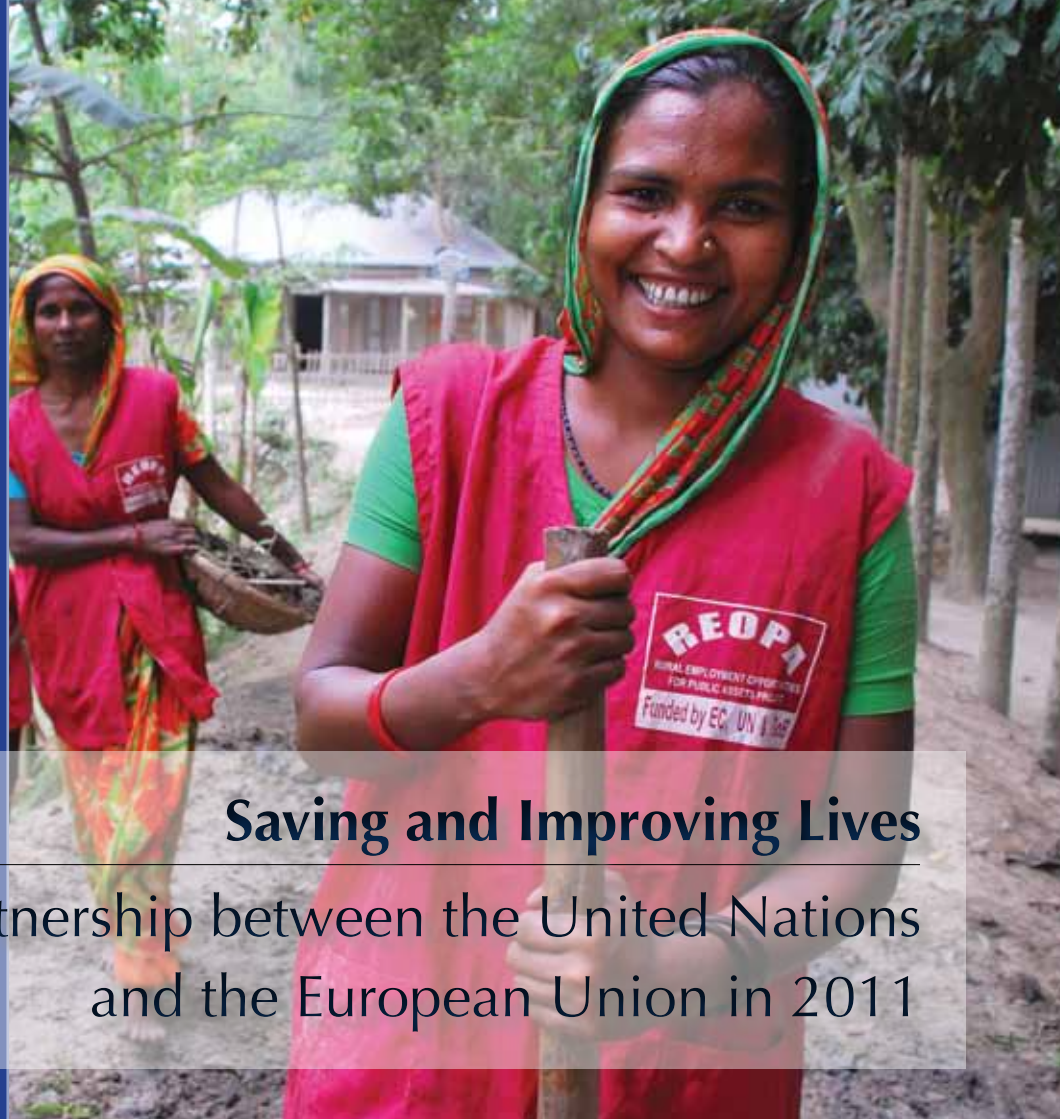




United Nations  
Brussels



# **Saving and Improving Lives**

---

## Partnership between the United Nations and the European Union in 2011



# **Saving and Improving Lives**

---

Partnership between the United Nations  
and the European Union in 2011

United Nations  
Brussels



## The United Nations Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals agreed in 2000 guide our action:

“...certain fundamental values [are] essential to international relations in the 21st Century: Freedom ... Equality ... Solidarity ... Tolerance ... Respect for nature ... Shared responsibility...”







**In 2011, the UN and the EU worked together to support governments and**



This report reflects the partnership between the United Nations and the European Union in humanitarian and development cooperation in 2011. The results presented in this report belong to the governments and people of the countries since only their tireless efforts assure development – the EU-UN partnership can but support.

The EU was frequently part of multi-donor arrangements coordinated by the UN in support of country-led efforts. An independent evaluation underlined that by working together, the EU and the UN were able to achieve more than each could working alone. The results in this report do not constitute the entirety of the results achieved in 2011.







## FOREWORD BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL

The European Union is a key partner of the United Nations and our joint efforts span all three pillars of the work of the United Nations – peace and security, development and human rights.

This report highlights an array of results from our vibrant cooperation in 2011, both on the ground and at the policy level. Together we saved and improved lives in over 110 countries. We worked to make development more sustainable by enhancing food security, providing humanitarian assistance, promoting decent work and addressing climate change. And in a year that saw many nations undergo dramatic transformations and moves towards democracy, we continued our strong focus on promoting good governance and building of institutions for justice and the rule of law.

Partnership remains one of the cornerstones for progress. By joining forces with each other and with the private sector, civil society and key stakeholders, the United Nations and the European Union made a real difference in the lives of the most needy and vulnerable and achieved much more than either organization could have on its own. Partnerships will be increasingly critical as the international community seeks to articulate the post-2015 development agenda and sustain the momentum generated by the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development.

I greatly appreciate the EU support that made these achievements possible. I look forward to deepening this partnership in the years to ahead in our shared quest for global peace and prosperity for all.

*Ban Ki-moon*  
BAN Ki-moon



## FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

I welcome this seventh report on the main accomplishments of the cooperation between the European Commission and the UN agencies, funds and programmes throughout the world in 2011.

This report shows how, by joining forces, the European Union and the United Nations create added value, improve the lives of people in difficult conditions throughout the developing world and achieve concrete results in the field.

During the last year we have witnessed far-reaching changes across the globe. Many developing countries have made significant progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. At the same time, we have witnessed rising inequalities within countries, and intensifying global challenges related to conflict and countries in transition.

All this makes our natural partnership for peace, human rights and development even more relevant. Together with our UN counterparts and partner countries, we are determined to go further to help countries improve their governance; support local farmers and small-holders in needy countries; deliver essential services in health, education and sanitation; and to increase the effectiveness of our cooperation.

The global economic crisis, climate change, higher food and energy prices, and in particular people's aspirations for democratic change and a better future, especially in the Mediterranean and Middle East, have resulted in a new environment for our organisations. We have deepened our cooperation in response and look forward to continuing this in the years to come. The EU remains entirely committed to living up to its responsibilities as a global actor, not least as the provider of more than half of global development aid.

I wish to thank the United Nations for this report which provides a valuable summary of our operational work in the development and humanitarian fields and adds significant visibility to our cooperation.

  
José Manuel Durão Barroso

## FOREWORD BY THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY POLICY

Since I took up office I have made the Union's partnership with the United Nations a priority. Few problems can today be dealt with by one state or even a small group of states. Whether it is the struggle to vaccinate the world's children or supporting countries in transition, we need the UN to play a crucial role.

Close cooperation in maintaining peace grew in 2011 to cover the conflict cycle from prevention to post-conflict peace-building. EU member States contributed 40% of the peacekeeping budget and the further development of the EU's Common defence capabilities allowed significant EU-UN cooperation off the coast of Somalia, in Kosovo and in Libya.

2001 showed that the EU and the UN are natural partners in the fight against global poverty, with the EU funding a range of UN programmes. Human rights also remained at the core of the EU's external action; the UN is a central forum for the Union's promotion of human rights.

In the Middle East, we worked closely together to respond to the aspirations of people for their dignity, freedoms and prosperity. Much remains to be done in the countries undergoing transitions, but together we will strive to provide the support people need.

