UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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Resilient nations.

PREVENTING CRISIS
ENABLING RECOVERY

A Review of UNDP's Work in Conflict and Disaster-Affected Countries: 2012

A Sudanese member of a local civil society organization celebrates the expansion of UNDP assistance to the government that will improve the delivery of public services.

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Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator, and Jessica Faieta, UNDP Senior Country Director, in Haiti during a visit to a debris management project in Port au Prince, Haiti, on March 22, 2012.

Foreword

Empowering people in the face of disasters and conflicts is no easy task for any nation. Through its crisis prevention and recovery activities, UNDP helps build resilience, reduce the impact of disasters, and accelerate recovery from shocks.

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

Many of the stories from affected communities of survival, resilience, and determination to rebuild are inspirational. As a development agency, our work in crisis prevention and preparedness is about building fences at the top of a cliff, rather than placing ambulances at the bottom. Our work in recovery creates a bridge from emergency relief to sustainable development, so that communities can build back better and have greater resilience to future shocks.

The circumstances in which we work have varied widely for the year under review: from Latin America and Caribbean nations, where high levels of crime and violence often exacerbate poverty; to Syria, where a deadly conflict and ensuing humanitarian crisis continues to extract a deadly toll; and to the Philippines, where Typhoon Bopha killed more than a thousand people and displaced hundreds of thousands more. All of these crises impede development, reinforce inequality and blunt efforts to lift people out of poverty.

There was much tragedy in the course of the year – from the Arab States region to the Horn of Africa, the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Sahel, and to the Caribbean and the Americas, where Hurricane Sandy caused much damage and destruction.

There was also recovery, including in Haiti, where rebuilding from the 2010 earthquake continues; in Pakistan, which had devastating floods in 2010; and in Colombia where a concerted attempt is being made to negotiate an end to a long-running and debilitating conflict.

The global financial crisis and its aftermath have affected funding for development – both in volume and in the outcomes sought from expenditure. Donors are rightly anxious to see value for money, including in the continued success of UNDP's crisis prevention and recovery work. Our efforts confirm that helping to make communities more resilient to disasters and addressing ethnic and other tensions before they degenerate into outright conflict often result in high payoffs. Every dollar spent on disaster preparedness is estimated to save up to seven dollars in recovery costs.

Over recent decades, prevention strategies have significantly reduced death and displacement from natural disasters. Momentum on disaster risk reduction, early warning, and enhanced community resilience needs to be maintained. Climate change is leading to more extreme weather, and increased and often poorly-planned urbanization is resulting in greater vulnerability. The human and financial costs of disasters can be substantially reduced - but only if good prevention and mitigation measures are put in place.

Looking forward, as world leaders prepare to discuss the global development agenda beyond 2015, there is an urgent need to tackle the drivers of conflict and armed violence and factor in ways to reduce disaster risk. UNDP's new Strategic Plan for 2014 to 2017 will aim to do just that by giving these issues unprecedented prominence in our work.

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator

Introduction

In many places around the world where conflicts and disasters escalated in 2012, we saw how crises can undermine development investment and cause terrible human suffering, especially in communities that are fragile and lack resilience.

Even when crises do occur, major opportunities for transformation often co-exist alongside all the terrible disruptions that conflicts and disasters bring.

UNDP's crisis prevention and recovery work bridges the gap between emergency relief, peacebuilding, and long-term development, helping to build resilience in countries and communities affected by conflicts and disasters.

And, as this report shows, this support is helping many crisis-affected countries grow out of fragility and pursue long-term development goals.

This report highlights UNDP's key areas of support in crisis prevention and recovery. It is organized into four main chapters to show how UNDP:

1. Prevents disasters and conflicts;

2. Responds to emerging crises and emergencies;

3. Promotes recovery and long-term development in post-crisis countries by reinforcing governance, disaster management, rule of law, livelihoods; and

4. Strengthens the coherence of the United Nations and the international community through a range of partnerships that allow us to better respond to crises and build peace.

The report details the results achieved from UNDP's crisis prevention and recovery work across all five regions where we worked in 2012. I am delighted to note, with thanks, that this year each of the directors of UNDP's regional bureaus have authored a special contribution which highlights key regional achievements for 2012. Collectively these underscore the unity of purpose of all of us in UNDP on the issues presented by crisis prevention and recovery.

2012 saw many of the political upheavals that began in 2011 continue and, in several cases, worsen – hindering UNDP's ability to engage. In other cases, however, UNDP was able to consolidate the work begun in recent years and ensure that any gains made will endure and help reduce future risks.

Crisis prevention and recovery accounted for 23.5 percent of all UNDP expenditure in 2012, roughly the same as the figure in 2011, which stood at 24 percent.

Major highlights for 2012 included:

- Peaceful election campaigning, polling, and the resolution of political deadlocks and political transitions following UNDP support for conflict prevention, mediation and early warning activities in such countries as **Ghana**, **Kenya**, **Nigeria**, **Togo** and **Uganda**;

- Intensification of efforts to provide urgent assistance to people in **Syria** displaced by the ongoing conflict, as well as to assist communities in **Jordan** and **Lebanon**, which are hosting many of the millions of refugees coming over the border;

- Addressing the culture of impunity in **Guatemala**, where, with UNDP assistance, the Attorney General has prosecuted those who committed war crimes and crimes against humanity under a previous administration;

- A day without a single murder in **El Salvador** – the first recorded since 2009. UNDP efforts to improve security, address gang violence and easy access to guns, as well as address organized crime, are working;

- Increased protection for women through, for example, new family protection units established in **Iraq**, which by the end of the year had heard thousands of cases related to sexual and gender-based violence. Better access to justice for abused women in **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, **Sierra Leone** and **Somalia**, through new initiatives that strengthen the courts, police and other legal systems;

- Studies which improve our understanding of how climate change may impact disasters and how it could affect key industries in **Armenia**, **Honduras**, **India**, **Kyrgyzstan**, **Lebanon**, **Nepal**, **Niger**, **Timor-Leste** and **Uganda**; and

- Innovative new technology to better predict and warn about disasters lessens the threat to life and property, and aid with the recovery process in such countries as **Albania**, **Bangladesh**, **Kosovo**[1], **Haiti** and **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**.

UNDP's work in crisis prevention and recovery is enabled by strong and expanding partnerships that continued to grow through 2012. Collaboration with bilateral donors, UN agencies, other multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia multiplied the advantages for each partner throughout the year. As always, it was primarily through partnerships at the country level that UNDP was able to create platforms for better delivery and support to communities before, during and after crises.

Strengthening other partnerships, such as through the *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*, opened up a new space for fragile and conflict-affected countries to take on the major challenges of transitioning from instability to development throughout the year.

UNDP was also active in 2012 in its role as global coordinator, advancing the global crisis and development agenda. For example, UNDP worked closely with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) to develop an integrated approach to peacekeeping and special political missions - and as the main implementer of projects conducted under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF).

As this report shows, 2012 was an extraordinary year for UNDP to advance its commitment to bring the benefit of development to countries beset by crises. Given the indisputable challenges that confront our times, crisis prevention and recovery must remain a vital and core part of the world development agenda. Building on the knowledge and experience gained from our country level work, the strong support from our donors, and the trust and confidence of our stakeholders and country partners, UNDP looks forward to continuing to play a critical role in preventing crises, ensuring preparedness and promoting recovery.

Jordan Ryan
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

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

STATE OF PALESTINE

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

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Skopje University and UNDP jointly launched a mobile application that allows users to pinpoint disaster locations on a map, locate emergency centres and contacts, and receive live updates and other critical information.

JORDAN & LEBANON

UNDP supported UNHCR and local governments to help host communities to cope with an influx of thousands of Syrian refugees.

HAITI

By the end of 2012, UNDP had provided temporary work to more than 300,000 people recovering from the devastating 2010 earthquake. Much of the rubble has now been removed and there has been clear progress in rebuilding critical infrastructure destroyed by the quake.

IRAQ

UNDP helped establish 16 new family protection units which heard more than 4,600 cases of alleged sexual and gender-based violence.

KOSOVO*

UNDP-supported legal aid clinics helped almost 5,000 people, an increase of more than 40 percent since 2011.

SOMALIA

After years of political instability, UNDP's work with the UN Political Office of Somalia was instrumental in establishing a functioning National Federal Parliament.

CUBA

When Hurricane Sandy, one of the largest Atlantic storms on record, made landfall in Cuba, UNDP-supported investment in disaster preparedness paid off. Deaths and damage were significantly lower than in neighbouring countries. UNDP support also helped ensure that recovery started early by subsidizing shelter and offering interest-free loans to help rebuild homes and other basic services.

GHANA

In December, UNDP support to the National Peace Council helped to ensure a peaceful presidential election.

SIERRA LEONE

Conviction rates for serious offences jumped by 72 percent due to UNDP-supported efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Law Office Department. Over 300 victims of rape and domestic violence received free medical attention, counseling, shelter in safe houses and legal assistance.

BURUNDI

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

CAMBODIA

With UNDP support, over 15 million square metres – or the equivalent of close to 1,400 football fields of mine-affected land was cleared.

PAKISTAN

By the end of 2012, approximately 1.3 million people had benefited from UNDP's emergency work initiatives, which focused on cleaning up debris, rebuilding infrastructure and restoring jobs in the worst affected districts following the 2010 floods.

GUATEMALA

Government measures to fight impunity, including the support provided by UNDP over several years to investigators, the Attorney General and police, bore fruit in 2012 with the opening of criminal cases and prosecution of top-level officials.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

With UNDP assistance, police stations, courts and prisons became operational again following the 2010 and 2011 post-electoral violence that saw looting and damage to the justice, police and penitentiary systems and the escape of approximately 12,000 prisoners.

THE PHILIPPINES

UNDP began efforts to help in the recovery process, rebuilding damaged infrastructure and helping people re-establish homes and businesses following the devastation of Typhoon Bopha.

EL SALVADOR

After years of having one of the highest murder rates in the world, El Salvador recorded its first murder-free day since 2009. UNDP efforts to improve security and address gang violence, easy access to guns and organized crime are beginning to pay off.

MOZAMBIQUE

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

COLOMBIA

Following the signing of an agreement to strengthen peace discussions between the government and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) guerillas, UNDP helped ordinary civilians add their voices to the dialogue about what a peaceful Colombia will look like.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UNDP established an additional five mobile courts in remote areas. The UN mission and UNDP helped prosecute alleged perpetrators of mass rapes. UNDP support allowed for military investigations and trials that resulted in three defendants being sentenced to 20 years in prison for crimes against humanity.

LESOTHO

Lesotho experienced its first election without post electoral violence when the outgoing party handed over control of the government to the opposition. UNDP-supported mediators played a crucial role in keeping the peace through inclusive dialogue.

PREVENTING CRISIS

Malian women attending a peace caravan organized by local NGOs, UN Women and UNDP.

© Marco Dormino, MINUSMA

Natural hazards, political instability and violent conflicts cause human suffering, exacerbate poverty, and prevent sustainable human development and equitable economic growth.

One-and-a-half billion people around the world live in places affected by violence or high levels of crime and it is estimated that more than 1.3 million people were killed by disasters in the past two decades.

The people most vulnerable to the impact of disasters and conflicts live in the least developed parts of the world.

UNDP helps governments prevent conflicts and disasters enabling them to achieve their own national development priorities.

Preventing Disasters

Disasters put hard-won development achievements at risk, reversing economic growth and progress towards the elimination of poverty; cause environmental damage; and result in human suffering. Investing in disaster preparedness before a natural hazard turns into a disaster reduces the need for humanitarian action.

Every dollar spent on preparing for disasters reduces disaster risk and saves around seven dollars in economic losses.

In 2012, UNDP was working in more than 114 countries to strengthen the capacity of governments to mitigate the risk posed by natural hazards to life, property and development.

The measures that UNDP supports include helping countries develop risk information to guide national and local policy; training and developing capacity for institutions, communities and first responders; reducing the risk of disasters in climate-sensitive sectors; and helping planners integrate disaster risk-reduction strategies into national development plans. UNDP also promotes disaster risk reduction as part of the humanitarian response, particularly in areas where disasters tend to recur. UNDP's leadership role in *early recovery* promotes the inclusion of preparedness into humanitarian responses to move communities and countries beyond life-saving actions towards development.

Special attention is paid to the vulnerabilities of women and young people, as well as to the risks posed by climate change and rapid urban growth, which are exacerbating disaster risk.

Disaster recovery activities are often an opportunity to integrate improved disaster resilience into communities and build back better. For example, emergency employment schemes to rebuild bridges or other structures offer an opportunity to construct them in ways that will resist future earthquakes or floods. Debris that is removed can be used to strengthen embankments to prevent landslides or flooding.

DISASTER TRENDS

- Poorly managed economic growth and climate change is driving a rapid overall rise in global disaster risk for all countries;

- In addition to the human toll, disasters are expensive. The estimated cost of damage and loss of income caused by disasters over the past two decades is more than US$ 2 trillion;

- In 2012, 310 disasters caused by natural hazards claimed 9,930 lives, affected more than 106 million people and caused economic damages of US$ 138 billion;

- Striking inequalities persist, with global disaster risk disproportionately concentrated in poorer countries with weaker governance. Ninety-five percent of disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries, and while the overall risk of being killed by a cyclone or flood is lower today than it was 20 years ago, less than two percent of global deaths from cyclones occur in countries with high levels of development. More than half of cyclone deaths occur in least developed nations.

In 2012, UNDP spent
US$ **198** MILLION around the globe
to **increase resilience** to **natural hazards.**

RESULTS 2012

- UNDP helped the governments of **Armenia**, **Honduras**, **India**, **Kyrgyzstan**, **Lebanon**, **Nepal**, **Niger**, **Timor-Leste** and **Uganda** to understand, analyze and assess the increased risk of disaster that they face because of impending climate change. In **Uganda**, this included assistance to the government to carry out an assessment of the impact of climate change on coffee production. This is an important aspect of disaster preparedness as coffee represents a major cash crop and source of livelihood for the country. In 2013, UNDP will follow up with schemes to improve water and soil management, collect climate data, monitor and track climate changes and develop early warning systems;

- In **Bolivia** and **Ecuador**, UNDP helped the governments of both countries to finalize training and improve the skills needed to assess the impact of disasters and develop recovery plans;

- UNDP-supported recovery and rebuilding programmes in post-earthquake **Haiti** include measures to improve resilience by ensuring the country will be better prepared for future disasters. The 300,000 people who by the end of 2012 had been employed in emergency income generation schemes have begun to make progress in rebuilding the critical infrastructure destroyed by the earthquake. They have also cleared earthquake-related debris from water canals, sewage systems and roads, and recycled rubble for use in embankments and retaining walls. This has lowered the risk of future earthquake damage, landslides, communicable diseases and flooding during the hurricane season. Women and girls have played a key role, participating fully in this rehabilitation of the urban environment;

- In **India**, UNDP supported the development of National Guidelines on Hospital Safety, which were under consideration by the National Disaster Management Authority in September 2012. This was followed by the development and adoption of emergency management and mass casualty procedures in select government hospitals in two states[2]; and

- In **Kenya**, during the 2012 food security crisis, UNDP led early recovery efforts that resulted in disaster risk reduction and resilience being integrated into the humanitarian response. UNDP also helped other governments in the region develop a comprehensive action plan for the ongoing food insecurity.

Helping communities to prevent and recover from conflicts and disasters:

1. Shocks can rarely be completely avoided, but prevention measures and careful planning before a crisis can mitigate suffering and economic loss and make communities more resilient to catastrophe;

2. When a conflict or disaster does occur, even as humanitarian efforts are in full swing, responding rapidly in a way that focuses on early recovery and limits the potential damage of the catastrophe can help a community recover faster and get back on track towards development;

3. Even before a crisis passes, putting in place systems and institutions that promote security, justice and a smooth transition to normality, encourage sustained livelihoods and repair the long-term physical and psychological damage caused by the crisis, rebuild damaged societies, and reintegrate those who are affected can lower the long-term risk of a crisis reoccurring and allow for economic growth and human development.

