

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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Resilient nations.*

MULTI YEAR RESULTS FRAMEWORK (MYRF) 2012 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|----------|--|--------|---|
| ADP | Annual Development Plan | DIB | Disputed Internal Boundaries |
| AEM | Agency for Emergency Management (Kosovo) | DOCO | Development Operations Coordination Office (United Nations) |
| APMBC | Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention | DPBSC | Department of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion (Timor-Leste) |
| APRP | Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme | DPP | Development Project Proforma (Bangladesh) |
| AVR | Armed Violence Reduction | DPKO | Department of Peacekeeping Operations |
| BAJ | Bureaux d'aide juridique (Chad) | DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| BDP/DGG | Bureau for Democratic Governance/Democratic Governance Group (UNDP) | DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| BINUCA | United Nations Peacebuilding Office (Central African Republic) | ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| BNGRC | Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (part of Madagascar's Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Réforme Administrative) | EIRD | Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de los Desastres |
| BPKP | Financial and Development Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia (Badan Pengawas Keuangan Pembangunan) | ERW | Explosive remnants of war |
| CBO | Community-based organization | EWS | Early warning system |
| CCA | Climate change adaptation | FAS | Femmes Africa Solidarité (Senegal) |
| CCL | Christian Council of Lesotho | FLA | Free legal aid |
| CCM | Convention on Cluster Munitions | FPU | Family Protection Unit (Iraq) |
| CCW | Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons | GICHD | Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining |
| CDA | Conflict Development Analysis | GIP | Graduate Internship Programme (Sierra Leone) |
| CENFO | National Judicial Training Centre (Guinea Bissau) | GNC | Governing National Congress (Libya) |
| CNIDAH | Inter-sector Demining and Humanitarian Aid Commission (Angola) | GPC | General Personnel Council (Occupied Palestinian Territories) |
| COMNAT | Ivorian Commission of Small Arms and Light Weapons (Cote d'Ivoire) | HRVA | Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessments |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement (South Sudan) | ICPC | International Centre for the Prevention of Crime |
| CPC | Crisis and post crisis | IEBC | Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (Kenya) |
| CPGU | Cellule de Prévention et Gestion des Urgences (Madagascar) | IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| CPLP | Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries | IMPP | Integrated Mission Planning Process |
| CRM | Climate Risk Management | INCAF | International Network on Conflict and Fragility |
| CRM-TASP | Climate Risk Management – Technical Assistance Support Project | IND | National Demining Institute (Mozambique) |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of People with Disability | ISF | Integrated Strategic Framework |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee | JLMC | Joint Legislative Modernization Committee (Liberia) |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration | JNA | Joint Needs Assessment |
| DEVCO | Department for Development Cooperation | J-PERM | Joint Party Election Results Monitoring (Ghana) |
| DGSC | Direction Générale pour la Sécurité Civile (Comoros) | JSEA | Joint Socio-Economic Assessment |
| | | JSJP | Justice and Security Joint Programme (Liberia) |
| | | KOSSAC | Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative |

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| KRG | Kurdistan Regional Government | PCM | Presidency of Council of Ministers (Peru) |
| LAC | Legal Aid Commission (Sri Lanka) | PDA | Peace and Development Advisor |
| LOFTA | Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan | PDNA | Post Disaster Needs Assessment |
| MARENA | Ministry of Health (Nicaragua) | PLC | Palestinian Legislative Council |
| MoFALD | Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (Nepal) | PNTL | Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (National Police of Timor Lests) |
| MOLA | Ministry of Local Administration (Syria) | PSG | Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goal |
| MONUC | United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | PSIF | Peace and Security Implementation Framework (Papua New Guinea) |
| MPTF | Multi-Partner Trust Fund | PSPF | Police Spéciale pour la Protection de l'enfant et de la femme (Democratic Republic of Congo) |
| MRE | Mine Risk Education | REACT | Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (Tajikistan) |
| MSP | Meetings of States Parties | SALW | Small arms and light weapons |
| MTBF | Medium Term Budget Framework (Afghanistan) | SEN | Secretariat for National Emergencies (Paraguay) |
| NAYCOM | National Youth Commission (Sierra Leone) | SGBV | Sexual and gender-based violence |
| NCA | National Constituent Assembly (Tunisia) | SSDP | South Sudan Development Plan |
| NCDR | National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (Jordan) | STAREC | Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan (Democratic Republic of Congo) |
| NCIC | National Cohesion and Integration Commission (Kenya) | TFG | Transitional Federal Government (Somalia) |
| NCF | National Consultative Forum (Uganda) | TJ | Transitional justice |
| NDA | National Disaster Observatory (Bolivia) | TNC | Transitional National Council (Libya) |
| NDMA | National Disaster Management Agency (Gambia) | TPP | Technical Project Proforma (Bangladesh) |
| NDO | National Disaster Observatory (Armenia) | TRCT | Truth for Reconciliation Commission of Thailand |
| NDTF | Task Force for New Deal Implementation (Liberia) | TSI | Transitional Solutions Initiative |
| NEMA | National Emergency Management Agency (Nigeria) | UNAMA | United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan |
| NHRC | National Human Rights Commission (Nepal) | UNAMID | African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur |
| NMAS | National Mine Action Standards | UNECLAC | United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| NMASP | National Mine Action Strategic Plan (Tajikistan) | UNIPSIL | United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone |
| NPC | National Peace Council (Ghana) | UNMAC | United Nations Mine Action Centre |
| NRAP | National Rural Access Programme (Afghanistan) | UNMISS | United Nations Mission in South Sudan |
| NSC | National Steering Committee on Conflict Management (Kenya) | UNMIT | United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste |
| NSDRR | National Secretariat for Disaster Risk Reduction (Bolivia) | UNPOL | United Nations Police |
| NSSP | National School Safety Programme (India) | UNSMIL | United Nations Support Mission in Libya |
| OECS | Organization of Eastern Caribbean States | VDC | Village Development Committees (Nepal) |
| ONACV | National Observatory on Violence and Crime (Haiti) | VIDECI | Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence of Bolivia |
| ONDS | National Office Dialogue and Sustainability (Peru) | VMLR | Verified Minors and Late Recruits (Nepal) |
| PAPP | Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People | WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene initiative (Nepal) |
| PBSO | Peacebuilding Support Office (United Nations) | | |

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OUTPUT 1: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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

Indicator 1.1 High risk countries develop and implement gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and/or climate risk management plans, programmes and policies compliant with the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Indicator status and description

Partially achieved. Gender sensitive DRR programmes and plans have been successfully completed in two targeted countries (Tajikistan and Honduras). The milestone is likely to be achieved in early 2013 in Bhutan. Delays in securing government approval in Uganda and Djibouti delayed implementation of new DRR plans until early 2013, while progress stalled in Lao PDR and Iraq. BCPR is working to ensure progress in all countries in 2013.

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| 1.1.1 | Gender-sensitive programmes and plans on disaster risk reduction and/or climate risk management developed and implemented in five countries. | Eight countries have stand-alone initiatives on disaster risk reduction as well as climate change adaptation, but not comprehensively compliant with priorities of Hyogo Framework for Action | OVERALL | <p>Partially achieved. Two countries (Tajikistan and Honduras) have successfully implemented gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and/or climate risk management plans. In each of these plans, gender was identified as a cross-cutting issue and components addressing gender needs and priorities were incorporated.</p> <p>Of the countries targeted, four (Kosovo¹, Bhutan, Uganda and Djibouti) were only partially achieved. In Bhutan, the milestone is likely to be achieved in early 2013. Uganda is expected to re-start in 2013. Progress in Lao PDR and Iraq was off-track due to a lack of funding in 2012. BCPR will push to restart activities in 2013.</p> <p>Challenge: Recognizing that clear benchmarks and indicators on the inclusion of gender-sensitive components in programming have been a challenge, the Disaster Reduction and Recovery team recruited a Gender Advisor in late 2012 to address this issue.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project document available |
| | | | Uganda | <p>UNDP supported the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda in developing a comprehensive disaster risk reduction programme aimed at 'Strengthening Uganda's Disaster Preparedness and Management Capacities'. The programme works to build national and subnational capacities for disaster and climate risk management, and was endorsed on 8 June 2012 by the Office of the Prime Minister. The programme is expected to start in 2013 once a Disaster Risk Reduction Analyst and a Disaster Risk Management Advisor have been recruited.</p> <p>Towards gender-sensitive programming, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development will sit on the Uganda Disaster Risk Reduction Coordination Platform. This will ensure that gender issues are addressed and that national DDR/CCA programmes and plans supported under this programme are gender-sensitive.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | |

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

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| | | | <p>Lao PDR</p> <p>With prior UNDP support, a new institutional framework for DRR was put in place in 2012. This involves the elevation of the National Disaster Management Office into a new ministry that is mandated to integrate DRR, climate change adaptation and environment aspects. UNDP has assisted the Government in developing a comprehensive programme, called the 'Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management Programme (2012–15)'; to operationalize the new institutional framework. This will be achieved through a multi-sectoral and multi-hazard approach at the national, provincial, district and village levels. The programme is currently awaiting Government approval, which is likely to come by early 2013. Gender-sensitivity components still need to be refined before programme implementation begins. Resources are yet to be mobilized for this programme.</p> <p>(Off Track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry in place. • Programme document available |
| | | | <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>With UNDP support, a national DRR platform was established in March 2012. The platform has since received the status of a standing sub-committee to the State Commission of Emergency Situations. The National Platform provides technical and advisory support to the State Commission of Emergency Situations on DRR policymaking and the integration of DRR into development projects. It also creates a linkage between the Government of Tajikistan and the Global Platform on DRR issues. As a direct result of this political prioritization, the Government included this National Platform and its priorities in the <i>Strategy for Improving the Living Standards of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015</i>. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade adopted the strategy in the last quarter of 2012. (Achieved).</p> <p>Gender: In 2012, UNDP has made a concerted effort to ensure that DRR initiatives are gender-sensitive, particularly at the community level. This has ensured that women in Southern Khatlon, Zeravshan and Gissar Valleys have greater access to microfinance support for DRR. At least 30 percent of microloans disbursed in these areas are reserved for women. Achieved.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office quarterly/ annual progress report |
| | | | <p>Iraq</p> <p>During 2012, UNDP supported the development of draft legislation and a national policy on DRR. Going forward, this will help establish an effective institutional and policy framework to address DRR issues comprehensively. With a view to supporting the implementation of the legislative and policy framework, a comprehensive DRR project, Developing DRM Capacities in Iraq, was developed through a national consultative process with the participation of 20 ministries, departments and other stakeholders. The programme includes a specific output dedicated to integrating gender into DRR institutional frameworks, and seeks to enhance the technical capacities of women's organizations. The DRR programme will be launched in early 2013 with resource support from BCPR. Owing to a primary focus on post-conflict issues in the country, the programme has not attracted requisite financing. In 2013, BCPR will provide catalytic funding with a view to mobilizing additional funding from other sources.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft legislation • Project document |

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| | | | <p>Kosovo</p> <p>With BCPR support, a gender-sensitive DRR and CCA Government Action Plan was finalized in the fall of 2012. The Action Plan includes recommendations from a DRR capacity assessment conducted by BCPR in 2011. The Agency for Emergency Management (AEM) has formally requested the support and approval of the Prime Minister in developing the National DRR Strategy. After conducting a Local Post Disaster Needs Assessment and developing an Early Recovery Framework and Action Plan, UNDP supported the development of contingency plans for two heavily at-risk municipalities.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country office quarterly/ annual progress report. Law 04/L-027 approved |
| | | | <p>Honduras</p> <p>With the Secretaria Tecnico de la Planificacion y Cooperacion Externa, UNDP is developing an institutional framework that brings together DRR and environmental issues. As a result of these efforts, three key legislative/policy developments were achieved in 2012 and represent the foundations of a DRM/CCA national strategy: 1) legislation on forest and water management; 2) guidelines for the integration of CCA into sectorial plans; and 3) a national strategy for the recognition of biological corridors.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation/guidelines/ national strategy available |
| | | | <p>Bhutan</p> <p>Draft disaster management legislation, which will form the basis for the establishment of National Disaster Management Authority, has been prepared with UNDP assistance. While the development of the draft legislation has been a relatively smooth process, its actual enactment has been a lengthy parliamentary process. UNDP has been engaged in an advocacy effort to expedite this. A joint sitting of the National Assembly and the National Council took place in February 2013 to discuss some of the sections of the Disaster Management Bill 2012. The bill will be tabled for the approval of the Parliament in February 2013.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of parliamentary debate National newspaper reports Draft management legislation |
| | | | <p>Djibouti</p> <p>In 2012, a comprehensive DRM programme helped operationalize the institutional DRM mechanism in the form of an Executive Secretariat. Following this, the capacity for effective DRR and response is being built through the attachment of experts, establishing coordination mechanisms, improving early warning and strengthening technical knowledge. Training and capacity building support has been provided to train key functionaries from national nodal agencies and departments under the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative, and is likely to be further augmented in 2013. Implementation includes a focus on the involvement of women and women's organizations in all project activities. The Djiboutian National Women's Union is now represented on the project board, which will help reflect the capacity development needs of women, and is also a member of the National Disaster Warning Committee, ensuring issues relating to warning and communication to women are addressed. The Secretariat has started effectively coordinating DRR-related activities.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project document available |

Indicator 1.2

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

Indicator status and description

Partially achieved.

