance

Fragile states and societies tend to be locked in vicious cycles of political, social and economic turmoil with governments often unable to respond to social expectations, manage the economy, or deliver essential services.

During 2010 BCPR worked with 12 countries to strengthen their institutions and reestablish governance processes. In Sri Lanka, Kosovo and Sudan, UNDP assistance enhanced local and national government capacities for planning so that recovery efforts reflected community-based priorities. UNDP provided technical expertise and seed funding for the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) to complete an assessment of core functions of statehood. This assessment was critical in preparing for the 9 January 2011 referendum on independence. The results as

the assessment were endorsed by GoSS and presented to a High-level Technical Meeting on Capacity Development for South Sudan in Brussels on 17 September 2010. UNDP is charged with supporting follow-up and the development of a mid-term capacity development strategy. In Somalia, UNDP has assisted with extensive community consultations to draft district development frameworks and annual work plans. Monitored closely by recipient communities, these plans have led to improved service delivery. By July 2010, a total of 145,173 people were benefiting from these projects. Women participated actively with a 33 percent representation and are now part of monitoring groups during project implementation.

In Colombia UNDP supported the finalization of Peace and Development Action Plans in six conflict-affected regions. The Plans bring local governments together with victims of conflict, including representatives of 15 women's

Somali Police training on communication equipment in Galkayo, Somalia.

organizations, to devise activities that reduce risks to human security. UNDP assisted the consultations that enabled the local governments to develop Plans. Based on these Plans, government funding has been allocated to support victim's rights, reconciliation, economic reintegration of displaced groups, and to reduce the marginalization of indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. These consultations enhance social cohesion in conflict-affected regions.

Sri Lanka

The main goal for UNDP Sri Lanka's country programme in 2010 was a rapid return to normalcy for conflict-affected communities. The priorities were to assist IDPs to resettle and regenerate their livelihoods in the north and support early recovery in the eastern province.

UNDP used a performance-based grant mechanism to finance local authorities and assist 56 community-based organizations to undertake quick impact community projects. Grant instalments depended upon successful completion of financial management milestones. Projects included constructing and repairing access roads and bridges, drainage systems, public libraries and pre-schools, and renovating markets and improving playgrounds. These activities created or repaired critical community infrastructure and increased the capacity of local governments to respond to their constituents' needs.

Cooperating with local government authorities enabled UNDP to support over 6,500 people to rebuild their homes and re-establish sustainable income-producing activities in farming, fishing, livestock rearing, home gardening, and micro-enterprises such as sewing, and shopkeeping. These activities helped revive local cooperatives and producer groups, and rehabilitate facilities such as roads and markets that contribute to livelihoods.

Community members plan, implement, and monitor these projects. Rural development societies and small-scale contractors implement livelihood and infrastructure activities. Communities are consulted to identify the recovery priorities in their villages and encouraged to contribute their labour for construction and maintenance of the physical infrastructure. Training enhances this contribution. UNDP extended this approach to returnees and host communities, helping bridge ethnic, religious, geographic and caste-based divides and restoring trust.

Communities were provided with temporary avenues to justice through the repair of six court houses and extension of legal aid services. This resulted in over 2,000 consultations and strengthening of village-level paralegal capacities through training offered to 700 Grama Niladraris (village heads). UNDP supported community awareness-raising about legal issues particularly gender based violence.

Bhagni Devi was among the three million people affected when a river breached its embankment and inundated vast tracks of land in the northern regions of Bihar, India's poorest state. Today she is the proud owner of a disaster-resistant house built the way she wanted under a pilot initiative focusing on women supported by the Government of Bihar and UNDP.

4

Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention And Recovery

Guided by the priorities outlined in the Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery, BCPR made progress in protecting, empowering and improving the prospects of women and girls in crisis settings during 2010.

For its part, BCPR continued to implement its gender-sensitive resource allocation policy to ensure that at least 15 percent of all BCPR-supported project budgets were assigned to gender-related activities. For 2010, 29 percent of BCPR expenditure fit this category.

Senior Gender Advisors (SGAs) supported by seed funding provided high-level technical and strategic capacity in Burundi, Iraq, Kosovo, Liberia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Timor-Leste. Their activities helped UNDP Country Offices programme gender-responsive results-oriented initiatives designed to increase gender equality and women's participation.

UNDP in Action: Fulfilling Commitments on the Ground

BCPR stimulated tangible progress on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in global and national programming and policy and made a significant contribution to policy shifts. Key achievements in 2010 included:

Increased Women's Civic Engagement, Participation and Leadership in Peacebuilding

In 2010 UNDP produced tangible results in improving the political participation of women and their ability to play a leading role in the consolidation of peace. Improved support by UN/UNDP to national authorities in Burundi contributed to a historic female voter registration and turnout in the country's 2010 elections. As a result of the elections, the 30 percent quota for women in elected public office was exceeded. Burundi currently has the highest level of women representation in the Senate among African countries and second in the world.

With UNDP support women now constitute 50 percent of the Government's established cadre of mediators in Timor-Leste, under the newly created Department of Peacebuilding.

Timor-Leste public defender Laura Lay is sworn in by Public Defender General, Sergio Hornai, with the President of the Court of Appeal, Claudio Ximenes, looking on.

With UNDP support women now constitute 50 percent of the Government's established cadre of mediators in Timor-Leste, under the newly created Department of Peacebuilding. These women assist with local land conflicts and other issues in communities targeted for the resettlement of IDPs.

In Nepal, women now have an increasingly important leadership role in the country's on-going political transition and constitutional design. Assisted by UNDP, women comprised 33 percent of the total of 601 delegates who participated in the country's constitutional process. The UNDP-supported Center for Constitutional Dialogue has trained 100 Constituent Assembly members, including women, on effective communication and negotiation.

Increased Local and National Capacity to Respond to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)

SGBV devastates human lives, shatters communities and seriously deters human development in conflict and post-conflict contexts. UNDP's priority and added value is the strengthening of national capacities to provide justice and security to women, in order to create enabling environments where they can eventually participate in the economic, social and political spheres and where a culture of impunity, stigma and silence is eroded over time.

BCPR has developed programmes addressing SGBV in over 14 countries, enhancing women's security and access to justice. During 2010, over 4,000 survivors of SGBV received legal aid and assistance services primarily in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Nepal, Sierra Leone, as well as in Somaliland. An important part of this success has been the premium placed by UNDP on working through national justice and security sector actors, NGOS, paralegals and other service providers, as well as on strong partnerships with other international actors.

In Sierra Leone, UNDP supported six local NGOs to provide legal assistance to survivors of SGBV addressing the complaints of 1,879 women to date, resulting in 45 convictions. In 2009, before the programme began, there were no convictions.

In Haiti, UNDP supported communities affected by the earthquake to take preventive measures against SGBV. UNDP and the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) assisted the Haitian

Victoria Nwogu, Officer in Charge & Gender-based Violence Specialist, Rule of Law Programme, UNDP Sierra Leone

SGBV remains a legacy of conflict in Sierra Leone. Recent legislation criminalizes SGBV, but due to logistical, technical, and linguistic barriers and the continuation of customary law in many localities, victims of SGBV have difficulty gaining redress. Approximately 70 percent of the population use Local Courts or Chief's Courts which often do not apply national laws or meet acceptable human rights standards.

Since 2009, Victoria Nwogu, a Nigerian trained in law, has managed the UNDP Access to Justice project which helps victims of SGBV. Prior to joining UNDP, Victoria worked with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in Nigeria and Liberia on elections, governance, migration, and trafficking of women.

Victoria helps train officials of local courts, police prosecutors, civil society organizations (CSOs), and specialised police units that deal with SGBV on methods of bringing cases effectively to prosecution, and monitoring the activities of the formal and informal justice system. The formal justice system in Sierra Leone has limited reach with courts concentrated in three towns. A priority for Victoria is to assist CSOs to provide grants to women to cover the costs (for example for transport or medical certificates) of gaining access to these courts. "We need to empower CSOs that have a strong local presence as the main implementing partners." An independent evaluation in 2010 showed that the project has helped CSOs improve their knowledge of gender laws, respond to the needs of victims and their families more effectively, and establish a better working relationship with the family support units.