When these three elements of crisis prevention and recovery come together, communities become more resilient to shocks that would otherwise claim lives, cause suffering and destroy development achievements.

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[2] UNDP had also planned to carry-out similar activities in Syria during 2012. Ongoing conflict has blocked these efforts.

Nepal: Bamboo Keeps Villages Dry

A UNDP-supported scheme is planting bamboo and other vegetation to protect vulnerable Nepali villages from flooding, landslides and even wild animals.

"When my village floods, which it does almost annually, we never know how bad it will get. Some people lose their whole house, most will lose some crops and everyone will be affected in some way," says 32-year-old Sita Gaire, of Shivamandir village in Central Nepal.

A mother of two, Ms. Gaire lives in Nawalparasi, one of the most flood-affected districts of Nepal. Every monsoon, the district on the border with India is affected by landslides and flooding from the Kerunge River. Deforestation has made the situation worse. The lack of vegetation causes erosion and triggers landslides and sedimentation in the rivers. The highly fertile land and physical infrastructure downstream are routinely damaged, threatening already precarious lives and livelihoods.

Both upstream and downstream from Nawalparasi, a UNDP-supported scheme is helping the government to mitigate these floods and landslides, which at present account for over three quarters of economic loss caused by disasters in the country.

UNDP helped the *Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention* to train selected villagers in the district in disaster preparedness, flood control and mitigation measures, landslide and erosion prevention, and drought mitigation. The low-cost solutions focus on bio-engineering - or planting vegetation, such as bamboo, khair, which is a type of acacia, and sissoo, a type of rosewood, to hold the soil together.

Official statistics show that in recent years flooding in Nepal has killed an annual average of about 300 people and caused nearly US$ 13 million worth of damage per year; far more than the cost of these precautionary measures. The people trained, often village heads or leaders of women's groups, return to their villages and in turn, hold workshops to train their neighbours to mitigate flood damage. They are also given money to prepare and plant community forests, especially in gullies and areas prone to landslides or erosion.

Ms. Gaire, who was recently chosen by her village to attend one of the UNDP-supported five-day training sessions on *community-based water-induced disaster risk management*, says she considers the bio-engineering approach best for her community. "This is a simple enough flood protection system to be maintained independently and is cheap enough to be implemented without many hassles in oversight," she says. "When I got back to my village I held a workshop for over 300 women on the bio-engineering measures I learned. I am confident that with these skills, during the next monsoon the woes of the heavy rainfall and potential floods will be much lower than in the past."

- Since 1980, flooding in Nepal has on average killed 178 people, affected 114,000 and caused over US$ 34.5 million worth of damage per year;

- UNDP is planting bamboo, acacia and rosewood to hold the soil together and prevent erosion and landslides;

- Floods and landslides account for over three quarters of economic loss caused by disasters in the country.

Bamboo barriers along landslide-prone slopes in Shivamandir village, Nepal.

Besides reducing vulnerability to water-induced disasters, bio-engineering techniques for flood control have other benefits as well. They can produce resources, such as fruit and wood, and they deter wild animals from venturing too close to settled areas, increasing village safety in a country that occasionally sees fatal attacks from wild animals.

The approach has been used by UNDP for many years in Nepal and has been shown to be effective. When flooding of the Rapti River almost two decades ago killed 24 people and destroyed 2,200 houses in Katthar village in the Chitwan district, UNDP worked closely with the villagers to plant flood protection trees. Katthar is now seen as one of the best examples of the bio-engineering approach to flood mitigation. Flooding is now less severe, causes less soil erosion and harms fewer people than it did 20 years ago.

"When my village floods, which it does almost annually, we never know how bad it will get. Some people lose their whole house, most will lose some crops and everyone will be affected in some way"

Using Mobile Technology to Prevent Disasters

Mobile technology, including phones and tablets, as well as social media applications offer an unparalleled opportunity to put critical information directly in the hands of those at risk from disasters.

These technologies link together governments, disaster specialists and the general population, to ensure that preventive and responsive messages are relayed quickly and efficiently.

In 2012, UNDP continued exploring how mobile technology could be used to prevent, prepare for and manage disaster risk. In particular, UNDP is working with national partners to use mobile technology to raise awareness and involve communities in prevention activities, as well as to issue warnings and evacuation notices, and to provide general information about disasters as they occur.

In **Bangladesh**, a UNDP-supported project, undertaken with the government, has been disseminating early warning messages via SMS since 2010. Although the system has yet to be fully tested with a major incident, when localized flooding occurs, warnings have been issued on time, and farmers, fishermen and communities have been able to take appropriate action.

Similar projects in South-East Asia have provided tsunami early warnings to hundreds of thousands of people in recent years. When an earthquake struck off the coast of Japan in March 2011, over 400,000 people in vulnerable coastal communities in South-East Asia received early warning of a possible tsunami via text messages. While no tsunami was generated, the fact that hundreds of thousands of people in remote locations were notified quickly and efficiently demonstrates the utility of the mobile early warning system.

Browsing "Ustad," an application for mobile phones in Afghanistan.

© Fardin Waezi, UNAMA

Mapping security incidents in real time

Screen shot of a disaster preparedness application offered through a UNDP and Skopje University project.

© UNDP Georgia

Somali firemen trained by the African Union Mission in Somalia practice for future disasters.

© Abid Iye, UN Photo

Aside from text messages, smart phones can be used to provide users with a wealth of disaster-related information. **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** is taking advantage of mapping technology to empower and engage citizens. A pilot project supported by UNDP in November 2012, and in association with Skopje University, allows users to pinpoint disaster locations on a map, locate emergency centres and contacts, and receive live updates and other critical information. The app draws on information collected from the UNDP-supported National Crisis Management Centre. There are plans to extend this scheme to **Albania** and **Kosovo** in 2013, as well as to integrate a

"crowdsourcing" component, whereby users will be able to update and track disasters.

The use of mobile technology goes beyond prevention and can also be used for recovery. Following the 2010 earthquake in **Haiti**, UNDP made use of mobile payments to provide US$ 500 in subsidies to over 1,000 families who were rebuilding their homes. The mobile money was only accepted at pre-vetted shops where building materials had already been approved by engineers, ensuring that the rebuilt structures were of high quality. Participants were also required to attend training sessions on disaster risk reduction construction techniques.

Preventing Conflicts

Preventing conflict and violence allows communities to develop, prosper, achieve sustainable peace and be resilient to future shocks. Lasting peace requires that communities in countries prone to conflict possess their own skills, forums and institutions to work together across political and sectarian lines to eliminate potential causes of conflict.

UNDP provides training and advice in 75 countries to help communities and governments promote tolerance, dialogue, inclusiveness and participation, as well as to strengthen national capacity for the prevention, management and resolution of violence and conflicts.

Preparedness measures that UNDP supports include:

- Supporting the development of national and local violence observatories, conflict early warning systems and technology to monitor and address recurring violence, as well as to ensure peace during moments of high stress, such as elections;

- Building the conflict management and mediation capacity of key national institutions to resolve disputes;

- Training national and local mediators and facilitators;

- Ensuring that vulnerable groups such as women are able to effectively participate in conflict prevention activities; and

- Establishing and convening formal and informal opportunities for dialogue to address specific conflicts.

Decorated weapon belonging to a Toposa warrior from South Sudan currently living in Uganda.

© Khristopher Carlson, IRIN

Police officers train to respond to hate speech in preparation for the 2013 Kenyan elections.

CONFLICT TRENDS

- High-intensity conflicts between states are now less common than they used to be. Conflicts that kill more than 1,000 people in a year dropped by half between 1980 and 2000 and still continue to decline;

- However, during the same period, other forms of conflict and violence have become more common. Armed violence due to criminal activity, drug trafficking, local conflicts over land and natural resources, organized inter-ethnic and communal violence, have become more widespread. Since 1999, homicide rates have doubled in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala; and

- 526,000 people now die violently every year – over one a minute.

In 2012, UNDP spent **US$79 MILLION** on **CONFLICT PREVENTION** around the world

Massai civil society members take part in the Uwiano Platform for Peace.

© UNDP Kenya

65% of people **WITHOUT ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER** reside in countries that have RECENTLY FACED SIGNIFICANT ARMED VIOLENCE OR CONFLICT

- In **Ghana**, UNDP support to the National Peace Council helped to ensure a peaceful presidential election in December 2012. In the 48 hours after the polls closed, the peace council was helping to organize dialogue between political parties and the Electoral Commission, and successfully helped defuse brewing tensions on the streets. UNDP helped facilitate meetings and mediation between opposing parties to mitigate tension and hostility. Prior to the election, all 65 Members of Parliament were trained in negotiation skills specifically to address political and inter-ethnic tensions. This training helped prevent a deadlock between the parliament and the Parliamentary Business Management Committee;

- Since the widespread bloodshed of **Kenya's** 2007 elections, UNDP has worked to train police, peace councils, the government and civil society in how to use new technology to identify potential violent hot spots, and act, through improved security or mediation, to defuse local conflicts. These efforts continued throughout 2012 in the run up to elections in early 2013, which were relatively free of violence;

- UNDP-supported mediators played a crucial role in 2012 in **Lesotho**, which, for the first time in its history, saw a peaceful political transition as a civilian government willingly handed over power to its opposition. In the past, external mediation efforts had failed, due, in part, to insufficient local ownership. The UNDP mediators encouraged local ownership of the process, which enabled the various parties to commit to peace;

- **Nigeria's** Plateau State, known for recurring inter-community violence, benefited from UNDP-supported conflict early warning and response efforts, which helped civil society and the police to work together to maintain peace following national elections in April 2012;

- In **Togo**, following political deadlock in parliament and the subsequent national elections, UNDP supported a nationwide campaign to prevent electoral violence. The campaign helped ensure that Members of Parliament from all political backgrounds delivered common messages reinforcing the message of non-violence;

- In **Uganda**, inter-party dialogue initiated by UNDP began in September 2012. By the end of the year, talks had led to a nationally accepted political party code of conduct and a framework for further discussion on electoral reform, which will decrease the likelihood of future violence; and

- Because violent conflict and a lack of access to livelihood are often closely linked, a UNDP programme to support peacebuilding, while increasing access to sustainable livelihoods, in **Zimbabwe** helps women and young people in rural areas to start small businesses and improves access to markets. Through the programme in 2012, women's groups were trained in conflict prevention and mediation, while 10,000 of the most disadvantaged women and young people in vulnerable communities were provided with basic livelihood assets and grants. This was supplemented by a UNDP-supported scheme to set up market fairs for women and young people across the country, increasing their access to buyers.

SINCE 1999,
MURDER RATES
have **DOUBLED**
in Honduras, El Salvador & Guatemala

PROMOTING PEACE IN KYRGYZSTAN

By **Cihan Sultanoglu**
Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and Central Asia

In Kyrgyzstan, a country that has faced violent conflict and inter-ethnic clashes in recent years, UNDP is promoting resilience by assisting the government and people to resolve conflicts using their own skills, institutions and resources.

Kyrgyzstan's popular uprising in April 2010, which saw a change in the country's leadership, was the second time since independence from the Soviet Union that a transfer of political power resulted in violence. Just months later, in June, inter-ethnic violence between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks erupted in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad and their surrounding areas, resulting in the deaths of at least 470 people and displacement of 400,000, of whom 75,000 fled to Uzbekistan.

Since June 2010, the country has been going through a difficult transition process and the continued tensions pose a threat to development. However, UNDP support seems to be paying off, helping to improve the chances of long-term stability. Political changes, as well as efforts to strengthen national processes, policies and institutions have improved the ability of Kyrgyzstan's society to prevent and manage conflicts.

As a result of a referendum that took place in June 2010, a new Constitution has been adopted that defines Kyrgyzstan as a parliamentary republic, making it the only one in Central Asia. With former President Roza Otunbaeva handing over the presidency to the newly elected President Almazbek Atambaev after the elections in October 2011, Central Asia saw the first peaceful transfer of power in its history. UNDP assisted in drafting the new Constitution, supported the

development of power mechanisms with proper checks and balances, and provided assistance during parliamentary and presidential elections.

At the same time, UNDP's work in Kyrgyzstan has helped prevent further inter-ethnic conflict from erupting as it did in 2010. In districts and provinces, UNDP has supported NGOs and multi-ethnic peace committees, called Advisory Committees, that bring together local authorities, civil society, and influential local leaders. The building of capacity and provision of small grants have enabled these committees to monitor local conflicts and respond to tensions, thereby helping to prevent community violence.

Anecdotal evidence shows that this simple community-based approach to conflict prevention works. One such committee is the multi-ethnic Local Authority Advisory Committee in Uzgen, established with UNDP assistance in 2009. During the 2010 inter-ethnic violence, the Uzgen District remained peaceful. The Advisory Committee says this is mainly due to its members actively discouraging their husbands and sons from taking part in the violence. Both the Kyrgyz and Uzbek women in the group took to the streets during the unrest, convincing mothers and wives to call their sons and husbands back!

In 2012, NGOs across the country supported 39 such peace initiatives to reduce tensions and promote inter-ethnic relations, for example by restoring community meeting places, which are now shared by different ethnic communities.

Ethnic Uzbeks who fled the violence in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, wait in the border village of Suratash on 15 June 2010, hoping to enter Uzbekistan.

UNDP's support to cross-border working groups was also crucial to promoting dialogue and cooperation between the Sogd and Batken provinces of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. UNDP facilitated the signing of a five-year cooperation agreement between these provincial authorities, which will continue to address local tensions. The Batken provincial administration reported a decrease in crime in cross-border areas, which was also attributed to UNDP-supported schemes.

UNDP is also ensuring that conflict prevention is supported by lawmakers, helping parliament to improve and review laws related to stopping and resolving violence and to ensure that such laws are conflict-sensitive. To date, 29 draft laws have been reviewed, 14 of which were re-considered by Parliament and six of which were amended based on recommendations made following the review. For example, a law on religious organizations that may have aggravated local tensions was revoked.

The Government recently established a state institution for promoting inter-ethnic relations – in part, as a result of UNDP advocacy efforts.

Since the violence of 2010, the conflict prevention results achieved by UNDP in Kyrgyzstan demonstrate the importance of working with partners at local and national levels to build resilience to violent conflict. Drawing on positive experience in building peace, UNDP, with the support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF) and other UN agencies, is helping to maintain stability in Kyrgyzstan and the outlook is positive for the country.

DURING A CRISIS

Residents of Rutshuru fleeing to Goma as fighting between rebels and armed forces intensifies in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

© Sylvain Liechti, UN Photo

UNDP is already present on the ground in almost every developing country. Because it enjoys long-term relationships built on trust, when disaster or conflict strikes, UNDP becomes an integral part of most crisis responses. Supported by mechanisms that enable UNDP to quickly raise and allocate money for emergencies and rapidly deploy skilled experts, often in a matter of less than 48 hours, the impact is swift. This response helps mitigate suffering and devastation and provides a foundation for additional assistance.

Building Resilience while Providing the
Immediate Crisis Response

During a conflict or disaster, the humanitarian system focuses on the immediate needs of a population, such as clean water, sanitation, food, shelter and resettling displaced people. As the global lead agency for early recovery, UNDP helps to ensure that in addition to saving lives, the humanitarian response contributes to building more resilient communities, laying the best possible groundwork for development beyond the immediate emergency, and helping crisis-affected communities move from aid-dependency to self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

To help countries respond quickly to conflicts and disasters, UNDP deployed 160 experts to 57 countries, and spent US$ 18.4 million on early recovery in 2012.

As early as possible in the humanitarian response, UNDP works to restore public services. Affected people are given emergency employment, an income, and trained in construction techniques and other skills, often becoming involved in the process of rebuilding infrastructure and rubble removal. Small businesses are given start up grants, financing and other help to keep communities viable and functioning; and, where possible, the underlying triggers of a conflict or disaster are addressed.

In addition to its programmatic work, UNDP supports the humanitarian coordination system through its lead role in early recovery. This typically involves supporting the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in leading a team of UN agencies and NGOs and helps to ensure that emergency activities contribute to recovery and to the longer-term development objectives of crisis-affected countries.