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| 1.2.1 | Capacities of key national authorities to assess differential impacts of disasters and to develop recovery plans are strengthened in two countries. | In 10 countries, capacities of relevant ministries at the national as well as local level governments to manage effective gender-sensitive post-disaster recovery programmes is inadequate/low. | OVERALL | Achieved. Progress towards this milestone has been satisfactory. The milestone has been achieved in two countries: Bolivia and Ecuador. Preparatory work has been initiated in Comoros and seven English Speaking Caribbean countries. | |
| | | | Bolivia | <p>In 2012, with UNDP's assistance, the National Secretariat for Disaster Risk Reduction (NSDRR) carried out an institutional capacity assessment. This led to the development of a capacity building strategy for post-disaster recovery preparedness at both national and local levels. The strategy was adopted by NSDRR in the third quarter of 2012. The strategy's adoption has led to important progress.</p> <p>A national recovery plan was formulated by the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence in December 2012. The Ministry of Planning has introduced the Development National Plan 2012-2016, which makes it mandatory for all development sectors to include provisions for risk reduction, including post-disaster recovery. As part of the National Risk Reduction System, four key ministries (Water Resources, Health, Education, and Agriculture) are taking steps to mainstream recovery preparedness in their respective sectors. 2013 will see more results in this area.</p> <p>At the local level, seven municipalities in the Department of Cochabamba were trained to formulate their recovery plans. In December 2012, a draft of the La Paz Department Law on Risk Management was proposed. This is in the consultation phase with the Departmental council, and is expected to be confirmed in May 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Assessment Report available. Recovery plan at national and local level available |
| | | | Ecuador | <p>In 2012, UNDP supported an assessment of national and local capacities to undertake recovery programmes in the event of a disaster. Based on this assessment, a capacity development action plan was developed and adopted by the National Secretariat of Disaster Management in December 2012. Implementation is set to begin in 2013. As follow-up, UNDP assisted in the development of local level disaster risk reduction plans for 21 municipalities, which will be completed in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Assessment Report Available. Early Warning System on Cañar River Basin fully Functional. |

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| | | | <p>Seven English speaking Caribbean countries</p> | <p>A UNDP regional project, Strengthening Capacity in Post Disaster Needs Assessments in the Caribbean, was developed to specifically target seven English speaking Caribbean countries. The project aims to strengthen capacities in conducting PDNAs and in developing recovery frameworks in the targeted countries. This includes developing a mechanism for continued regional capacity development in post-disaster needs assessments and recovery frameworks. BCPR provides technical support to the implementation of the project. The project foresees close cooperation with national institutions, including UNECLAC, the OECS Secretariat and the University of the West Indies.</p> <p>Challenge: The project has been submitted for funding under the World Bank/EU financed 'ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme' and has been accepted for funding. However, due to delayed approval of the funding (January 2013), the start of the project has had to be postponed to 2013.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project document available |
| | | | <p>Comoros</p> | <p>Following the extensive floods that affected the country in April 2012, UNDP, with the World Bank and the National Agency for Civil Security (Direction Générale pour la Sécurité Civile, DGSC) of the Comorian Government, organized a training on PDNAs. This was done to increase national understanding and knowledge of the process – particularly on the application of its methodologies (Damage and Loss Assessments; and Human Recovery Needs Assessment). The training workshop was launched by the Minister of the Interior – a sign of the Government's commitment to building capacities for recovery and DRR in Comoros, and involved more than 65 persons from relevant line ministries, local authorities, civil society, and United Nations agencies. The training served particularly to strengthen national capacities in finalizing the development and implementation of the Comoros Early Recovery Plan, which was prepared by the UNCT in response to the 2012 floods, and to formulate recommendations for the National DRR Strategy currently under development.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations to be integrated in the National DRR Strategy |
| 1.2.2 | <p>Gender sensitive recovery plans, programmes and co-ordination mechanisms established in at least two countries.</p> | <p>Recovery and rehabilitation policies and strategies in 10 countries lack a gender sensitive approach and have a low representation of women in recovery processes.</p> | <p>OVERALL</p> | <p>This milestone has been achieved in Bolivia and Tajikistan. In Tajikistan, UNDP helped the Government to carry out needs assessments and to design a recovery framework after the Rasht Valley earthquake. In Bolivia, a national recovery plan has been developed and district-level recovery plans have been prepared for the Department of Cochabamba.</p> <p>In addition, in Georgia, UNDP engaged with the new Government to finalize the recovery framework following hailstorms and floods, while in Ecuador, the Process Architecture of the National Information System for Recovery was re-designed. In Nigeria, flooding in 2012 proved an entry point for BCPR to provide technical expertise and assist with PDNAs. However, follow-up recovery plans have yet to be finalized.</p> <p>Nigeria, Niger and Burkina Faso are all target countries in this area, although in these countries progress has been delayed. This is attributable to both ongoing humanitarian crises, which led to response programmes that delayed the transition to recovery, as well as a delay in resource mobilization.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |

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| | | | Bolivia | <p>With UNDP support, a capacity assessment for post-disaster recovery was completed in 2012. Based on this, a capacity development plan was adopted by the Ministry of Disaster Management in June 2012.</p> <p>At the local level, implementation of this plan has led to important achievements: 1) The Departmental Government of La Paz included recovery preparedness in its Annual Operational Programme for 2013 and drafted a Departmental Law on Risk Management to be presented to the Municipal Council for approval in March 2013; 2) District-level recovery plans for seven local governments were prepared and adopted in December 2012 in the Department of Cochabamba.</p> <p>At the national level, and with UNDP support, the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence of Bolivia (VIDECL) established a National Disaster Observatory (NDO) in May 2012, which compiles and integrates disaster data and information produced by the various development sectors. The analysis of this data will help track future disaster losses and identify trends and priority areas, and thus form a key basis for capacity building for disaster recovery.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Recovery Plan prepared • National Disaster Observatory in place |
| | | | Ecuador | <p>As part of the project for 'Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in the Andean Region' (Bolivia and Ecuador), UNDP is assisting the National Secretary for Risk Management (SNGR) to establish a fully functional Early Warning System (EWS). In March 2013, the EWS will be operational and able to monitor events and reduce the impact of disasters in the Basin of the Cañar River. This will improve decision-making processes and lead to faster response mechanisms and better recovery plans. The National Information System for Disaster Management is being equipped with new hydro-meteorological technology and equipment. The EWS includes four situation rooms at the national level and 24 at provincial levels. Training plans for staff on the use of the new equipment and systems will be completed by April 2013. The SNGR will then have key geo-referenced information on hazards and vulnerabilities operational for 21 districts (cantones) of the country.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> <p>Key challenges and lessons learned: The expected project implementation time was short (one year). Projects funded with emergency grants should carefully revise the scope and timeline of what can be accomplished and be aware of what can be expected when working with National Institutions and with partner implementation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning System for the Basin of the Cañar River is fully operational |
| | | | Burkina-Faso | <p>Burkina-Faso is part of a multi-country initiative in the Sahel developed by UNDP in 2012, the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery initiative, which aims to reduce the additional social and economic impacts of disasters due to poorly managed recovery processes. The initiative will support the establishment of institutional arrangements and policies for managing recovery at the national, urban and local levels. The implementation will begin in 2013.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p>Due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, the emphasis has been on immediate response, delaying the transition to recovery. In addition, a lack of resources further constrained implementation. Donor funds for the implementation of the Recovery Preparedness project were not received during the period in question.</p> | |

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| | | | Niger | <p>Niger is part of a multi-country initiative in the Sahel developed by UNDP in 2012, the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery initiative, which aims to reduce the additional social and economic impacts of disasters due to poorly managed recovery processes. The initiative will support the establishment of institutional arrangements and policies for managing recovery at the national, urban and local levels. The implementation will begin in 2013.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p>Due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, emphasis has been on immediate response. This has delayed the transition to recovery. In addition, a lack of resources constrained implementation. Donor funds for the implementation of the Recovery Preparedness project were not received.</p> | |
| | | | Nigeria | <p>During the ongoing PDNA for the floods PDNA, (see milestone 1.2.3), a dialogue with the Government of Nigeria was initiated on the preparation of a recovery strategy and a related comprehensive recovery programme – including the reinforcement of national/local capacities for recovery and preparedness. The recovery strategy will be developed on the basis of the PDNA results as they become available.</p> <p>Nigeria is also part of a multi-country initiative in the Sahel developed by UNDP in 2012, the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery initiative, which aims to reduce the additional social and economic impacts of disasters due to poorly managed recovery processes. The initiative will support the establishment of institutional arrangements and policies for managing recovery at the national, urban and local levels. The implementation will begin in 2013.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p>The implementation of recovery and reconstruction based on the PDNA, launched in November 2012, will commence in 2013. The 2012 floods have helped generate political will to engage in recovery preparedness activities that did not exist before the 2012 floods.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project document: Preparedness for Resilient Recovery |
| | | | Tajikistan | <p>Following the earthquake in the Rasht Valley in May 2012, with UNDP support, the National Government and the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) ensured up-to-date coordination at the subnational level and conducted damage and needs assessments. As a result of the assessment, the Government has allocated \$1.5 million towards housing reconstruction and relocation; cash for work, and the construction of new schools. An additional \$259,767 was also allocated for hospital work. Overall the recovery process was closely monitored by UNDP, in its role as REACT Secretariat.</p> <p>At the end of 2012, another round of assessments was conducted specifically to identify the needs of the population during the winter period, with a special focus on gender vulnerability. Based on the results of the assessments, a gender-sensitive consolidated plan for assistance of earthquake affected people was issued in December 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office quarterly and annual progress reports • Post disaster needs and damage assessment report available • Money allocation for recovery process transferred |

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| | | | Georgia | <p>Following hailstorms and floods in Georgia, a joint needs assessment (JNA) with the World Bank, United Nations agencies and International NGOs was conducted in September 2012. Based on the needs identified by the assessment, the JNA team developed a draft short-, mid- and long-term Recovery Needs Framework in: agriculture and livelihoods; housing; flood control; water supply and sanitation; transport; education; health and social protection; and DRR.</p> <p>Agriculture and DRR were identified by a JNA commission as critical areas for the heaviest affected district of Kakheti. Winter preparedness and gender-sensitive mitigation measures were completed in late 2012 in line with the assessment report's recommendations. The process of developing the municipal DRM plan began in December 2012 in the city of Telavi. Quick recovery assistance works for farmers affected by the disaster were provided, with the aim of addressing immediate needs and preparing the ground for long-term recovery.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office quarterly and annual progress report • Recovery framework drafted |
| | | | Nepal | <p>A coordination mechanism on post-disaster needs assessment, an essential part of gender-sensitive recovery plan, was established under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works on 13 August 2012. To build national capacity to implement this agreement, UNDP and the World Bank organized a joint training programme in August 2012. This has led to the establishment of a core cadre of professionals – from public administration and the army – who will be capable of undertaking the PDNA exercise.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a coordination mechanism for PDNA. • Organization of training programme. • Nationally-driven PDNAs in case of future disasters. |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |
| 1.2.3 | 2 post disaster countries with integrated missions where United Nations, World Bank and EC partnerships have led to coordinated recovery assessments and recovery frameworks. | Fragmented support to national government in post disaster contexts. | OVERALL | <p>UNDP and the World Bank supported both Nigeria and Georgia in conducting PDNAs and drafting recovery frameworks. In Georgia, UNDP supported the Government in post-hailstorm and flood needs assessments and in recovery planning. This resulted in the development of a comprehensive recovery framework. In Nigeria, UNDP and the World Bank assisted in conducting a PDNA, although the finalization of the recovery framework has yet to be completed.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | Georgia | <p>Following hailstorms and floods in Georgia, a JNA with the World Bank, United Nations agencies and international NGOs was conducted and a draft recovery framework for reconstruction and recovery in the region was developed. Currently, the recovery framework is pending approval from the new Government.</p> <p>Based on the needs identified by the assessment, the JNA team developed a draft of short, mid and long-term Recovery Needs Framework in: agriculture and livelihoods; housing; flood control; water supply and sanitation; transport; education; health and social protection; and DRR.</p> <p>Based on the JNA results, and in partnership with the National Environmental Agency, UNDP initiated hazard mapping of Telavi city in December 2012, the most affected urban area.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country office quarterly and annual progress reports |
| | | | Nigeria | <p>Following extensive floods in 2012, BCPR provided technical support to the Government in conducting a PDNA – including support to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in taking responsibility for coordinating the assessment. The assessment was completed in the first week of March 2013. In addition, a dialogue with the Government was initiated on preparing a recovery strategy based on the PDNA results and a related comprehensive recovery programme. This included the reinforcement of national/local capacities for recovery and preparedness.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft PDNA report available |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |

Indicator 1.3

High-risk countries integrate disaster risk reduction (including climate risk management) into priority development sectors.