In collaboration with her team, Victoria works closely with national actors from governance institutions—the judiciary, the police, the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, and the Human Rights Commission—linking them to CSO representatives of rural communities. "These linkages," she says, "are helping to promote the development of more responsive state policies, accountability for service delivery, and bridging the historical divide between state and society in Sierra Leone." Through these efforts the project has brought formal justice services to deprived rural areas and strengthened the administration of customary justice by training and monitoring personnel. This helps align their conduct with national law and international human rights standards. To date, there has been a 50 percent increase in reporting of SGBV offences to CSOs funded by the project, and a 141 percent increase in conviction for SGBV offences.

Victoria's work engages UNDP and media organizations in dialogue to determine how the media can advocate against and report responsibly on SGBV. Victoria trains journalists, studies incidents reported in newspapers, shares them with relevant partners for their follow-up, and helps develop guidance for media and incentives for journalists who report on SGBV, such as awards and fellowships.

Victoria is highly encouraged by the visible impact of the project. "The fact that women are now able to come out and report rape is a great motivation." Impunity with respect to rape and SBGV has dropped dramatically. "Nowadays it is very gratifying to see much more cooperation of the legal system, their willingness to apply standards and protect the laws. We're not there 100 percent but it gives you willingness to engage further."

National Police to establish special police groups for surveillance in sites for IDPs. This activity reduced the number of cases of SGBV.

The UN Task Force on Gender-Based Violence in Kosovo, led by UNDP, improves coordination to prevent and respond to SGBV. UNDP supported the development of the draft law on domestic violence. It provided technical assistance in Timor-Leste for the same purpose. In Iraq, the shelter policy for the Kurdistan Regional Government for SGBV survivors was drafted and has undergone consultations, while a Domestic Violence Bill draft is awaiting approval.

In Central America, UNDP contributed to the integration of gender related issues in all regional initiatives on violence reduction that have been endorsed by national authorities.

Increased Gender-responsive Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

UNDP helped create viable job opportunities for 7,340 female ex-combatants and women associated with armed forces and groups in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Nepal, the Republic of Congo, Sudan and Uganda.

In the Republic of Congo, UNDP supported the economic integration of 1,056 female ex-combatants (out of 3,000 estimated in the country). This was done using a community-based approach to reintegration that identified market opportunities, used revolving microcredit, and included monitoring and counselling services.

Increased Support to Gender-responsive DRR Programming

Women are often affected more seriously by disasters than men. UNDP promotes the use of gender analysis to differentiate women's risks, impacts and needs from those of men and encourages women's participation and leadership. In Pakistan, a UNDP-led consultation conducted in the aftermath of the floods utilized gender disaggregated data including specific MDG indicators. These data are currently being used in the national recovery programme. In addition, as a result of the consultation, more than 50 female governmental, non-governmental, and private sector representatives participated in the planning and delivery of road construction and protection of slopes to avoid landslides.

Women's Empowerment in Crisis

| Global Policy	Support to Crisis Countries	Example Results
Conflict UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Women's representation in post-conflict Governance Rule of Law Economic Recovery	Women's Civic Engagement, Participation and Leadership	Support to Burundi election -> highest percentage of women in the Senate in Africa and the second highest in the world.
	Access to Justice and Women's Security	14 countries: UNDP built local and national capacity to respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
	Gender Responsive Economic Recovery and Reintegration	Emergency employment initiatives where UNDP promotes participation of women now average 40%.
Disasters Hyogo Framework for Action Gender inclusion in disaster risk management	Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction	Gender mainstreaming in assessments. Women's participation in disaster risk management.

Fadwa (left), is enjoying an education for the first time in 26 years. The wood crafting skills she is being taught as part of a UNDP-supported initiative in Rafah in the southern Gaza Strip, will allow her to earn money to support her husband and seven children.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNDP supported the Crisis Management Centre (CMC), which established a Gender Team mandated to promote and ensure gender equality and to address the needs of vulnerable groups (including women) before, during and after crises.

Increased Gender-responsive Economic Recovery and Reintegration

UNDP supports initiatives that bridge the gap between women's immediate assistance needs and longer term economic recovery by increasing the number of emergency jobs and employment made available to them.

The Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP) in the occupied Palestinian territory has enabled UNDP to assist 18,652 people become wage-earners in agricultural enterprises and community based organizations. Over 200 new graduates (60 percent female) received skills training in management, community development and livelihood recovery and were placed in various NGOs, community-based organizations and government departments for periods up to 15 months.

A UN peacekeeper chats with a young child during the commemoration marking the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers at the UN Mission in Liberia. Partnerships with the United Nation's Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs, are critical for UNDP's efforts to prevent conflict and promote recovery.

5

Global partnerships

BCPR's focus in 2010 was to promote inter-agency cooperation by building stronger connections among UN entities and with other key institutional partners, including the World Bank and the European Commission. These efforts build out from each partner's strengths to boost country-level support for crisis prevention and recovery. UN Resident Coordinators enhance the collaboration through focused strategic planning, broader dialogue with national authorities and development partners, and effective resource mobilization. BCPR's relationships with donors also bring much more than funds—with many engaged on policy and practical issues. This level of partnership is highly appreciated by BCPR and UNDP in general. Details on the financial contributions received through donor partnerships are referred to in the Financial Annex to this report.

UN partnerships

BCPR coordinates and leads UNDP's overall contribution to the consolidation of the UN peacebuilding architecture and to a more coherent UN effort on the ground as directed by the UN Secretary-General. This includes the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). BCPR supported PBF-funded peacebuilding initiatives in Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan and Uganda. Overall, PBF allocated more than $40 million for 32 UNDP projects in 2010—twice as much as in 2009. BCPR's cooperation with PBSO in the design of PBF projects improved implementation and provided for systematic follow-up and trouble shooting.

Partnerships with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the

A school pupil from Mohlanapeng Primary school in Lesotho with the assistance of a facilitator helping her group to prepare a seasonal calendar for her community, as part of a community-based capacity assessment on disaster risks carried out by UNDP.

Department for Field Support, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Political Affairs (DPA) are critical for UNDP's efforts to prevent conflict and promote recovery. Complex political conditions in many countries tend to compound the development difficulties. In countries without a Security Council mandated mission, UNDP worked with DPA to help reduce and resolve escalating tensions. In countries with a DKPO-led integrated peace operation, UNDP worked closely with mission partners to consolidate peace and played a key role in promoting and implementing an integrated approach in areas such as rule of law, transitional governance, conflict prevention, reintegration, mine action and security-sector reform. In order to ensure coherence UNDP was an active partner in developing Integrated Strategic Frameworks in 2010 in Kosovo, Haiti, Timor-Leste, Côte d'Ivoire and the occupied Palestinian territory. Other key

results for 2010 included new joint programmes with DPKO-led peacekeeping missions in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Timor-Leste and southern Sudan.

UNDP cooperated with the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) to strengthen UN leadership through planning and support capacities in seven priority countries: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nepal and Pakistan. 19 new positions were approved as part of this initiative and all recruitment was finalized in 2010. DOCO and BCPR jointly devised a method to measure performance.

UNDP and WFP signed a Cooperation Framework Agreement on September 24, 2010. The agreement identifies five substantive areas of partnership where both organizations can perform collaboratively, based on their comparative strengths: Livelihoods and Economic

Recovery; Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; Mine Action; Climate Change/ Disaster Risk Reduction; and the Cluster System. UNDP and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are also progressing with joint programming on a Transitional Support Initiative in several countries to support durable solutions to long-term displacement issues through development initiatives.