In accordance with a UN Security Resolution passed in 2000, UNDP, in coordination with UN Women, is the lead entity for coordinating, monitoring and reporting on the economic value relating to what extent women and girls benefit from temporary employment in the context of early recovery programmes. In this context, UNDP was deemed global co-leader in women's economic recovery within the Secretary-General Seven Point Priority Plan for peacebuilding in 2012.

UNDP'S IMMEDIATE CRISIS REPONSE PACKAGE

- Emergency employment, start-up grants and loans to recapitalize local businesses;

- Community infrastructure rehabilitation to improve access to basic services as well as revitalize the local economy;

- Debris management to ease access and rebuild infrastructure; and

- Support to local governments, strengthening capacity for relief and recovery planning, coordination and implementation, and improving the ability to manage local risks.

Malian women gathering at a new water pump built with assistance from UNDP.

© UNDP Mali

RESULTS 2012

- In the **Comoros**, heavy rains caused flooding in April, resulting in landslides, collapsed bridges, loss of livestock and contamination of rainwater tanks, isolating many areas and impeding the evacuation of affected communities. UNDP sent an early recovery expert to help the Country Office with the emergency response;

- In **Malawi,** in the aftermath of protests and social unrest that left 18 people dead in 2011, a UNDP peace and development expert provided policy advice and guidance to the Country Office, eventually developing a new programme in 2012 that will foster dialogue and social cohesion;

- In response to rebel groups overrunning some cities in **Mali** and declaring independence for the north of the country and a coup that ousted the president, UNDP helped identify strategic entry points for the UN to assist in the national reconciliation process. Building on the relationship of trust

established with the prime minister's office, the Office of the President and other key political players, UNDP advisors are now ensuring that the UN is providing direct assistance to this process;

- At the request of the UN Country Team in **Myanmar**, as that country opens up politically and expands the opportunities for development activities, a conflict analysis and a conflict sensitivity expert have begun supporting the office in undertaking a peace development and conflict sensitivity analysis; and

- When a cyclone struck **Samoa** in December, UNDP experts assisted the Country Office in developing a rapid response to the crisis.

Cuba: Hurricane Sandy

In late October 2012, Hurricane Sandy caused mayhem as it rumbled across the Caribbean. In Cuba, which sat in its path, UNDP assistance to the government before the storm, as well as help with the recovery and clean-up afterwards, has reduced the overall impact.

"The town was destroyed, it looked like a bomb had dropped," recalls Belinda Perez Lathes, a 55-year-old woman, whose home was seriously damaged when Hurricane Sandy, one of the largest Atlantic hurricanes on record, swept across the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, the United States and many other countries.

When it made landfall in Cuba on 25 October, 175 km/hour winds, heavy rain and storm surges killed 11 people, affected more than 3 million and left the country facing huge economic and social losses. An estimated 300,000 people had damage to their homes, 60,000 faced problems with water and sanitation, and many health clinics and schools lay in ruin.

"But things could have been worse," Belinda says. "Because we were prepared and the government had a good response plan in place, they were able to lessen the hurricane's impact. At midnight the electricity was turned off as a preventive measure to avoid accidents due to strong winds, and we kept informed through a battery-operated radio. Suddenly, the municipal Civil Defence was out with megaphones in the streets, and they warned us that we should evacuate and so we began the process of a quick and organized evacuation."

Although 43 percent of the homes in Belinda's municipality were damaged or destroyed, no one died. Given Sandy's high death toll in neighbouring countries, this is evidence that programmes such as the Risk Reduction Management Centers and the Early Warning Points that UNDP supported in Cuba can save many lives.

The day after the storm, UNDP began helping the country to recover.

As the armed forces restored services such as water and electricity, UNDP focused on subsidizing shelter, offering

Residents who took part in a UN Habitat and UNDP workshop use their new training to rebuild their home.

© UNDP Cuba

Men repairing roofs in Cuba after Hurricane Sandy.

© UNDP Cuba

interest-free loans (all building materials were offered at 50 percent of actual costs) and other basic services.

"With the support of a UNDP project, we are recovering our roof. We have received resources to meet basic hygiene needs and a module to better prepare and cook our food. We put temporary tarps up until we fix the roofs. To learn how to put new roofs up, we received training in UN-Habitat/UNDP workshops. My house was selected as the pilot house to demonstrate how the roof can be strengthened and they also gave us the necessary tools. With our house repaired we can now help others in case of a hurricane and we can teach them how to reconstruct theirs so that they have a safe roof too," Belinda says.

UNDP created specialized survey units, employing affected people to make comprehensive appraisals of the municipality's social and technical needs and, in partnership with the government, schemes to employ affected communities in reconstruction started almost immediately. The municipal

government has provided roofing materials that complement UNDP's support for rebuilding efforts. With UNDP assistance, people are receiving technical advice from the Municipal Housing Office to make sure their homes are hurricane resistant.

Because of UNDP's early recovery response to Hurricane Sandy, the clean-up has become an opportunity to build urban resilience to disasters.

"With the support of a UNDP project we are recovering our roof. We have received resources to meet basic hygiene needs, and a module to better prepare and cook our food."

THE REGIONAL SYRIA CRISIS AND UNDP'S RESPONSE

By **Sima Bahous**
Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States

The ongoing armed conflict in Syria began in March 2011, initially as part of the wider Middle East protest movement. Throughout 2012 the protests evolved into an armed rebellion, with serious civilian and humanitarian consequences.

By the end of 2012, more than 70,000 people had been killed within the country (although this number had increased to 93,000 by mid-2013). The crisis has also created socio-economic devastation. More than 2.5 million jobs have been lost since its onset. In affected areas in Syria, the fighting damaged buildings and infrastructure, caused massive disruption to livelihoods and basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation. This not only threatens lives, but has created a refugee crisis and displaced millions, placing enormous pressure on host communities in Syria's neighbouring nations, namely in Lebanon and Jordan. This threatens to disrupt social cohesion and stability in these countries and could set back regional development and exacerbate local tensions.

By the end of 2012, over 1 million Syrians had fled to the neighbouring countries of Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan – and an additional 4 million were displaced within the country.

Throughout the year, UNDP worked closely with other parts of the UN system to help contain this regional crisis. While refugees are under the direct care of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), UNDP's work has focused on supporting host communities and those displaced inside Syria, as well as host communities in neighbouring countries.

SYRIA

• Throughout 2012 the UNDP Country Office re-oriented its focus from development to coordination, humanitarian and early recovery activities. Although the UNDP Country Office was evacuated on two occasions in 2012, planning was on-going to position UNDP so that it can work with local NGOs and communities to restore basic public amenities, as well as provide emergency employment and income generating activities in affected communities through rubble and rubbish removal, savings schemes, asset replacement, repair of critical infrastructure and other basic services;

• In 2012 and the beginning of 2013, UNDP focused on the distribution of non-food items and asset replacement, which benefited approximately 195,000 people. Small initiatives of emergency employment targeting displaced women were also implemented and some psychosocial support was offered to affected communities. As the crisis unfolds, UNDP will begin to scale up livelihoods activities in areas where there is "relative peace and stability." Early recovery activities will create an enabling environment for humanitarian assistance, reduce reliance on humanitarian relief, and enhance the resilience of affected communities.

LEBANON

• In 2012, UNDP began developing schemes to provide vital support to host-communities inundated with refugees throughout the year. UNDP began the process of helping

Displaced from her home by the fighting in Syria, Peroz worries whether her newborn baby will survive in the sweltering heat.

© S. Baldwin, UNHCR

local authorities, communities and civil society organizations to identify and ease the greatest pressures, address issues of social cohesion, generate employment opportunities and bolster local services;

- UNDP efforts to help UNHCR and local authorities improve service delivery to communities hosting long-term Palestinian refugees, as well as newly-arrived Syrian refugees, saw over 27,000 people receive improved waste removal systems in 2012. Similarly, 15,000 residents in host communities were given a more reliable electricity supply thanks to UNDP-supported improvements to infrastructure.

JORDAN

- In 2012, a project was being drafted in Jordan in cooperation with the government. Although activities had not started by the end of the year, by mid-2013 UNDP was offering similar support to refugee host communities in Jordan;

- This approach seeks to improve local resilience and provide direct support to vulnerable Jordanians in host communities in the north of the country so that the Government of Jordan is able to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on its population. UNDP is also leading a host community support group and is working with numerous humanitarian organizations involved in the refugee response to ensure host communities are not neglected.

As the Syrian conflict rages on into 2013 *[the time of writing]*, supporting host communities in the region, promoting inclusion, expanding local livelihoods, strengthening local service delivery, and encouraging community self-reliance, are all the more vital to maintaining social cohesion and stability.

BRINGING TYPHOON RELIEF IN THE PHILIPPINES

By **Ajay Chhibber**
former Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

Typhoon Bopha, the most destructive cyclone of 2012, swept through the Philippines in December. It killed 1,146 people and displaced more than 850,000 from their homes.

It is easy to see the devastating impact on lives and families. What is harder to see with the naked eye – but no less real- is the long-term devastation that this storm will have on communities, even those that until now were enjoying the Philippine's impressive development achievements. For the 6.2 million people affected by this terrible storm, their immediate livelihoods could now be in jeopardy.

Within just a few days of the storm hitting the country, UNDP got to work in the impacted areas of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley, helping those affected, promoting resilience and making sure that rebuilding efforts are enabling the communities to be more resistant to future disasters.

Although the bulk of the cleanup began in 2013, in December 2012 UNDP had already deployed experts who were beginning to implement a range of schemes for people who had lost businesses, productive assets or had damaged homes.

To alleviate the long-term impact that the disaster will have on development across the country, UNDP has provided tools, protective clothing, mechanized diggers and other supplies to temporary workers, paying them to remove and sift through mountains of rubble, picking out recyclable building materials and repairing schools, bridges, roads and other infrastructure essential to the economic survival and productivity of the community. UNDP moved quickly in places where mud,

rock, fallen trees and boulders blocked roads, especially in remote communities.

Over 15,000 families have now been given work through emergency employment initiatives undertaken by UNDP through a range of partners.

Because the storm caused the loss of high-value crops such as coconut and banana, which left many families without an income for a time, our emergency employment assistance has focused especially on providing an income for homeless farmers and unregulated workers.

In addition to providing the victims of Bopha with temporary income, UNDP is also helping to return devastated communities to normality. But in many cases, normality is not good enough. We are also making sure that communities are made safer than they were before. It is no good building flood defences that will fail again. In the light of climate change, where fiercer typhoons can be expected in South-East Asia, it is our responsibility to ensure that the community infrastructure and other productive assets are protected against future disasters. That is why we are working with the government and communities to build back better – so the new bridges, embankments and retaining walls are better than the old ones.

Much remains to be done, but because UNDP started immediately after the disaster to bridge the gap between the humanitarian and development response, the impact on long-term development has been significantly mitigated.

Those affected by Typhoon Bopha, which struck the Philippines in December 2012, help to rebuild their community through UNDP assistance.

AFTER A CRISIS

Laying the Groundwork for Development and Recovery

Construction worker Abdul Wahab shovels the soil from a road with the support of UNDP, northern Kabul, Afghanistan.

© Farwana Wahidy, UNDP

Fragile and conflict-affected states are lagging behind in achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

The failure of state institutions to deliver services to the public, a lack of access to justice and security and the exclusion or marginalization of parts of a society can undermine stability, destroy livelihoods, make countries prone to violence and lead to a breakdown of social order. This has particular resonance for women and young people, who are often more vulnerable to a range of security threats.

At the same time, when large numbers of former combatants, as well as displaced people and their dependants, return to a community after a conflict, the possibility for discontent is higher. And when the ground is littered with unexploded remnants of war, the path to economic prosperity can be long and difficult.

Strengthening the Capacity of People and Institutions to **Build Peaceful and Prosperous Societies**

As many countries have already discovered, the process from conflict to peace is not linear, with many countries falling back into conflict within years of agreeing to a ceasefire. When this happens, development stalls.

UNDP responds to conflict by supporting states and communities to rebuild social, institutional, economic and legal structures and processes to make countries more resilient to future crises. We focus attention on rebuilding inclusive and responsive democratic institutions and processes, strengthening the rule of law, justice and security, and developing sustainable economic livelihoods which will empower people to take control of their own development.

Following a conflict, governments are often fundamentally weakened and less able to fulfil their obligations to provide social services and security. This weakness is often exacerbated by elite and male-dominated constitutional settlements, coupled with unrepresentative and unresponsive political processes and institutions, weak application of the rule of law and limited accountability systems. The legitimacy of the State can also be undermined by a lack of equal rights for women, youth, minorities, indigenous people and other marginalized groups, which can exacerbate fragility and heighten the risk of a relapse into crisis.

Strong institutions and law enforcement can initially provide stability and order, but experience has shown that without political and social cohesion, or meaningful inclusion and buy-in from the population, progress can easily be undone.

The Arab uprisings of 2011 unmasked the fragility of seemingly strong and autocratic governments, which quickly toppled in a wave of popular discontent. If political and administrative institutions are not inclusive, the lack of buy-in can exacerbate the drivers of conflict.

UNDP helps governments and citizens recover following a crisis, restore state authority and democratic institutions, rebuild trust in the government and prioritize long-term development by:

- Supporting capacity development to rebuild responsive government institutions that deliver essential services to the population;

- Fostering inclusive politics by helping States and societies to create space for political engagement, as well as to develop mechanisms that enable legitimate and peaceful public expression, often through support for NGOs, advocacy and community groups; and

- Supporting public institutions to work with communities, including local advocacy groups and NGOs, to improve the resilience of societies to crisis and enabling these entities to monitor, assess, mediate and respond to the social conflict and political crises that often arise following a period of conflict.

Women carry placards asking for peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

© Eskinder Debebe, UN Photo

- In many post-conflict countries, the State does not have the mechanisms or skills to enable conflict-affected groups to participate in public policy and their involvement is often suppressed. In 2012, UNDP helped civil society and victims of conflict in **Colombia, Liberia, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine**, and **Tunisia** to foster inclusive participation of underrepresented groups by helping develop advocacy organizations, local political and administrative bodies and parties;

- In order to improve local government planning and budgeting, UNDP helped 20 provincial governor's offices throughout **Afghanistan** to complete development plans and budgets for a range of priority areas, including water, education, health, agriculture and private sector development. These have now been approved by provincial development committees. Additional plans concentrating on socio-economic priorities for women were also developed with assistance from UNDP;

- UNDP supported the Government of **Burundi** to develop a public administration reform programme, which has helped authorities and trade unions enter into dialogue on such issues as merit-based appointments, salary scales and accountability. In line with the National Strategy on Good Governance and Fight Against Corruption, UNDP also provided advice and support to a review by the Burundi Chamber of Auditors of the National Legal Anti-Corruption Framework. The Anti-Corruption Court received 285 complaints in 2012 and rendered its judgment on 218 cases between January and November;

- In **Iraq**, UNDP provided advice and support to the provincial governments of Basrah, Missan, Thi-Qar, Babylon and Sulaymaniyah so that they could complete integrated Provincial Development Plans which outline different priorities for service delivery;

- With UNDP support, **Kenya's** Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission conducted a national voter registration exercise to ensure an inclusive approach to voter registration. More than 14.3 million Kenyans had registered as voters by December 2012 in the lead-up to successful elections in 2013;

- In 2011, following the violence and change in leadership in **Libya**, UNDP helped the new Transitional National Congress by providing capacity support and assisting in the operation of the new legislature, in particular, by providing support to develop the nascent Secretariat. In the run-up to the elections in July 2012, UNDP also helped promote the participation of women and young people in the political process, both as voters and as candidates, through the "My Voice for Her" awareness campaign, which was designed to encourage women to register and vote. As a result of this and other civic

Election candidate Radhya Bourawi shows off her inked finger after voting in Libya's first post-revolution election.