Where the UN and the EU have worked particularly close in 2011 has been Africa. We have joined together to provide assistance to the new state of South Sudan, increased international engagement in the Sahel, and aided the transition in Cote d'Ivoire.

As the 7th report shows, UN-EU cooperation covers an ever-growing field of work. The UN General Assembly resolution in 2011 on enhancing the EU's status will only serve to strengthen links further, allowing us jointly to work for a peaceful and prosperous world.

  
Catherine Ashton





## FOREWORD BY THE UN DIRECTOR IN BRUSSELS

This year, for the 7th edition of our UN-EU Partnership Report, the UN Team in Brussels consolidated the results achieved worldwide thanks to the contribution of the European Union. This report illustrates how the partnership between the United Nations and the European Union made a difference in 2011 in saving many lives which were exposed to extreme vulnerability and improving the lives of millions of people in very different development and crisis contexts. All these efforts are conducted in support of the national endeavors and proved essential to achieve more human security and a more dignified life.

The partnership has the unique feature of ranging from policy formulation to operational activities and emergency operations, within an overall capacity building focus. I am confident that its added value is made evident by the collection of achievements that the report summarizes. Today's global challenges and local development issues require more than ever that all synergies are explored and put to use when supporting the quest of developing countries for more equity, sustainability and resilience. Therefore, the UN Team in Brussels looks forward to continued, intensified and effective cooperation with the European Union to achieve many more essential development results.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Antonio Vigilante'.

Antonio Vigilante

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

15

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

21

TACKLING HUNGER, MALNUTRITION AND FOOD INSECURITY

33

DELIVERING ESSENTIAL SERVICES

41

PREVENTING AND OVERCOMING CRISIS

55

UNLOCKING JOB AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

61

FOSTERING SUSTAINABILITY

67

BUILDING DEMOCRATIC AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

79

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES





*“The UN and the EU have been working hand in hand for many years with a common goal: delivering better and more efficient aid to the people and countries in need. As for the future, our work should be built on the following three elements: first, the MDGs are the cornerstone of our actions for the years to come and we should put all our efforts into achieving results; second, in-depth and profound thinking should be done on the best ways to move beyond 2015; and third – we need to put into practice our commitment to better and more targeted development assistance.”*

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Piebalgs'.

Andris Piebalgs

EU Commissioner for Development



*“The partnership between the EU and the UN has always been strong and is crucial in responding to humanitarian crises around the world, from drought in Africa to earthquakes and tsunamis in Asia. By working together we can save lives and keep the hope of humanity alive. We must all play our part. Together we can make a difference.”*

Kristalina Georgieva

EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response





*“The EU-UN cooperation in the European Neighbourhood region was always effective, especially in responding to the challenges following the Arab Spring in the Southern Mediterranean. In Tunisia, we successfully cooperated to reinforce women’s rights. In Libya, we worked closely together after the revolution till the first national elections held in June 2012. Also in the Eastern Neighbourhood our partnership is strong and positive, including confidence building measures in protracted conflicts like in Moldova/Transnistria or on local development projects in Ukraine, not mentioning Integrated Border Management in the South Caucasus.*

*Together we can achieve a better life for the citizens in our partner countries. Due to our cooperation we respond swiftly and effectively to the challenges of our changing Neighbourhood region.”*

Štefan Füle  
EU Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy





## PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

All individuals are equal as human beings – and born with the same rights.

Human rights should be known and understood by everyone and made a reality for all. All human rights are equal in importance and none can be fully enjoyed without the others. The EU supports the core mandate of the UN, which is promoting and monitoring the application of human rights. Together, the EU and the UN endeavoured to make human rights a reality in people's daily lives.

Women in India discuss their needs and priorities during a meeting of their local women's awareness network. These networks are meant to provide support to women representatives, and help them in decision-making.

© UN Women, Anindit Roy-Chowdhury, India, 2011



© ILO, Pakistan, 2011

Farhat lives in Pakistan, and has worked as an apprentice in a motor garage since the age of nine. He never went to school as his family struggles to earn enough to feed him and his three sisters. A teacher of the nearby educational centre providing free programmes for children saved from hazardous labour identified Farhat. His parents agreed to send him to the centre. He was later admitted to a Government school:

*"I study hard to become a doctor. I want to help people."*

In 2011, we helped protect 15,702 children, mostly girls, from child labour by providing them education and other social integration measures. In Pakistan, we supported the government and local organizations to develop initiatives like the centre that Farhat now attends.

## **In 2011, we helped empower people to advance and defend their rights.**

- ❁ Support and equipment was given to local NGOs and two crisis centres providing physical, psychological and legal assistance to women survivors of violence in Mauritania and Tunisia.
- ❁ Victims of sexual violence could access free legal assistance in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- ❁ Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, and Sudan fought for the abandonment of female genital mutilation/ cutting and child marriage. In Senegal, 5,315 villages abandoned these practices.
- ❁ Colombia, Myanmar and Nepal improved the protection of children from human rights violations in situations of armed conflict. Community-based reconciliation initiatives helped children to speak out against violations.
- ❁ In Lebanon, 145 Palestine refugees could seek legal assistance to ensure respect for their rights.
- ❁ 11 migrant and migrant worker support and information centres on forced labour and human trafficking were established in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- ❁ Employer organisations in Nigeria adopted a national code of conduct against human trafficking.
- ❁ 60,000 people in Afghanistan participated in awareness meetings to learn about human rights.



## **In 2011, with our support, countries advanced human rights laws and mechanisms.**

- ❁ Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, and Nigeria developed national action plans against discrimination, providing a way for the excluded and marginalized to seek remediation.
- ❁ In Bolivia, indigenous people advanced their rights and made their voice heard through the Afro-Bolivian People National Council. Nepal adopted a law fighting caste-based discrimination.
- ❁ Iraq and Afghanistan adopted laws on combating violence and abuse of women and girls.
- ❁ Mexico and Lebanon improved legal protection for migrants/migrant workers.
- ❁ Mauritania inscribed the criminalization of torture and slavery in the Constitution.
- ❁ Paraguay established a national prevention mechanism against torture.
- ❁ Congo, Kenya and Tanzania established national committees on the prevention of genocide.



Dalish Prum lives with HIV. She is the national coordinator of the *Cambodian Community of Women living with HIV* – a 1,700-member network of HIV positive women-leaders and self-help groups that aim to ensure the health and wellbeing of the group members. We supported Dalish to become the first woman living with HIV to join the official government delegation on HIV and AIDS to conferences. She can now advocate her cause in front of participants and countries.

The EU and the UN work to ensure the integration of gender equality and human rights into key policies and actions to address HIV and AIDS in Cambodia, Jamaica, Kenya, Papua New Guinea and Rwanda, for example through the training of over 350 officials.

© UN Women/UNAIDS, Cambodia, 2011





**In 2011, with our support, countries strengthened their human rights systems.**

- ❁ The International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala was strengthened.
- ❁ The National Commission for Truth in Honduras received human rights investigation methodologies and 3 legal reforms related to human rights were supported.
- ❁ The prevention mechanism against torture and degrading treatment in Moldova conducted 326 monitoring missions. Its training centres were rehabilitated and all police stations in the country were equipped with video and recording material to increase transparency.
- ❁ Uruguay initiated the reform of its penal system and penal and labour codes. New prison supervisors under a civilian authority received human rights education for the first time.
- ❁ Reform of the juvenile justice system was supported in Jordan, Kosovo, Georgia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. National strategies were developed, mediation encouraged and facilities as well as psychological support provided to young detainees. The juvenile death penalty was halted in Yemen, with no execution for the first time in five years and fairer trials.





# TACKLING HUNGER, MALNUTRITION AND FOOD INSECURITY

The right to food is realized when individuals – at all times and in all situations – have access to adequate food and nutrition and the financial or other means for procuring it. The right to food is recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and continues to guide the EU-UN partnership in tackling hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity.

Farmer in Siem Reap province, drying rice seeds on tarpaulin distributed by the partnership. Training was provided to farmers to reduce post-harvest losses.

© FAO, Heng Chivorn, Cambodia, 2011



© WFP, Vigno Hounkanli, Niger, 2011

*“I am amazed that people know my name, my age and the amount of money they have to pay me as soon as I put the card in the machine”*

said Hadiza, a mother of five children, from Zinder, in Niger, withdrawing cash with her smart card.