The World Bank

During 2010, BCPR broadened UNDP's engagement with the World Bank in crisis and conflict countries. BCPR held two rounds of high-level consultations with the World Bank and other UN partners to help focus the dialogue. BCPR consulted closely with the World Bank team producing the 2011 World Development Report on *Conflict, Security and Development*. With a grant from Switzerland, country-level cooperation between the UN and the World Bank will begin in 2011 in four pilot countries, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia. Opportunities to work more with the World Bank on the Transitional Support Initiative will also be pursued in 2011.

The European Commission

UNDP's strong partnership with the European Commission (EC) continued in 2010. The EC provided $140 million for crisis prevention and recovery programmes and governance interventions in post-crisis countries. This was roughly the same EC portfolio share as in 2009. UNDP signed 11 contracts for rapid response for a total of $35 million with the EC's Instrument for Stability.

Policy interaction with the EC in 2010 was extensive. UNDP/BCPR staff members were trainers or guest speakers at 13 different EC events. There were five joint workshops as well. Looking ahead, UNDP will strongly engage

with the new European External Action Service, particularly in the areas of peacebuilding and crisis management.

Partnerships in DRR

UNDP has encouraged the integration of a risk perspective in UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) that define development priorities for five-year periods. To assist Country Offices, a global mechanism for the deployment of experts has been set up with support from UNDP, DOCO, the UN International Strategy for Disaster Redution (UNISDR), and the UN System Staff College. DRR is already integrated as an UNDAF priority in Georgia and Indonesia, and support for DRR integration has been provided to Barbados, Ghana and the member states of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) as well as São Tomé and Principe.

UNDP is strengthening its partnership and collaboration with OCHA and UNISDR to support disaster reduction in Southern Africa and Latin America. Namibia is being used as a pilot case. In 2010, the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative conducted a training workshop in DRR, and facilitated by BCPR, OCHA and UNISDR staff supported the establishment of a national platform. The three institutions will collaborate further in 2011 to strengthen regional-level DRR capabilities.

Partnerships in Early Recovery

UNDP leads the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, which includes 31 members from the humanitarian and development communities. Early recovery advisory and coordination mechanisms have been established in 32 of the 41 countries where the humanitarian cluster approach has been introduced. Supported by the deployment of 43 short- and long-term staff, 30 early recovery clusters or networks were

Early recovery advisory and coordination mechanisms have been established in 32 of the 41 countries where the humanitarian cluster approach has been introduced. Supported by the deployment of 43 short- and long-term staff, 30 early recovery clusters or networks were active in 2010.

active in 2010. UNDP deploys teams of advisors to Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators to ensure that early recovery is part of the work of all humanitarian clusters. The outcome is that responses by Country Offices are now more rapid, predictable and consistent with country-level strategy.

In 2010, UNDP became the co-chair of several important inter-agency sub-working groups. These include working groups on Needs Assessment and Capacities, Inter-Cluster Coordination, Transition, and on Preparedness to address improvements recommended by the IASC Principals.

Partnerships in Conflict Prevention

BCPR hosts the UN Inter-agency Framework Team for Preventive Action and manages the Joint UNDP-DPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention. The UN Framework Team, an internal UN support mechanism, develops inter-agency conflict prevention strategies and UN-wide conflict-sensitive initiatives. The Joint UNDP-DPA Programme supports concrete initial steps to implement inter-agency conflict prevention strategies. It also supports the deployment of Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs). In 2010, PDAs and similar specialists worked to support conflict prevention and mitigation initiatives in more than 35 countries globally.

Partnerships in Rule of Law

BCPR engages closely with the broader UN system, including Member States, the PBSO, DPKO and the IASC. UNDP is a member of the Rule of Law Resource and Coordination Group, composed of nine UN entities attached to the Deputy Secretary-General's office.

In 2010, UNDP reassumed its role as co-chair with DPKO of the Inter-agency Security-sector Reform Task Force. UNDP is co-leading the roll-out of the 'Team of Experts' envisioned under UN Security Council Resolution 1888 for rapid deployment 'to

A child walks through the Bangboka airport near a mined area in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 2010 UNDP continued to work with nationally-led programmes in 40 countries aimed at supporting mine action linked to broader sustainable development efforts.

situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict.'

Partnerships in DDR

With EC funding, UNDP develops and applies integrated and more efficient DDR approaches at headquarters and field levels. UNDP cooperated with ILO to revise and validate the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards Reintegration Module, which has been used in DDR training globally.

In 2010 UNDP initiated a joint study with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) on DDR and natural resource management to identify opportunities for linking reintegration and natural resource management. Case studies have been completed for Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Rwanda.

Partnerships in Armed Violence, Small Arms Control and Mine Action

UNDP, through BCPR, leads much of the UN's work on small arms control and collaborates with 16 agencies and departments through the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism. The Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP), a multi-agency initiative involving UNDP, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, UN Habitat, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, develops joint policy guidance, strategies and partnerships for armed violence prevention. The first AVPP mission was in September 2010 to Jamaica. Other priority countries are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, El Salvador, Kenya and Papua New Guinea.

UNDP, along with UNICEF and the UN Mine Action Service, forms the core of the Inter-agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA).

UNODA and OCHA cooperate with this Group. During 2010, UNDP and the IACG-MA explored means of cooperating with the World Bank to research the linkages between mine action and the alleviation of poverty.

Partnerships in Crisis Governance

BCPR collaborated with the World Bank in 2010 to develop a joint strategy for supporting capacity development efforts in Liberia on crisis governance. The outcome was the establishment of an expert panel to provide on-demand advice to selected Country Teams.

In 2010 UNDP engaged actively in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) International Network on Conflict and Fragility work on state-building, peacebuilding and security.

Partnerships in gender equality in crisis prevention and recovery

To mark the tenth anniversary in October 2010 of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (on women's meaningful participation in peace processes), UNDP, DPKO, DPA and UNIFEM joined together in 25 conflict-affected countries to organize 'Open Days on Women, Peace and Security'—enabling more than 1,500 women to share their priorities and concerns for peacebuilding practice with high-level UN officials.

Through its partnerships with other UN agencies, UNDP helped address the marginalization of women and girls in institutional responses in the areas of DDR, small arms control and IDPs. In collaboration with DPKO, UN-Women, UNFPA and The Norwegian Defense University College, UNDP/BCPR contributed to the design and delivery of the first-ever training course on gender for UN senior-level DDR managers.

A farmer spreads fertilizer on his newly planted wheat fields that have replaced his poppy crop in Mian Poshteh, Helmand Province, Afghanistan. UNDP supports initiatives that contribute to the socio-economic recovery of people such as the increased production of food and cash crops.

6

Conclusion

The events and accomplishments of 2010 challenged and strengthened BCPR and overall highlighted the importance of the crisis prevention and recovery practice within UNDP. As this Annual Report has shown, BCPR has in large part stepped up to the challenges of supporting UNDP Country Offices, preventing and mitigating the effects of crises around the globe, and developing the partnerships and approaches that enhance UNDP's effectiveness and efficiency overall.

BCPR's noteworthy achievements during 2010 include:

• Deploying SURGE teams in more than 20 countries, the most challenging being Haiti where 58 experts were mobilized.

• Ensuring UNDP internal Fast Track Policies and Procedures reduced response times in crisis countries. First used in Haiti, 21 Country Offices applied FTP in 2010.

• Supporting 1,800 ex-combatants to be discharged under DDR arrangements in Nepal with livelihood packages and training.

• Facilitating the establishment of a system in Somaliland to refer sexual assault cases to formal courts.

• Expanding legal-aid services and enabling Sri Lanka to repair six court houses, strengthening village-level paralegal capacities, and training 700 village heads in legal issues including SGBV.

• Supporting the Government of Southern Sudan to assess the core functions of statehood as part of the preparations for the January 2011 referendum.

• Mobilizing a team of 50 facilitators to conduct household surveys and conduct focus-group discussions to assess impacts on people and recovery needs as part of a Human Needs Recovery Assessment in response to the eruption of the Merapi Volcano (Indonesia).