Indicator status and description

Partially achieved. DRR assessments have been completed by national institutions in 10 countries, although the target was only six. All have included climate risk management capacity assessments. Climate risk management was also incorporated into development sectors/ ministries in three of six targeted countries: Paraguay, Colombia and India. Some progress was made in Gambia, Bangladesh and Nepal. The milestone will be achieved in these countries in 2013.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1.3.1 | Disaster risk assessments are completed by national institutions in six countries, of which four will include climate risk management capacity assessment. | Risk assessments in countries tend to focus on frequent hazard events and exclude risks associated with longer-term climate change. | OVERALL | <p>While the original target was six countries, risk assessments have been completed in nine countries: Timor Leste, Lebanon, India, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Honduras, Niger, Uganda, and Nepal. As well, eight countries have included climate risk management capacity assessments: Timor Leste, Madagascar, Armenia, Tajikistan, Honduras, Niger, Uganda, and Nepal.</p> <p>Under the Climate Risk Management – Technical Assistance Support Project (CRM-TASP), climate risk assessments were facilitated at country level and followed up with management practices, including the improvement of local governance and social organization; climate-sensitive territorial planning; water and soil management; climate data collection; monitoring, tracking and EWS; and implementing CRM interventions to build risk reduction and adaptive capacity.</p> <p>UNDP had also planned to carry out this activity in Syria. Minimal progress was made and the activity was suspended because of the ongoing conflict.</p> <p>General comment: The objective of CRM assessments was to support national/sector-specific agencies and strengthen DRR/CCA projects with findings related to climatic risks. The reports were not intended to be formally 'approved'. However, the adopted process has involved sharing the analysis, findings and recommendations in national stakeholder consultations, including, for example, inviting comments. This has already been completed in Honduras, Nicaragua, Uganda, Niger and Armenia. This might be taken to indicate 'approval'.</p> <p>(Achieved/exceeded)</p> | |
| | | | Timor Leste | <p>In August 2012, a climate risk assessment to quantify the impacts of climate change on agriculture and infrastructure development was completed by the National Hydro-meteorological Agency, with UNDP's support. This covers climate risks from three time thresholds and identifies the key risks to the agriculture sector. The assessment identified key institutional, policy and capacity gaps to address climate-induced risks and has recommended DRR/CCA interventions. National stakeholder consultations are envisaged for early 2013. The climate risk assessment findings/recommendations will be complemented by an ongoing disaster risk assessment that will be completed in early 2013 and integrated into a comprehensive DRR programme.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Risk Assessment report available |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Lebanon</p> <p>With UNDP's technical assistance, a disaster risk assessment was completed in Lebanon in 2012. The assessment is being used to develop a National DRM Strategy. UNDP is also supporting the development of a disaster database using DesInventar methodology to capture historical disaster trends and losses. An E-library on risk assessment has been prepared and is hosted by the National Centre for Research and Studies.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Disaster Risk Assessment report available |
| | | | <p>Syria</p> <p>In Syria, the 2012 disaster risk assessment focused on the vulnerability of critical infrastructure (e.g., bridges, roads, tunnels, dams, industrial facilities, petro-chemical facilities) to natural hazards. The risk assessment was led by the Ministry of Local Administration (MOLA). Preparatory work for the risk assessment, such as development of assessment forms for key infrastructure (hospitals, schools, bridges) and training of key personnel, was completed with UNDP's support.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p>Challenge: support was suspended by the Executive Board, because of the ongoing conflict.</p> | |
| | | | <p>India</p> <p>In 2012, a systematic assessment of risks was conducted by respective state governments, with UNDP support, to prioritize risk reduction actions that enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities. District-level Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (HRVA) were completed in seven states - Kerala (Idikki district), Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri), Uttarakhand (Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi and Chamoli), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Mizoram (Aizwal), Karnataka (Raichur), and Punjab (Jalandhar). The assessments were completed, and the reports are currently being peer-reviewed; State-level HRVAs were also conducted for two states – Tripura and Sikkim – while the HRVA is in progress in two other states – Himachal Pradesh and Assam.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published risk assessments available from state and district authorities |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Madagascar</p> <p>The milestone for 2012 was to conduct a 'Country Situation Analysis of Risk Assessment' (one step of a risk assessment process that takes a few years), which was completed in the third quarter. Based on its results, a National Risk Information e-Library was set up by national stakeholders to provide information to the country's policy makers and DRR practitioners. Under the leadership of the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes, Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Réforme Administrative (BNGRC), a validation workshop will take place in February 2013 to validate the 'Country Situation Analysis of Risk Assessment', as well as a National Capacity Assessment for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was conducted in 2012 with the technical support of Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI). The results of both these assessments will be used by the national counterparts – BNGRC and Cellule de Prévention et Gestion des Urgences (CPGU) – and the United Nations Country Team to develop a long-term national strategy and action plan for capacity development for disaster risk reduction in Madagascar in 2013.</p> <p>(Partially Achieved)</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>National stakeholders delayed the provision of feedback on the country situation analysis and the capacity evaluation reports. It was important to wait for their feedback to ensure political buy-in to the process of developing a national plan of action. All feedback was received at the end of October 2012.</p> <p>Various activities were already planned by the BNGRC and CPGU for Q4 at the national level to prepare for the cyclone season that runs from November to April. National authorities were also already engaged in activities at the regional level (i.e., trainings organized by OCHA in South Africa) that posed challenges regarding a suitable date for all stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Risk Assessment report is available • National Risk Information e-library |
| | | | <p>Armenia</p> <p>UNDP's efforts enabled the National Disaster Observatory (NDO) in Armenia to become operational in 2012. Systems to assess existing and emerging risk patterns were institutionalized with UNDP's technical support. Based on data generated by the NDO, a vulnerability and capacity assessment was conducted in the 28 most vulnerable communities in Lori, Shirak, Tavush and Syunik regions. These assessments led to the implementation of small mitigation/adaptation projects in selected communities.</p> <p>A climate risk assessment was completed with UNDP support in 40 communities, based on the community climate hazard profile and focusing on water and agriculture. The assessment identified key gaps and needs at institutional, policy and capacity levels to monitor, analyse and prioritize local CRM measures. The climate risk assessment findings will become part of the next phase of the CRM TASP in Armenia starting in 2013, which will focus on building climate resilience and strengthening national capacity for climate risk management.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disaster Observatory in place and fully operational. • Risk assessment report at local level available. • National Climate risk assessment report available |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>As a result of a DRR (and CRM) capacity assessment, conducted by the Central Asian Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction and UNDP, a DRR capacity development strategy for 2012-2015 was developed and adopted by the Kyrgyzstan National Platform. National and local policy recommendations were developed and discussed under the aegis of the Kyrgyz National Platform. Specific thematic groups were established to address gaps and optimize usage of available resources and avoid duplication and overlap.</p> <p>From 2013, addressing relevant capacity gaps is included in the work plans of relevant national institutions, such as the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Agency on Local development and the Central Treasury.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR Capacity Assessment (including capacity for Climate Risk Management) report is available. • DRR strategy adopted |
| | | | <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>With UNDP support, the Central Asian Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction carried out a DRR Capacity Assessment in Tajikistan, including an assessment of national capacities to address and manage climate risk. UNDP coordinated through REACT to integrate climate variability parameters in the National Risk Assessment Methodology that will be used by all REACT members. UNDP supports the Government of Tajikistan and REACT partners in the development of gender-sensitive damage and needs assessment methodology for disasters. Monthly coordination meetings are underway with all REACT partners on comprehensive methodology.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR Capacity Assessment (including capacity for Climate Risk Management) |
| | | | <p>Honduras</p> <p>Under the CRM-TASP, a climate risk assessment was completed in June 2012 by the Department of Meteorology and Ministry of Agriculture. It assesses potential climatic impacts on agriculture, with a particular focus on smallholder farmers. The assessment identified priority options related to the improvement of local governance and social organization to manage identified climate risks. These recommendations are now being addressed through an integrated CRM initiative led by the Ministry of Agriculture to build adaptive capacity of communities and the agriculture sector. The technical capacity of national nodal departments and hydro-meteorological agencies, as well as institutional capacity for risk reduction and adaptation for holistic disaster/climate risk management, is being strengthened with UNDP's support.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Risk Assessment Report is available |
| | | | <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>The climate risk assessment in Nicaragua, with a focus on assessing and analysing climate change impacts on health, was conducted in August 2011 and results were officially approved and presented in February 2012. The assessment highlights weaknesses in the health infrastructure, human resource challenges and the inability of the existing system to monitor, track and analyse the health-related impacts of climate change. The CRM assessment identified a cross-sectoral approach to addressing climate-induced risks on health in Nicaragua. The findings have been shared with national stakeholders and the Ministry of Health (MARENA) for further integration into development plans and health programmes. Mainstreaming work is in progress.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Risk Assessment report is available |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Niger | <p>Under CRM-TASP, risk assessments focusing on the impacts of climate variability and change on wetland regions, with specific focus on La Mere Da Tabalak, was completed and adopted by the Nigerien Natural Resource Management Unit. of the Inter-ministerial Sub-committee for Rural Development.. The assessment analyses the institutional, policy and capacity gaps and identifies a range of risk reduction and adptation measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change on wetlands, due to their close interface with community lives and livelihoods.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Risk Assessment report is available for La Mer Da Tabalak in Niger |
| | | | Uganda | <p>Under CRM-TASP, risk assessments focusing on the impacts of climate variability and change on coffee production in Kapchorwa and Rakai districts of Uganda were completed and adopted in December 2011. The assessments helped inform the process to develop a National Climate Change Policy, termed the Joint Water and Environment Sector Performance Report, completed in 2012. They have also analysed the institutional, policy and capacity gaps and identified a range of risk reduction and adaptation measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change on coffee production.</p> <p>A major export crop and substantial contributor to the nation's GDP, coffee farming is a source of livelihood to a large number of farmers. Uganda has been identified as one of the countries in the global CRM programme developed by UNDP/BCPR to implement and strengthen identified climate risk management measures and to build climate risk management capacity at all levels. Funds for this programme have been received (from the Government of Sweden) and the implementation arrangements are underway. These interventions are also being complemented by a comprehensive DRR programme (2013-2015) implemented by UNDP in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <p>Climate Risk Assessment Report for Kapchorwa and Rakai districts are available. Follow-up prodoc is available. Comprehensive programme under implementation</p> |
| | | | Nepal | <p>Climate risk assessments focusing on agriculture were conducted and completed in the third quarter of 2012 under the CRM-TASP. at the assessments considered existing and emerging risks to agriculture. This has led to the development of actionable risk reduction and adaptation interventions under the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes in six districts and in partnership with six NGOs. This includes implementation of local level risk reduction plans in 35 villages, involving training on first aid, EWS, search and rescue training, and community-based DRM. National stakeholder consultations are envisaged to be held in early 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Risk Assessment report is available. Follow-up programme developed |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1.3.2 | DRR (including climate risk management) incorporated into priority development sectors /ministries in six countries. | Disaster risks including climate change impacts are not taken into account in national development processes and plans. | OVERALL | <p>Partially achieved. DRR, including climate risk management, has been incorporated into development sectors/ministries in three of six targeted countries: Paraguay, Colombia and India. In these countries, UNDP has helped to secure resources, mainstream DRR into related sectors and plans, and carry out training and capacity building.</p> <p>In addition, the milestone was partially achieved in Gambia, Bangladesh and Nepal. In Gambia, the Government's approval of the National DRR Action Plan was delayed by managerial changes in the National Disaster Management Agency. UNDP hopes to finalize this by March 2013. In Nepal, guidelines for community-based DRM had already been implemented in 35 Village Development Committees (VDCs) –less than 1% of the total – with the overall objective being to reach 25% of VDCs nationally.</p> | |
| | | | Paraguay | <p>In 2012, UNDP assisted the Paraguayan Secretariat for National Emergencies (SEN) in raising funds and in mobilizing capacities to design its National Policy for Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>Following this institutional progress, the capacities of two subnational governments and three municipalities were strengthened and DRR centres were set up and are being operationalized. This should be replicated by other subnational entities in 2013.</p> <p>With the support of UNDP, SEN and Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de los Desastres (EIRD), the National Platform for Risk Reduction, was also put in place based on the presidential decree N° 5243/10, adopted in September 2010.</p> <p>Challenges: Replication of the regulation to other local governments was hampered by national political uncertainties related to the impeachment of President Fernando Lugo. Nevertheless, the situation seems stabilized and the work is now going on.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National DRR policy designed and adopted |
| | | | Colombia | <p>With the support of UNDP, DRR was introduced into local development plans of new administrations in eight provinces and 55 municipalities of the Colombian Caribbean region. A new National Law on Risk Management has been approved in August 2012 and UNDP is providing support to the Colombian Government in the implementation of this Law at subnational levels. Thus, between June and December 2012, UNDP assisted the Government in the formulation of a guide to help develop Provincial Risk Management Plans nationwide, as well as gave technical assistance to develop these plans in eight territories of the Colombian Caribbean region. Additionally, DRR Committees were established as part of the Provincial Government structure and DRR funding at local level was structured.</p> <p>UNDP has been working closely with Colombian Government to mainstream gender approaches into DRR instruments. This has been achieved largely by technical assistance at the provincial level to formulate public policies with gender perspectives. At the same time, UNDP promoted and supported a Gender Perspective and Disaster's Risk Management virtual course that trained 32 people.</p> <p>During 2012, UNDP also helped the national Government to design four CCA pilots that will be implemented in the first semester of 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Gambia</p> <p>In February 2012, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) endorsed the national DRR Capacity Assessment for The Gambia. The assessment formed the basis for the development of a draft National DRR Action Plan in April 2012. The draft plan is currently undergoing the official approval process by national authorities.</p> <p>(Partially Achieved)</p> <p>Challenges: The Government's approval of the National DRR Action Plan was delayed by managerial changes in NDMA, which were initiated by the Vice President in mid-2012. This management decision resulted in the replacement of the entire NDMA team. Contrary to expectations at the last time of reporting, the approval and launch of the plan did not proceed in 2012. The launch has now been scheduled for March 2013. UNDP, in a joint initiative with UNISDR, has developed the capacity of selected representatives of NDMA and other relevant departments in mainstreaming DRR and adaptation into development.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Assessment report available • Draft national DRR Action Plan available |
| | | | <p>India</p> <p>With UNDP support, DRR was mainstreamed in the health sector in two states in 2012. Additionally, DRR was mainstreamed into the education sector through the implementation of a national school safety programme.</p> <p>In the health sector, National Guidelines on Hospital Safety were developed and adopted by the NDMA in September 2012. This was followed by the development and adoption of emergency management and mass casualty procedures in five Government hospitals in two states in October 2012.</p> <p>In the education sector, and again with UNDP support, the National Policy on School Safety was developed under the auspices of the NDMA and is expected to be adopted by the Government in the first quarter of 2013. This was followed by UNDP support to formulate and implement the National School Safety Programme (NSSP) in 11 states. (Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Guidelines on Hospital Safety • Commencement of National School Safety programme with NDMA as the implementing agency |
| | | | <p>Bangladesh</p> <p>In 2012, with UNDP support, 12 sectoral ministries (out of a total of 35) continued to implement DRR pilot projects aimed at integrating DRR in their respective portfolios. Government departments, most notably those dealing with Women's Affairs, Fisheries, Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, developed risk reduction action plans and/or implementation plans for the application of their sectoral guidelines, reducing the risk of losses from disasters. Those dealing with health services and land use are in the process of developing risk reduction plans. Notably, the Ministry of Planning advanced the revision the Development Project Proforma (DPP) and Technical Project Proforma (TPP) to incorporate DRR considerations for projects under the Annual Development Programme. Indicators to assess Government projects and mainstream poverty, environment, climate and disaster risk reduction issues, were developed for the Government's Planning Commission.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published government policies, plans and procedures in various sectors |
| | | | <p>Nepal</p> <p>In 2012, disaster and climate risk management was mainstreamed at the community level. Through a participatory multi-stakeholder process, locally appropriate guidelines (benchmarks) for community-based DRR were prepared and adopted by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD). These guidelines were implemented in 35 Village Development Committees (VDCs in 2012 on a pilot basis. This represents less than 1% of the total number of VDCs. With UNDP support, MoFALD is working towards implementing these in at least 25% of VDCs in the country by 2015. (Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official policy documents of (MoFALD) |