In remote areas of Niger, 90,000 food-insecure households work on soil recuperation, rehabilitation or tree planting in return for cash, boosting their purchasing power during the post-harvest season while injecting money into the local economy. In addition, during the Sahel food crisis, 2.25 million persons in Niger received emergency food assistance.

### **Addressing the food crisis in Chad, our partnership enabled:**

- Emergency food assistance to 1,860,000 people affected by the drought.
- Emergency food assistance to 913,000 Sudanese and Central African Republic refugees and members of host populations.
- Life-saving food and micronutrient supplements to children and breast-feeding mothers in 195 health centres and 25 new supplementary feeding centres.
- Reduced food transportation costs and increased access to inputs and markets via 100 kilometres of rehabilitated agricultural feeder roads, connecting secondary to more important roads.
- Rehabilitation of 668 hectares of cultivable land and irrigation areas.





**In 2011, through quick response to emergencies, some 20 million people in over 30 countries received emergency food assistance and appropriate nutrients, for example in:**

- ☼ Libya and Yemen: 1.4 million internally displaced people, local populations and refugees.
- ☼ Colombia: 338,500 otherwise non-assisted and unreachable internally displaced persons.
- ☼ Pakistan: livestock packages and animal shelters material to 312,000 flood-affected farmers.
- ☼ Occupied Palestinian territory: food items, subsidies and digital food – swipe electronic cards to buy food where it is available but people are unable to afford it – for 1,139,000 Palestine refugees.

---

Many Somali families walked for days or weeks with little food or water before arriving at the Dadaab refugee camp. Many of the children are malnourished and in poor health. Inside the camp, they receive a two-week food ration and other essential items.

© WFP, Rose Ogola, Kenya, 2011

Adequate nutrition during a child's first 1,000 days is the cornerstone of a healthy life. Scientific evidence shows that under-nutrition and malnutrition lead to irreversible, long-term damage putting children at risk of never reaching their full mental and physical potential, while adults risk not living a healthy life.



© UNICEF, Olivier Asselin, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2011



© WFP, Nigel Sanders, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2011



## **Our partnership tackled malnutrition – both through prevention and therapy.**

- Nutrition programmes were notably scaled up during the Horn of Africa crisis of 2011. In Somalia alone, we ensured nutritious supplements and treatment for over 70,400 severely acutely malnourished children and nutrition coverage for more than 57,800 vulnerable families.
- In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 1,373,700 babies, children, pregnant and breast-feeding women, and elderly people received foods enriched with vitamins and micronutrients.
- Over 769,000 children, breast-feeding mothers, and refugees and displaced people received enriched food and nutrition supplements in Burundi, Liberia, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal.
- Some 13,000 severely malnourished children were treated in therapeutic care centres in Sierra Leone.

---

Two-year-old Augustin Kunda, who is malnourished, eats a mixture of corn and peanuts, at the health centre in Kaniaka Village, Katanga Province. The emergency response helicopter and crew waiting on the ground in Kichanga, Eastern DRC.





Since 2009, the EU Food Facility (EUFF) has supported the UN High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. The aim is to reduce the impact of food price volatility and natural calamities and to improve productivity. It supports food security and resilience of 22 million of the world's vulnerable people in 35 countries.

In 2011, the EUFF helped Mozambique implement its national Food Production Action Plan to eliminate food deficits and reduce dependency on imports. As part of our support, more than 8,800 households benefitted from 6 fish market installations, 41 fishponds, 5 innovative fishing boats and training on sustainable fishing practices. 175 loans were awarded to fishing entrepreneurs and over 4,000 households joined rural financial institutions due to 1.3 million Euros credit lines for rural development. Through road rehabilitation, 79,000 rural people were connected to markets.

Transfer of land to farmers in the Province of Granma led to the use of 1.4 million acres for cattle farming.

As part of our support to the food production modernization and decentralization in Cuba, 17,000 small farmers and cooperatives were empowered through equipment and training on sustainable agriculture and animal breeding.



© UNDP, Martino Alonso, Cuba, 2011

In Pagukka, Sri Lanka, a farmer is feeding cattle after veterinarians tested the recurrence of the rinderpest virus. The EU long-lasting support to the UN action against rinderpest led to its eradication in 2011.

Rinderpest is one of the deadliest diseases of cattle and other animal species, affecting the livelihoods of millions of farmers.



© FAO, Ishara Kodikara, Sri Lanka, 2011

## **In 2011, we helped tackle food insecurity in over 20 countries.**

- In Madagascar, 14,000 hectares of rehabilitated land yielded 75,595 additional tons of rice.
- In post-conflict Burundi and Sri Lanka, 62,626 resettling families received agricultural inputs and training, allowing them to reconstruct their livelihoods. 6,000 hectares of land and irrigation areas were rehabilitated, and early warning systems for food and agriculture put in place.
- Some 120,000 households in Cambodia and Bangladesh became food secure through crop and mineral fertilizer inputs, improved access to irrigation, better farming tools and storage silos. 300 villages learnt alternative cultivation and soil nutrient management techniques.
- In Eritrea, 18,500 war and drought-affected households were supported with livestock and agriculture through: 1 micro dam, 10 ponds, 8 cisterns, 21,000 hectares of rangeland enclosures, 1,107 tons of seeds and 3 dairy cooperatives. This led to increased production of milk (50%) and crops (35%).
- In the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, the construction of 927 rice banks and 9 market facilities meant that communities and 5,200 local traders could better access markets and could cope with lean periods.

*“The Purchase for Progress (P4P) has changed our lives, before no one gave us a loan and now they seek us and offer to work with us. Now we have a big grain-collection centre to store the grains, and it does not matter if it rains because we have a dryer machine”*

says David Gonzalez, president of the Hombres Nuevos Association in Honduras, an association of small corn producers that grew from 50 to 150 members in the last two years.

Training, equipment, improved seeds, agricultural inputs, storage facilities, drying machine, etc. are part of the support that small producers received through the P4P initiative of the EU-UN, benefitting more than 11,500 small producers.



© WFP, Roberto Martinez, Honduras, 2010

## **In 2011, we supported sustainable agriculture and rural development.**

- 836 farmer field schools were created to reduce pesticide use and to improve sustainability of crop yields in Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, and in Central Africa.
- In Central Africa, 80,000 households benefitted from virus-resistant cassava varieties. National cassava commissions were established and 500 field focal points trained in virus identification.
- In Angola, veterinary services for avian-flu prevention and support to agro-pastoralist systems helped 30,000 smallholder farmers improve livestock raising.
- In 39 African countries, we helped strengthening the organizational capacities of 55 national and sub-national farmers' organizations as well as their regional and Pan-African networks.
- In Afghanistan, authorities enhanced their skills in agricultural statistics and farm management. 26,000 hectares of land were improved for cultivation through protection walls and irrigation. Rehabilitation of 1,261 kilometres of rural roads ensured a connection between 3,783 villages.
- Legume crop management strategies were developed in 407 villages in India and Myanmar.









## DELIVERING ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Education, health and sanitation services are key to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. A person's right to education, to medical care and to necessary social services are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration also spells out that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance – for example it states that all children are entitled to social protection.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh, access to quality primary education was facilitated, benefiting over 20,000 children in Khaghrachari.

© UNDP, Safina Ilias, Bangladesh, 2011



© UNICEF, Leonie Marinovich, Lesotto, 2011

*“We are unable to survive off the land, so the help we get, especially the social and financial support and the free school uniforms, is critical to keep the children in school,”*

said grandmother Mampho Tumane, living in the Matsieng village in Lesotho, who is the sole caregiver for her seven grandchildren. With so many mouths to feed, school clothes and shoes are luxuries she simply cannot afford.

Through the Lesotho Child Grants Programme, 27,737 orphans and vulnerable children were able to attend school, 6,166 children received school uniforms, 3,523 HIV-positive children received anti-retroviral treatment and 1,977 children under 5 were treated against malnutrition.