- Providing relief assistance to 19,500 families of IDPs in the **Philippines** and, working with local authorities, devising programmes to assist recovery efforts in 42 communities of return.

- Enabling **over 24,000 people** to gain self-employment through establishment of viable small and micro-enterprises in crisis and post-crisis countries;

- Supporting national actors to take concrete steps to ensure peaceful referendums in **Kenya** and **Tanzania**, and violence-free elections in **Kyrgyzstan**, **Solomon Islands**, and **Togo**.

- Supporting cash-for-work initiatives to restore community infrastructure schemes and clear rubble and debris in the wake of disasters in **Pakistan** and **Haiti**.

- Facilitating gender-responsive DRR in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** through the economic integration of 1,056 female ex-combatants/formerly associated members.

- Helping create emergency jobs and longer-term employment for 25,000 male and more than 7,300 female ex-combatants in **nine countries**.

- Preparing for DDR programmes in **eight additional countries**.

- Assisting governments in **31 countries** to work on reducing both the demand for and supply of small arms.

- Strengthening collaboration across the UN for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1888 (conflict-related sexual violence) to enhance gender-inclusive and sustainable peace, security and development.

- Stepping up action in **31 countries** to implement armed violence-prevention programmes and supporting a further 40 states with national mine action initiatives.

- Promoting efforts in **several countries** to work with young people to defuse tensions created by economic rivalry, lack of employment opportunities, and inter-ethnic tensions.

- Building upon BCPR's leadership role in the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery to promote the activation of early recovery co-ordination mechanisms in **32 countries**.

- Working with the UN System, the World Bank and European Commission to assist governments develop the institutional agreements on the formulation of Post Disaster Needs Assessments.

A fisherman prepares his boat for a night of fishing on Lake Tanganyika in the northern Zambian town of Mpulungu. UNDP supports livelihoods and economic opportunities for people living in post-conflict situations.

IRIN - Guy Oliver, Zambia

Looking Ahead

Crisis Prevention and Recovery Results *are* Development Results

BCPR has existed within UNDP as a dedicated bureau for one decade. In this time more than 100 countries have been supported throughout numerous crises with the fielding of staff, programmatic advice and a total budget of approximately $1.3 billion. As a direct result, UNDP has managed to keep focused on its mandate—promoting human development—when stronger humanitarian and security agendas often prevail. Moreover, the skills, experience and resources that BCPR brings to UNDP have ensured much closer partnerships within the UN at large—promoting the organization's overall effectiveness in preventing and responding to violent conflicts and natural disasters.

These achievements have been possible with the dedicated, specialized capacity that BCPR brings to UNDP. In response to the Strategic Review, as BCPR's new structure, capacities and systems continue to take shape throughout 2011, operations will become increasingly strategic and results-oriented. Targeted Crisis Prevention and Recovery support will better align with ongoing UNDP and UN development actions in response to national priorities. Increasing the capacity of BCPR Technical Teams in New York will help ensure coherence within UNDP and the UN on policy and programming. Working more closely with UNDP's regional and substantive bureaus will also ensure much more efficient and strategic alignment of Crisis Prevention and Recovery inputs into country programmes and links to longer-term development policy.

The World Bank's 2011 World Development Report on *Conflict, Security and Development* highlights the challenges organized violence poses to the advancement of less-developed societies. This important policy piece, along with the UN's ongoing work on defining 'Civilian Capacity' requirements in post-conflict and

peacekeeping settings, will guide much of the formulation of UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery response into the near future. The vision of BCPR into 2011 and beyond also aligns well with UNDP's overall 'Agenda for Change'—working to promote the increasing incorporation of Crisis Prevention and Recovery within UNDP country programmes as a fundamental foundation empowering people and ensuring resilience in nations.

Early Warning and Analytical Programming

UNDP's preparedness and response capacity will be bolstered in 2011 with early warning systems—which will help BCPR and UNDP Country Offices provide timely assistance to UNDP programme countries facing crises. An increasing frequency of disasters involving natural hazards also underscores the need to combine response with preventative action for natural disasters—as climate change combines with the effects of growing urbanization and natural resource depletion to enhance the vulnerability of many. Growing disparities between the rich and poor, accompanied with the rise of access to information through social media, points towards much of UNDP's work this decade being driven by opportunities to accompany national transitions to democracy.

Immediate Crisis Response

Although crisis risks may persist over years and decades, the exact timing of crisis events cannot always be anticipated. Haiti's earthquake in January 2010 was one such notable disaster from a little-known, natural hazard. Although not a humanitarian agency per se, UNDP must maintain a certain capacity for immediate response to ensure Country Offices receive capacity support and can, thus, remain during crises as an advocate for human development and as a competent partner with humanitarian and security-driven actors. BCPR in 2011 will move ahead with UNDP's overall ability to respond, including through the

A woman at her home near Rupandehi, Nepal. UNDP made progress in protecting, empowering and improving the prospects of women and girls in crisis and post-crisis settings in 2010.

IRIN - Kate Holt, Nepal

development of 'signature products' that can be quickly rolled out through UNDP Country Offices in a post-crisis environment. Some products, such as community-based recovery, will bolster UNDP's role as an actor in early recovery. UNDP's official role as coordinator of the 'Early Recovery' humanitarian cluster will also be strengthened by clarifying UNDP's policy in this regard and tightening links with UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators globally. The extension of collaborative agreements and partnerships will be looked into, along with in-house capacity, aiming to ensure early recovery support is appropriately focused and timely.

Women in Crisis and Post-Crisis Response

In crisis, the needs and potential contributions of women are taken seriously. Whether crisis is triggered by armed conflict or natural disaster, women bear the brunt of it. UNDP's gender policy and BCPR's specific 'Eight-Point Gender Action Plan' help ensure UNDP's actions in crisis serve to maximize the protection of women and their empowerment through the vital role they play in prevention and recovery. Throughout 2011 these efforts will be continued and strengthened— including through collaboration with UN Women to identify strategies and formulate options for creating mechanisms that empower women, especially in the aftermath of disasters and violence.

Conflict Prevention

As a core part of the 'Prevention Agenda', UNDP's support to national and local initiatives to build resilience to threats of violent conflict or potentially violent tensions will remain a key focus for BCPR. BCPR's transformation throughout 2011 will see additional capacity built in this area, with partnerships strengthened with PBSO on conflict analysis to support better peacebuilding strategies, and with DPA through the Joint Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention, and the Inter-agency Framework Team on Preventive Action.

Climate Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

BCPR will continue to promote detailed analysis of the implications for DRR strategies relating to a projected impact of environmental threats in the short term and climate change over the longer term. A priority will be determining what capacity needs to be developed to institutionalize DRR and build in-country capacity to analyse, prevent and manage risks related to climate variability and climate change and to identify climate risk-management solutions. Overall the DRR team will also be strengthened with rededicated capacity in New York and more robust linkages to the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Post-Crisis Governance and the Rule of Law

As experience in much of the Middle East from late 2010 showed, the need to support national development priorities with improved democratic governance systems and capacities is likely to gain ground this decade. Immediate support to governance in the post-crisis context will be a key area of BCPR delivery into the future—teamed up with the experts on 'Democratic Governance' in the longer term through UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy. Rule of Law, Justice and Security needs will equally be important with UNDP building capacity on this front throughout 2011, and likewise has many links to the larger UN system such as DPKO and other security-related actors.

Livelihoods and Economic Recovery

As many post-crisis responses show, and further highlighted by ongoing events in the Middle East, the need to engage youth in recovery and preventative action is paramount. 'Emergency Employment' as a key UNDP signature product in crisis will be a fitting complement to UNDP's already-established work in reintegration and community-based, small-scale economic recovery.

BCPR will be building up significant capacity in this area throughout 2011 and beyond, as well as strengthening partnerships such as with the ILO and the World Bank.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

BCPR is committed to substantial improvements in both the design overview and reporting of results achieved with a major thrust planned in this area over the next two years. Requisite monitoring and evaluation capacity will be bolstered—as well as the 'consciousness of results' being mainstreamed throughout.