OUTPUT 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION

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

Indicator 1.1 Entry points developed and agreements reached on the development of national and local capacities in six countries

Indicator status and description

The indicator 2.1 for 2012 is Entry points were developed and agreements reached on the development of national and local capacities in Bahrain, Peru and Yemen. **Partially achieved.**

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 * | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1.1.1 | Entry points developed in three countries. | In the six countries in immediate aftermath of conflict and/or on-going tensions, because of the absence of a [political] agreement, entry points are difficult to identify or it takes time to identify an opportunity for conflict prevention and make use of national and local capacities to address and manage disputes non-violently. | OVERALL | The milestone 2.1.1 for 2012 is achieved . Entry points were developed in three countries: Bahrain, Peru and Yemen. | |
| | | | Bahrain | Momentum for national dialogue and reconciliation was successfully achieved in 2012, partly through UNDP-supported capacity building efforts. Beginning in June 2012, members of Government institutions, political parties, and civic groups acquired skills for effective dialogue, and knowledge of methods of reconciliation, through UNDP-supported training, which was completed by end-2012. Widely differing perspectives on 'dialogue' had obstructed previous efforts undertaken by the stakeholders themselves. The training, which was acclaimed by all participants, has provided UNDP with a crucial entry point for continued support for capacity building for reconciliation. Actors are expected to apply these skills to dialogue initiatives in 2013, and to generate specific proposals through this dialogue for longer-term capacities, which could then be developed and applied to achieve lasting reconciliation. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Resident Coordinator |

* Issues, Challenges, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

In several cases, the entry points provided to UNDP were informal or limited in nature, and the extent that these might translate into significant or visible roles going forward is uncertain. However, experience from the past three years shows that a patient, supportive, and respectful relationship with national partners can lead to significant results over a period time. Certainly, this is the case for all three countries under this milestone, and longer-term results are by no means guaranteed at this stage. Careful and detailed work will have to be done to build upon the initial entry-points.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 * | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Peru</p> <p>The National Office Dialogue and Sustainability (ONDS), a new entity designed to take charge of addressing the dialogue process with diverse social actors, private entities and public servants with a focus on management of social conflicts in the use of natural resources, was structured with technical support provided by UNDP and officially established in October 2012. The new ONDS was created by the Presidency of Council of Ministers (PCM) and based on the political analysis conducted and published by UNDP. In 2012, there were 227 social conflicts, of which 84 were treated in dialogue processes. UNDP directly supported the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the new ONDS, ministries (Culture, Environment, Energy and Mines), regional governments (incorporated conflict prevention offices), Peruvian Ombudsman and civil society (the National Network of Social Leaders for Dialogue and Development and Grupo Dialogo Minero) by developing the capacities of over 450 government employees and 80 local leaders in prevention, management and resolution of new and ongoing socio-environmental conflicts, i.e., the most prominent being Conga Case in Cajamarca, Espinar Case in Cusco, Quellaveco Case in Moquegua Region.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru country office ROAR • Annual project report, 'Prevention of Social Conflicts in the Use of Natural Resources' • Willapniki Report www.pcm.gob.pe/?p=1395 |
| | | | <p>Yemen</p> <p>The milestone of finding entry points to support the National Dialogue Process is achieved.</p> <p>In June 2012, UNDP facilitated the process that led to the identification of youth representatives to the Technical Committee of the National Dialogue Conference. In collaboration with youth representatives from the 'squares', political groups and representatives throughout the country, a team of six facilitators was selected. This team was then guided on the design of an inclusive and participatory selection mechanism to be used during the two-day conference. A list of 20 nominees was submitted.</p> <p>Additionally, UNDP re-engaged in enhancing social cohesion at the governorates level. Through the newly established Social Cohesion Committee in Ibb [Governorate], the communities of four districts [al Mashana, al Dhihar, al Naged al ahmar and Reef Ibb] engaged in joint analysis and discussions on conflict issues. Representatives of participating communities welcomed the initiative, and the joint sessions. They encouraged its continuation, and developed a six point action plan to better address the root causes of the conflict: enhance capacity on conflict prevention, income generation, water and land issues, empowerment of women, and better inclusion of neglected groups. Community leaders, together with local and international NGOs, will collaborate and implement the plans in 2013. Piloting and the entry point developed through Ibb will be expanded to other governorates in 2013, possibly Abyan, Hodeida, and, if security permits, Lahj and Amran.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress report, 'Social Cohesion and Development' |

Indicator 2.2

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

Indicator status and description

The indicator 2.3 for 2012 is partially achieved. Developed capacities were applied to specific issues, and steps to sustain them were agreed in eight countries: Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Timor Leste, Uganda and Senegal.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|--|---|--|
| 2.2.1 | Capacities developed in three countries. | In the seven countries where there are agreements between key actors on addressing conflicts and deadlock through dialogue, their capacities, institutions and mechanisms need to be rebuilt, because they have been completely or partially destroyed. | OVERALL | The milestone 2.2.1 is partially achieved. Capacities were developed in Guyana, and partially in Thailand, Tunisia and Togo. | |
| | | | Guyana | The capacities of Members of Parliament to negotiate more constructively with the Presidency and to better address political and inter-ethnic tensions, were developed with UNDP support. All 65 Members of Parliament had acquired these skills by the end of 2012, and members of the Parliamentary Business Management Committee applied these skills to developing a shared work plan to further strengthen Parliament's negotiating capabilities. Parliament's Business Committee had previously been deadlocked. Parliament's capacity to deal with such deadlocks has been built through training, and is being initially applied to the work of the Business Committee. It will be institutionalized through further proposals from the Business Committee. This is part of a longer-term approach to obtaining greater social and political cohesion in Guyana through a functioning party system. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Resident Coordinator; • Speaker of Parliament; • Annual project report, 'Enhanced Public Trust, Security and Inclusion' |
| | | | Thailand | From January to September 2012, UNDP assisted the Truth for Reconciliation Commission of Thailand (TRCT) to finalize its analysis and recommendations, which were released in September. However, civic and political leadership is polarized around the implementation of these recommendations, and mistrust is preventing further dialogue. If requested, UNDP will support relevant actors to develop a methodology for building confidence. (Partially achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Resident Coordinator • Former chair of TRCT |
| | | | Tunisia | The milestone is partially achieved. Dialogue capacities and mechanisms within and between civil society and government authorities have been significantly enhanced on issues such as corruption, transitional justice and constitutional reform as a result of the Rapid Response to Dialogue Opportunity Mechanisms supported by UNDP. The trainings, the technical advice on dialogue processes to civil society and Government, remained limited, although the flexibility and the speed of the mechanism showed itself to be catalytic in the transition process. Because the transition process remains fragile, further efforts to develop a solid entry point in supporting the transition and dialogue process is required in 2013. (Partially achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress report, 'Appui au processus constitutionnel et au dialogue national' |

* Issues, Challenges, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

In at least two instances where important capacities were built after initial entry points, recurring tensions have blocked further development and application of these capacities. Efforts are now being undertaken to address these tensions, including through the capacities themselves, but implementation will be slow for the time being.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 * | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Togo</p> <p>In April 2012, the National Reconciliation Commission issued the final report on 47 years of political violence, providing 68 recommendations for non-reoccurrence. A permanent body was identified to coordinate the implementation of those recommendations. Soon after (in May 2012), Togo experienced deadlock in political dialogue. From June 2012, UNDP built capacities of Parliamentary standing committees for defence and security and for human rights, which then conducted a country-wide advocacy campaign on local conflict prevention as elections drew close. Rolled out in September-October 2012, the campaign demonstrated the positive impact of interparty collaboration, as MPs from all political backgrounds delivered a common message of peace to community level, thus setting a positive precedent even though the overall political stalemate remains. The Women Parliamentarians Caucus, established in 2011 with UNDP support, was also able to engage male MPs as partners in mainstreaming gender into conflict prevention, as a contribution to ongoing national efforts to promote female participation in elections. This resulted in the development of an informal parliamentary consensus on gender promotion. From July 2012, that stimulated an ongoing process that examined the proposed 2011 law on violence against women and girls, which was then presented to over 400 traditional leaders in 2012.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Resident Coordinator; • UN Department of Political Affairs • DA progress report |

Indicator 2.3

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

Indicator status and description

The indicator 2.3 for 2012 is partially achieved. Developed capacities were applied to specific issues, and steps to sustain them were agreed in eight countries: Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Timor Leste, Uganda and Senegal.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|--|--|---|---|
| 2.3.1 | Developed capacities applied and sustained in eight countries | In the 14 countries where there are credible and acceptable national and local capacities, emerging tensions and existing conflicts are still not consistently mitigated on the basis of consensus and multi-stakeholder dialogue and mediation to the extent that they can seriously jeopardize the sustainability of the existing mechanism. | OVERALL | Developed capacities were applied and sustained in eight countries: Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Timor Leste, Uganda and Senegal. (Achieved) | |
| | | | Fiji | In 2012, UNDP facilitated the 3rd High-Level Round Table meeting, with participants including (for the first time in the Round Table process) principals from the Government and opposition parties. Immediately following the meeting held in July 2012, the Attorney-General, based on Round Table conversations, issued a decree relaxing public order regulations and allowing political parties and unions to meet freely to develop inputs to the work of the Constitutional Commission. These inputs were subsequently developed and provided. Participants also reached agreement on a public healing process to address past violence. That was crucial in the Fijian context, as the regulations had been a primary bone of contention for the opposition parties. The 4th Round Table, expected to be held before in the first half of 2013, should yield further confidence-building measures. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Resident Coordinator • Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister • Annual project report, 'Strengthening Peace and Development Dialogue in Fiji' |