© Samia Magoub, UNDP Libya

education measures, 1.3 million out of 2.8 million women voters registered, and 634 women candidates stood in the National Congress elections;

- 2012 was a landmark year in **Myanmar's** democratic transition following the April by-elections which brought the National Democratic Party into the National Assembly. UNDP was at the forefront of re-engagement by the development community, including by working with the National Assembly, in partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to assess the needs of sub-national parliaments and design a programme of technical and peace-building support accordingly;

- In 2012, UNDP continued to support over 75 community-based organizations (24 percent of which were women's groups) in **Sri Lanka**, which played a key role throughout the year in the planning of recovery processes such as the rehabilitation of public buildings and schools and campaigns to counter social problems in former conflict-affected areas. The groups now engage with local authorities in planning basic service delivery and monitoring the quality of services, promoting collective community decision-making through government-led coordination meetings;

- UNDP has provided continuing support to the **Tunisia** Constituent Assembly which is mandated to implement inclusive constitutional and legislative reform processes. In late 2012 and early 2013, dialogue sessions on the second draft of the Constitution were facilitated through UNDP, which helped more than 3,000 citizens and representatives from civil society meet their elected representatives, debate, and provide inputs to the draft Constitution. UNDP also supported political inclusiveness by working with civil society to involve more women in the political process; and

- The **Palestinian** Authority held local elections on 20 October 2012, for the first time in more than half a decade. In advance of the elections, UNDP helped train young people, student political activists and women to stand for office. Twenty women eventually ran in the local elections and three were elected.

A poll worker helps a voter to cast his ballot during Kenya's 2013 elections.

© UNDP Kenya

Somalia: Restoring the Parliament and Constitution After Years of Conflict

After more than two decades of devastating conflict and a fragile political environment, 2012 was a year of positive change for Somalia and represents the start of a new chapter for the country.

On 20 August 2012, the Transitional Federal Government, a UN and internationally recognized temporary central administration for the country, ended its official mandate. It was replaced by the Federal Government of Somalia, comprising the constitutionally-chosen National Federal Parliament, a new president and prime minister endorsed by Parliament, and a federal justice system. The increased sense of central authority in the country is already bringing stability.

The institutions of the new Federal Republic of Somalia are guided by the Provisional Constitution, which lays a strong foundation for a new era of peaceful governance in the country. The Constitution determines the way in which the government is to operate and was endorsed in August by a National Constituent Assembly, consisting of political and community representatives from across the country.

In collaboration with the UN Political Office of Somalia (UNPOS), UNDP was instrumental in the process of establishing and organizing the Assembly. Before this final step of endorsement, UNDP and UNPOS collaborated to provide technical advice to the Somali Independent Federal Constitutional Commission, the Committee of Experts and Ministry for the Constitution, who drafted the document, as well as to the constituent assembly itself.

The newly established National Federal Parliament was created following the endorsement of the Provisional Constitution. The parliament elected the new Federal President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, as ongoing security

challenges made it impossible to organize a national election in 2012. The Parliament subsequently endorsed the president's nominee for prime minister, the Honourable Abdi Farah Shirdon, and his council of ministers. UNDP worked closely with UNPOS to provide advice and logistical support to the process of electing the Speaker of Parliament and subsequently the President. The peaceful and transparent election process has been widely commended by the international community.

The new National Federal Parliament consists of a 275-seat lower house, with the proposed Upper House deferred until the Federal Member States are all formed. During the selection process for the Parliament, efforts were made to ensure that 30 percent of all Members of Parliament were women, but in the end, only 14 percent of Members of Parliament were female. Impressively however, the new

- Parliament established, including election of speaker and deputies, President of the Somali Republic elected by the Parliament;

- A plan for building priority administrative capacity developed and approved; and

- Ongoing strategic advice provided to the leadership of the House of the People.

An inauguration ceremony to swear in newly-elected members of Somalia's first parliament in 20 years.

© Stuart Price, African Union/UN/IST

10-member cabinet includes two female ministers, including the Deputy Prime Minister, Fowsiyo Yussuf Haji Aadan.

UNDP also provided support to the committee that vetted the potential Members of Parliament who were nominated by 135 clan elders. Though not directly elected by the public, the new National Federal Parliament of Somalia is widely viewed as a credible institution which is committed to developing a common vision for the future of Somalia.

Since the adoption of the Provisional Constitution, UNDP has actively supported the new parliament to take on its new roles of law-making, oversight and representation. By the end of the year, parliament leadership had approved the new structure, the plan for priority administration development and a graduate trainee scheme.

One of the key challenges facing the new Parliament has been weak human resources, poor physical infrastructure and outdated or non-existent equipment. At the request of the Speaker of the Parliament, UNDP has been working with the Association of Western European Parliamentarians for Africa and the National Democratic Institute to train parliamentary staff and revise the structure for the parliamentary administration. UNDP also

provided a senior strategic adviser to the Speaker to help with the transitional processes. The adviser helped the Speaker to negotiate priorities for the early stages of establishing the parliament. UNDP assistance was also provided to organize the Speaker and his deputies' calendars, priorities and agendas, helping with focus to achieve the goals and manoeuvre the first few months.

The gains made in 2012 were ground-breaking, but there is considerably more work to be done. Much of Somalia is still mired in conflict and the political improvements of 2012 occurred against a backdrop of recovery from the severe drought and famine of 2011.

By assisting in developing the Provisional Constitution, the National Constituent Assembly and subsequently the new Parliament, UNDP has provided a strong foundation on which to build an accountable and responsive government for all Somalis. This support is a first step in UNDP's assistance to rebuilding the Somali government. We have closely supported the transition process and will continue to expand our help in 2013 and beyond.

These developments represent a historic breakthrough for Somalia and in 2012 UNDP played a central role in ensuring that these processes took place smoothly.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE PROCESS: COLOMBIA

By **Heraldo Muñoz**
Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombian mother of one, Uffyunu, whose name means "Desert Flower" in her native Wayuu language, has witnessed two massacres in her life. In both 2001 and 2004 alleged "self-defence groups" entered her village, killed dozens and left 450 people homeless.

Uffyunu and many others living in indigenous communities across Colombia have suffered greatly in the country's five-decade-long conflict—the longest-running in Latin America--which has claimed more than 5 million victims. But 2012 was a year of new beginnings for Colombia.

After several failed attempts in the past two decades, contacts between the Colombian government and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) guerrillas resulted in both parties signing a General Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace in August 2012. The agreement sets out the principles and procedures for 'direct and uninterrupted talks,' which led to discussions in Cuba from August onwards. Talks have resulted in some breakthroughs that could open the way for an end to the conflict.

Many in Colombia have already decided that the torture, murder and displacement of women and children has to stop. In the memory of those killed and often with the assistance of UNDP, victims' rights groups are working throughout the country to advocate for truth, justice and to seek reparations, insisting that the pain should never be repeated, and stating loudly and clearly that achieving peace is possible.

Among them is Uffyunu, who has been taking advantage of a UNDP-supported Colombian Congressional Peace Commission initiative to ensure that what is agreed by political leaders has buy-in from the entire population. Through the initiative, regional and national spaces have been provided to communities so that victims and representatives of civil society organizations, such as Uffyunu, can add their voice to the peace talks. These discussions are a way of assessing the mood of the community and making sure that the talks reflect community sentiment.

Forums have received technical assistance from the United Nations, under the leadership of UNDP. Nine forums were held in 2012. Nearly 3,000 people from over 1,300 community organizations have made a meaningful contribution to the peace talks by submitting proposals about rural development, political participation and illicit crops that were subsequently delivered to the parties in Havana. At the end of 2012, UNDP supported, along with the National University and different UN agencies, the organization of a National Forum on Rural Development, with the participation of 1,200 representatives from all sectors of civil society. The different proposals of civil society were taken into account for the achievement of a first agreement on the crucial issue of land reform.

In April 2013 in Bogotá, I chaired a panel on international experiences in peace processes as part of a three-day forum to involve Colombian society in the peace talks. It was one of the most inclusive processes I have ever witnessed, with

Uffyunu is one of thousands of Colombians who have added their voice to their country's peace process.

more than 1,000 participants discussing how to bring peace to conflict-torn Colombia. In Latin America, we have witnessed massive violations of human rights related to civil conflict and dictatorial regimes—and I lived through repression in Chile following the coup-d'état 40 years ago — but we have also had important and successful experiences that show that it is possible to leave a terrible past behind.

Colombia's inclusive peace talks have already started to impact people's lives. Uffyunu, for example, now calls herself an empowered activist for peace. She was one of the first to submit proposals on the issues contained in the General Agenda. Her proposal, along with others from Colombians all over the country, will be used in the discussions between the government of Colombia and FARC-EP and will, hopefully, eventually contribute to long-lasting peace in the country.

BUILDING PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN LIBERIA

By **Abdoulaye Mar Dieye**
Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa

UNDP is helping to heal Liberia's physical and psychological wounds, confronting and addressing historical wrongs as the country recovers from conflict.

Liberia's civil war has exacted a terrible toll on the country. More than 250,000 people, most of them civilians, were killed. There was a complete breakdown of law and order. At least 1 million people were displaced, with over 850,000 refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries.

Ten years after the end of the conflict, however, Liberia is back on the road to development. Since 2004, the economy has grown by an average of 10 percent every year. In addition, poverty is now on the decline, more children are going to school, and increasingly, women are assuming decision-making positions. In doing so, they are following in the footsteps of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf who became the first elected female Head of State in Africa in 2005.

But the country is still fragile. Many Liberians contend with a weak economy and lack of access to basic livelihoods. In addition, the country is still struggling to build cohesion, achieve reconciliation and sustain the peace, as divisions from the conflict persist.

In December 2012, aiming to consolidate peace and stability and further sustainable development, the Liberian government drew up a Strategic Roadmap on National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, in consultation with civil society and development partners and with support from UNDP.

UNDP experts facilitated and coordinated the development of the Roadmap, helping finance the extensive dialogue needed to finalize the document. In addition, UNDP provided technical support to the national steering committee that drafted the Roadmap. Other partners involved in this process include the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF), the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA).

Today, Liberia's Peace Ambassador, former footballer and now politician George Weah, has become a symbolic figure for the Roadmap. Weah is a popular public personality, having spent 14 years of his professional career playing football for clubs in France, Italy and England. His international standing will bring some well-needed impetus to the process.

This boost is desperately needed. Liberia has a history of failed peace initiatives and attempts at national reconciliation, both before and after the country's most recent civil war.

 In order to avoid the pitfalls of these past efforts, the Roadmap focuses on addressing the structural root causes of conflict in Liberia.

It will focus on developing mediation structures and systems for conflict prevention, as well as tools for helping vulnerable

A Liberian women's organization performs for the 10th Anniversary of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Monrovia.

groups, such as women and young people, to recover from the conflict. It will help communities to reconcile and deal with the past, through mechanisms like discussion forums and psychosocial support.

The Roadmap will also help Liberians build a shared sense of history and collective identity so they can move forward as one nation, for instance by ensuring museums and school curricula tell the country's history in a fair and balanced manner.

But above all else, the Roadmap will focus on building a new public culture characterized by dialogue.

As Liberia's post-war transformation takes root, UNDP will stay engaged, helping to ensure that genuine reconciliation permeates the fabric of Liberian society. Liberians are demonstrating resilience and resolve, finding common ground, and rediscovering what unites them. Armed with these formidable weapons of peace, Liberians will be in a position to craft a bright future for their country.

Consolidating Peace and Increasing Confidence by Improving Access to Justice, Security and the Rule of Law

When countries fail to establish the rule of law, justice and security after a crisis, stability can disappear while the delivery of basic social services suffers. A breakdown in the rule of law may exacerbate or cause conflict and fuel criminality, impunity and insecurity. For the 1.5 billion people around the world who live in places affected by conflict or fragility, re-establishing justice and security is critical for building confidence between individuals, communities, and the State and society.

UNDP works in 37 countries after a crisis has occurred to support the rapid restoration of the rule of law by:

- Improving safety and reducing armed violence;

- Dealing with the legacy of violence and supporting transitional justice;

- Building confidence by helping institutions such as courts, ministries, and police become more transparent, accountable and respectful of human rights; and

- Increasing women's access to and leadership in justice and security.

OVER
6,273 illegal weapons
CONFISCATED DESTROYED & REGISTERED worldwide
through UNDP supported programmes in 2012

- Ensuring women's and girls' access to justice was one of the areas where UNDP was able to achieve positive results in 2012. In **Iraq**, as a direct result of UNDP support, 16 new family protection units were established and by the end of the year they had heard over 4,600 cases of alleged sexual and gender-based violence. In **Somalia**, UNDP helped women gain better access to justice by supporting a new initiative that better links complainants to the court system. By the end of the year, 545 women and children survivors of violence had been provided with psychological and legal counselling;

- UNDP-supported mobile legal aid clinics provided free legal aid and representation for remote communities in **Pakistan** and the **State of Palestine**, benefiting over 5,400 people by the end of 2012. Similar clinics opened in **Chad** throughout the year which helped more than 100 clients by December;

- Three years of advocacy campaigns in association with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to raise awareness of the negative impact of small arms and light weapons began to bear fruit in 2012. UNDP has been part of UN-wide efforts to pass a robust Arms Trade Treaty, which will deal with the illegal circulation of weapons and reduce armed violence and crime. In 2012, UNDP supported a negotiating conference for the treaty and sponsored 30 representatives from 12 low-income and affected states to attend – ensuring representative participation throughout the process of drafting the agreement. These efforts culminated in the UN General Assembly passing the treaty in 2013, providing an international framework for the regulation of the trade in small arms and light weapons;

Zahida Bokhari, Assistant Superintendent of Police is one of the Pakistani police officials that UNDP helped train in an effort to prevent electoral violence & increase public security in the run up to the May 2013 elections.

© Torsum Khan, UNDP Pakistan

9% **OF POLICE OFFICERS** worldwide are **WOMEN**

- In **Côte d'Ivoire**, restoration of State authority and the rule of law is a key peace consolidation goal. In 2012 with UNDP assistance, all police and gendarmerie stations and all 37 courts and 32 prisons became operational again after the 2010 and 2011 post-electoral violence, which included looting and damage to the justice, police and penitentiary systems, and the escape of approximately 12,000 prisoners;

- In April 2012, after years of claiming one of the highest murder rates in the world, **El Salvador** recorded its first murder-free day since 2009. UNDP efforts to improve security and address gang violence, easy access to guns and organized crime are beginning to pay off. UNDP helped the government draft citizen security plans which extend the reach of law enforcement and improve response to criminal incidents. The implementation of UNDP-supported 'gun free zones' in 20 of the most violent municipalities has resulted in a reduction of homicides and assaults, and an increase in seized weapons and reports of theft. In March 2012, two of the country's most powerful gangs – Mara Salvatrucha and Mara 18 – signed a truce. By the end of the year, armed violence in some municipalities dropped by 41.5 percent with 1,791 fewer homicides than in 2011;

- In an effort to deter violence in **Haiti** (specifically gender-based violence) and improve women's security among displaced people returning to their neighborhoods, a UNDP-led UN and Non-Governmental-Organization (NGO) project provided hundreds of solar-powered street lights in the communities of return in 2012;

- In **Kosovo**, UNDP increased the number of legal aid offices it supports from five to eight. In 2012, these clinics helped almost 5,000 people, an increase of more than 40 percent since the previous year;

- In **Nepal**, long-term assistance to the justice system was rewarded in 2012. UNDP support to the Judgment Execution Directorate resulted in a 177 percent increase in the number of recovered fines, an 11 percent increase in the number of enforced prison sentences, and an 8 percent increase in the number of enforced civil court decisions. UNDP-supported mediators resolved over 1,300 disputes throughout the year. At the same time, UNDP support to mobile courts helped over 2,200 people gain access to justice in 2012; and

- In **Sierra Leone**, UNDP has continued to promote the outreach of justice services. The 'Saturday Courts,' supported by UNDP and dedicated to hearing cases of sexual and gender-based violence, were extended to several new regions through the year. Between February and November 2012, these courts heard 584 cases, of which almost half were resolved. Because of improvements in capacity at the Law Officers Department, conviction rates for serious cases increased by 72 percent between August and November 2012. From September 2011 to December 2012, more than 300 victims received medical attention, counselling, shelter and legal assistance.

A new police training center in Jericho built with UNDP's support.