BCPR is fully cognizant of the fact that output level results—such as the number of workshops held or people trained—are of little real interest when evaluating the impact of interventions. BCPR is seized with the need to work with UNDP Country Offices overall to ensure accountability and make the absolutely best of scarce resources. A specific independent portfolio review of many BCPR-supported interventions will be undertaken in 2011—shedding light on approaches that are proving effective or otherwise.   Partnerships and communities of practice will be fortified throughout with a proactive approach to knowledge management as lessons are learnt and these successes built upon.

BCPR is committed to substantial improvements in both the design overview and reporting of results achieved with a major thrust planned in this area over the next two years.

Financial Summary

Introduction

The programmatic work of UNDP country offices in crisis prevention and recovery is supported by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) through two main sources of funding. A portion (7.2 percent) of UNDP regular resources—known as TRAC 1.1.3—and voluntary contributions to the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR TTF). CPR TTF contributions may be 'earmarked' to target specific thematic areas or country programmes, or 'unearmarked' which enable UNDP to respond more flexibly and quickly to country crisis prevention and recovery needs.

In 2010, resources from TRAC 1.1.3 and the CPR TTF were disbursed in 103 countries. The largest thematic area, both in terms of contributions and expenditures, was conflict prevention and recovery, followed by early recovery and disaster risk reduction.

Contributions

Total contributions available to BCPR to support work in country offices amounted to US$156.7 million. The amount received for TRAC 1.1.3 was $51.6 million. Contributions received through the CPR TTF totaled $105.1 million. Of this amount, $42.4 million was unearmarked. Eight donors contributed unearmarked funding in 2010: Australia, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Top Ten Donors Contributing to the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR TTF) in 2010 (Millions of US dollars)

- Japan $3.5
- Brazil $3.0
- Germany $4.1
- Denmark $4.9
- Australia $6.1
- Canada $7.5
- The Netherlands $10.2
- Norway $11.4
- United Kingdom $11.5
- Sweden $17.3
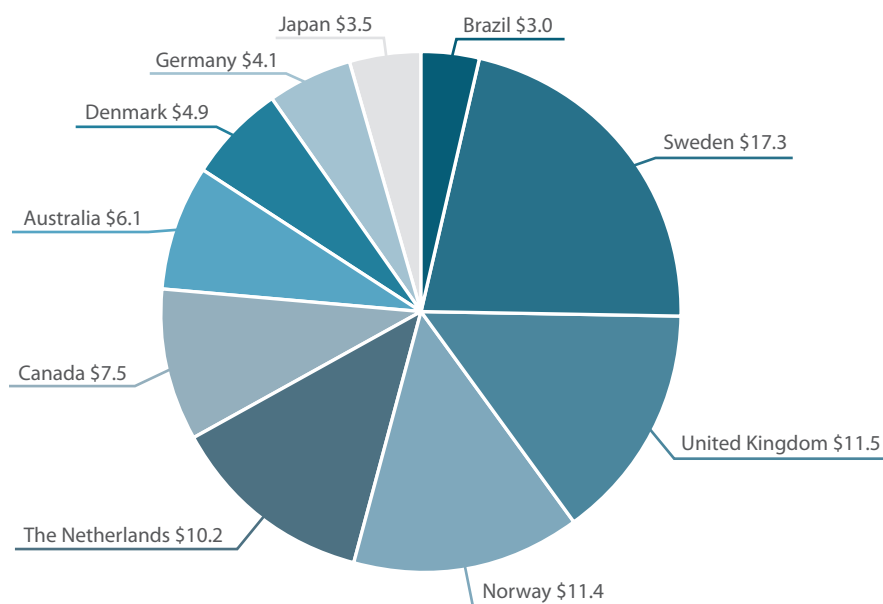
Countries with Crisis Prevention and Recovery-Thematic Trust Fund and Trac 1.1.3 expenditure over US$ 50,000 in 2010
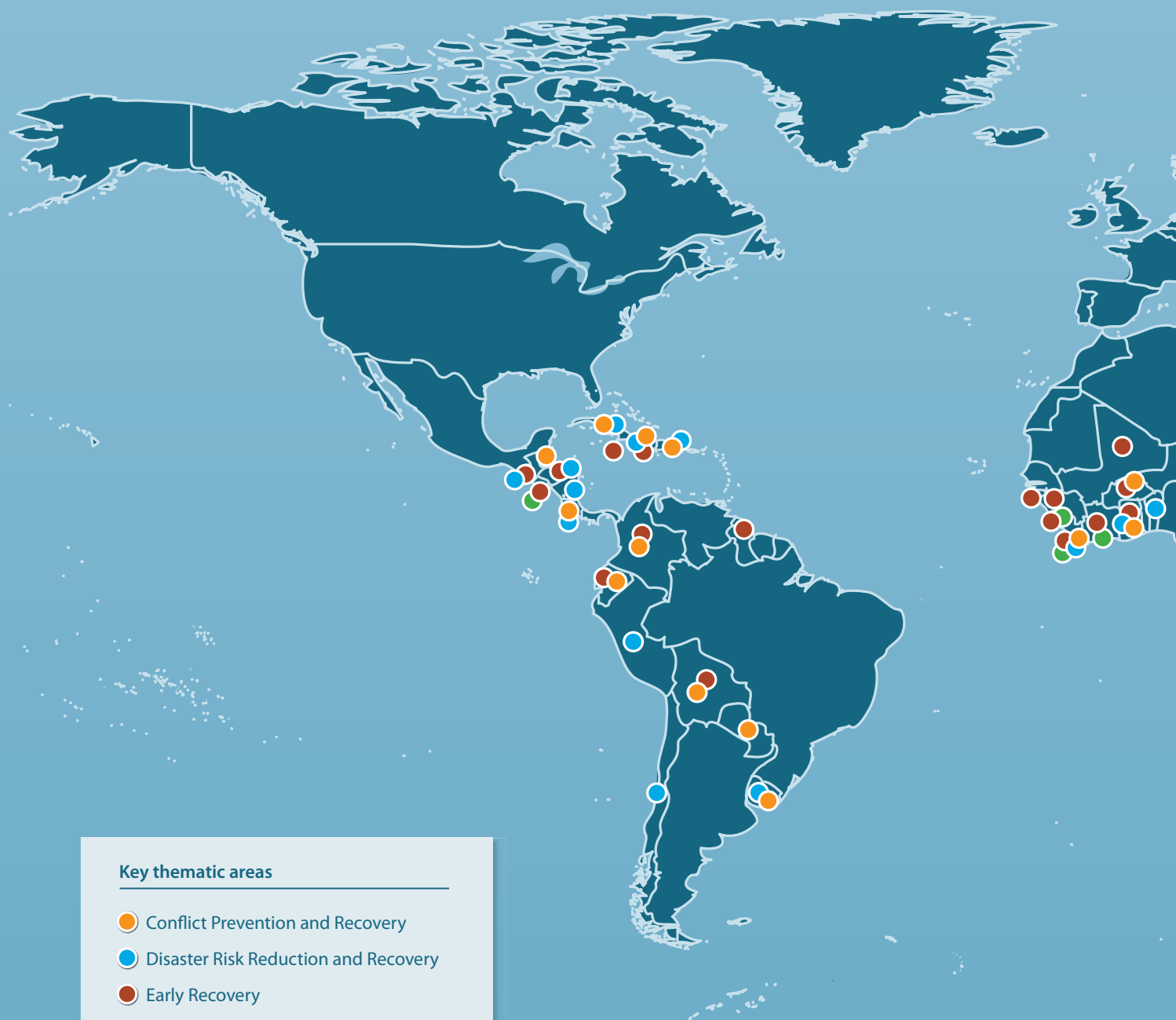
Key thematic areas