**In 2011, we ensured quality basic education in underserved areas and we supported countries to strengthen their education system.**

- ❄ Every pupil in Zimbabwe received a set of textbooks in all core subjects, result of the distribution of 22 million textbooks to 3.5 million primary and secondary school children.
- ❄ Education institutions throughout Somalia received support to develop quality education and curricula. School enrolment of girls was encouraged through scholarships, advocacy and media campaigns in Puntland as well as in Somaliland where a free primary education policy was introduced.
- ❄ In Angola, the newly established education management and information system enabled 8 provincial education departments to present education plans and budgets, based on reliable data.
- ❄ Access to quality education in Iraq increased through 230 new 'Child Friendly Schools' and community participation in school management was strengthened through parent-teacher associations.
- ❄ In underserved areas of Myanmar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh, 565,900 children were able to go to school and received essential learning packages and textbooks.





## **In 2011, populations in over 30 countries had access to improved and strengthened health care systems.**

- ❄ In Bangladesh, health workers in 25 newly equipped emergency basic and comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care facilities were trained. The facilities covered a rural region of 6.6 million people. 1,520 economically poor and socially excluded women accessed maternal health facilities through equity access vouchers.
- ❄ In Zimbabwe, 380 midwives and doctors were trained on outbreak response and reproductive health. Vital medicines were made available in 80% of the country's health facilities.
- ❄ Over 75% of health facilities in South Sudan, Pakistan, and in 17 high-risk districts in Zimbabwe integrated tools for better disease surveillance and response.
- ❄ 8 West African countries and Lao PDR adopted drugs and pharmaceutical regulations.
- ❄ In Myanmar, 19,000 HIV-positive people received antiretroviral therapy and 51 million condoms were distributed. 160,000 tuberculosis cases were prevented. 1.7 million people received malaria treatment and 1.9 million bed nets were distributed.
- ❄ In Indonesia, 11,970 health workers were trained, improving healthcare access and quality and knowledge of epidemiology to prevent an outbreak of avian influenza. 10 hospitals were equipped (with infection prevention, 22 ambulances, 180 stretchers, 52 specialized pumps).

Nurses trained as a result of our partnership regularly treat patients and provide basic health care to the remotest communities in East Bangladesh through mobile clinics.

© UNDP, Safina Ilias, Bangladesh, 2011



## **We helped countries prevent health risks, and monitor and respond to epidemic-prone diseases.**

- ❄ 8 African countries updated their emergency standard operating procedures. Training and equipment were provided for yellow fever, plague, Ebola/Marburg and meningitis diseases.
- ❄ In Uganda, 728,021 people were vaccinated during the yellow fever outbreak.
- ❄ In Ghana and in three states in Nigeria, the Guinea Worm disease is nearly eradicated due to safe water sources and enhanced capacities of authorities and communities.
- ❄ In Nigeria, the polio immunization coverage reached 80%. In 109 high-risk local government areas, 60% of children received at least 3 polio vaccine doses. 1.4 million people now have access to sources of potable water, and safe and proper means of human waste disposal.
- ❄ In Angola, we supported water and sanitation sector institutions through training 450 experts at national, provincial and municipal level and from NGOs on planning, monitoring, evaluation and improved service delivery to 762.000 persons in 5 provinces.

An infant receives a dose of oral polio vaccine during a routine immunization session at the Henriette Konan Bedie Community Hospital, in Abobo, a suburb of the City of Abidjan.

© UNICEF, Olivier Asselin, Côte d'Ivoire, 2011





© UNRWA, Alaa Ghosheh, West Bank, 2011

Students from Silwan girls school in Jerusalem. In the occupied Palestinian territory, the number of drop-outs of Palestine refugee students decreased and 891 teachers were trained in 2011.



© UNRWA, Alaa Ghosheh, West Bank, 2010

A young girl waits her turn at a mobile health clinic in the West Bank. 6 mobile health clinics visit 59 different localities, providing health care services to some 12,000 patients a month.



© UNRWA, Isabel de la Cruz, Lebanon, 2011

Men repair camp sewerage, drainage and water supply infrastructure in the Burj Barajneh camp in Lebanon.





Palestine refugees in the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan could access health care through 138 primary health care facilities operated by the UN. In 2011, 10,669,571 patient visits were made to these clinics that provide prenatal and antenatal care, child and adult health services, dental services and diabetes and hypertension care.

In the UN-operated Palestine refugee camps all shelters were connected to water networks and 87% to sewerage networks. In Lebanon, water and sanitation systems were repaired for 14,000 refugees in camps in Beirut.

486,754 Palestine refugees went to school in 2011. In addition, 3 science faculties and 10 training centres helped 75% of their graduates to find relevant employment within the graduation year. In Lebanon, 152 students with scholarships attended an undergraduate university degree.





## PREVENTING AND OVERCOMING CRISIS

As the world's largest humanitarian donor and a vital partner in peace and security, the EU continued to support the UN in its mandates to coordinate humanitarian assistance and to prevent and respond to crises. Together we saved lives and helped countries to recover from crises, and in the long-term to build resilience, sustainability and peace.

The southeastern Somali region of Ethiopia is home to over 4 million people, mainly pastoralists. Drought forced many to seek new water holes and wells for household and livestock needs. For some, their only water source is a twelve hour trek away.

© WFP, Susannah Nicol, Ethiopia, 2011





**In 2011, with EU support, the UN responded to crisis and humanitarian situations in over 50 countries.**

- \* The UN coordinated 516 humanitarian organisations in Pakistan and Haiti, ensuring assistance provision and protection to natural disasters affected communities.
- \* In Sudan, the UN coordinated 645 organizations. Humanitarian advocacy and civil-military coordination improved the conditions for safe and principled access in Darfur.
- \* In Libya, 50 fact-finding missions to assess needs, 100 maps and 5 strategic documents contributed to ensuring the appropriate assistance to people affected by the crisis.
- \* Through 169 humanitarian updates about the occupied Palestinian territories, support was given to humanitarian advocacy, a coordinated response and informed decision-making.
- \* In countries such as the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Libya, Yemen, and Niger the UN Humanitarian Air Service was able to deliver life-saving commodities and services to otherwise unreachable communities.
- \* In Yemen, humanitarian access to 300,000 internally displaced persons was secured.

Eight-year-old Hori Tloo holds her young niece Viji in an emergency relief camp for flood-affected communities in Sanghar district, southern Sindh province.

© UNHCR, Sam Phelps, Pakistan, 2011



© UNHCR, Colombia, 2011

*“We cannot move around anymore to look for food, our territory is mined. We are confined to just a few hectares and surrounded by illegal armed groups. Having no territory is just like being an orphan”*

says one member of the Jiw community, one of the most threatened indigenous groups in Colombia. Most of them had to flee their homelands, and they do not know when they will be able to return.

With our support, local authorities and Jiw communities looked at alternatives for fostering local integration and preventing more displacement, such as purchase of land or the creation of “Naxaem”, an organization acting as the voice for Jiw displaced persons. In 2011, we provided education services, clean water and sanitation systems, and helped enhance food security and adequate housing.



**In 2011, the EU supported UN assistance and protection for 9.4 million refugees and 1.36 million internally displaced persons, including the provision of water and sanitation, shelter and education.**

- \* 420,000 returnees received assistance, such as transportation.
- \* Refugees from Afghanistan received medical and education support in host countries, such as Pakistan and Iran. In Afghanistan, 10,413 shelters were constructed.
- \* Shelters and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities improved the lives of 512,200 internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- \* Official UN camps ensured a home for 1.5 million registered Palestine refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. 30,000 out of 31,000 of the staff in those UN camps are refugees.









As one Somali mother explains: *“We just had to leave. If we had stayed we probably wouldn’t be alive”*. In Somalia, many mothers made the difficult choice to leave their rural, drought-affected villages. In addition to conflict, *“we lost our 40 cows and our land hadn’t produced crops for so long”* she said.

In 2011, the Horn of Africa was hit by one of the worst food crises in the last 60 years. In addition to conflicts, drought led many to leave to Kenya, Yemen and Ethiopia. In Kenya, in the Dadaab refugee camp—the biggest in the world with over 460,000 inhabitants—we provided shelter, education, water and sanitation, vocational training and registration to tens of thousands of new Somali refugees.