© UNDP's Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

Sudanese Women gather at workshop on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.

Combating Rape and Impunity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNDP is helping to bring justice to those affected by sexual violence.

When 15-year-old Felicine[3] came home crying, with a torn and bloodied skirt, her father knew at once that his child had been sexually assaulted. Felicine had been raped by a soldier in the Walikale district, the North Kivu province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a country with the unenviable reputation for leading the world rankings in sexual violence. And in a nation torn apart by years of civil conflict, where the fear of stigmatization keeps many victims silent about their experiences, many of the perpetrators are soldiers who thrive in a culture of impunity.

But UNDP's Access to Justice Programme is helping to change this. Unlike many families in the Congo, Felicine's father decided he wouldn't stay silent. Because he had recently attended an outreach programme conducted by a UNDP-supported legal clinic in Walikale, he knew there were options available to his daughter.

"Felicine went quickly to the nearest health centre, which later forwarded us the medical report that confirmed that a sexual attack appeared to have taken place," explained Legal Coordinator Fortunat Maronga, who managed Felicine's case all the way to court in Goma. "The family rented a motorbike because they knew we would reimburse them - and set off on the one-and-a-half hour trip through the jungle to the Walikale centre."

Thanks to the assistance provided by the legal clinic, investigations in Felicine's case led to the arrest of the suspect, who was personally accompanied by the commander of the army base to the military prosecutor in the town of Walikale for a first hearing.

The legal clinic also ensured that Felicine's case would remain confidential. Only the director of the school knew the real reason for her absence as she gave testimony in court in Goma, so as to avoid stigmatization and help reintegrate her into society. "She was so relieved when the judgment was finally announced," Mr. Maronga recalls. "It gave her a sense of closure to see that her tormentor had been prosecuted and sentenced for his acts - although the long duration of the process – from March to September – had caused her distress."

Women raped in the Democratic Republic of the Congo face several problems in accessing justice. Victims can seldom afford medical and legal expenses and are intimidated by the lengthy justice process. Many choose to remain silent rather than report rape.

© Gwenn Dobourthoumieu, IRIN

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[3] Felicine's name was changed in this report to preserve anonymity.

Taking shelter from the rain under the roof of a new special police station that will focus on the protection of women and children in Mambassa, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

© Sylvain Liechti, UN Photo

UNDP and the legal clinics it supports train soldiers and police officers across eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to increase sensitivity towards sexual violence and encourage commanders to take legal action when it does occur. Through this support in 2012, 183 women like Felicine benefited from free legal aid offered by legal clinics. Forty-one women who decided to take the case to trial were granted free legal aid from the bar.

In order to fight against impunity in remote areas, UNDP also helped establish five mobile courts in 2012, which tried 55 cases, including 21 related to sexual violence. The courts convicted 31 people, including 20 related to sexual assault and two international crimes.

The emergence of M23 and other rebel movements in 2012 resulted in increased allegations of mass rape. In response to this increase in violence, the UN mission and UNDP provided joint support to the Military Prosecutor's office to help with the criminal investigation of several alleged mass rapes and the criminal prosecution of these crimes. UNDP supported seven investigation missions in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, granting hearings to 160 victims and witnesses. As a result, 17 suspects were arrested and sent to military court for trial.

The case of the Biakato-Epulu village in the district of Ituri illustrates the impact of UNDP efforts to end impunity and bring justice to communities affected by war. Following a series of crimes committed by Mai Mai rebel groups in this village in June 2012, including murder, rape, and deportation, UNDP support allowed for military investigations and a mobile court trial that resulted in three defendants being sentenced to 20 years in prison for crimes against humanity.

UNDP also continued to support the Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children in North Kivu, helping to register sexual crimes, a process that had been very difficult and traumatic for victims. UNDP support enabled the investigation and prosecution of close to 300 cases related to sexual violence.

Meanwhile, Felicine is still waiting to receive the reparation awarded to her by the court. "Reparations are a tricky subject and one that the state structure is not well equipped to handle," Mr. Maronga confirms. "We are tackling these challenges one step at a time – the fact that Felicine has returned to school, with a sense that justice has been done, is a victory for us. It gives us the strength to continue fighting for other victims, just like her."

Justice and Atonement in Guatemala's Past

In Guatemala, UNDP support is helping the nation to heal from a cruel past, provide reconciliation and justice for the victims of war and prosecute the guilty.

It took 29 years for Alfredo to find out the truth about who he really is. The 32-year-old, originally from Guatemala, now lives in the U.S. He always thought his name was Oscar and that Lieutenant Oscar Ovidio Ramírez Ramos, the father he loved, was a military hero in his native country.

But, due in part to a UNDP-supported programme which helps shed light on the violence of the former regime and provides reparations to its victims, Alfredo has learned the harrowing truth.

"My grandmother and aunts raised me to worship my father, who died when I was just four-years-old. In their version of history, my dad was a hero," he says. But the efforts of Guatemala's prosecutor's office, supported by the UNDP-run Transitional Justice Programme, revealed that in 1982 Ramírez Ramos took part in the notorious Dos Erres massacre. More than 200 people including women, the elderly and children were killed by commandos. Among them was Alfredo's family. No one knows why, but the young lieutenant took pity on the then three-year-old Alfredo and raised him as his own son.

The massacre was a gruesome chapter in the 36-year conflict between government forces and guerrillas in which up to 200,000 (mostly indigenous) people died and over 45,000 "disappeared." in 1996, the fighting ended with a treaty between the rebels and the army. Both sides agreed to an amnesty that exempted combatants, but allowed for the prosecution of atrocities.

The country has taken a long time to come to terms with its painful past and prosecutions have been slow. However, since 2010, the UNDP-supported Transitional Justice Programme has been assisting victim advocacy groups and helping victims of violence seek reparations as well as working with the police to investigate past crimes and bolstering the skills of the Prosecutor's and Attorney General's office.

UNDP support for the scheme includes a wide range of justice services, which have contributed to decreasing the country's impunity rate for murders from a rampant 98 percent to 72 percent for all crimes since mid-2010.

A long list of cases is coming to light. UNDP helped train the police and the Attorney General's Office in forensic

- More than 200,000 people died in Guatemala's 36-year civil war and over 45,000 "disappeared," including an estimated 5,000 children. The army carried out 93 percent of atrocities;

- Five of the soldiers who took part in the Dos Erres massacre are now in prison due in part to support provided by UNDP. Senior officials, including a former president, await trial for their role in other atrocities;

anthropology, supported exhuming mass graves, wiretapping, undercover work, and the development of a witness protection programme. Government measures to fight impunity, including the support provided by UNDP, have helped to reduce the high levels of violence in Guatemalan society.

In this environment of improved security, some former soldiers, who are wracked with guilt, are coming forward to help resolve past atrocities. This is what happened when two former commandos who took part in the Dos Erres massacre approached the Attorney General's Office. Thanks in part to their testimony and the decade-long work of public prosecutors, investigators were able to track down Alfredo and let him know the painful truth.

Alfredo's real father, Tranquilino Castañeda, survived the carnage. His whole family, however, including eight children, were killed on that day in 1982. He always thought Alfredo was one of them. "Now I can die in peace," Tranquilino says .

The UNDP-supported exhumation of mass graves, as well as the work of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation, proved that Alfredo's mother was killed along with the rest of the family.

The response to the slaughter at Dos Erres is emblematic of transitional justice and the assistance provided by UNDP to the Attorney General's office. Several former commandos are now in prison, while others await extradition from other countries to face their crimes. Cases have even been opened against top-level officials, including former de facto President Efraín Ríos Montt, who led the country during the time of the Dos Erres massacre, making him the first former Head of State to be convicted of genocide by a court in his own country. In 2012, Montt was convicted of genocide and crimes against humanity and sentenced to 80 years imprisonment. Although a later court overturned the conviction on a technicality, a retrial is planned for the near future. For Guatemala, these investigations have been fundamental in changing the culture of impunity.

UNDP is helping many victims find out the truth--even if, in cases such as Alfredo's, it can be painful.

Alfredo holding a photo of Lieutenant Oscar Ovidio Ramirez Ramos, the man he thought was his father.

© UNDP Guatemala

UNDP will spend
US$36 MILLION
between 2010 and 2014 to support
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE in
GUATEMALA

Early Economic and Livelihoods **Recovery**

Crises can shatter already precarious livelihoods, exacerbate poverty, stall and reverse long-term growth.

Businesses, especially small businesses, crops and critical infrastructure, such as markets, roads and bridges may be destroyed or damaged. When this is combined with displacement, violence or the loss of dwellings, the effects can be devastating.

To facilitate early recovery from disaster or conflict and to make communities more resilient to future disasters and conflicts, UNDP works with national and international partners to help affected communities take the first steps towards development. We focus on three core areas:

- **Livelihoods stabilization,** by providing emergency employment and enterprise recovery, helping crisis-affected communities earn an income, rehabilitating essential community infrastructure, managing debris, and reducing people's vulnerability to poverty in the immediate aftermath of a disaster or conflict;

- **Local economic recovery and reintegration,** by helping former combatants resettle, find work, train and start businesses. Special focus is given to women, young people and returning refugees and the reintegration of former combatants. UNDP works to ensure that, along with their families, former fighters have employment and the communities they are returning to are assisted during this transition, often through vocational training and in some cases, psychosocial support; and

- **Long-term recovery and inclusive growth**, by promoting loans to affected small businesses (with the United Nations Capital Development Fund) and reclaiming land by clearing landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

Critical to long-term development is ensuring that the infrastructure rebuilt through UNDP-supported work schemes also helps to prevent future disasters. Examples include using rubble to reinforce river embankments, or rebuilding bridges to be earthquake resistant.

Drawing water from a manmade pond in Jalam, Garowe in Somalia.

© UNDP Somalia

RESULTS 2012

- UNDP emergency employment schemes benefited more than 186,000 people in 15 crisis countries and territories, including **Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia, Uganda,** and the **State of Palestine**. On average, 40 percent of the beneficiaries of these schemes were women;

- As a result of UNDP assistance in countries affected by conflict or disaster, approximately 85,000 people in **Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Nepal, Sudan** and **South Sudan**, were able to start their own small businesses. Of these, nearly 19,000 were ex-combatants and their associates;

- Nearly 2 million people affected by conflict and disaster benefited from UNDP-supported rehabilitation of infrastructure, such as schools, health clinics, markets, roads and drainage systems in **Afghanistan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Haiti, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka** and **Zimbabwe**;

- In 2012, particular attention was given to the creation of green jobs. Many livelihoods projects experimented with new schemes in beekeeping, biogas production, recycling, and selling sustainable non-timber forest products;

- In **Afghanistan**, in 2012, nearly 1 million workdays' worth of emergency jobs were generated through infrastructure projects through UNDP schemes. These have improved access to important infrastructure for nearly 400,000 households. More than 2,500 former Taliban and anti-government fighters and 8,000 community members were given employment opportunities in public works projects. Ex-combatants have been digging wells, building or rebuilding damaged bridges, as well as constructing roads, protection walls, canals, and schools. These initiatives improve earning opportunities for the poor and bolster security;

- In the **Central African Republic**, nearly 4,000 ex-combatants were reintegrated into communities and given help to start small retail businesses, farms and workshops;

- In **Haiti**, in 2012, UNDP generated work for more than 50,000 people to help with the removal of 10 million cubic metres of rubble created by the 2010 earthquake, with 787,000 cubic metres cleared within the year. This adds to the more than 300,000 people who have been given UNDP work since the earthquake. More than 25 percent of the debris that has been removed was recycled for use in new homes, pavements and retaining walls and 70 to 80 per cent of the work was for 'green jobs.' People displaced by the earthquake are now beginning to return home and green spaces, including public parks, have been built;

- In **Ethiopia**, still reeling from the crippling drought in the Horn of Africa, 2012 saw more than 13,992 beneficiaries, 39 percent of whom were women, employed under UNDP schemes to rehabilitate infrastructure, with a special focus on disaster risk management structures, such as water storage facilities. One hundred and sixty-five female-headed households severely affected by the drought, from the rural areas of the Somali region, were given training and help to start businesses;

- In **Pakistan**, the early recovery response to the country's 2010 floods came to an end. By the end of 2012, UNDP's programme to assist the government in rebuilding had benefited approximately 1.3 million people by providing temporary emergency work to communities, cleaning up debris and rebuilding infrastructure and livelihoods in the worst flood-affected districts; and

- In **Somalia**, nearly 5,700 young people and women from conflict and drought-affected areas received training and temporary work – water catchments and farmland were rehabilitated and roads were rebuilt. Training in beekeeping and biogas production has helped improve livelihoods and reduce the likelihood of a relapse into conflict.

Swapping Camouflage for Clippers

An innovative UNDP programme in Burundi is helping former refugees and combatants start small businesses and farms, allowing them to meet their immediate needs, helping to guarantee long-term peace, and in some cases even making people more fashionable.

At a busy solar-powered hair salon, 42-year-old Jean-Marie dishes out the latest hair styles to a steady stream of customers. He also recharges mobile phones.

Nearby, a collectively owned clothes shop rattles with the sound of eight sewing machines. Co-owner Adrian sits out front smiling.

Both Adrian and Jean-Marie live in Giharo, a small village near the border with Tanzania in south-east Burundi. They are typical business owners in their 40s, but their lives haven't always been about hemlines, highlights and hairspray. They were both forced to leave their homes during the country's long-running conflict. Jean-Marie became a refugee in Tanzania in the 1970s. Adrian had to move to a new town in Burundi. They both returned home when fighting had almost ended in 2007. They have both taken part in a UNDP scheme that has helped them start their new, successful businesses.

UNDP initially gave Adrian and Jean-Marie, along with 17,000 other ex-combatants and returnees, three months of employment to fix infrastructure destroyed by fighting, make bricks for schools, or build houses for vulnerable people. Adrian helped restore a local runway, Jean-Marie helped to construct a market.

Besides quickly restoring local economies, one third of the salary that the workers receive is paid into a financial institution. When the three months of work is up, the workers can use their savings (which UNDP matches three-to-one, along with training and start-up advice) to form producer associations and businesses. In addition to establishing hair salons and clothes shops, beneficiaries have set up farms, welding businesses, catering kitchens and carpentry workshops.

In 2012 more than 4,300 conflict-affected people, including former combatants, received temporary employment through these schemes in Burundi. The work has contributed to improved environmental resilience, through, for example, the removal of sediment from Lake Tanganyika, reforestation, and the rehabilitation of irrigation channels.
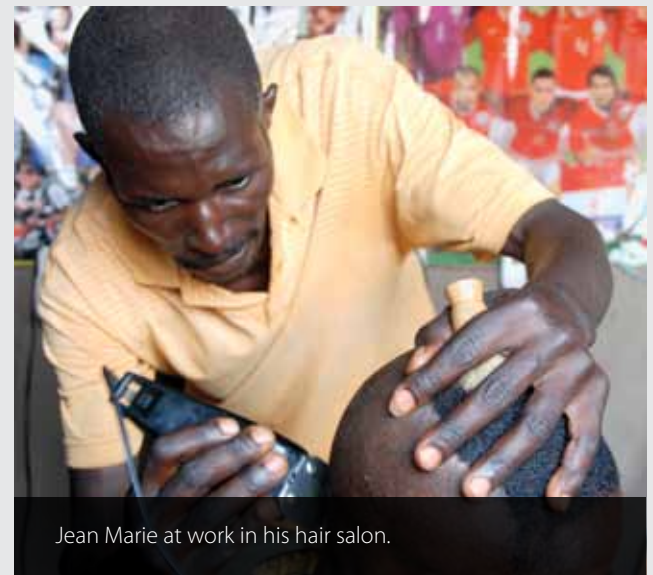
Jean Marie at work in his hair salon.

© Aude Rossignol, UNDP Burundi

Over 7,000 people are now part of UNDP-supported producer organizations and self-employed.

"Since we opened this business last year, we have been very busy," Adrian says. "Most of our work is making school uniforms or new clothes for the ladies who come to the market," he says, adding that his business gives back to the community by giving sewing lessons on some days. "My dream is to continue building on the success of this business. I want to open a second workshop soon."