* Issues, Challenges, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

In all instances where this milestone was achieved, two elements stood out: the increasing use of technology for effective early warning and response systems, and the growing use of multi-actor dialogue to identify points of convergence or reaching agreements, rather than classical mediation. Both testify to the greater utility of more inclusion and participation to achieve lasting positive results. While the overall milestone was achieved, country-specific results pointed to the fragility of these achievements. Many capacities will need further support before they are fully sustainable in the longer-term, despite having achieved a degree of sustainability. Political will to sustain and utilize these capacities will continue to fluctuate, and will require additional facilitation and advocacy by national counterparts.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | Ghana | <p>The December 2012 polls were appraised as fair and peaceful by national and international observers. The twin goal of fair and peaceful elections was obtained in part through UNDP peacebuilding interventions to build national capacities to peacefully resolve disputes. In preparation for the polls, UNDP supported the institutionalization of the newly established National Peace Council (NPC) through training, technical support, and enabling operational support. The capacities developed were used by the NPC to support several inter-party mechanisms to ensure peaceful elections, such as an all-party peace pact (the Kumasi Declaration) and an inter-party mechanism for mediating disputes over polling station election results, J-PERM (Joint Party Election Results Monitoring). In the 48 hours after closure of the poll, the NPC promoted dialogue between political parties and the Electoral Commission, and helped to defuse brewing tensions on the streets. Through capacity building in mediation, the Electoral Commission and the Ghana Police Service were enabled to address conflicts arising within the electoral process in flashpoint areas.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair, National Peace Council; • West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP); • Ghana CO ROAR • PDA progress report • National and international election observer reports (incl. EU, Commonwealth Secretariat and the largest domestic network) • NPC Strategic Plan Political party participation in NPC supported initiatives |
| | | | Kenya | <p>The capacities of Uwiano Platform; National Commission on Cohesion and Integration (NCIC); and National Steering Committee on Conflict Management (NSC) to respond to early warning of potentially violent tensions through mediation were strengthened by UNDP ahead of the March 2013 elections, and several non-election related conflicts were successfully mediated. The Uwiano Platform facilitated conversations beginning in March 2012 and continuing through the year, between the Government and Mombasa-based groups claiming secession rights from Kenya, and indicating their willingness to use violence to achieve this objective. While no specific agreement has been reached, the facilitation helped lower the level of public rhetoric and tensions after a period of sporadic violence. In addition, early warning and response systems have been integrated at both national and local levels so that information is better analysed and sorted, and a critical mass of response achieved. A common national situation room with full electronic capabilities has also been set up, and dialogue forums are being implemented at the national and local levels.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair, NCIC; Secretary to the NSC; • UN Resident Coordinator • Annual project report: "Consolidating Peace Process and establishing the foundations for a successful political transition" |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>UNDP has supported the national and provincial governments to establish a nationwide peace architecture comprising of Advisory Committees (equivalent to peace committees) at the national and local levels. Eight Advisory Committees in seven provinces had been established by the end of 2012 on a pilot basis. These have helped reduce local tensions. New conflict prevention structures were also established by the local authorities and law enforcement agencies in the cross-border area of the Sogd province of Tajikistan and Batken province of Kyrgyzstan in August 2012. This was a result of UNDP's work, which had direct implications for violence reduction in the contentious cross-border areas between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Two UNDP-supported Kyrgyz-Tajik working groups were established. They negotiated joint patrols by law enforcement, and improved border crossings that paved the way for more visits, among other activities. These interim capacities will be integrated into the new national peace architecture, currently being established under the President's Road Map for Sustainable Development. While inter-ethnic tensions and criminal violence still afflict many parts of southern Kyrgyzstan, the country has seen two peaceful national elections since the 2010 violence, including 2012 local elections and peaceful change of Government in August, many refugees and internally displaced persons have returned, levels of criminal violence have declined, which exemplifies the country's progress. National and provincial governments attribute this in part to the peace architecture.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office and PDA annual reporting • ROAR • www.asia-plus.tj/en/printpdf/132736 • http://analitika.akipress.org/news:4779 • www.fes.de/gpol/pdf/20121025-Anita-Ernstofer.pdf • www.time.kg/odna-semya-odna-strana/5026-pervyy-etap-proekta-moya-semya-strana.html |
| | | | <p>Lesotho</p> <p>With UNDP assistance, the Christian Council of Lesotho (CCL) successfully mediated the impasse between the ruling party and the opposition around the national elections in 2012, and Lesotho saw its first ever peaceful transition of government since independence. The Resident Coordinator and the Peace and Development Advisor, with support from BCPR and DPA, convened and facilitated the 'space' for the CCL mediation, and also helped the latter acquire the relevant capacities for sustained mediation. The entire process is documented in greatly detail, and the Prime Minister publicly congratulated and thanked the United Nations Resident Coordinator right after the election.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister of Lesotho; Chair, CCL; UN Resident Coordinator • Elections results evidenced by electoral process review report, and the independent observers' reports. • Country office report • Lessons Learned document in Mediation of the Electoral Dispute in Lesotho |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Timor Leste</p> <p>UNDP strengthened the Government's capacity to promote peacebuilding and social cohesion at both the community and national level through continued support to the Department of Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion (DPBSC). In 2012, DPBSC successfully facilitated and supported nine local community dialogues in six districts (Aileu, Dili, Baucau, Ermera, Liquisa, and Bobonaro) to resolve existing conflicts and reduce the potential of community conflict by combining community dialogue and the traditional conflict resolution mechanism, tarabandu. The nine dialogues were attended by 4,332 community members, including youth leaders, elders and women. The dialogue teams under DPBSC also supported peacebuilding working groups on Election Violence, which helped ensure a peaceful poll during national elections in March and April 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Solidarity • 2012 elections observer reports (EU, others) • Annual reports 'Peacebuilding and social cohesion' |
| | | | <p>Uganda</p> <p>Inter-party dialogue aimed at easing tensions was initiated in September 2012 with UNDP technical support, and under the auspices of the UNDP-supported National Consultative Forum (NCF), a constitutional body. By the end of 2012, NCF members had agreed to establish a strategic plan for the body for the period leading to next elections in 2016, a political party code of conduct, and a framework for further discussion on electoral reform. Consensus-based drafts of these documents are expected to be adopted by political parties by mid-2013.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair, National Consultative Forum • United Nations Resident Coordinator |
| | | | <p>Senegal</p> <p>UNDP supported reduction and prevention of violence before, during and after the 26 February 2012 presidential and the June 2012 legislative elections, by supporting the Women's Platform for Peaceful Elections. The platform is coordinated by UNDP-trained Femmes Africa Solidarité NGO (FAS). The platform established a situation room in January 2012, where electoral conduct and behaviour was monitored, early warning mechanisms deployed, and potential violent tensions diffused by civic mediators. The President publicly credited the Platform for having played a crucial role in ensuring a peaceful poll on 26 February 2012. Senegal's experience in using the situation room model was replicated in Sierra Leone in September 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Resident Coordinator • FAS |

Indicator 2.4

Number of UNDP country programmes (five) where conflict prevention is mainstreamed.

Indicator status and description

The indicator 2.4 in 2012 is partially achieved. Conflict prevention, based on conducted conflict analysis, is mainstreamed into country programmes in two countries: Nepal and Iraq. The analysis part of the process is finalized in additional two countries: Madagascar and Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the integration of results will start only in 2013.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|--|---|--|
| 2.4.1 | Conflict prevention, including through conflict analysis, mainstreamed into UNDP programming (CPAPs and AWP) in two countries. | Outputs of UNDP programmes in fragile or crisis countries not developed on basis of clear conflict analysis, and activities not sufficiently reflective of 'do no harm' principles or geared towards a preventive impact. | OVERALL | Conflict prevention, based on a conflict analysis, is mainstreamed into country programmes in two countries: Nepal and Iraq. The analysis part of the process is finalized in additional two countries: Madagascar and Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the integration of results will start only in 2013. (Achieved) | |
| | | | Nepal | UNDP programmes pertaining to peacebuilding and governance were redesigned during 2012 through training, and renegotiation of programme content with counterparts, in order to reflect 'do no harm' principles, emphasizing issues of equity, minority representation in programme implementation, and access to services. Programming is now being implemented on this basis, and support for this implementation continues from the Peacebuilding Unit, which had initially assisted with the integration of the 'do no harm' principles. UNDP also played a key role in mainstreaming a conflict-sensitive approach into the UNDAF, which will start in 2013. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Resident Coordinator • UNDAF Nepal |
| | | | Iraq | A comprehensive conflict-related development analysis (CDA) of drivers of conflict, and of local capacities for addressing them, was implemented by the UNDP country office and the Resident Coordinator office for northern Iraq in the disputed internal boundaries (DIBs), especially Kirkuk and Kurdistan. The findings were completed in early 2012 and were used at the UNDAF retreat in October. They will be further translated in the UNDP programme on local area-based development. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office |
| | | | Madagascar | The United Nations Country Team in Madagascar is preparing for the next cycle of CCA/ UNDAF documents, with inputs provided by UNDP to the Madagascar country team training on conflict sensitivity for United Nations and national counterpart staff. An UNDAF revision started in December 2012, and no additional inputs for further analysis were requested in 2012. (Partially achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office |

* Issues, Challenges, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

The process of mainstreaming conflict prevention, and the results of conflict analysis into the country programming, is a long process and its timeline and finalization is out of BCPR control. While conflict analysis is planned and conducted in selected countries to follow corporate cycles for programming revisions, the incorporation of the recommendation can be delayed, or takes longer than envisaged.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Bosnia and Herzegovina | <p>Conflict-sensitivity training for the United Nations Country Team was delivered in October 2012. It helped to enhance conflict-related programming in planned and existing programming, e.g., in the Human Rights, Human Security, Legal Empowerment and Transitional Justice programme, protracted displacement joint country team submission, development of strategic country policy on protracted displacement/Annex VII). The country team is planning to utilize a CDA tool to contribute conflict-related analysis to the upcoming Common Country Assessment, which will feed into the production of the UNDAF in 2013.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Resident Coordinator • Peace and Development Adviser |

OUTPUT 3: CRISIS GOVERNANCE

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

Indicator 3.1

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

Indicator status and description

All milestones for Indicator 3.1 were achieved. BCPR supported a total of 16 countries across the three milestones. In milestone 3.1.1, UNDP supported 11 local recovery processes that engaged populations signaling commitment to inclusive processes. Six countries achieved the milestone, while two countries only partially achieved the milestone and progress was off track in three countries.

In two countries, UNDP supported conflict prevention strategies to enable peaceful political transitions through elections. UNDP's support to peaceful elections was achieved in Kenya while the work is off track in the Maldives. UNDP supported nine countries in parliamentary transitional processes, of which three countries (Iraq, Somalia and Burundi) achieved the milestone, with three others partially achieving the milestone. Three countries were off track.

In Tunisia, Libya, Iraq and Occupied Palestinian Territory, UNDP supported the inclusion of civil society in political processes to enable young people, women and emerging voices to articulate their aspirations and engage with political actors opening up spaces for new systems of government. In other countries, such as Libya, UNDP enabled the establishment of new democratic institutions following political transitions and also with UNDP's support they were able to discharge their responsibilities in a short time frame.