- 🟠 Conflict Prevention and Recovery
- 🔵 Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery
- 🔴 Early Recovery
- 🟢 Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery
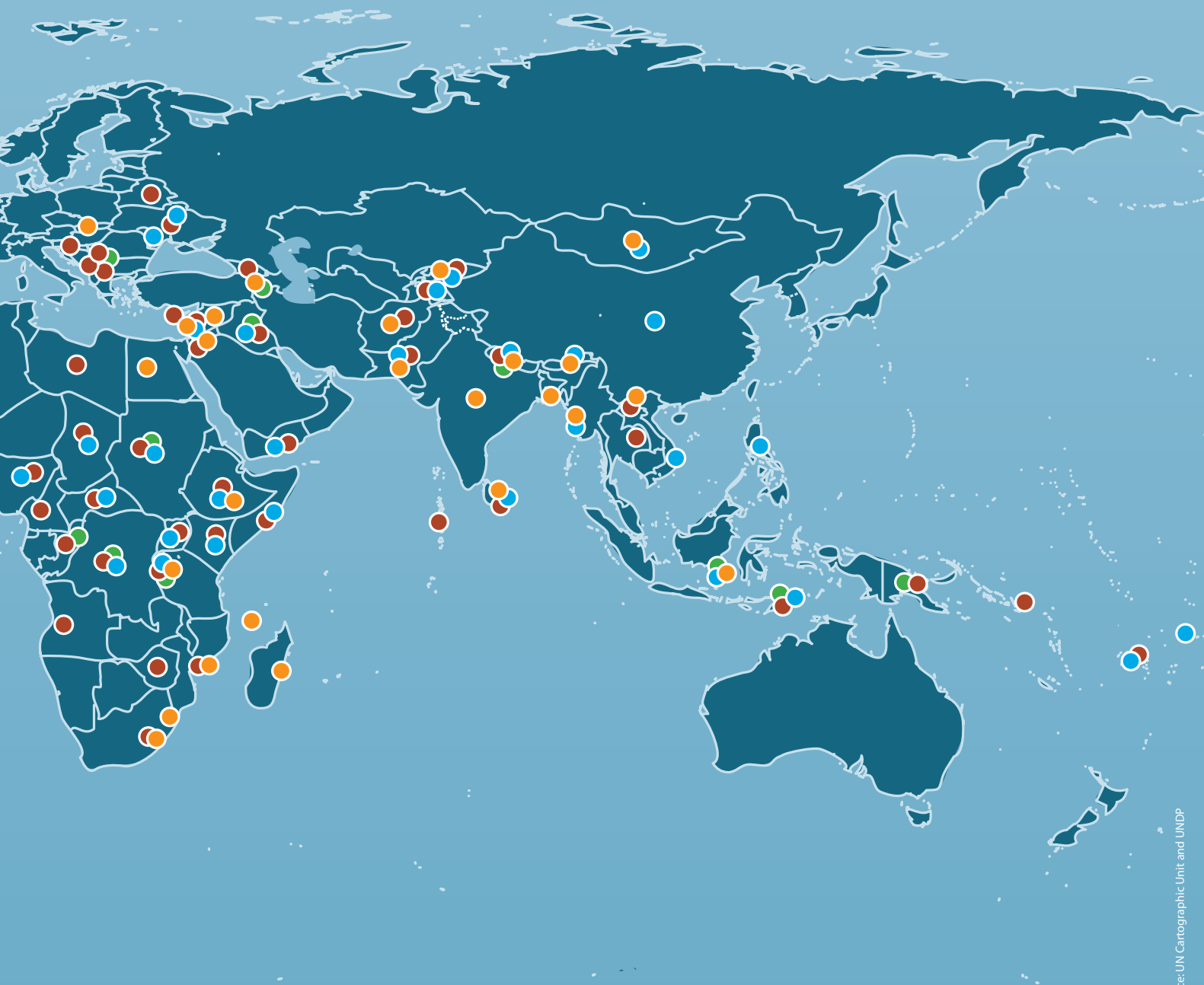
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Expenditures

Expenditures totaled $193.9 million ($142.2 million from the CPR TTF and $51.7 million from TRAC 1.1.3). The highest combined expenditures were for conflict prevention and recovery programmes, totaling $92.2 million; early recovery, totaling $50.6 million; disaster risk reduction and recovery, totaling $25 million; policy and programme support, totaling $20.8 million; and gender equality, totaling $5.4 million.

2010 CPR-TTF and Trac 1.1.3 Expenditures Relative to Countries

Rank of country expenditure. Lowest to highest. 56% of expenditure in 10 countries (all > US dollars 5 m)
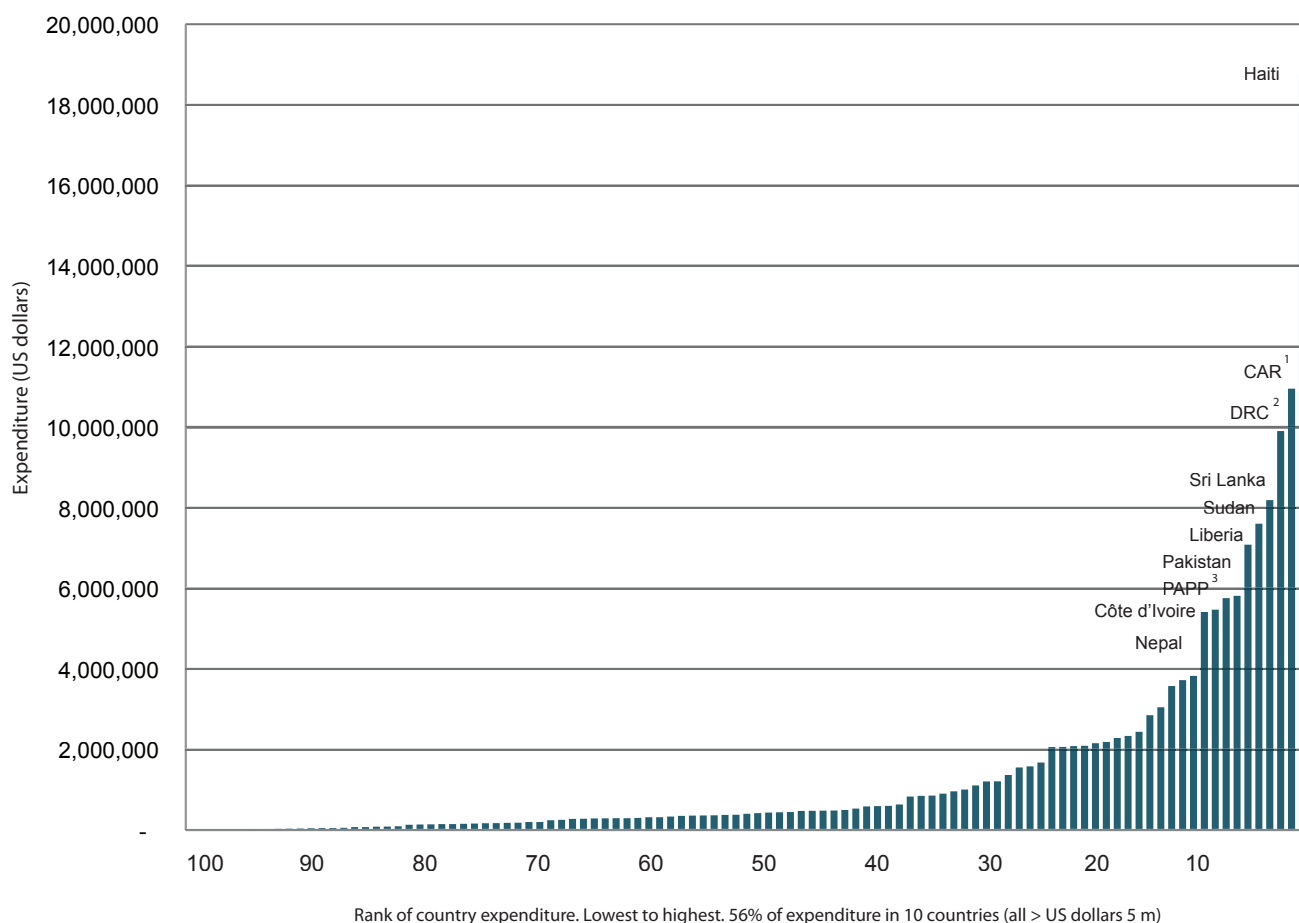
CPR TTF and Trac 1.1.3 expenditures were undertaken through BCPR in 103 countries in 2010. However, many of the lower expenditures were from the continuation towards phase-out of projects from responses in previous years. Significantly more than half of expenditures in 2010 focused on only ten countries (see graph above) and more than 80 per cent of expenditures were in the top 25 countries.