And the scheme is reducing stigma and helping former soldiers reintegrate as well. "Often ex-combatants and refugees are perceived as a menace to peace, stability and development," says Xavier Michon, UNDP Country Director in Burundi. "This programme has promoted thorough community reconciliation, which has encouraged ex-combatants, refugees and communities to move towards a shared future of peace."

"People are afraid of someone who has lived in the forest – even if they are part of the same family," says Sharron[4], a former soldier who spent years fighting in the bush and is taking part in UNDP-supported road reconstruction. "When I arrived home, people said we were savages and murderers. But since we started working together there is no discrimination and we have a feeling of belonging to our area. May God be praised for giving me this job."

Jean-Marie is equally enthusiastic. "UNDP has not only allowed me to feed my family, it has also allowed me to meet new people and build friendships."

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[4] Not her real name.

Adrian's staff working in front of the sewing shop.

© Aude Rossignol, UNDP Burundi

- 300,000 people killed and 1.2 million displaced (including 800,000 refugees outside the country) from fighting in Burundi's civil conflict, which lasted from 1993 to 2005;

- Over 17,000 people benefiting from UNDP disarmament, demobilization and reintegration schemes in Burundi; and

- US$ 2.67 million injected in the community since 2010 from (amongst others), the Peace Building Fund, the Government of Japan and the European Union.

Mine Action for Socio-economic Recovery and Development

Around the world, landmines and explosive remnants of war claim over 4,000 lives per year and cause many more injuries. In many post-conflict countries, they impede economic growth and poverty eradication by preventing people from using land, which deprives them of basic human rights, freedom of movement, services and natural resources. UNDP works closely with the governments of post-conflict countries to ensure that mine action efforts are an integral part of recovery, development and livelihoods endeavours.

RESULTS 2012:

- In 2012, UNDP supported 23 countries affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war through mine risk education, clearance and victim assistance programmes. The countries included: **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda,** and **Yemen;**

- In **Angola, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan**, and **Uganda,** UNDP helped over 4,600 people including landmine victims living in poverty, in areas where there are high concentrations of explosive remnants of war, by supporting clearance programmes and sustainable livelihood opportunities, such as vocational training, access to small grants, livestock, small business start-up kits and government employment;

- The Third Meeting of State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions was held in Oslo in September 2012 with UNDP providing secretariat services and administering a sponsorship programme that brought to the meeting 118 delegates from 65 low-income and affected countries. The Convention now has 112 signatories and 82 full States parties, with 13 countries declaring that they have destroyed over 85.8 million stockpiled sub-munitions;

- As a result of long-term UNDP support, **Uganda and Guinea Bissau** were assisted in meeting their obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. UNDP partnership was also instrumental for **Lao PDR, Lebanon and Mozambique,** which submitted transparency reports, as per their obligations under the Convention on Cluster

A former member of a Somali pro-government militia learns how to conduct a mine sweep as part of mine action training.

© Stuart Price, UN Photo

Munitions. In addition, UNDP advocacy and support resulted in **Albania, Cambodia, Mauritania and Mozambique,** among others, ratifying the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability, which will help bring assistance to thousands of landmine victims in coming years;

- During the year, after more than a decade of UNDP-supported mine action, the **Ethiopian** mine action programme was handed over to full government ownership in mid-2012. A similar long-term programme of capacity development will result in a phased handover to the government in **Sri Lanka** during 2013;

- In 2012, UNDP support to the **Lebanese** Mine Action Programme resulted in approximately 2,600 landholders benefiting from cleared land, farming equipment and small irrigation schemes. These activities helped boost their incomes by an average of over US$ 5,800 per landholder. During the year, the Lebanese Mine Action Centre reported that with UNDP support it has been able to clear and release over 70 percent of the 279.1 million square metres of land contaminated by landmines and over 67 percent of the 55.7 million square metres square of land contaminated by cluster munitions. Ninety-seven percent of cleared Lebanese land was back in productive use within three months;

- In 2012, a Mine Action Advisor to **Myanmar,** deployed by UNDP, completed a first draft of a National Mine Action Strategy in collaboration with the government. UNDP also assisted with the drafting of national mine action standards for Myanmar based on international best practices; and

- In **Tajikistan,** comprehensive UNDP support to mine action programmes, including mine risk education has helped halve the annual number of accidents since 2003. More than 73,000 people, including 40,000 women have now benefited from mine clearance schemes that have released productive land in the country. In 2012, UNDP helped over 540 mine survivors to gain access to credit and vocational training.

Young amputee undergoing rehabilitation with new prosthetic leg at the National Orthopedic Center, in Tajikistan.

© UNDP Tajikistan

Cambodia: Demining Transforms Former Battleground into Field of Hope

UNDP support to Cambodia's mine action programme is returning much needed land to farmers.

In Battambang Cambodia, farmer Prak Chrin slowly paces as she drops green bean seeds into shallow holes in the ground. Nearby, her son, a hoe in his hands, digs holes in the family's new farmland. Tucked in a hillside forest, the freshly ploughed field was once shrub land infested with landmines. Now it is a ticket to a more stable future for the 50-year-old woman and her three sons. Rice, corn and beans grow side by side on the land since it was swept clean of landmines and other explosive devices in June 2012.

"I am so glad to finally be able to use the land for crops," Prak Chrin says.

She has lived for the past 20 years in O Tatiek village in the Samlot district in the Battambang province, located about 400 kilometres north-west of Cambodia's capital city, Phnom Penh. The land around the village is one of the country's most mine-heavy regions. But years of demining work, with support from UNDP and other members of the international community, is gradually transforming a former battleground into a field of hope for the people there.

Beginning in 2006, UNDP's mine action project –supported by the governments of Australia, Austria and Canada – has helped to clear the deadly devices and free more than 5,400 hectares of land in Cambodia.

Around two thirds of the land cleared through this and other assistance to the government has been converted into farms.

UNDP funds mine action activities through its Clearing for Results project, which allocates money to clearance projects on a competitive basis. In recent years, UNDP has also been providing experts, advice and training to the Cambodian Mine Action Authority, which regulates and coordinates all mine action activities and establishes policies and procedures; as well as the Cambodia Mine Action Centre, which is the government-run national body for mine clearance.

The project prioritizes clearing mine-affected land that belongs to Cambodia's poorest and most at risk. In 2012, through the scheme, over 15 million square metres – or

Yin Sambo, one of the de-miners who cleared landmines from Prak Chrin's land.

© UNDP Cambodia

Farmer Prak Chrin and her son working on her farmland in O Tatiek village.

© UNDP Cambodia

close to 1,400 football fields of land--were cleared in the most mine-affected provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin, with 4,780 antipersonnel mines, 49 anti-tank mines, and 2,127 other explosive remnants of war removed from the ground. This represented a 50 percent increase in the amount of land cleared compared to 2011, a direct result of an increase in funding.

The total number of people who benefited from these activities had not been assessed by the end of the year, but it is estimated that the programme helps about 100,000 people annually, including farmers, students and the very poor by releasing agricultural land, clearing roads, irrigation and school land, pagodas and other construction, and expanding, which is facilitated through clearance. The resulting increase in the value of land, especially for farmers, has an enormous impact in a country where about a quarter of the population earns less than US$1 a day. Mine action is so important to Cambodia that the Government has made clearance a special Millennium Development Goal.

UNDP also worked with the government to establish the National Mine Action Strategy. As a result, the number of annual casualties from landmine explosions in Cambodia has fallen sharply, from 4,300 in 1996 to just over 200 in 2012.

Cambodia has set a target to clear a further 645 square kilometres of land by 2019, equivalent to clearing approximately 9,215 standard-

sized soccer fields per year, an enormous task which can only be realized with continued financing from international donors.

Back in O Tatiek village, farmer Prak Chrin now owns a total of three hectares of land, two more hectares than she owned four years ago. With more land at her disposal, she says she looks forward to higher yields from the harvest. In the long run, she hopes to save enough to build a larger house, replacing the tiny rickety cottage she currently shares with her three sons.

"Every morning my children and I just go out to work in the field and walk the cows without worry anymore," she says. "Things are a lot better now for us."

15 million square meters was cleared of **LAND MINES** & other **EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS** of war in Cambodia in 2012. **Equivalent** to **1,400 FOOTBALL FIELDS**

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

A group of Congolese women in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo ride together to celebrate the inauguration of a special police unit for the protection of women and children.

Partnerships are at the heart of the work of UNDP and the UN system in all crisis prevention and recovery work. Collaboration with other international agencies multiplies the advantages that each organization offers. UNDP plays a coordination role in crisis prevention, crisis response and early recovery, leading the way for new thinking, dialogue and advocacy.

Globally, UNDP works with the UN system, governments and other organizations to ensure that crises are part of the global development agenda and international planning; with donors to ensure that systems are in place to make the in-country response as efficient and effective as possible; and at country level on a case-by-case basis to respond to crises as they arise to support communities before, during and after catastrophe.

UNDP works with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA) to develop an integrated approach to peacekeeping and special political missions.

UNDP is also a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on humanitarian affairs, which is linked to its coordination role as a leader in early recovery during humanitarian crises. As part of this coordination role, UNDP remained the main implementer of projects conducted under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund in 2012, supporting and monitoring the overall implementation of the Fund's projects to improve performance.

2012 was an important year for UNDP in strengthening partnerships with other UN agencies and organizations working in crisis prevention and recovery. In 2012, at least 101,000 people benefited from joint programming in which UNDP was an important partner.

PARTNERSHIPS TO ADVANCE A GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA FOR CRISIS COUNTRIES:

- In 2012, UNDP worked closely with a group of 18 fragile and conflict-affected countries called the g7+, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, as well as other development partners, to promote and implement the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. The New Deal, which was agreed to and endorsed at the High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan (South Korea) in December 2011, is a revised approach to aid that helps fragile and conflict-affected States make the transition from instability to development. To guide this work, five Peace and Statebuilding Goals were identified: legitimate politics, justice, security, economic development, and revenue and services. With UNDP assistance in 2012, fragility assessments began in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor-Leste through the mechanisms established by the New Deal to measure these countries' progress in achieving the

five goals. Reports outlining this progress were released later in the year. Leading world politicians, including the former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon publicly endorsed the New Deal throughout the year;

- In October 2012, close collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) resulted in a global consultation and international political agreement on committing to new development goals that include disaster risk reduction in 2015, when the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Millennium Development Goals expire. Participants agreed that the new development agenda will need to include specific goals to reduce conflict and the risk posed to development by disasters – and this led to several meetings on the subject in 2013. Further collaboration with UNISDR was initiated to develop a global assessment report, outlining the state of disaster preparedness across the world. A second initiative was also started to work on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development efforts;

- UNDP partnered with the Government of Japan in July to organize the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Sendai, where 29 countries agreed on a set of principles to prevent and limit the impact of natural disasters on developing countries. The resolution signed at the conference underscored what delegates saw as the need to integrate disaster reduction initiatives at every level of public service by prioritizing it in policies, ensuring adequate governance mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and allocating sufficient financial resources for this purpose. Participants also committed to strengthening regional cooperation on disaster reduction such as by establishing more early warning systems and conducting joint disaster management needs assessments and recovery planning training as practiced in the Asia-Pacific region;

- Throughout 2012, UNDP continued to play an active role in inter-agency efforts to make humanitarian response more flexible and efficient. Work with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Community activists participate in UNDP-supported workshop in the Khyber Paktunkhwa province.

(OCHA) and the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER) has resulted in a formal process of reform of the humanitarian response system called the Transformative Agenda. UNDP's engagement in this process, particularly through Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators, has helped the agenda to focus on building resilience, saving lives and contributing to long-term recovery and development;

- A joint country level initiative conducted with OCHA began in 2012 under the umbrella of the Political Champions Group for Disaster Resilience[5]. The initiative is examining ways that the two organizations can work together with politically committed donor governments in the future.

PARTNERSHIPS TO CREATE PLATFORMS FOR BETTER DELIVERY AT COUNTRY LEVEL:

- UNDP is an active participant in and also hosts the Secretariat of the Framework Team for Preventive Action as part of its commitment to supporting UN agencies engaged in early conflict prevention. The team brings together 22 UN departments, agencies, funds, programmes and field offices to help them integrate crisis responses in a cohesive manner. In 2012, the team developed guidance notes and on-line learning modules on conflict related to land, extractives and renewable resources as well as on-line training modules for the UN system on conflict-sensitivity and practical guidance

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[5] The Political Champions Group for Disaster Resilience, established in 2012, is an informal grouping of senior representatives and political leaders that advocates for greater emphasis on and investment in disaster risk reduction. The Group is comprised of High-level representatives from governments, multilateral agencies and the private sector.

for joint work on human rights and conflict transformation. With support from the European Union and in collaboration with seven UN agencies, 40 civil society organisations in **Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda** and **Uganda** used the natural resources training modules to resolve land and extractive resources disputes in 2012;

- Continued cooperation with the World Bank and European Union during 2012 has refined and improved systems for assessing post-disaster needs in order to better analyse and understand the severity of disasters. This work was expanded in the year to develop a joint recovery framework guide which will be piloted in 2013;

- UNDP helps implement the Civilian Capacities Initiative, which works to improve the way that the UN supports national institutions in the aftermath of conflict. As part of this support, in September 2012, the United Nations Policy Committee adopted a new decision giving joint responsibility to UNDP and the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) for dealing with police, justice and corrections in crisis countries. The new policy makes UNDP and DPKO Global Focal Points for police, justice, and corrections in the area of rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations (in the wording of the decision). Both organizations will now hold the mandate within the UN for these thematic areas. This decision replaces a previous arrangement whereby several different agencies dealt with these aspects of the rule of law in a more fragmented and less coordinated manner;

- Under the civilian capacities initiative, UNDP led an inter-agency team that produced the UN Guidance Note for Effective Use and Development of National Capacity in Post-Conflict Contexts in 2012. This note consists of principles, advice and resources for UN staff supporting post-conflict national capacity development. It is intended to inform assessment, analysis and planning exercises and to guide capacity development programming; and

- In January 2012 UNDP initiated a study with the International Federation of the Red Cross that is examining and comparing disaster legislation in different developing countries. This analysis will allow policymakers to better understand what laws work and enable UNDP to better advise countries in the future.

PARTNERSHIPS AT COUNTRY LEVEL FOR SPECIFIC ISSUES:

- In 2012, UNDP's conflict and disaster work included working with: the World Bank in the Comoros in April, when the country was struck by flooding, to train the government in assessing and analyzing what was needed after the disaster; the United Nations Mission, UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to benefit over 233,000 returnees, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, their dependants and vulnerable members of the community, as well as joint justice support to train criminal investigators and prosecutors;

- FAO and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in **Ethiopia** to provide emergency work and livelihoods to over 18,000 drought-affected farmers; the UN Department of Political Affairs in **Malawi** to support dialogue that eventually led to a de-escalation of tensions following violent riots in 2011 the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in **Sierra Leone** to help ensure peaceful elections in November; and OCHA in **Tunisia** to develop a joint programme to support the transitional justice process and justice reform;

- Due to their location, size and availability of infrastructure, airports often serve as vital hubs in the event of a disaster. Together with the global shipping company Deutsche Post (DHL), the Get Airports Ready for Disaster Programme trains airport staff to manage the sudden influx of aid supplies, evacuations and communications. It had been implemented in 15 airports in five countries by the end

A UN Police officer talks to Liberian high school students about his job as a police officer for the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

© Staton Winter, UNMIL

of 2012. This programme prepares airports to act as hubs of emergency aid during a disaster, reducing bottlenecks and ensuring that urgently needed relief supplies move quickly from the airport to the people who need them; and

- Following the endorsement of the Preliminary Framework on Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict by the United Nations Policy Committee in late 2011, UNDP, OCHA and UNHCR, in consultation with the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, Resident & Humanitarian Coordinators and national authorities have selected three pilot countries to test a range of new solutions to the problem. In **Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire** and **Kyrgyzstan**, assessments were conducted and consultations begun in 2012 with specialized institutions that deal with displacement.