In six of the 16 countries – Burundi, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Somalia – BCPR provided a comprehensive support package of crisis governance. That included support to enhancing the responsiveness of local authorities; enhancing civil society capacities to play a key role in recovery processes and peacebuilding; and strengthening the capacities of political institutions to engender inclusive political transitions.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Iraq | <p>With support from UNDP, the Government of Iraq completed five integrated provincial development plans in May 2012 in Basrah, Missan, Thi-Qar, Babylon and Sulaymaniyah. The plans were developed in a participatory manner by a committee of local officials from the Governor's office, line ministries, provincial councils, district councils, NGOs, trades unions, other civil society actors and private sector actors. As a result of these plans, the Federal Government and Kurdistan Government committed an estimated \$2 million to implement the projects at the governorate level during the second phase of the project in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basrah, Missan, Thi-Qar, Babylon and Sulaymaniyah Provincial Development Plans |
| | | | El Salvador | <p>With the support of UNDP, five local citizen security plans were developed and approved by five municipalities (Acajutla, Sonsonate, Sacacoyo, Sonzacate, and Colon), in consultation with local stakeholders (e.g., women, young people, police). Funding for an implementation in 2013 has been made available.</p> <p>In Q3, UNDP supported the creation of the first network of mayors working on citizen security and operating in the most insecure municipalities of El Salvador to promote a joint implementation of citizen security plans and address cross municipal border problems. The network agreed on the work plans and priorities. In 2013, UNDP will continue to support this network and will focus on strengthening implementation of the Co-existence law and an overall integrated support to victims of gender-based violence in the country's 262 municipalities.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Salvador country office ROAR |
| | | | Colombia | <p>With UNDP support, 35 authorities in six conflict-affected territories (Narino, Meta, Cesar, Antioquia, Montes de Maria, Magdalena Medio) developed municipal plans in close consultation with marginal and conflict-affected groups, which were approved by mayors. This marks a significant development, because for the first time in these territories victims and marginalized groups were engaged in local development planning. Implementation of the plans started in late 2012 and will continue throughout 2013. In two regions (Meta and Narino), 19 municipalities developed local public policies on gender equality, which UNDP will continue to support for implementation in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbia country office ROAR |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Lebanon</p> <p>UNDP supported local authorities in Lebanon to improve service delivery to long-term Palestinian refugees, newly arrived Syrian refugees and host communities in the country, with a focus on reducing social tensions and addressing basic needs. Service delivery plans for long-term Palestinian refugees in the municipalities of Mohammara, Bebnine, Bhanine, Minieh, Beddawi and Deir Amar were developed and approved in collaboration with Lebanese municipalities, civil society and the Palestinian Popular Committees. Implementation started in Q3 and, as a result, 27,000 refugees are benefiting from an improved waste removal system and 15,000 refugees and host community members from better electricity supply.</p> <p>Following the successful completion of the work with Palestinian refugees, in November 2012 the Regional Working Group, with UNDP support, approved and began implementation of a regional service delivery plan for Wadi Khaled to improve access for Syrian refugees to health and social welfare services in the villages of Al Heisha and Alamayar. The joint service delivery plan was designed involving both refugees and hosting communities and implementation is helping alleviate tensions between the two groups identified as a major concern in the country. These services are also supporting host communities who bear the brunt of the arrival of refugees as there are no refugee camps for Syrians and these communities are the most marginalized in Lebanon.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.irinnews.org/Report/97354/UN-To-avoid-tensions-with-refugees-Lebanese-hosts-need-support |
| | | | <p>Burundi</p> <p>With support from UNDP, and in line with the National Strategy on Good Governance and Fight against Corruption (approved in 2011), the Chamber of Auditors reviewed improvements in the implementation of the legal framework for the fight against corruption in April 2012. This resulted in an improvement in the functioning of the Anti-corruption Court, which received 285 complaints in 2012, and judged 218 cases between January and the end of November 2012. A public administration reform programme was approved by the Cabinet in October 2012, committing the Government to a dialogue with trades unions on, for example, merit-based appointments, salary scales and accountability, in an effort to improve the Government's impartiality and oversight. Implementation is scheduled to start in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary-General's report to Security Council 2013. |
| | | | <p>Central African Republic</p> <p>A UNDP strategy to support Central African Republic's local economic recovery by strengthening the capacities of local government and civil society in participatory planning for service delivery was developed in September 2012. Implementation has been stalled due to a political crisis in the country and the need for extensive inter-development partner consultations on how to best approach the reintegration of returned ex-combatants. Therefore, the milestone is off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations News Centre, Situation UPDATE CAR, January 2013: • www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43992#.URQWKKXXYUI |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Occupied Palestinian territories</p> <p>In 2012, UNDP helped the Palestinian Authority to strengthen its tax collection capabilities, civil servant recruitment system and assisted the Authority in Gaza in advancing a unified civil service structure. As a result 23,300 new tax payers were registered for the first time in Palestinian municipalities (Annual Fieldworkers Evaluation, December 2012).</p> <p>In Gaza's education and health sectors, UNDP initiated support to re-integration of Fatah and Hamas civil servants (former teachers, nurses and managers, who have been inactive since 2007 after the complete take-over of the public administration by the de-facto authorities led by Hamas). This is a priority reconciliation for the Palestinian Authority (Hamas – Fatah Agreement, Cairo, May 2011). This effort, under the leadership of the General Personnel Council, the Office of the President and Office of the Deputy PM for Gaza, will lead to a unified civil service structure in Gaza. Work on this effort will be reported in 2013</p> <p>In the West Bank, and also with UNDP support, the Palestinian Authority was able, through its General Personnel Council to conduct transparent recruitment of civil servants through an online system accessible to all Palestinian citizens. UNDP also supported the General Personnel Council (GPC) to create an intranet service for its 86,366 civil servants (GPC Statistics, May 2012) through which they can access directly, for the first time, their employment and benefits files.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorandum of understanding of UNDP with the Ministry of Local Governance • UNDP/PAPP Local Government Support Programme Document • Annual Fieldworkers Evaluation, 2012, by General Directorate of Property Tax • Hamas – Fatah Agreement, May 2011, Cairo • GPC Statistics May 2012 |
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>In 2012, UNDP supported the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and the Civil Service Commission in conducting an inventory and rapid capacity assessment of 25 TFG institutions. Building on this assessment, UNDP negotiated with the Federal Government to deploy a senior transition team to build core capacities in support of the machinery across government. Delays in appointing a new government have postponed a mission until 2013 and therefore the milestone is off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Somalia country office • ROAR |
| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>Despite challenges arising from the onset of austerity at the beginning of the year, South Sudan continued to support the recovery of core local government capacities in South Sudan. Working with advisors in public administration and public financial management, partially funded by BCPR, state governments in all 10 states have prepared State Strategic Plans for 2012-2014, all of which have been approved by the State Legislative Assemblies. On the basis of these plans, 27 percent of the 2012/13 national budget has been allocated to state governments, with budget turnout figures showing actual transfers to be over 95 percent of this budget.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan country office • ROAR |
| | | | <p>Libya</p> <p>In 2012, with support from UNDP and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) Senior PA Advisor, a Libyan task force within the Prime Minister's Office was set up to review and develop options for infrastructure and institutional reforms and to advise the Prime Ministry on frameworks for ministerial responsibility, ethical conduct and asset declaration. Due to a lack of government agreement, the task force is not yet fully operational. (Off track)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 3.1.2 | Electoral commissions integrate conflict and violence reduction measures in one priority country. | Countries have no policy or mechanisms to develop conflict sensitive analysis within the election processes to attempt to mitigate the risk of electoral violence, which may jeopardize transitional process set for 2012-2013. | OVERALL | <p>The 2012 annual milestone was partially achieved, with the Government of Kenya integrating conflict and violence reduction measures in advance of the 2013 elections. Work in the Maldives is off track, due to the national political crisis which ensued in mid-2012, but a UNDP/Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) Needs Assessment Mission in December 2012 was deployed to guide United Nations support back on track.</p> <p>In recognition of the demonstrable importance of integrating conflict mitigation strategies into electoral cycle support, this area of work was integrated into UNDP's global Annual Business Plan in 2012, opening space for the lessons learned from the model in Kenya to be built upon. (Partially Achieved)</p> | |
| | | | Kenya | <p>In 2012, with comprehensive support from UNDP, the Kenyan Government developed and implemented key plans to mitigate the risk of electoral violence during the March 2013 presidential elections. Kenya's Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) conducted a national biometric voter registration exercise to ensure a broad and inclusive approach to voter registration, with 14,337,399 Kenyans registered as voters by December 2012. The Kenyan Government also developed the Joint Operational Plan for Security in late 2012 between the IEBC, police, National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the establishment of the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. The Situation Room initially established in 2010 was also further supported to improve preparedness.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Election Project Report 2012 • Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) Voter Registration Analysis (August 2012) • www.iebc.or.ke/index.php/media-center/press-releases/item/voter-registration-analysis?category_id=7 |
| | | | Maldives | <p>Due to the continuing political gridlock following the political crisis in February 2012, the implementation of electoral support under the new Integrated Governance Programme has stalled. Therefore, the milestone is off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR • United Nations News Centre Update on CONI in Maldives • www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?Cr=Maldives&NewsID=42776#.URQXjaXXYUI |
| 3.1.3 | Legislative and consultative capacities of parliaments to address peacebuilding priorities are strengthened in three priority countries. | Parliaments in all eight priority countries under this indicator lack the necessary technical resources to draft legislation on priority issues to address peace building and conflict prevention in an effective manner. | OVERALL | <p>This milestone designed and implemented with UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy/ Democratic Governance Group (BDP/DGG), was achieved in three countries (Burundi, Iraq, Somalia). In three more countries, the milestone was partially achieved (Libya, Tunisia and the occupied Palestinian territory), while three countries are off track (Myanmar, Lebanon and Liberia). During the considerable ongoing political upheaval throughout the Arab States region, there was significant progress in supporting national legislatures in the region to function as central institutions of peacebuilding and statebuilding. In Somalia, Tunisia, Myanmar and Libya, new legislatures/assemblies were inaugurated and immediately supported by UNDP to begin to discharge their functions as forums in which to bed down crucial statebuilding objectives. In Lebanon and Occupied Palestinian Territory, less progress was made due to political crises, which resulted in deadlocked parliaments. Nonetheless, space continues to be carved out for peacebuilding work planned for 2013. (Achieved)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>Following the adaptation of the Constitution, in September 2012, rules and procedures to guide the National Federal Parliament were developed with support from UNDP-UNOPS. They played a key role in the peaceful and transparent election of a new Speaker and President in October, putting in place the foundations for a peaceful democratic transition, and contributing to the biggest step towards a lasting peace in 20 years.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Somalia Fact Sheet on Inclusive Political Processes • www.so.undp.org/factsheets/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20ParliamentFacts_.pdf |
| | | | <p>Lebanon</p> <p>As a result of UNDP support, the Parliament held regular dialogue with Members of Parliament from all political affiliations, civil society and local authorities from different regions and municipalities. These discussion addressed peacebuilding priorities, which have been the source of conflict and social tensions over many decades, including decentralization, energy and water issues, and the electoral law. However, broader progress has stalled due to the current political deadlock and the milestone is off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Parliamentary Union • Global Parliamentary Report 2012 • www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/gpr2012-full-e.pdf • US Library of Congress: Lebanon Constitutional Law and the Political Rights of Religious Communities: • www.loc.gov/law/help/lebanon-constitutional-law.php |
| | | | <p>Libya</p> <p>In the first half of 2012, UNDP provided technical assistance to the Transitional National Council (TNC) both to support Members of Parliament to discharge their legislative review/enactment functions, and to work with the nascent TNC Secretariat to reorganize and rebuild staffing capacity.</p> <p>However, political deadlock around the election of the Prime Minister and in relation to the constitutional process delayed developing a peacebuilding and constitutional dialogue agenda with the Governing National Congress (GNC). UNDP is ready to re-engage with the GNC to confirm the GNC's priority needs.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter Parliamentary Union, Global • Parliamentary Report 2012: www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/gpr2012-full-e.pdf |
| | | | <p>Tunisia</p> <p>UNDP supported the establishment of the National Constituent Assembly (NCA) on October 23, 2011. Throughout 2012, UNDP provided a series of briefings for NCA members on legislative processes, rules of procedure and public consultation techniques. The milestone was only partially achieved in 2012, because further support to the constitution-making process will be needed. The Government announced that the draft constitution will be finalized by April 2013.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunisia country office ROAR |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Burundi</p> <p>In October 2012, with support from UNDP, Parliament approved the Parliament Strategic Plan (2012-2015) and the Parliament Priority Action Plan for 2012-2013, in consultation with national civil society actors and national media. A strategic plan for the capacity building of Parliament, including a component on supporting a social dialogue between Parliament and civil society organizations, was also approved in Q3 after a long process of engaging civil society and the parties.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary-General's report to Security Council 2013 • Doha Centre for Media Freedom • www.dc4mf.org/en/content/journalists-burundi-denounce-draft-press-law • Burundi Universal Periodic Review Submission December 2012, • http://allafrica.com/stories/201301100247.html?page=5 |
| | | | <p>Iraq</p> <p>UNDP supported the Iraqi Council of Representatives in completing a draft parliamentary strategy with a focus on strengthening the capacity of the parliamentary secretariat. The implementation of the strategy, which spans five years, is expected to start in 2013. As a result of UNDP support, draft legislature for the setting up of a commission on women was developed for the Standing Parliamentary Committee for Family, Women and Children which is currently with Executive.</p> <p>In 2012, UNDP supported the standing committee on Human Rights to complete an action plan and select members of the Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR |
| | | | <p>Myanmar</p> <p>UNDP worked with the Union Assembly of Myanmar to identify immediate priorities for parliamentary support, and to enable the effective progress of key reforms, strengthening law-making capacities and building the capacity of nascent regional/state parliaments, with a particular focus on harnessing their peacebuilding potential. UNDP developed an integrated, conflict-sensitive Democratic Governance Programme of support to Myanmar, based on state/regional parliaments' priorities. However, the programme could not be mobilized due to UNDP's restricted mandate, which will end in January 2013. Therefore, the milestone is off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <p>Myanmar country office ROAR</p> |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012* | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Occupied Palestinian territories</p> <p>With BCPR/BDP support, the capacity of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) Secretariat for multi-annual planning was strengthened with the finalization of operational plans for the resumption of parliamentary business and, the implementation of the restructuring of the Secretariat to enhance effectiveness in the legislative processes. The PLC secretariat completed a review of administrative structures and IT systems and implementation will start in 2013, therefore this milestone has only been partially achieved.</p> <p>The PLC Secretariat, with support from BCPR/BDP held, consultations for the first time with political parties from the Palestinian Liberation Organization, women and youth organizations to identify opportunities for policy dialogue as an entry point to engage political actors and associated civil society groups in policy dialogue. This work will continue in 2013 until the PLC is functioning again.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR |
| | | | <p>Liberia</p> <p>In mid-2012, with support from UNDP, the Joint Legislative Modernization Committee (JLMC) was reestablished. The JLMC is a multi-party committee representing both Houses, which has the mandate to oversee development of the Legislature. In Q2, the Women Legislative Caucus was formed with support from UNDP.</p> <p>In September 2012, core priorities for strengthening the work of the new 53rd Legislature, particularly in its peacebuilding role, reconciliation and outreach to citizens were identified by the committee (with support from UNDP). However, efforts to support have stalled due to limited donor commitment to engaging directly with support for strengthening the Legislature. Therefore this milestone is off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Parliamentary Union, Global • Parliamentary Report 2012: www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/gpr2012-full-e.pdf |