In the Horn of Africa, we ensured access and coordination of humanitarian assistance and more than 2.6 million people received food assistance and benefitted from improved physical infrastructure. The EU also supported the UN through the African Union Mission to Somalia and security officials and officers of the Transitional Federal Government received in security training.



© UNOPS, Marc Lee Steed, Haiti, 2011

The repair of 800 earthquake-damaged houses in the Bristou Bobin neighbourhood in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, benefitted 4,000 affected people in 2011. In addition, 6,500 vulnerable people found a home in new shelters throughout the country.



© UN-Habitat, Afghanistan, 2011

Building irrigation canal in Jalalabad City, Afghanistan. This large-scale infrastructure initiative implemented by a group of communes benefits over 8,400 people residing in this area. In the same area 2,300 people also benefit from improved community road and drainage. In Jalalabad and Kabul, more than 7,500 families were supported to reconstruct houses and access to improved public infrastructures.

## **In 2011, we supported people and communities to work hand in hand at recovering from crises.**

- \* In the multi-ethnic and densely populated rural Fergana Valley, across Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, communities produced 255 development plans to improve living conditions, for example increasing access to clean water by 14% or empowering women's role in peace and security.
- \* In post-conflict Sri Lanka, 8,297 returning families received livelihood materials, such as agricultural inputs, and shelter construction materials. 13 technical state departments improved their service delivery, rehabilitating 263 public infrastructures for 40,000 people.
- \* Communities in post-crisis areas of Burundi solved 245 land conflicts. 2,400 persons worked in reforestation and road rehabilitation, bringing the local economy and environment back to life.
- \* In Haiti, 158,000 cash-for-work jobs helped reconstruct 165 kilometres of agricultural roads, 355 dams and irrigation canals, and 10 community infrastructures such as tribunals and sanitary facilities. This enhanced the livelihoods of 750,000 people. Following the 2010 earthquake and the health risks caused by human waste, a dislodging fleet management organization was put in place and 9,190 latrines emptied.
- \* In Afghanistan, ex-combatants worked 307,741 days through 60 local employment projects.



© UNDP, Pakistan, 2011

The rehabilitation of 122 flood-damaged public buildings allowed communities in Pakistan to reclaim livelihoods. Thousands of people and key offices recovered critical records and documents that had been damaged, including birth, death and marriage certificates that constitute a part of everyone's identity and facilitate the functioning of local institutions. 11,000 grants were also awarded to micro and small business start-ups to help jumpstart local economy.

Here in Dera Ismail Khan, a field coordinator visits project sites where new buildings for civil administration are under construction.



© UNDP, Irfan Redzovic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2011



Bosnia and Herzegovina declared itself free of cluster munitions in 2011. 8,500 tons of ammunition was destroyed and 4 ammunition disposal facilities were refurbished and equipped. The number of arms collected was tripled and the destruction of these prevented the potential loss of around 3,000 lives.

In 2011, our partnership also supported mine action and arms control measures. Cultivable land was cleared in Lebanon and Ethiopia where 186 million square meters of land were demined. In Croatia, the anti-explosive department was equipped and 15,698 explosive weapons were collected.







At the line of separation between Georgia and the Abkhazia region, reconciliation was brokered through community outreach and the provision of shelters and vocational training for 112 displaced and returning families. 4 repaired village schools, 4 new medical facilities and 1 water distribution system also directly benefitted 4,000 people and 85,000 indirectly.

In Georgia, 22,610 people, especially the youth, reached out to over 150,000 people through local peace-building initiatives such as training Georgian and Ossetian farmers in detecting plant diseases and managing pesticides or activities for inclusion of ethnic minorities. Media independence, professionalism and transparency were strengthened with the help of 16 NGOs, regional media and media universities by providing training on legislation, sources of information, and journalism ethics. A national action plan on Women, Peace and Security was also designed.

---

Workers construct improved irrigation infrastructure on the Shulavera River in the Kvemo Kartli region of Georgia that provides water to three communities – ethnic Georgian and Azeri villages and a settlement Shaumiani which gives shelter to 210 displaced families.

© UNDP, Richard Maxfield, Georgia, 2011









The scope of EU-UN cooperation in peace and security is wide-ranging. In 2011, operational cooperation continued to expand in support for local police forces, the rule of law, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, elections, mediation support, conflict prevention activities, and post-conflict early recovery. We worked together where UN peacekeeping and political missions are deployed, including in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. Through regular dialogue on conflict prevention, we coordinated actions in the Sahel, West Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa as well as on electoral assistance and genocide prevention.

The EU supports the UN's regional preventive diplomacy mandates in West Africa and Central Asia and assists the UN in building regional and sub-regional peacekeeping capacities in Africa. In 2011, with EU support, the UN standby team of mediation experts was deployed 53 times, bringing specialized knowledge on natural resources, power-sharing, mediation process design, security arrangements, gender and constitutions to more than 20 peace processes worldwide. In turn, the UN shared its mediation expertise and lessons learned with EU staff.



© UNICEF, Gonzalo Bell, Kyrgyzstan, 2011

Disaster risk reduction lessons are particularly relevant for five-year-old Aijan Abdykarimova who, on the way to school, crosses a dry river bed that becomes a torrent during heavy rains. She explained:

*“When we see the flood,” “We have to run for home because the flood is bad and it can take you away.”*

Southern Kyrgyzstan is vulnerable to the dangers of rains, winds and earthquakes. Such preparedness lessons build a culture of safety, as explains Abdilaziz Zaitov, Head of District Education Department. Training for children aged 3 to 7 are extended to all national pre-schools.

**In 2011, we helped building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.**

- \* Building on the 'Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015', the Dominican Republic, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Haiti, the regions of Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western Balkans set up platforms for disaster risk reduction as well as rapid response teams.
- \* Following the cyclone Giri in Myanmar, an early warning system was established informing 300 humanitarian actors and 12,000 individuals.
- \* In Honduras, 100,000 people at risk from landslides benefit from an early warning system in the capital city. 46 neighbourhoods, schools and health centres received equipment and training.
- \* 8,458 school children performed disaster simulations in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- \* Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda put in place drought disaster risk and loss databases and designed national plans for disaster risk management. Meteorological centres have enhanced their accuracy and predictability capacities.





Bangladesh and the EU-UN teamed up to design the first disaster resilient village. Resilient houses cost a third of equivalent cyclone shelters and are built on concrete stilts, designed to withstand a tidal surge of up to 2 meters and winds of up to 235 kilometres per hour.

Disaster preparedness was also improved through the clear definition of roles and responsibilities of 27,000 local officials nationwide; a 24/7 Disaster Management Information Centre; a 'whole-of-government' policy approach linking 14 ministries; and a network of 48,540 trained emergency response volunteers. In addition, 600,000 people now live with improved disaster preparedness infrastructure against flooding and better access to clean water.

---

15,746 disaster-resilient homes were constructed for highly vulnerable communities under the "build back better" mantra.

© UNDP, GMB Akash, Bangladesh, 2011







## UNLOCKING JOB AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The EU and the UN worked together to promote fair and sustainable globalization. In our policy dialogue on the global Social Protection Floor initiative, we helped advance development cooperation support to closing social protection coverage gaps. On the ground, we promoted social and economic development through decent work by stimulating job creation, social dialogue and by helping countries unlock economic opportunities.

A man in his traditional copper carving handcraft shop benefitted from micro-finance support.

© UNRWA, Carole Al-Farah, Syria, 2011





© UNDP, David Khizanishvili, Georgia, 2011

Dali Chilachava lives in Georgia, in a small town in Samegrelo, the region that borders breakaway Abkhazia. She makes a living by growing lilies for sale. She used her first ever loan, provided through our partnership, to improve her business.

The EU-UN worked together with microfinance institutions in Georgia to assist women entrepreneurs, small start-up businesses, and internally displaced people.