Africa benefited from the highest overall expenditure amount in 2010 ($56.2 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific ($36.9 million), Latin America and the Caribbean ($28.5 million) Arab States ($22.3 million), and Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States ($9.3 million). Contributions for Haiti in 2010 were especially generous at $19.8 million from 19 donors including the private sector.

1   Central African Republic
2   Democratic Republic of the Congo
3   Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

Annex - Financial Report

I. THEMATIC TRUST FUND FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (CPR TTF)

Contributions received in 2010	**$105,082,698**
Total expenditure in 2010*	**$142,224,178**

* In 2010, programming and expenditures continued against the unspent balance from prior years, resulting in an overall expenditure figure higher than the 2010 income.

II. UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (TRAC 1.1.3)

Allocations received from UNDP's Regular Resources in 2010	**$51,646,000**
Total expenditure in 2010	**$51,666,313**

2010 CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY DONOR—THEMATIC TRUST FUND FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

Donor Name	Contributions in US dollars
ALGERIA	200,000
AUSTRALIA	6,094,009
BAHRAIN	1,000,000
BELGIUM	1,338,688
BENFICA FOUNDATION	737,068
BRAZIL	3,009,159
BURKINA FASO	213,514
CANADA	7,458,310
CHAD	500,000
CHINA	500,000
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2,499,945
DENMARK	4,854,369
EUROPEAN UNION	2,068,277
FAR EAST BROADCASTING COMPANY - KOREA	100,000
FINLAND	2,652,520
GERMANY	4,078,436
HAITI RELIEF DONORS	365,248
IRELAND	246,609
ITALY	1,205,505
JAPAN	3,518,320
KOREAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK	195,876

Donor Name	Contributions in US dollars
KUWAIT	75,000
LIECHTENSTEIN	180,780
LUXEMBOURG	323,887
MAURITIUS	1,012,832
THE NETHERLANDS	10,190,622
NORWAY	11,386,256
PRIVATE SECTOR	20,913
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	20,000
SPAIN	1,419,344
SWEDEN	17,289,617
SWITZERLAND	2,689,900
UNDP(JPAA)	236,845
UNISDR	8,900
UNITED KINGDOM	11,498,337
UNITED NATIONS	2,600,000
UNOCHA	1,103,700
UNITED STATES	2,189,912
GRAND TOTAL	105,082,698

EXPENDITURE BY WINDOW OF THE THEMATIC TRUST FUND FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (CPR TTF)

CPR TTF Window Description	Expenditure in US dollars
Conflict Prevention and Recovery	71,741,903
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	17,137,590
Early Recovery	37,413,115
Gender Equality	5,356,923
Policy and Programme Support	10,574,647
Total	142,224,178

EXPENDITURE BY FUND CATEGORY OF UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (TRAC 1.1.3)

Fund Category	Expenditure in US dollars
Conflict Prevention and Recovery	20,458,697
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	7,829,488
Early Recovery/Immediate Response	13,194,018
Policy and Programme Support	10,184,110
Total	51,666,313

EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY—THEMATIC TRUST FUND FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (CPR TTF) AND UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (TRAC 1.1.3)

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Afghanistan	3,045,432
Albania	29,902
Algeria	38,379
Angola	141,685
Armenia	317,830
Bangladesh	334,179
Belarus	72,789
Belize	403,975
Benin	72,914
Bhutan	446,881
Bolivia	473,801
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,579,481
Burkina Faso	287,904
Burundi	3,825,054
Cambodia	6,911
Cameroon	167,788
Central African Republic (the)	10,954,021
Chad	3,720,357
Chile	199,431
China	1,107,541
Colombia	2,060,095
Comoros (the)	358,366
Congo, Republic of	432,767
Costa Rica	290,858
Côte d'Ivoire	5,467,935
Croatia	148,359
Cuba	292,525
Cyprus	178,230
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,902,289
Dominican Republic (the)	854,102
Ecuador	319,342
Egypt	153,046
El Salvador	478,263
Ethiopia	901,650
Fiji	531,706
Georgia	56,704
Ghana	632,996
Global*	40,763,994
Guatemala	277,391
Guinea	592,216

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Guinea-Bissau	848,133
Guyana	440,351
Haiti	18,758,592
Honduras	2,435,796
India	419,626
Indonesia	3,571,380
Iraq	1,554,372
Jamaica	483,909
Jordan	244,038
Kenya	2,849,786
Kosovo**	2,061,986
Kyrgyzstan	1,674,325
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	496,980
Lebanon	2,084,347
Lesotho	361,953
Liberia	7,081,673
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the)	160,312
Madagascar	587,601
Maldives	396,437
Mali	966,157
Mauritania	23,110
Mexico	16,455
Moldova	94,829
Mongolia	172,768
Montenegro	32,961
Mozambique	1,005,847
Myanmar	830,582
Namibia	34,829
Nepal	5,410,157
Nicaragua	81,508
Niger (the)	366,605
Nigeria	350,963
Pakistan	5,811,000
Panama	47,609
PAPP***	5,753,420
Papua New Guinea	1,364,662
Paraguay	197,641
Peru	147,423
Philippines (the)	599,936
Rwanda	9,281
Samoa	301,515
Senegal	26,929

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Serbia	294,368
Sierra Leone	2,089,057
Slovak Republic	131,544
Solomon Islands	374,245
Somalia	2,185,322
Sri Lanka	8,187,739
Sudan (the)	7,602,709
Swaziland	137,210
Syrian Arab Republic (the)	251,495
Tajikistan	2,336,086
Thailand	1,210,834
Timor-Leste	2,156,241
Togo	48,004
Turkey	44,893
Uganda	1,415,654
Ukraine	183,317
Uruguay	279,851
Uzbekistan	18,302
Vietnam	87,398
Yemen	2,283,398
Zambia	5,944
Zimbabwe	490,004
GRAND TOTAL (CPR TTF and TRAC 1.1.3)	**193,890,491**

  * Fifty percent of these expenditures were dedicated to direct technical assistance and emergency response to countries
 ** Hereafter referred to in the context of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)
*** Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

EXPENDITURE BY WINDOW OF THE THEMATIC TRUST FUND FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (CPR TTF) AND BY COUNTRY

CPR TTF WINDOW	Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY	Afghanistan	2,641,091
	Albania	15,307
	Algeria	15,325
	Angola	141,685
	Belarus	72,789
	Bolivia	193,233
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,560,799
	Burkina Faso	147,428
	Burundi	777,267
	Cambodia	1,857
	Central African Republic (the)	10,873,158
	Chad	2,181,832

CPR TTF WINDOW	Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY	Colombia	1,887,094
	Congo, Republic of	110,268
	Côte d'Ivoire	677,956
	Croatia	18,509
	Cyprus	178,230
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,465,222
	Ecuador	157,375
	El Salvador	304,082
	Ethiopia	302,317
	Fiji	128,290
	Georgia	34,894
	Ghana	187,330
	Global	10,068,306
	Guatemala	158,512
	Guinea	258,144
	Guinea-Bissau	848,133
	Guyana	223,356
	Haiti	2,453,783
	Indonesia	20,643
	Iraq	1,185,596
	Jamaica	457,598
	Jordan	115,612
	Kenya	1,042,481
	Kosovo	1,520,170
	Kyrgystan	1,102,915
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	327,580
	Lebanon	268,420
	Lesotho	147,139
	Liberia	2,183,538
	Maldives	378,050
	Mali	966,157
	Mauritania	23,110
	Moldova	2,818
	Montenegro	25,191
	Mozambique	396,561
	Nepal	1,431,602
	Nigeria	185,234
	Papua New Guinea	110,694
	PAPP	4,681,154
	Serbia	42,318
	Sierra Leone	1,597,765