Indicator 3.2

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

Indicator status and description

The indicator was partially achieved. BCPR provided support to eight countries: El Salvador, Somalia, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory, South Sudan, Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Colombia). Four countries (Libya, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Colombia) achieved the milestone, while El Salvador, Somalia, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Tunisia, partially achieved the milestone.

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| 3.2.1 | <p>Inclusive mechanisms established to enable marginalized and underrepresented groups (including women’s organizations, internally displaced persons, and youth) to participate in electoral, recovery and transitional processes in six priority countries.</p> | <p>In five of the six countries under this indicator, the state mechanisms to guarantee equal representation and participation of marginalized groups in to the political process are not effective, despite refereed in the national constitution.</p> <p>In those four priority countries, the active participation of civil society and minority groups (women and indigenous) in public consultations have been historically suppressed or non-existent.</p> | <p>OVERALL</p> | <p>Four countries (Libya, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Colombia) achieved results. UNDP supported inclusive mechanisms to enable underrepresented groups to participate in recovery and transitional process in four countries in relation to key political transitions – Libya, Tunisia, occupied Palestinian territories and South Sudan and in three countries in recovery processes through local recovery and development planning– El Salvador, Sri Lanka and Colombia. This support included ensuring that marginalized groups were able to participate (in many cases for the first time) in elections and constitutional processes as well as service delivery priorities. Notably, at the national level, initial surge support was designed to immediately engage key constituencies in imminent political transition processes. In 2013, UNDP will support additional countries in these efforts.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p>El Salvador</p> | <p>In 2012, UNDP designed a reintegration model for at-risk youth who are members of gangs in Santa Tecla, San Salvador and Sonsonate that brings together income support, education grants and social cohesion activities. The plans were approved by municipal authorities in 2012 but have not been implemented. However, funding is available for a 2013 implementation.</p> <p>Following a UNDP-led first ever study of local level citizen security risks in four municipalities (Sonsonate, Sonzacate, Colón, Sacacoyo), UNDP fostered the setting up of permanent municipal level commissions within existing municipal committees made up of women, youth, private sector and public authorities to design municipal implementation plans that address the drivers of insecurity identified in the study. This consultative process is due to be completed in March 2013 to initiate implementation of the plans by local authorities. Therefore, the milestone is only partially achieved for 2012.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Salvador country office ROAR |
| | | | <p>Libya</p> | <p>In the run-up to Libya’s historic elections on 7 July 2012, UNDP supported the promotion of participation by women, youth and civil society in the election, as voters and candidates through, for example, the ‘My Voice for Her’ awareness campaign, which was designed to encourage women to register and to vote in Libya’s national elections. 1.3 million women voters registered, out of 2.8 million in total as a result of UNDP’s and other Civic Education initiatives. 634 women candidates participated in the National Congress elections (89 independent lists and 545 from political party lists). UNDP also provided capacity development for 180 potential women candidates prior to the elections.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “My voice for her, supporting women candidates”: www.undp.org/content/libya/en/home/ourwork/democraticgovernance/successstories/my-voice-for-her--supporting-women-candidates/ |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Occupied Palestinian Territories</p> <p>The Palestinian Authority held local elections on 20 October, opening up a key space for political engagement of the population after a delay in elections of more than half a decade. In 2012, UNDP supported youth and student political dialogue in Palestine and provided training for female candidates and political activists. As a result of UNDP's capacity building efforts for 40 female activists and party members, 20 of these women ran in the local elections and three of them were elected. This was a remarkable development, opening up spaces for new and young political voices. However, given the small number of women elected, the milestone was only partially achieved. UNDP will build on this in 2013.</p> <p>With support from UNDP, eight Student Councils from eight Palestinian universities initiated dialogue on policy issues relevant to young people, overcoming long held traditional sectarian and party driven politics that divide them. In addition to building youth capacity and support for the local elections, in the immediate term, the activities laid the groundwork for further engagement following Student Council elections due in February 2013 to mentor newly elected youth and monitor the behavior of the newly selected councils.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP/PAPP Fast Facts December 2012 • Inclusive and Participative Political Institutions |
| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>In the absence of inclusive mechanisms bringing national and local levels of government together, UNDP supported annual governor's forums, bringing state and national executive together with civil society to debate and agree policy priorities for the coming year. These forums have become a space for discussion on important issues such as, land, corruption, and state-level insecurity. Furthermore, with UNDP support. The 2nd National Governor's Forum was held over five days in November-December 2012, with 500 delegates including representatives from all 10 state governors' offices, members of the National Legislature, and cabinet ministers. The agenda of the forum was informed by preliminary consultations at state level, including with civil society organizations and traditional authorities, enabling the needs of bomas and payams, disconnected by the lack of communication or transport infrastructure, to be articulated to national government. Key recommendations adopted by the Forum included formalizing the relationship between security agencies at the state and national level, reviewing the centralized tax collection system and the development of a Rapid Action Plan for Food Security to meet the goal of becoming a net food exporter by 2014. With UNDP support during 2013, the Office of the President will coordinate policy decisions and conduct state level visits to confirm implementation of the recommendations.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR 2012 • South Sudan's Governor's Forum, a Real Platform for Nation Building • www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article44777 • Kiir Opens 2012 Governor's Forum • www.gurtong.net/ECM/Editorial/tabid/124/ctl/ArticleView/mid/519/articleId/8561/Kiir-Opens-Governors-Forum.aspx |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Tunisia</p> <p>In support of the constitutional development process, the National Constituent Assembly (NCA) organized a best practice roundtable on constitutional development and a Constitution Week in September 2012, with UNDP support, to initiate debate amongst the public on the future constitution. The NCA engaged with more than 300 CSO representatives, 320 youth representatives and 1,034 citizens in consultations on initial drafts of Constitution. They also engaged with 300 politicians and political activities on issues regarding constitutional equality between women and men and the public and political participation of women. Perspectives and ideas from these dialogues are being fed back into the NCA's constitutional processes and will be used to inform the NCA's recommendations and final draft Constitution.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP NCA Project Annual Reporting |
| | | | <p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRP M&E framework (results matrix) • Country programme for Sri Lanka, 2013- 2017 (August 2012) |
| | | | <p>Colombia</p> <p>In 2012, following Government approval of the Land, Victims and Agricultural Development laws (which restitutes land to the nearly two million conflict affected victims through reserves for rural poor people), UNDP Colombia fostered the re-establishment by the local authorities of Rural Development Municipal Committees in the three territories designated by the Government to become reserves (Caquetá, Montes de María, Cesar) to secure engagement of civil society, internally displaced people, and ethnic minorities as well as women and youth in the design of implementation plans. These committees are a key mechanism for the victims and families to negotiate, for the first time, access, use and control of the land allocated to these reserves. Given the limited experience of conflict victims in negotiating the implementation of the law (e.g., allocation of land, place and size of the plot, secured seeds) UNDP provided training to over 3,248 individuals (70% women) in advocacy, public speaking, management and monitoring of land related projects, policy analysis and development of policy propositions.</p> <p>These newly reactivated committees were taken up by the National Forum for Agrarian Development as a model to be used for the implementation of several other aspects of the peace agreement in the context of the ongoing peace negotiations between the Government and FARC.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Colombia country office ROAR |

Indicator 3.3

Four pilot countries implement the 'New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States'

Indicator status and description

Indicator 3.3 is comprised of two focus areas, support to g7+ pilot countries to implement the New Deal and applying lessons drawn from UN support to governance and statebuilding in crisis, post-crisis and fragile situations.

The milestone on support to the g7+ was exceeded with mechanisms to implement the New Deal established in five countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Timor Leste, South Sudan and Sierra Leone) with a milestone target of two countries. Global/shared and national indicators were completed through a consultative process and are ready for final approval from the International Dialogue. Lessons learned from United Nations support to governance and Statebuilding in post conflict and crisis situations were integrated into Somalia, Liberia, South Sudan and Sri Lanka exceeded the target of two countries. In total, BCPR supported six countries (Liberia South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Afghanistan and Mali), of which Afghanistan and Mali are partially achieved. UNDP worked across the six countries to refocus the entire governance programme to ensure a comprehensive approach to strengthening the social contract through coordinated programs, addressing the responsiveness of institutions, the inclusivity of the political process and the resilience of state-society relations.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 3.3.1 | Country mechanisms developed in two pilot countries to support implementation of the 'New Deal'. | There are seven pilot countries to carry out the 'New Deal'. These were self-selected during the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011. Working Groups have been set up within the United Nations to assist in the support of the development of country compacts. | OVERALL | New Deal implementation has shown significant progress across the five pilot countries of Timor Leste, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and DRC, with the establishment of New Deal Task Forces, the undertaking of nationally-led fragility assessments and the completion of a fragility spectrum and national Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goal (PSG) indicators in each country. Civil society has been actively engaged throughout the New Deal implementation processes on the national and global level, with substantial support from the g7+ CSO secretariat. In all five pilot countries, efforts are under way to aligning the findings of the fragility assessments with and incorporating the national PSG indicator into national development programmes. In addition, Afghanistan and Somalia are setting up coordinating mechanisms and plans for their roll out of a fragility assessment and are planning to develop PSG indicators in 2013. (Achieved/exceeded) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Dialogue Progress Report on Fragility Assessments and PSG Indicators (November 2012) United Nations-wide consultation consolidated feedback and G7+, INCAF, CSO consolidated feedback (December 2012) International Dialogue Steering Group Meeting, Juba, Outcome Document (December 2012) |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>UNDP is a key member of the New Deal Implementation Task Force created by the South Sudanese government was formally launched at a national workshop on 28 August 2012. With the support of a BCPR consultant, a fragility assessment was undertaken that brought together national stakeholders to examine causes of prior conflict and discuss current drivers of conflict and fragility. A fragility spectrum was developed. In addition, a list of draft national PSG indicators has been developed through technical consultations among the fragility assessment task force, relevant line ministries, the Statistics Bureau and the Ministry of Planning. South Sudan is developing a compact to align the PSGs to the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013 (SSDP) and to strengthen aid coordination and management capacities, as well as the use of country systems. UNDP supported the Government in hosting the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Steering Committee meeting in Juba, 17-18 December 2012 where the country's work on the New Deal was presented to the wider g7+ community.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan fragility assessment outcome document (December 2012) • International Dialogue Steering Group Meeting in Juba, Outcome Document (December 2012) |
| | | | <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>The Democratic Republic of the Congo created a Task Force for New Deal Implementation. UNDP is a member and the Ministry of Finance has taken the lead on the overall New Deal implementation, with buy-in from senior Government officials. With the support of a BCPR consultant, a fragility assessment was undertaken that brought together national stakeholders to examine causes of prior conflict and discuss current drivers of conflict and fragility. National development priorities for the five PSGs were identified and a fragility spectrum was developed and approved by the government in August, 2012. In addition, a list of draft national PSG indicators has been produced through technical consultations among the fragility assessment task force and relevant line ministry technical officers. The provisional list is currently under review by the national statistical office. A compact is currently under discussion but has not yet been developed.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Republic of Congo draft fragility assessment and PSG indicators (September 2012) |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Timor-Leste</p> <p>Timor-Leste has set up a New Deal Implementation Task Force led by the Ministry of Finance, comprising of representatives from the g7+ Secretariat, the Australian Government, civil society, the national directorate on statistics and UNDP. It has also identified focal points from relevant government institutions for each of the five PSGs. The New Deal continues to enjoy high-level government support and buy-in from the highest political level, following the parliamentary and presidential elections in August 2012, including from the Office of the President and Prime Minister. A fragility assessment was undertaken in July-August 2012, coordinated through a centralized process constituted by the Ministry of Finance, following a desk review and key stakeholder mapping. Draft national PSG indicators have been identified and a draft fragility spectrum completed. The outcomes of the fragility assessment were presented at a workshop, attended by the United Nations Secretary-General, Ban-Ki Moon. Work towards a compact will commence after the end of the current Dili Development Plan. In the meantime, PSGs are partially incorporated into sectoral five-year plans that state ministries and line ministries are preparing.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timor-Leste fragility assessment outcome document and draft list of national PSG indicators (August 2012) |
| | | | <p>Liberia</p> <p>Liberia created a Task Force for New Deal Implementation (NDF) which includes representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, Peacebuilding Office, Governance Commission, civil society organizations, the United States of America and Sweden, UNMIL and UNDP. There is strong political support at the highest level, championed by the Ministers of Finance and Internal Affairs. President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf attended the New Deal g7+ UNGA side event in New York on 26 September 2012. With the support of UNDP, USAID and Sweden, a fragility assessment was undertaken in August 2012 that brought together national stakeholders to examine causes of prior conflict and discuss current drivers of conflict and fragility. A fragility spectrum was developed and, in addition, a list of draft national PSG indicators has been produced through technical consultations among the fragility assessment task force and relevant line ministry technical officers. A compact is currently under discussion but has not yet been developed; however, the findings from the fragility assessment are being used to inform the work on the Agenda for Transformation (the PRSP II).</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia Draft fragility assessment, spectrum and draft PSG indicators (September 2012) |