**In 2011, in over 40 countries and in international fora, we worked to harness and support the potential that migration has in contributing to human development.**

- ✿ Migrants' remittances in 6 West African countries reached beneficiaries directly, thanks to the modernization of 355 rural post offices and the use of the Universal Postal Union software.
- ✿ Migrant workers helped in creating remittance-based financial products such as entrepreneurship loans and saving-accounts for rural areas in Tajikistan and Nepal. In Ecuador, these products supported 1,015 smallholder farm families through the development of coffee cooperatives.
- ✿ Migrant workers initiated projects in Moldova, Mali and Jamaica supporting 1,650 persons and families left behind through health and psychological services or business skills transfer.
- ✿ A new migration centre in Russia offered 1,390 migrant workers legal and administrative advice.
- ✿ 2,350 migrant workers returning to Thailand and the Philippines received reintegration support.
- ✿ 269 state and social partners in Ukraine and Moldova were trained to monitor migration flows and to protect the rights of migrant workers according to international standards.



## **In 2011, we helped countries unlock economic opportunities through decent work.**

- ✿ In Viet Nam, the national labour market information-system and 4 forecasting-centres were strengthened to provide better job-matching for job-seekers in all 63 provinces.
- ✿ In Turkey, we trained 17,500 companies and institutions on corporate responsibility standards.
- ✿ National business associations in Ghana, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya defined clear agendas and training programmes for private sector development.
- ✿ Leather sector producers in Bangladesh were supported to reduce pollution from waste by 90% and water consumption by 50%. 30,000 families were employed in decent and safe conditions.
- ✿ In Ukraine, 50,000 labour union, trade union and employers' representatives were sensitised on gender equality at the work place. 900 women entrepreneurs participated in business skills training.
- ✿ In 8 countries, 9,285 people received vocational training such as small business development or carpet weaving, embroidery or vegetable production, as did 1,656 women in Afghanistan.
- ✿ To avoid stigmatisation and exclusion from the job market, young Palestine and Iraqi refugees in Syria sought guidance through a new youth job centre.
- ✿ 56,837 people, of which 41% were women, got a job through cash-for-work in the West Bank.



© UNCDF, Mereseini Tuivuniwai, Fiji, 2011

*“I have been taught that my allowances will be deposited into my bank account every month, and I have been show how to use an ATM card so I can withdraw my money when I want.”*

Raj Dulari, a 70-year old widow who lives in a remote farming community in Fiji, is one of the 20,000 beneficiaries who no longer have to travel long distances to cash their social allowances at post offices, often spending 15 to 30 per cent of it on travelling costs. Many social beneficiaries also participated in financial literacy trainings.

Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu promoted more inclusive financial services for low-income rural Pacific households and improved access to savings, money transfers, insurance and loans for the “unbanked” across the region. National Banks promoted financial inclusion through mobile phone-based financial services and national financial literacy strategies.

**In 2011, we empowered economic actors and countries to reach international trade norms and quality standards in order to seize globalisation opportunities.**

- ✿ 166 enterprises in Africa and 150 in Bangladesh received trainings on quality standards, supply chain management, and competitiveness to ensure the quality of their export products.
- ✿ 49 product testing laboratories and companies in Pakistan and Cameroon, and national quality accreditation services in Mozambique were supported to meet international standards.
- ✿ 5,000 people were trained in normalization, metrology, quality management, certification, and inspection in West Africa. Quality control systems were set up in 71 laboratories.
- ✿ Studies were carried out and ministerial dialogue on the 'green economy' held in Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa. 26 social and environmental entrepreneurship initiatives in those countries were awarded.
- ✿ With the support of a strengthened Caribbean Export Development Agency, 70 Caribbean creative industry enterprises became export-ready, with 15 having contracted internationally.
- ✿ A business directory provided information to investors about 7,000 surveyed companies in 19 African countries and an African network of SME experts and intermediary organizations was created.







Until recently, Anna Ngouet and many small coffee producers in Cameroon were caught in a poverty trap due to the declining yield of their trees which was reducing incomes and in turn the resources available to maintain plantations. Not only was she earning a lower price, Anna had to sell to informal traders at unfair prices. As part of the national coffee-sector development strategy, washing stations were installed in four regions. Anna is now only 17 kilometres away, allowing her to directly process and store beans, and sell them at a higher and fairer price.

Through the aid-for-trade platform, our partnership provided technical assistance to policymakers, trade support institutions and SMEs to ensure that improved trade contributes to economic and job growth. We supported 20 regional and national food, agri-business, cotton and textile sector strategies in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. 577 companies became export-ready, and 245 already contracted internationally in 2011.





## FOSTERING SUSTAINABILITY

We live in a world where environmental and energy concerns have a global dimension.

The challenges require effective partnerships and governance systems that promote and advance a more sustainable development. The EU supports the UN's unique mandate to address these issues, which are global and trans-boundary by nature.

Community members carry out a river profile study for the establishment of a micro-hydro power station in the Espaillat province. 1,510 rural families in regions previously isolated from the national grid, gained access to energy through 9 micro-hydro systems.

© UNDP, Dominican Republic, 2011



© UNOPS, Kike Calvo, Nicaragua, 2011

In Nicaragua and Honduras, to help conserve trans-boundary water resources, 16 municipalities adopted watershed management in their development plans, and 11 watershed committees were established, benefitting a population of 170.000. The National Water Authority of Nicaragua and local institutions were strengthened in their water resources management capacities.

In addition, authorities in Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela learned to conserve and sustain water and natural resources in the Guiana Shield ecoregion, one of the last large intact tropical rain forest areas and freshwater sources.

Here, technical staff from the Rio Coco project takes measurements of environmental conditions.

**In 2011, we helped to strengthen management systems for natural resources and ecosystem.**

- ✱ Management of tropical forest was improved in West Africa and the Congo Basin through training and equipping 400 eco-guards and sponsoring 88 eco-scientists. We also supported the Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative.
- ✱ Through our support to forest law enforcement, better governance and improved trade in over 30 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, 10 forest laws and regulations were adopted. 80 government, civil society and private sector organizations were supported to implement locally defined governance mechanisms such as timber tracking and verification systems.
- ✱ Forest services and 3 environmental schools and universities of the most important forest district in Brazil were equipped with advanced monitoring and administration facilities.
- ✱ At the border between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, 57,000 users benefitted from the services of 12 newly established water users associations and their trained staff. The Tajik water sector reform integrated methodologies developed through the support provided to these associations.
- ✱ The new Chumysh water reservoir irrigates 22,000 hectares of cropland at the border between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, enabling a trans-boundary dialogue.
- ✱ Soil, water and biodiversity protection initiatives in Chile improved the lives of 4,500 rural families.







## **In 2011, we continued to support environmental governance.**

- ✱ 18 countries mainstreamed environmental sustainability and climate change risks in their national development policies. In China, biodiversity was mainstreamed into local, provincial and national sector plans and supported by the new National Biodiversity Information Services platform. 476 local communities initiated conservation and alternative livelihood schemes.
- ✱ Burundi and Rwanda adopted regulations on the management of chemicals and pesticides. The Cook Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga established a national poison profile as part of their engagement in Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
- ✱ An information and law monitoring data system helps protect elephants in 26 African countries.
- ✱ 1,050 industrial polluted sites in 46 countries in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and East Asia were assessed to identify remedies for health-related risks.
- ✱ Over 500,000 people in eastern Sri Lanka benefit from solid-waste management systems and infrastructures such as engineered landfills, composting facilities and recycling centres.

Forest elephants in the Dzanga-Ndoki National Park and Dzanga-Sangha dense forest special reserve in the Central African Republic. It comprises an area of more than 4,000 square kilometres.

© UNEP, Peter Prokosch, Central African Republic, 2011



*“This is the first time I’ve seen such benefit from a stove. We can use this bukhari [cook stove] for 3 purposes: we can cook food, boil water, and bake bread... And its fuel consumption is less, because a lot of thought went into it.” – Karim, local metal smith*

In the Central Highlands of Afghanistan, the EU-UN supported local energy surveys with rural villages to design alternative solutions for cost and energy efficient cooking stoves. In Afghanistan, 95% of the population burn wood or fuel at home provoking dangerous indoor pollution and stressing the environment. With local blacksmiths we helped improve indoor air quality for thousands of families, provided employment and reduced the degradation of rangelands. New stoves can bake bread, boil water and cook potatoes with up to 75% less fuel.

In the country, 66 micro hydro power plants also were established and produced over 1.2 megawatt. They enabled 10,000 families to study, read, start small businesses and meet for social gatherings.