CPR TTF WINDOW	Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY	Solomon Islands	338,981
	Somalia	747,535
	Sri Lanka	1,813,051
	Sudan (the)	2,618,739
	Tajikistan	237,064
	Thailand	125,824
	Timor-Leste	1,025,678
	Uganda	43,095
	Ukraine	92,035
	Vietnam	15,365
	Yemen	907,017
	Zimbabwe	481,601
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY TOTAL		**71,741,903**
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY	Bangladesh	312,747
	Bhutan	384,014
	Bolivia	188,849
	Bosnia and Herzgovina	18,681
	Burkina Faso	134,550
	Burundi	156,506
	Central African Republic (the)	20,449
	Colombia	152,157
	Costa Rica	183,999
	Cuba	194,596
	Dominican Republic	215,478
	Ecuador	111,357
	Egypt	126,409
	Ethiopia	529,532
	Global	6,616,322
	Guyana	37,462
	Haiti	346,997
	India	419,626
	Indonesia	512,887
	Kyrgystan	490,964
	Lebanon	228,376
	Moldova	18,118
	Mozambique	289,443
	Myanmar	660,954
	Nepal	237,059
	Pakistan	3,016,368
	Paraguay	197,642
	Senegal	21,889

CPR TTF WINDOW	Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY	Serbia	1,202
	Slovak Republic	131,544
	Sri Lanka	875,320
	Sudan (the)	36,296
	Syrian Arab Republic (the)	251,495
	Uzbekistan	18,302
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY TOTAL		**17,137,590**
EARLY RECOVERY	Bangladesh	21,432
	Central African Republic (the)	60,414
	Chad	1,483,910
	Cuba	47,801
	Fiji	106,307
	Global	1,860,325
	Haiti	13,015,347
	Honduras	1,825,239
	Indonesia	634,011
	Lebanon	411,336
	Liberia	3,610,938
	Maldives	16,051
	Nepal	2,971,983
	Pakistan	50,041
	Philippines (the)	80,664
	PAPP	390,279
	Samoa	262,169
	Solomon Islands	6,140
	Sri Lanka	3,733,836
	Sudan (the)	2,016,855
	Tajikistan	2,011,784
	Timor-Leste	421,302
	Turkey	36,686
	Uganda	1,234,686
	Yemen	1,095,175
	Zimbabwe	8,403
EARLY RECOVERY TOTAL		**37,413,115**
GENDER EQUALITY	Armenia	61,304
	Burundi	325,673
	Congo	322,499
	Côte d'Ivoire	334,817
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	501,751
	El Salvador	89,384
	Global	784,256

CPR TTF WINDOW	Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
GENDER EQUALITY	Guatemala	40,873
	Indonesia	142,007
	Iraq	293,017
	Kenya	21,366
	Kosovo	295,207
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	15,898
	Liberia	357,121
	Nepal	402,518
	Papua New Guinea	287,218
	PAPP	124,764
	Sierra Leone	276,875
	Sri Lanka	44,019
	Sudan (the)	214,837
	Timor-Leste	413,314
	Turkey	8,207
GENDER EQUALITY TOTAL		5,356,923
POLICY AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT	Global	10,574,647
POLICY AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT TOTAL		10,574,647
GRAND TOTAL		142,224,178

EXPENDITURE BY FUND CATEGORY AND COUNTRY OF UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (TRAC 1.1.3)

FUND CATEGORY	Country/Territory	Expenditures in US dollars
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY	Bolivia	91,718
	Burundi	544,696
	Cameroon	167,788
	Chile	46,130
	Colombia	17,705
	Côte d'Ivoire	4,455,162
	Croatia	129,851
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	227,639
	Ecuador	9,179
	Egypt	2,497
	El Salvador	36,058
	Fiji	223,064
	Georgia, Republic of	15,349
	Global	407,138
	Guinea	334,072

FUND CATEGORY	Country/Territory	Expenditures in US dollars
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY	Guyana	179,533
	Honduras	610,557
	Jordan	2,421
	Kenya	1,661,605
	Kosovo	246,608
	Lebanon	1,176,215
	Liberia	631,884
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	160,312
	Montenegro	7,770
	Mozambique	281,577
	Nepal	366,996
	Nigeria	165,729
	Pakistan	998,568
	Papua New Guinea	966,750
	Serbia	249,318
	Sierra Leone	214,417
	Somalia	791,356
	Sri Lanka	1,671,679
	Sudan (the)	1,685,819
	Timor-Leste	295,949
	Thailand	1,085,011
	Uganda	19,369
	Yemen	281,207
CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY TOTAL		**20,458,697**
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY	Afghanistan	404,342
	Armenia	256,526
	Belize	393,784
	Cambodia	5,054
	Comoros (the)	358,366
	Cuba	10,593
	Egypt	24,140
	Ghana	358,544
	Global	288,720
	Indonesia	2,261,832
	Jordan	126,005
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	146,997
	Lesotho	214,814
	Liberia	298,191
	Madagascar	587,601
	Mongolia	72,768
	Mozambique	38,266

FUND CATEGORY	Country/Territory	Expenditures in US dollars
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY	Namibia	8,490
	Pakistan	1,654,600
	Sri Lanka	2,794
	Swaziland	137,210
	Uruguay	179,851
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY TOTAL		**7,829,488**
EARLY RECOVERY/ IMMEDIATE RESPONSE	Albania	14,595
	Algeria	23,054
	Belize	10,191
	Benin	72,914
	Bhutan	62,867
	Burkina Faso	5,926
	Burundi	2,020,913
	Chad	54,615
	Chile	153,302
	China	1,107,541
	Colombia	3,139
	Costa Rica	66,883
	Cuba	39,535
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	707,676
	Dominican Republic	638,624
	Ecuador	41,431
	El Salvador	48,739
	Ethiopia	69,801
	Fiji	74,045
	Georgia	6,460
	Ghana	87,123
	Global	20,146
	Guatemala	78,004
	Haiti	2,942,464
	Iraq	75,759
	Jamaica	26,311
	Kenya	124,334
	Kyrgystan	80,446
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	6,504
	Maldives	2,337
	Mexico	16,455
	Moldova	73,893
	Mongolia	100,000
	Myanmar	169,628
	Namibia	26,339

FUND CATEGORY	Country/Territory	Expenditures in US dollars
EARLY RECOVERY/ IMMEDIATE RESPONSE	Nicaragua	81,508
	Niger (the)	366,605
	Pakistan	91,423
	Panama	47,609
	Peru	147,423
	Philippines (the)	519,272
	PAPP	557,223
	Rwanda	9,281
	Samoa	39,346
	Senegal	5,040
	Serbia	1,529
	Somalia	646,431
	Solomon Islands	29,124
	Sri Lanka	47,040
	Sudan (the)	1,030,164
	Tajikistan	87,238
	Togo	48,004
	Uganda	118,504
	Ukraine	91,283
	Uruguay	100,000
	Vietnam	72,033
	Zambia	5,944
EARLY RECOVERY/IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TOTAL		**13,194,018**
POLICY AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT	Global	10,184,110
POLICY AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT TOTAL		**10,184,110**
GRAND TOTAL		**51,666,313**

List of Acronyms

BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CPR TTF	Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DOCO	Development Operations Coordination Office
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRR	disaster risk reduction
EC	European Commission
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
IASC	Inter-agency Standing Committee
IDPs	internally displaced persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINUSTAH	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAPP	Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PDNA	post-disaster needs assessment
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODA	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
UXO	unexploded ordnance
WFP	World Food Programme