Over **1** PERSON A MINUTE DIES VIOLENTLY around the world

CONCLUSION

37-year-old Noor Agha works on the construction of a roadside stone wall north of Kabul, Afghanistan.

Conflicts and disasters cause immense suffering and undermine the potential for long-term development.

During 2012, the conflict in Syria created a major humanitarian emergency, the failure of the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo led to the resumption of fighting, Hurricane Sandy left a trail of devastation in its wake as it swept across the Caribbean and Americas, and Typhoon Bopha battered the Philippines.

These and other catastrophes revealed how important crisis prevention and recovery has become to the global development agenda, highlighting why it has become such a vital area of focus for UNDP and a central feature of our work.

UNDP has several unique advantages in crisis prevention and recovery. These were clearly evident throughout the year as the organization responded to a range of conflict and disaster situations:

- UNDP's trust fund for crisis prevention and recovery is fast and flexible. With much of the money in the fund being un-earmarked, it allows experts to be rapidly deployed, and funds and other support to be directed to UNDP Country Offices after a disaster or conflict. It can also be used to quickly reduce the risk of crisis as opportunities arise. UNDP assistance was on the ground in the **Philippines** in a matter of days after Typhoon Bopha. When the crisis spread beyond **Syria's** borders, causing a massive flow of refugees into **Jordan** and **Lebanon,** UNDP was able to support UN response with rapid assistance to refugee host communities. In both of these cases, the trust fund enabled UNDP to quickly help those affected, offering emergency employment and support to businesses to stabilize livelihoods and assistance to communities trying to rebuild or improve basic infrastructure;

- Shocks can never be completely avoided, but prevention measures and careful planning before a crisis can mitigate suffering and economic loss by making communities more resilient to catastrophe. In 2012, the damage wrought by Hurricane Sandy in **Cuba** was significantly less than in neighbouring countries because of UNDP-supported

measures which assisted the government in preparing for and mitigating disasters. Disaster risk reduction is proving to be a major, successful component of UNDP's work;

- UNDP has earned the trust of governments, communities, and individuals around the world. UNDP has been on the ground in almost every developing country, sometimes for decades. It is most often the preferred choice of development partner for governments. This means that UNDP is regularly the first to respond to a crisis with early recovery activities - remaining in the country to see it through the transition from early recovery to the resumption of development. Humanitarian organizations tend to leave once the crisis has passed. With its commitment to sustainable human development, UNDP's continued presence helps ensure that the gains made during recovery are not fleeting and build a foundation for achieving longer-term development targets. The advantage of this long-term strategic commitment was clear in 2012 in countries such as **Colombia** and **Somalia**, where years of engagement led to the establishment of new, democratic, and participatory governance mechanisms. These provided a basis for peace and stability;

- UNDP's follow-through after crises has been helping to mitigate the risk of conflict in sensitive situations. During the year, there were peaceful transitions of political power in **Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho**, and **Libya** – countries which had previously experienced violence leading up to, during and after elections. UNDP still plays an important role in these countries as they manage the transition from fragile to more stable political systems. UNDP's long-term engagement also played a key role in improving justice, security and the rule of law. This was particularly evident in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012. After UNDP assisted with action in some municipalities, **El Salvador** enjoyed its first murder-free day since 2009 - and **Guatemala**, where UNDP's assistance to the Attorney General led to the prosecution of war criminals; and

- UNDP's detailed and immediate responses to crises lay the foundation for long-term development. When a conflict or disaster occurs and even as humanitarian efforts are in

Burundian workers make bricks as part of a UNDP project.

© Aude Rossignol, UNDP Burundi

full swing, UNDP responds rapidly in a way that focuses on early recovery and limits the potential damage of the catastrophe. This enables communities and individuals to recover faster and moves the country back to a development trajectory. UNDP does this by providing emergency employment for affected people to mitigate the economic impact of the crisis support to keep small businesses afloat, and efforts to clear rubble and restore or improve community infrastructure. This approach helped restore communities during 2012 in **Haiti** and **Pakistan**, which have been recovering from disasters in 2010. By the end of 2012, UNDP's recovery and rebuilding programmes had benefited approximately 1.3 million people in **Pakistan** and provided emergency clean-up work to over 300,000 in **Haiti.**

UNDP's successes this year demonstrate the critical importance of its crisis prevention and recovery work. UNDP's new Strategic Plan for 2014 to 2017 will grant these issues unprecedented prominence. UNDP will continue to engage with partners to consolidate the gains already made and strengthen the development process.

UNDP has continued learning from the challenges of preventing and responding to crises during the year. And, despite the havoc created in people's lives by the conflicts and disasters during 2012, UNDP and its partners have been making progress to help minimize suffering, loss of livelihoods and destruction of infrastructure.

UNDP plays a crucial role in coordinating the UN and global development response to conflicts and disasters. In 2012, new platforms for dialogue and advocacy emerged while others were strengthened. They included the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. This will allow fragile countries themselves to set the agenda for long-term prevention and recovery activities. By the end of the year, the broader global community had been sufficiently impressed by the level of political buy-in by these States to renew their commitments to help stabilize fragile countries.

Part of UNDP's work in 2012 involved deepening constructive engagement with an expanding group of partners. The need for and ability to collaborate is essential to devising a new global development agenda to succeed the Millennium Development Goals after 2015. UNDP has made a compelling case that specific goals for disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention, citizen security, justice and the rule of law should be part of the emerging sustainable human development framework. The determination of a new set of global development targets offers the opportunity to ensure that crisis prevention and recovery activities are included so that countries which experience conflict and disasters can overcome setbacks and return to a development trajectory.

At a time when donors are becoming more sensitive about how their contributions are spent by the UN and other development organizations, the achievements of 2012 demonstrate the essential contribution and continued success of UNDP's crisis prevention and recovery work. UNDP efforts confirm that making communities resilient to disasters and conflict, promoting early recovery, and protecting investments in long-term development have exceedingly high pay-offs.

Financial returns are important. The critical pay-off, however, is that UNDP's work to prevent crises and promote recovery saves lives, avoids suffering, and assists individuals and communities preserve livelihoods. These activities reduce poverty and promote sustainable human development.

A young man who receives help through a UNDP livelihoods project works on a farm.

© UNDP's Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY 2012

Residents and officials in East Darfur help clean-up the campus of the University of El Daein.

© Albert Gonzalez Farran, UNAMID

The Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and TRAC 1.1.3

Since its inception, the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery has mobilized more than US$ 1.3 billion to support innovative initiatives around the world.

The trust fund is a fast, flexible mechanism. It is designed to facilitate rapid action and allocation of money to UNDP Country Offices following a natural disaster or violent conflict, or when an opportunity arises to reduce disaster or conflict risk.

Some of the ways that UNDP uses the trust fund to help governments and Country Offices prevent or deal with conflict or disasters include:

- Quickly hiring additional skilled experts in early recovery, justice, security, governance, the rule of law, community infrastructure, debris removal, emergency employment, livelihoods and other aspects of crisis response to the disaster or conflict zone - sometimes in a matter of just days following an emergency;

- Funding the writing of needs assessments to map and gain a rapid understanding of the scale of support required, advise on what has to be done and coordinate support from headquarters and other UNDP offices;

- Helping governments to analyse disaster risk, develop early warning systems and boost readiness. This includes urban risks and climate associated risks;

- Supporting communities, governments and NGOs to address the underlying causes of violence through mediation and peacebuilding, to help build the infrastructure needed for long-term peace in conflict-prone countries;

In 1996, UNDP created a funding window called Target for Resource Assignment From the Core 1.1.3 (TRAC 1.1.3.) as a separate system of paying for crisis prevention and recovery. Currently UNDP sets aside 7.2 percent (increased from 6.6 percent in 2002) of total core resources, which are made available through this funding window for emergencies.

The Emergency Response Division was created in 1996 to manage TRAC 1.1.3 money and to provide technical advice to countries in crisis and post-conflict situations. As the need grew, the Emergency Response Division was upgraded to become the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery in 2001. It was at this time that crisis prevention and recovery was designated as one of UNDP's main thematic practices.

To support these roles and to better respond to urgent country needs, at the same time, UNDP established the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, which is managed by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

Money from the trust fund and TRAC 1.1.3 is spent in line with the UNDP's Strategic Plan. The allocation of funds is guided by the bureau's Multi-Year Results Framework, which is attached to this report in a CD ROM and stipulates intended goals, indicators, baselines and milestones.

Young Sudanese participate in a workshop at Nyala Technical College.

- Buoying the development of systems and technology that helps authorities, communities and civil society to predict when violence and conflict may occur, especially around events where tensions are likely to be high, such as elections;

- Strengthening local capacity to deal with and support the reintegration of former fighters, their associates and displaced communities, as well as to manage and destroy landmines and other explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons; and

- Advising governments in post conflict environments as they write constitutions, establish inclusive democratic governments and institutions, establish and reinforce court and justice systems, effective police and security organizations, and the rule of law, and supporting systems to bring those responsible for crimes and human rights abuses to justice.

The fund is flexible enough to rapidly focus resources when they are needed. This flexibility helps ensure that UNDP's high quality integrated technical expertise and programmatic support are quickly mobilized towards the delivery of funds and the deployment of technical assistance to crisis countries.

About 30 to 35 percent of contributions in any given year are flexible/un-earmarked contributions from donor countries. These are spent at the discretion of UNDP and contribute to the fund's adaptability. The remainder of contributions are geographically earmarked contributions, benefiting individual programme countries or thematically earmarked contributions.

Contributions

In 2012, total contributions to UNDP for crisis prevention and recovery activities through both the trust fund and TRAC 1.1.3 amounted to US$ 132.2 million, reflecting generous donor response to emerging priorities. US$ 97.2 million of this came from the trust fund, while US$ 35 million was received from UNDP core resources as TRAC 1.1.3. In 2012, money from both TRAC 1.1.3 and the trust fund went to 97 countries.

I. Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPRTTF)

Contributions received in 2012	$97,248,717

II. UNDP Regular Resources for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (TRAC 1.1.3)

Allocations received in 2012	$35,000,000
Contributions (CPR TTF) and Allocations (TRAC 1.1.3) recieved in 2012	**$132,248,717**

Top 10 donors contributing to Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund in 2012 (in millions of US dollars)

- OTHER 12 DONORS — 11.9
- UNITED STATES — $2.6
- AUSTRALIA — $3.7
- GERMANY — $4.0
- DENMARK — $4.1
- NORWAY — $7.5
- THE NETHERLANDS — $9.2
- ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK — $9.2
- UNITED KINGDOM — $11.2
- BELGIUM — $12.6
- SWEDEN — $21.1
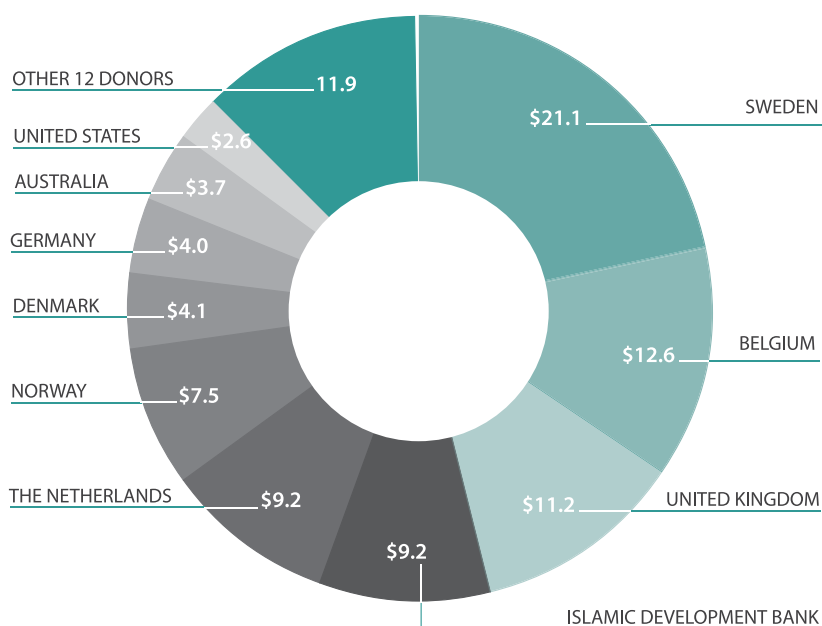
**Donors contributing unearmarked/
flexible funding to Crisis Prevention
and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund
in 2012 (in millions of US dollars)**

Australia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland,
Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and
the United Kingdom contributed
US$ 34 million of un-earmarked
funding in 2012, representing 35
percent of donations. US$ 7.8 million
of thematic funding was also received
(including US$ 6.5 million of thematic
contributions from the Netherlands).
Thanks to this continued thematically
flexible and un-earmarked funding,
the trust fund is able to remain an
effective and adaptable tool for rapidly
preventing and responding
to crises.

Project related earmarked
contributions still constituted more
than 57 percent of contributions
to the Trust Fund in 2012, representing
US$ 55.5 million of revenue.

SWITZERLAND
IRELAND
GERMANY
AUSTRALIA $2.1
$0.3
$1.0
DENMARK $2.4
NORWAY $3.3
$13.4
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM $11.2
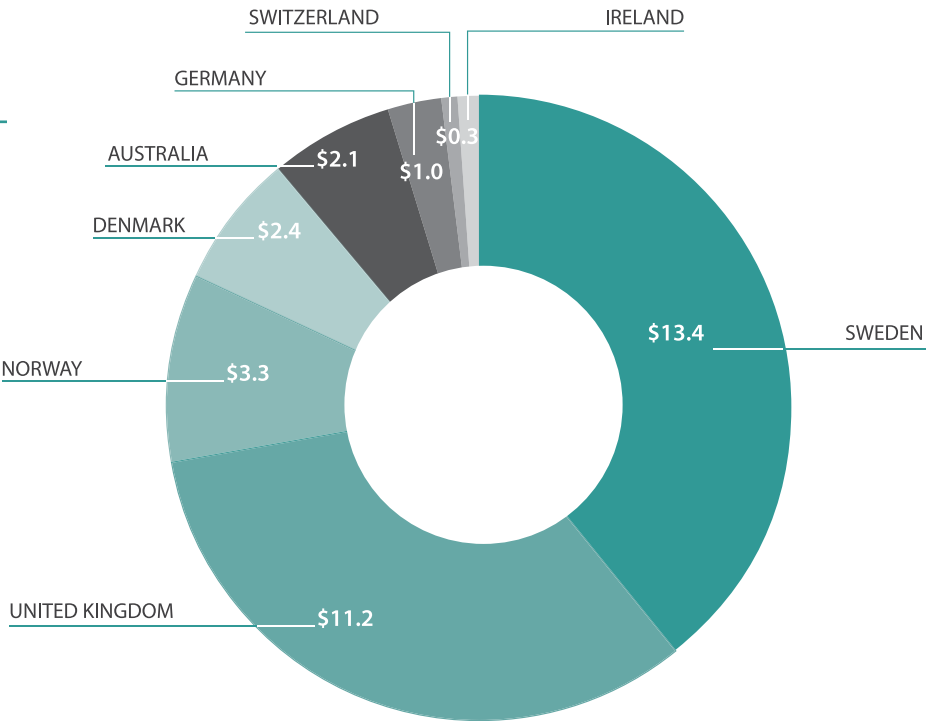
Expenditure

In 2012 UNDP expenditure on crisis prevention and recovery through the trust fund was US$ 97.1 million with an additional US$ 34.1 million coming from TRAC 1.1.3. US$ 131.2 million was spent altogether during the year.