**In 2011, we supported countries to fight climate change and to develop alternative energies.**

- ✱ Cambodia established its Climate Change Alliance and designed its national strategic plan as well as sectors roadmaps for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- ✱ In Jamaica, ecosystem resilience in degraded coastal regions was improved by replanting 215 hectares in watershed areas and planting 10,000 mangrove seedlings. Data-analysis system software strengthened the country's capacities to counter climate change.
- ✱ Colombia integrated disaster risk management as part of its climate change adaptation strategy.
- ✱ The national strategy for 2012-2020, including pilot initiatives for solar, wind and bio renewable energy sources, was designed in Azerbaijan. Students' awareness about alternative energies was raised through education.
- ✱ Moldova developed the capacities to use agricultural waste biomass as a source of local energy.

الهيئة  
العامة  
المستقلة  
للاختبارات  
TUNISIE



انتخابات المجلس الوطني التأسيسي  
23 أكتوبر 2011



لوطني التأسيسي  
2011



## BUILDING DEMOCRATIC AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

Sustainable and just societies need responsive and accountable institutions and a secure environment, both at the national and local level. We support the strengthening of governance in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Good governance, well-functioning institutions and participation are part of the Millennium Declaration and lead to poverty reduction and sustainable development. The EU supports the UN in many countries and on sensitive governance issues key to development.

Sumayya Arnouni, university student and one of over 5,500 women candidates in the Tunisian National Constituent Assembly elections, casting her ballot.

© UNDP, Noeman AISayyad, Tunisia, 2011



© UNAMID, Olivier Chassot, Sudan, 2011.

In 2011, people voted during a free, fair, transparent and peaceful referendum for self-determination of South Sudan, which became the 193rd nation of the United Nations.

## **In 2011, we helped build democratic governance and progressive societies**

- ✧ In 2011, more than 136 million people registered to vote in electoral processes supported by our partnership in Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Benin, Liberia, Niger, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Tunisia.
- ✧ Actors in over 20 countries engaged to strengthen national electoral cycles.
- ✧ In Tunisia, 4.1 million people casted their votes during the Constituent Assembly elections.
- ✧ Following the Arab Spring and calls for democratic governance, progressive reforms led to a gender parity requirement in Tunisia's Constituent Assembly electoral law making it mandatory for political parties to alternate between males and females on their lists of candidates.
- ✧ In Zambia, authorities elaborated a new electoral code of conduct and legislation on national registration. 50,000 polling staff and 15,000 police officers were trained.
- ✧ In Mauritania and Montenegro, women's empowerment in political life and equal access to electoral mandates and functions were enshrined in the constitution and electoral law.



© UNV, Naefa School/PBYRC, Jordan, 2011

*“The benefits of volunteering can be enormous, as it is what makes a community because it brings people together to work on a common goal. It is an experience that cannot be bought with any amount of money.”*

Roqaya Saideh gives a one-day session to school students in Jordan, aimed at raising awareness of the importance of volunteerism and participation by citizens and civil society for sustainable development and good governance. 2011 was the European Year of Volunteering and the 10th anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers.



**In 2011, we promoted citizen participation, parliamentary development, accountability and effectiveness.**

- \* In Zimbabwe, strengthened capacities and strategic frameworks for Constitutional commissions such as the Human Rights Commission and the Electoral Commission allowed further progress in the transition process.
- \* In Lao PDR and Zimbabwe, Parliaments built their capacities to better assume oversight functions and key roles in legislation. In Lao PDR, the Parliament started broadcasting a radio programme.
- \* Citizens' voices were strengthened in Kyrgyzstan when 263 representatives in the Parliament were trained on legislation expertise and special parliamentary hearings on oversight areas were held. Databases on legislative acts and human rights as well as digital archives are now available.
- \* The Parliament of the Dominican Republic set up a Human Development Commission.
- \* 10 countries identified gender gaps in sector budgets. Peru introduced gender equality in the public budget directive.





Drought is a continuous source of stress for citizens of Beeyo Dhadheer in the Berbera District in Somalia. Sustainable solutions for basic services such as water cannot be provided without the inclusive participation of communities. Through public consultation, citizens of Berbera identified sustainable water supply as a priority need. Local authorities worked together with technical advisors to design sustainable community-based water systems, benefitting 17,400 people and ensuring simple, adaptable and assessable systems.

With our support, 3,000 representatives from local authorities in districts and local councils across Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia were trained to design and deliver equitable local basic services. Jointly with the local authorities, citizens of 487 villages affirmed their social and economic development plans, allowing resources to be channelled to basic services, infrastructure and local economic development projects.

---

Citizens of Beeyo Dhadeer in Somaliland, Somalia work together with technicians to construct a sunken well, designed to preserve underground flows of riverbed water. The water will be filtered and stored in a newly-built well, providing drinking water for citizens in the village.

© ILO, Somalia, 2011



© UNDP, Chansok Lay, Cambodia, 2011

*“The new school is quite near to my house now, so I will send her to study there instead of having to send her far away to continue studies.”*

says Soy Pheap, a mother of seven children in Cambodia, who recalls making a tough decision years ago when sending one of her daughters far away to continue her studies. The new Tuol Pongro school, an inter-communal project, which opened in 2011, is now near to her village. Many boys and girls who, in the past dropped out all together to herd cattle or work in the rice field, now attend the nearby school.

With the EU-UN support, the Inter-Commune Cooperation mechanism in Cambodia encourages commune councils to pool resources and work together on priority development plans. In 2011, 371 inter-communes public infrastructure and services cooperation projects were implemented.

**In 2011, we supported the delivery functions and the responsiveness of local governance actors.**

- \* 1.2 million people in Ukraine benefitted from health centres, street lighting, schools and school buses, water supply and other services rehabilitated by local authorities and communities.
- \* Authorities and civil society in 100 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina improved their collaboration and financing mechanisms for service delivery. 20,000 persons, particularly the socially and physically disadvantaged, also benefitted from social inclusion measures.
- \* In south Serbia, we helped establish pilot participatory budgeting projects, gender equality councils and citizens' advisory services providing free legal assistance among 25 municipalities.
- \* In provinces of Solomon Islands, fiscal decentralization and local investment capacity increased through 270 projects in public services reaching 450,000 people.
- \* In Liberia, 3 ministries completed the devolution process and 10,000 local officials were trained.
- \* In Bangladesh, 10 million people benefitted from 10,000 community-managed infrastructure projects. Pilot tax mobilization initiatives increased revenues by 42.5% in 30 local governments in 2011, promoting public investments in the maintenance of markets, immunization, businesses registration, birth registration.
- \* In Afghanistan, projects launched by the newly established District Development Assemblies in 30 provinces improved access to energy, drinking water and public services for 14.6 million people.





## **In 2011, we supported accessible and fair justice systems for all.**

- ✧ In Iraq, more than 2,000 individuals, of which 45% women, received legal advice. 3 model courts in Basra, Baghdad and Erbil were established and 500 judges trained.
- ✧ In Bangladesh, 338 fully functional village courts and 17,385 trained local representatives, community and village police members increased access to the justice system for many.
- ✧ In Lebanon, all the country's judges could use a new legal database and citizens could get appropriate information through a judicial specialized helpdesk in the Beirut Court Palace.
- ✧ In China, the procedure for small claim cases of the Supreme People Court simplified previously complicated trial procedures raising the mediation and withdrawal rate to 95% compared to 70% national average.
- ✧ In Viet Nam, the Anti-Corruption Government Inspectorate was strengthened and 50 staff trained.

A reflection of Courtyard meeting at Balua Masumpur Union, in the Rangpur district. The Courtyard meetings are one of the effective communication activities which boost awareness on village courts amongst community people.

© UNDP, Anamul Haque Khasru, Bangladesh, 2011







In Kenya, Somalia, Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives and Tanzania relevant institutions comprehensively addressed maritime piracy countering. As part of this endeavour, 20 piracy investigations took place, 22 prosecutors and judges and 280 prison staff were trained, and regional actors exchanged information and practices, also on piracy laws. Prisons, police stations and courtrooms were renovated.

In Somalia, over 1,000 new police officers were trained. The new women's civilian protection unit is composed of 500 women. A new Police Act and newly established police advisory committees reinforced crucial monitoring and oversight of police. Communities engaged to define safety plans providing policy options for security. 2,000 youth that were demobilized or disengaged from piracy groups and armed militias participated in alternative sentencing and reintegration activities. In addition, 8,500 people throughout the country benefitted from free legal aid and from 9 mobile courts.

---

Puntland central police station: the rehabilitation of police stations throughout Somalia, included the provision of essential equipment such as police occurrence books to ensure all complaints are officially recorded.

© UNDP, Somalia, 2011



© UNDP, Uzbekistan

Some 100 staff from state border control and law enforcement agencies between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were empowered to do a better job through modern border management methods, drug profiling and search techniques. Support included equipping a border crossing point, 4 dog handlers, border troops and customs training centres, 6 drug profiling units as well as the training and laboratory facilities for plant protection and sanitary-epidemiological services.

104 trained front line staff and the new Jomarchi Bolo border crossing point between Tajikistan and Afghanistan strengthened the countering of precursor chemicals and trafficking of narcotics.

**In 2011, we helped ensure that security and the rule of law work for development.**

- \* In Lebanon, the justice sector established a prison data management system to determine the appropriate policies to be taken to reform the sector and to improve conditions of inmates.
- \* 500 justice and police officers in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco were trained in international law enforcement and practices to combat humans trafficking and organized crime.
- \* In Moldova and Ukraine, 57,000 officers and officials participated in training on border management and customs methods. Legislation was adopted on custom control and asylum.
- \* In Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, 700 officials further specialized in border management practices, control procedures, security and trade facilitation. First-line document inspection devices, drug and explosives detectors, density measurers, mobile passport readers, microscopes, metal detectors and document inspection laboratories also helped reinforce security and rule of law.





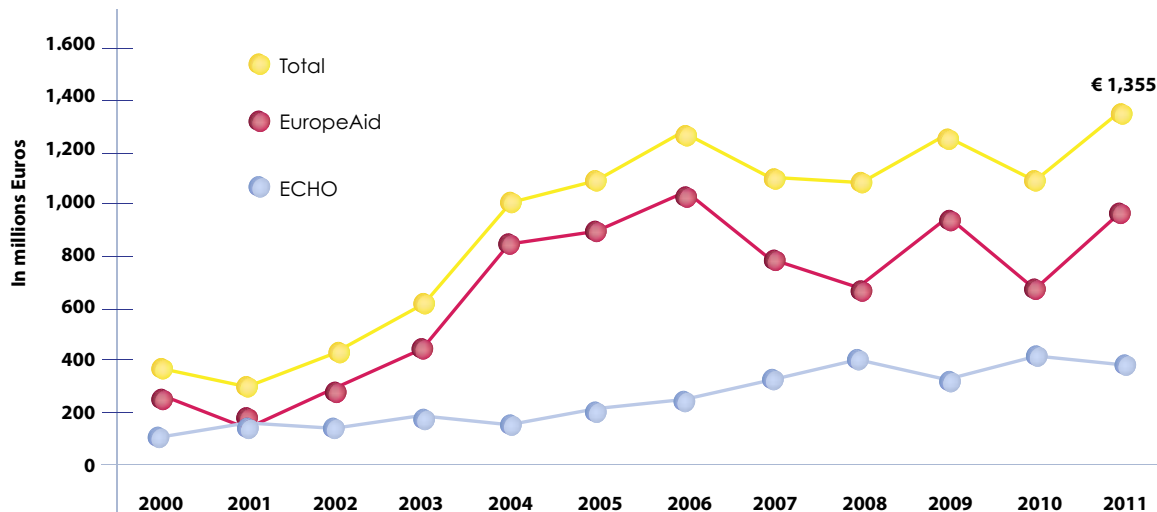
*“The European Parliament shares and promotes UN values and objectives. A delegation of Members of the European Parliament visits the UN General Assembly every year and a working group EU/UN exists in the European Parliament. Additionally, there is an ongoing staff training exchange program between the two institutions. I wish to particularly emphasize the important policy dialogue which has been very active, also in 2011, and look forward to continued engagement.”*

Martin Schulz  
President of the European Parliament





## FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION TO ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS 2000-2011

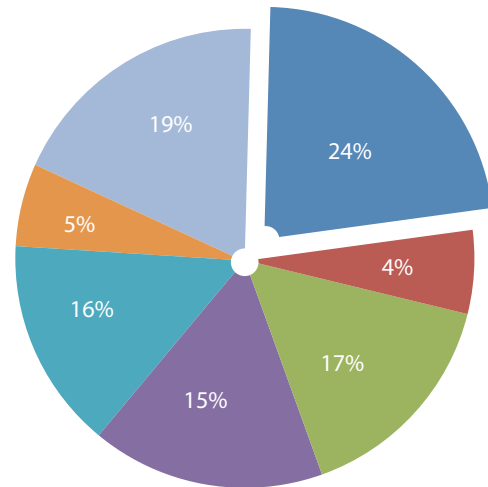


In 2011, the EU member states provided 40% of the funding for UN peacekeeping operations and 38% of the UN's regular budget as well as about one half of all UN member state contributions to UN funds and programmes.

**Source:** European Commission 2012. Refers to funds from EuropeAid and ECHO

## THEMATIC BREAKDOWN OF EUROPEAN UNION CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN 2011

- Humanitarian assistance and Emergency relief
- Governance, Rule of Law, Access to Justice, Security
- Essential Services (Health, Education, Water and Sanitation)
- Sustainable Livelihoods: Socioeconomic Development, Food Security, Rural Development, Agriculture
- Crisis and Conflict Prevention and Recovery, Disaster Risk Reduction
- Environment, Natural Resources Management, Sustainable Energy
- Human Rights and International Standards

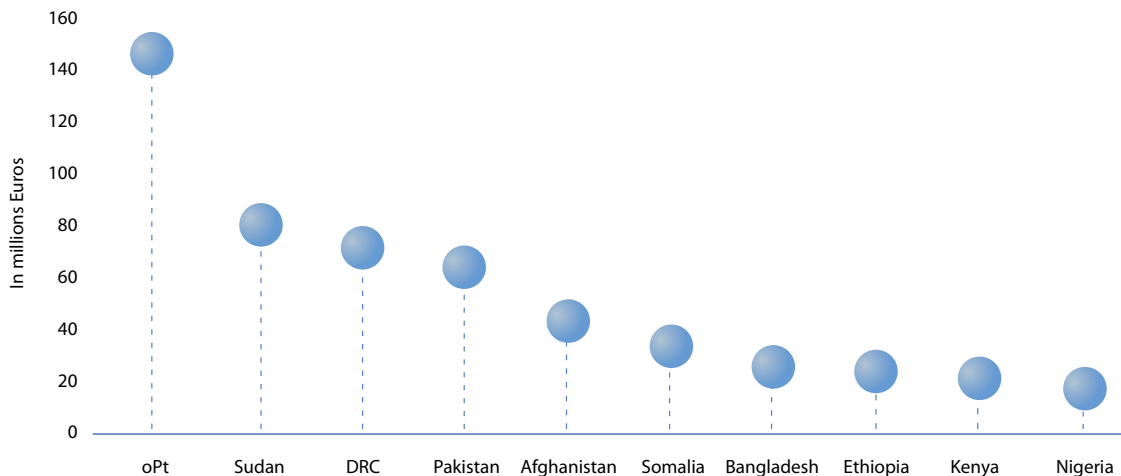


Since 2004, a single financial and administrative framework agreement (FAFA) between the UN and the EU facilitates cooperation and improves the efficiency of the aid delivered.

Includes financial contributions from ECHO and EuropeAid in 2011 only.

**Source:** United Nations Brussels office derived from European Commission and UN data, 2011.

## TOP 10 COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF EU FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN ACTIVITIES IN 2011



Does not include UN regional programmes funded by the European Commission. Covers only agreements signed in 2011. Contributions to oPt cover the West Bank and Gaza, and support provided to Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

**Source:** European Commission 2012









United Nations - Office in Brussels  
14, Rue Montoyer  
1000 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 505 4620  
[www.unbrussels.org](http://www.unbrussels.org)