For the first time, the largest proportion (US$ 31.9 million) of expenditure was concentrated in the Arab States, due to the "Arab Spring." US$ 20.5 million, was spent in Africa, US$ 14.6 million in the Asia Pacific region, US$ 13.5 million in Latin America and the Caribbean and US$ 7 in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

I. Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPRTTF)

Total Expenditures in 2012	$97,104,454

II. UNDP Regular Resources for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (TRAC 1.1.3)

Total Expenditures in 2012	$34,093,062
Total Expenditures in 2012	**$131,197,516**

Expenditure by region (in millions of US dollars)

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN $13.5

EUROPE & CIS $7.0

ASIA & THE PACIFIC $14.6

$20.5 AFRICA

$31.9 ARAB STATES
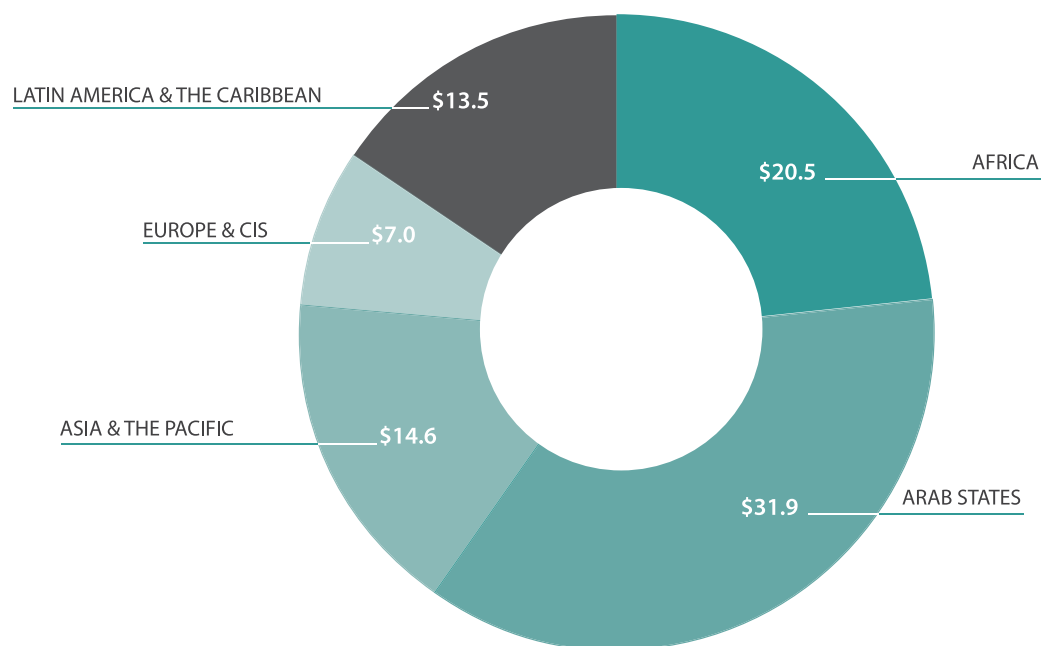
Trust fund expenditure in the top 20 countries (in millions US dollars)

Country	
PAPP**	
HAITI	
EGYPT	
SOMALIA	
NEPAL	
DRC	
SRI LANKA	
PAKISTAN	
KENYA	
TIMOR LESTE	
LIBERIA	
LEBANON	
YEMEN	
COLOMBIA	
TAJIKISTAN	
TUNISIA	
SUDAN	
SOUTH SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF	
ETHIOPIA	
BURKINA FASO	
BURUNDI	
IRAQ	

0   4   6   8   12   14
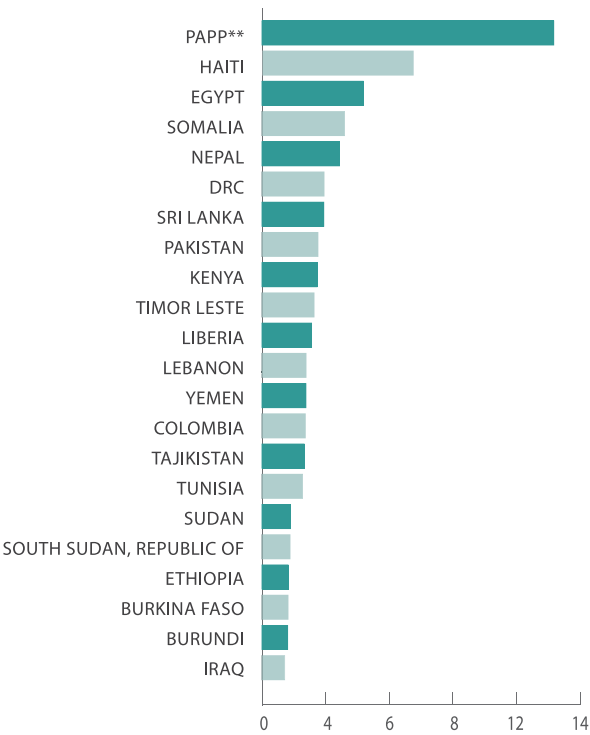
A Palestinian woman takes part in a UNDP-supported job programme for unemployed young people.

© UNDP's Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

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Detailed Contributions and Expenditure

I. Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPRTTF)

Contributions received in 2012	$97,248,717
Total Expenditure in 2012	$97,104,454

II. UNDP Regular Resources for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (TRAC 1.1.3)

Contributions received in 2012	$35,000,000
Total Expenditure in 2012	$34,093,062

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION CPRTTF AND ALLOCATION TRAC 1.1.3	**$132,248,717**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CPRTTF AND TRAC 1.1.3	**$131,197,516**

CONTRIBUTIONS 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	Expenditure in US dollars
Sweden	21,134,321
Belgium	12,615,562
United Kingdom	11,210,584
Islamic Development Bank	9,229,728
The Netherlands	9,176,549
Norway	7,457,799
Denmark	4,145,105
Germany	4,033,891
Australia	3,747,981
United States	2,608,000
European Union*	2,594,710
Finland	2,472,050
UNOCHA*	2,187,700
Canada	2,047,785
United Nations	1,113,803
Switzerland	709,710
Ireland	387,473
UN Women	146,588
Luxemburg	124,378
Republic of Korea	50,000
UNEP	40,000
Mexico	15,000
GRAND TOTAL	**97,248,717**

* Contributions not directly channeled through the CPRTTF but are financially managed by BCPR.

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	61,750,977
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	13,027,285
Early Recovery	11,411,126
Gender Equality	1,951,549
Policy and Programme Support	8,963,517
Grand Total	**97,104,454**

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	17,313,471
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	3,815,498
Early Recovery	7,034,658
Policy and Programme Support	5,929,436
Grand Total	**34,093,062**

TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY WINDOW OF THE CPR TTF AND TRAC 1.1.3

Fund Category	Expenditure in US dollars
Conflict Prevention and Recovery	79,064,447
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	16,842,784
Early Recovery	18,445,784
Gender Equality	1,951,549
Policy and Programme Support	14,892,953
Grand Total	**131,197,516**

* Countries with expenditure less than US$ 1,000 are not included in the report.

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	Expenditure in US dollars
Albania	108,941
Armenia	334,875
Belize	142,255
Bhutan	65,895
Bolivia	739,666
Bosnia and Herzgovina	640,830
Burkina Faso	1,226,366
Burundi	1,208,133
Cambodia	252,666
Cameroon, Republic of	496,899
Central African Republic	403,009
Chile	11,841
China	60,960
Colombia	2,041,851
Comoros	137,744
Congo, Republic of the	70,901
Costa Rica	208,861
Côte d'Ivoire	165,192
Croatia	79,343
Cuba	211,703
Cyprus	25,138
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,924,946
Djibouti	17,553
Dominican Republic	339,470
Ecuador	544,198
Egypt	4,771,599
El Salvador	652,237
Ethiopia	1,226,957
Fiji	196,829
Georgia	395,701
Ghana	961,950
Global	43,589,349
Guatemala	125,766

Country	Expenditure in US dollars
Guinea	685,320
Guinea-Bissau	650,526
Guyana	328,944
Haiti	7,089,098
Honduras	522,246
India	26,754
Indonesia	627,067
Iraq	1,065,581
Jamaica	8,429
Kenya	2,594,756
Kosovo	522,256
Kyrgystan	740,722
Lao People's Democratic Republic	197,614
Lebanon	2,075,730
Lesotho	26,618
Liberia	2,337,489
Libya	992,278
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	129,170
Madagascar	471,856
Malawi	52,118
Maldives	210,738
Mali	149,109
Mauritania	116,997
Mexico	10,294
Moldova, Republic of	248,918
Mongolia	1,146
Montenegro	6,069
Mozambique	455,426
Myanmar	141,263
Namibia	99,678
Nepal	3,655,543
Nicaragua	233,594
Niger	107,826

Country	Expenditure in US dollars
Nigeria	129,168
Pakistan	2,638,917
Papua New Guinea	300,402
Paraguay	116,520
Peru	182,289
Philippines	373,246
PAPP	13,758,852
Rwanda	57,143
Samoa	9,024
Senegal	166,658
Serbia	339,514
Sierra Leone	976,245
Slovak Republic	931,056
Solomon Islands	34,932
Somalia	3,890,784
South Sudan, Republic of	1,320,751
Sri Lanka	2,911,787
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	9,319
Sudan	1,343,898
Syrian Arab Republic	36,399
Tajikistan	1,983,212
Thailand	467,095
Timor Leste	2,453,978
Tunisia	1,912,596
Turkey	12,515
Uganda	617,431
Ukraine	103,897
Uruguay	4,514
Uzbekistan	379,159
Viet Nam	7,849
Yemen	2,069,169
Zimbabwe	698,400
Grand Total (CPR TTF and TRAC 1.1.3)	**131,197,516**

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

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Conflict Prevention and Recovery	
Albania	108,941
Armenia	31,416
Bosnia andHerzgovina	640,830
Burkina Faso	886,246
Burundi	5,360
Cambodia	159,236
Cameroon, Republic of	338,432
Central African Republic	194,938
Colombia	1,666,183
Comoros	1,608
Congo, Republic of the	8,049
Cyprus	25,138
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,432,222
Ecuador	115,610
Egypt	4,751,465
El Salvador	8,770
Ethiopia	1,009,276
Georgia	350,659
Ghana	709,879
Global	13,901,988
Guinea	82,011
Guinea-Bissau	595,504
Haiti	1,974,016
Iraq	1,049,912
Jamaica	8,429
Kenya	705,236
Kyrgystan	246,847
Lao People's Democratic Republic	152,053
Lebanon	1,696,692
Lesotho	15,936
Liberia	2,190,375
Libya	873,278
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	102,555

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Malawi	30,667
Mali	149,109
Mauritania	16,575
Moldova, Republic of	52,328
Montenegro	6,069
Mozambique	138,806
Nepal	1,294,890
Nicaragua	21,350
Niger	101,820
Papua New Guinea	216,719
Peru	137,625
PAPP	12,350,449
Senegal	66,658
Sierra Leone	147,074
Solomon Islands	34,932
Somalia	3,747,407
South Sudan, Republic of	1,320,751
Sri Lanka	654,089
Sudan	811,164
Timor Leste	1,061,401
Tunisia	1,637,033
Ukraine	103,897
Viet Nam	7,849
Yemen	1,603,222
Conflict Prevention and Recovery Total	**61,750,977**
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	
Armenia	303,459
Bolivia	739,666
Burkina Faso	312,506
Colombia	124,954
Costa Rica	144,010
Cuba	169,874
Ecuador	369,414
Egypt	1,552

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Global	4,648,462
Haiti	28,746
India	26,842
Kyrgystan	493,876
Lebanon	108,023
Moldova, Republic of	180,484
Mozambique	116,979
Myanmar	99,428
Namibia	99,674
Nepal	1,222,676
Nicaragua	114,309
Paraguay	78,955
Serbia	167,875
Slovak Republic	931,056
Sri Lanka	462,567
Syrian Arab Republic	36,399
Tajikistan	1,428,598
Timor Leste	237,741
Uzbekistan	379,159
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Total	**13,027.285**
Early Recovery	
Burundi	503,141
Central African Republic	18,916
Dominican Republic	339,470
El Salvador	303,323
Fiji	2,191
Global	1,011,981
Haiti	3,776,458
Honduras	262,120
Lebanon	17,561
Myanmar	37,094
Nepal	710,348
Pakistan	830,768

Country/Territory	Expenditure in US dollars
Philippines	7,924
PAPP	954,451
Samoa	9,024
Sri Lanka	1,125,615
Sudan	449,611
Tajikistan	122,877
Uganda	617,314
Yemen	310,937
Early Recovery Total	**11,411,126**
Gender Equality	
Burundi	2,806
Côte d'Ivoire	29,946
Democratic Republic of the Congo	368,179
Ghana	136,821
Global	530,875
Guinea-Bissau	35,455
Haiti	226,481
Iraq	15,669
Kosovo	95,893
Liberia	26,175
Nepal	5,077
Papua New Guinea	83,484
PAPP	188,905
Sierra Leone	52,872
Somalia	61,885
Sri Lanka	6,887
Timor Leste	84,138
Gender Equality Total	**1,951,549**
Policy and Programme Support	
Global	8,890,040
Nepal	73,477
Policy and Programme Support Total	**8,963,517**
GRAND TOTAL	**97,104,454**

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

Country	Expenditure in US dollars
Conflict Prevention and Recovery	
Burundi	496,361
Cameroon, Republic of	158,467
Central African Republic	189,155
Chile	11,841
Colombia	223,397
Côte d'Ivoire	135,246
Croatia	19,909
Democratic Republic of the Congo	853,667
Ecuador	59,174
El Salvador	265,849
Global	4,954,954
Guatemala	104,471
Guinea	603,309
Guyana	328,944
Haiti	259,971
Honduras	193,004
Kenya	1,405,920
Kosovo	369,145
Lebanon	203,472
Libya	119,000
Maldives	123,333
Mozambique	81,605
Nepal	349,076
Pakistan	1,243,995
PAPP	265,047
Serbia	171,639
Sierra Leone	734,555
Sri Lanka	569,268
Tajikistan	406,701
Timor Leste	1,070,697
Thailand	368,336
Tunisia	275,563
Zimbabwe	698,400

Country	Expenditure in US dollars
Conflict Prevention and Recovery Total	**17,313,471**
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	
Belize	142,255
Comoros	6,121
Djibouti	17,553
Egypt	18,582
Global	1,550,354
Haiti	506,894
Indonesia	626,979
Liberia	120,940
Madagascar	466,186
Malawi	21,451
Mongolia	1,146
Mozambique	118,036
Pakistan	205,770
Thailand	8,718
Uruguay	4,514
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Total	**3,815,498**
Early Recovery	
Bhutan	65,895
Burkina Faso	27,613
Burundi	200,464
Cambodia	93,430
China	60,960
Colombia	27,317
Comoros	130,015
Congo, Republic of the	62,851
Costa Rica	64,851
Croatia	59,434
Cuba	41,829
Democratic Republic of the Congo	270,877
El Salvador	74,295
Ethiopia	217,682

Country	Expenditure in US dollars	Country	Expenditure in US dollars
Fiji	194,638	Sri Lanka	93,360
Georgia	45,042	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	9,319
Ghana	115,249	Sudan	83,122
Global	2,171,261	Tajikistan	25,035
Guatemala	21,294	Thailand	90,040
Guinea-Bissau	19,566	Turkey	12,515
Haiti	316,532	Yemen	155,010
Honduras	67,122	**Early Recovery Total**	**7,034,658**
Kenya	483,601	**Policy and Programme Support**	
Kosovo	57,217	Global	5,929,436
Lao People's Democratic Republic	45,561		
Lebanon	49,982	**Policy and Programme Support Total**	**5,929,436**
Lesotho	10,682		
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	26,615	**GRAND TOTAL**	**34,093,062**
Madagascar	5,671		
Maldives	87,605		
Mauritania	100,421		
Mexico	10,294		
Moldova, Republic of	16,106		
Myanmar	4,741		
Nicaragua	97,935		
Niger	6,010		
Nigeria	129,168		
Pakistan	358,384		
Paraguay	37,566		
Peru	44,664		
Philippines	365,321		
Rwanda	57,260		
Senegal	100,000		
Sierra Leone	41,743		
Somalia	81,492		

A farmer uses water drawn from wells dug through a UNDP programme.

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Acronyms

BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPR	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CWGER	Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery
DHL	Deutsche Post
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARC-EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army
IOM	International Organization for Migration
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAPP	Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
FARC-EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
SMS	Short Message Service
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignment from the Core
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNPBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
US$	United States Dollar