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| | | | <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>Sierra Leone identified national Government-led focal points from relevant institutions for each of the five PSGs and set up a New Deal Implementation Task Force that includes UNDP, Government officials, statistical experts, civil society organizations and donors led by the Ministry of Planning. A nationally-led fragility assessment was undertaken in June 2012. This brought together ministries and agencies, Parliament and civil society groups from throughout the country to examine causes of prior conflict and discuss current drivers of conflict and fragility. National development priorities for the five PSGs were identified and a fragility spectrum was completed. Draft national PSG indicators have been produced and are currently under review by the national statistical office. The key findings of the assessment are to be incorporated into the Agenda for Prosperity (2013- 2016).</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra Leone fragility assessment outcome document and draft list of national PSG indicators (August 2012) • Sierra Leone draft fragility spectrum (August 2012); • Sierra Leone Lessons Learned Assessment report (August 2012) |
| | | | <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Afghanistan has established a New Deal coordinating structure based within the Ministry of Finance, but has not yet started a fragility assessment or established broader New Deal implementation mechanisms. Therefore the milestone is off track. .</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (2012) |
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>The new President of Somalia announced (December 2012) the country's commitment to piloting the New Deal. With the support of UNDP and the World Bank, a concept note for a fragility assessment is currently being consulted under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Ministry of Finance is also organizing civil society meetings in Mogadishu to create broader awareness. The Government is discussing how to take the process. Until such mechanisms are established in Somalia, the milestone remains off track.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Development Group New Deal Tracking Sheet Update (January 2013) |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 3.3.2 | Indicators for the 'New Deal' developed by fragile states and international partners to enable progress to be measured. | The 'New Deal' which has been signed by 32 countries and seven countries agreed to be pilots. Discussions between donors and g7+ countries have started in four countries. However, there is no consensus as of today on whether there will be statebuilding and peacebuilding indicators of just those on the fragility spectrum indicators. | OVERALL | <p>National indicators were completed in five countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Timor Leste and the Democratic Republic of Congo) and draft shared/global indicators developed by the g7+ for final approval by the International Dialogue Steering Group. In January 2012, the international dialogue set up the Working Group on Indicators to advance and coordinate the development of PSG indicators at global level and to support the development of national indicators. UNDP/BCPR is a member of the core group leading the indicator development process. Working in close collaboration with the g7+ secretariat, the World Bank, UNPBSO and civil society representatives. The Working Group developed a set of principles to guide the selection of shared indicators, supported the development and consultation of country-level indicators in the five pilot countries and completed guidelines for the implementation of the fragility assessment.</p> <p>In Q4, the working group completed a draft list of 30 shared indicators that will allow it to track progress across all g7+ countries implementing the New Deal and will measure progress on the implementation of the five PSGs. The indicators were identified through a series of global meetings in Nairobi, New York and Paris, of which BCPR hosted two and are derived from national indicators developed by the five pilot countries. The draft list of indicators was also officially consulted at a g7+ High Level Ministerial meeting in Haiti in November 2012 and at the International Dialogue Steering Group Meeting in South Sudan in December 2012.</p> <p>The consultative process for the development of national and global indicators has involved over 5,000 people including g7+ governments and civil society; International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) members, the World Bank and the United Nations community.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Working Group on Indicators, Progress Report (November 2012) List of draft shared indicators, (December 2012) UN-wide consultation consolidated feedback and G7+, INCAF, CSO consolidated feedback (December 2012) International Dialogue Steering Group Meeting, Juba, Outcome Document (December 2012) |
| 3.3.3 | Lessons drawn from United Nations support to governance and statebuilding in crisis, post-crisis and fragile situations applied in two priority countries to increase coherence and effectiveness. | The 'Governance for Peace: Securing the Social Contract' report sets out the crisis governance framework based on lessons learnt from over 100 consultations with UNDP Country Offices and other stakeholders. This framework has been used to establish strategies in four countries. | OVERALL | <p>The milestone was exceeded with programmes refocused in four countries (Liberia, South Sudan, Somalia and Sri Lanka) against a milestone target of 2 countries, taking into account lessons learnt from past work in crisis, post-crisis, and fragile countries, which are summarized in the Governance For Peace Report. BCPR provided support to six countries – Liberia South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Afghanistan and Mali – of which Mali and Afghanistan partially achieved the milestone. The refocusing of UNDP's engagement in governance ensures that securing a positive social cohesion is a central tenet to post-crisis statebuilding.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>In 2012, UNDP Somalia completed an integrated Governance and Rule of Law Programme document for 2012-2015, which was signed by the Country Director in September 2012. This programme strategy draws on lessons and guidance from UNDP's past experience both globally and in Somalia, including UNDP's lessons learned while supporting governance in fragile states, which are recently captured in the Governance for Peace framework, and the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States endorsed in Busan in 2011. The new programme has been welcomed by partners, and provided the basis for UNDP's engagement in the United Nations Strategic Review.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Governance and Rule of Law Programme Document 2012-2017 |
| | | | <p>Liberia</p> <p>With BCPR's support, the new UNDP Programme Document for Liberia (2013-2017), is based on the lessons learned from UNDP's Governance for Peace report, and the New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States of which Liberia is one of the pilot countries. The country programme document was approved by the Executive Board during its Regular session in September 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Country Programme Document Liberia 2013-2017 |
| | | | <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>UNDP Afghanistan, with support from BCPR and BDP, undertook a coherence review with recommendations to reorganize UNDP's programme and give it a stronger statebuilding and peace building orientation. This review draws upon the Governance for Peace framework, which focuses on enhancing responsiveness of institutions and the social contract, and underpins the development of an overall strategic vision outlining a programmatic framework and policy agenda for the country office. Following this review, six strategies are being developed to address the priorities and way forward in the main areas in which UNDP has a comparative advantage, taking the political context and possible transitions in 2014 (NATO and the United Nations Mission). The BCPR Crisis Governance team is supporting the development of two of the six strategies: inclusive politics (first draft completed in October 2012), and subnational governance (completed in September 2012). Final agreement of both strategies is expected in early 2012 and Implementation is scheduled for 2013, therefore the milestone is only partially achieved.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Sub-national Governance Strategy (September 2012) • UNDP Rule of Law Strategy (September 2012) • UNDP Legitimate Politics Strategy (December 2012) |
| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>Based on lessons learned from the 2011 World Development Report, UNDP's report on Governance for Peace and the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, UNDP identified the "overarching need to put state-building first" in its interim Country Programme Document for South Sudan 2012-2013. This programme ensures that all components contribute to the process of building a Capable, Open, Responsive state working with Engaged citizenry (CORE). This programme relies on innovative partnerships through the deployment of international civilian capacities from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries to improve coherence and effectiveness on the ground.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Country Programme Document 2012-2013 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | Mali | <p>A UNDP strategy for governance in transition after the coup d'état, has been finalized by the United Nations. The strategy is based on the Governance for Peace report, reframing the governance support around issues of peacebuilding and social cohesion. In addition senior governance SURGE capacity has been identified for Mali in order to ensure the statebuilding programming has peacebuilding as a key element. The strategy will be completed in 2013 and implementation will start in Q2.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | |
| | | | Sri Lanka | <p>BCPR/BDP supported UNDP Sri Lanka to review its governance and recovery portfolios in early 2012 and to align them to the Sri Lanka National Development Plan and the new UNDP Framework on Governance for Peace. As a result of BCPR/BDP's engagement, UNDP Sri Lanka reorganized its programme of support to post-conflict areas integrating support to local authorities, service delivery, gender empowerment, access to justice and local economic empowerment. The new approach, fully reflected in the new CPD (now approved by the Government) places heavy emphasis on enhancing the social contract through improved service delivery, accountability and transparency of authorities as well as the creation of capacities and platforms within civil society to engage with the state and regenerate lost trust and legitimacy of institutions. The new CPD is also reflected in a re-organization of the country office, which has consolidated capacities to support integrated programs at subnational level and more effective policy dialogue at national level through support to political institutions. In addition to a new framework, a new programme (Governance for Local Economic Development) was developed for post-conflict territories reflecting the new approach. This has been funded by the EU and will initiate implementation in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance for Local Economic Development Brief, UNDP Sri Lanka (August 2012) • Country Programme Document, UNDP Sri Lanka (August 2012) |

OUTPUT 4: RULE OF LAW

National and local capacities strengthened for improved Rule of Law³ and justice and security in crisis, post-crisis and fragile settings.

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

Indicator status and description

Partially achieved.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 4.1.1 | In 23 countries, justice and security services reach out to an increasing – and/or more inclusive ⁴ - number of people (year on year). | Out of 23 countries under 4.2.1, 13 targeted countries have justice and security services with limited geographical reach due to ongoing/ immediate aftermath of conflict. In 11 targeted countries out of these 23, justice and security services are forming and consolidating capacities but are not able to deliver in an accountable and non-discriminatory way. | OVERALL | The milestone has been achieved in 14 countries, partially achieved in four countries and is off track in five countries. | |
| | | | Afghanistan | UNDP continued to support salary payments for Afghan National Police enabling a police presence throughout the country. In addition, in all 34 provinces in Afghanistan, UNDP has worked on expanding the police reach to communities: this has included establishment of new police call centres in Herat and Balkh and upgrading of centres in Helmand and Kandahar. The Ministry of Interior has allocated staff to run these centers and training on the role of call takers has been provided. Help desks were established in 31 districts in Nangarhar, Herat and Kabul and training completed, which provides for police to provide advice, accepting complaints from communities and investigate them. UNDP support has resulted in providing an enabling environment and conditions are now in place for increased access to justice and security institutions. (Partially achieved) | |
| | | | Bosnia and Herzegovina | UNDP continued its support to strengthening the Free Legal Aid system, the national transitional justice strategy and the development of local transitional justice initiatives. The State law on Free Legal Aid has been adopted in Sarajevo, Bihac and Goradze with the support of UNDP. In 2012 UNDP provided support to the establishment of two FLA facilities where the sustainability of the work of the FLA is ensured through the adoption of legal framework and establishment of facilities. As the facilities were established in 2012, there was no baseline for persons benefiting from legal aid before 2012. However, a significant number of persons received free legal aid from the FLA during 2012. FLA provided assistance to 2,53 persons with legal information, 2,715 received legal advice, 2,054 persons received assistance with written submissions and 597 persons were represented in court by the FLA agencies. Previous support on FLA was mainly through policy and legislation, hence the increase in numbers of people receiving legal aid. (Achieved) | |

³ As per UN definition of rule of law

⁴ Regardless of social, religious, ethnic affiliation or geographic location

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Burundi | <p>UNDP support has been put on hold or slowed down due to the political situation in the country and the political divisions within civil society.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.cosome.bi/spip.php?article1397 • http://ppbdi.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=178:gouvernanceg-consolidation-du-secteur-judiciaire&catid=1:articles-recents- |
| | | | Central African Republic | <p>Despite a fragile political, security and development situation, access to justice in four regions was improved thanks to UNDP support. UNDP support was extended through legal awareness, establishment of new tools and mechanisms in justice institutions, monitoring of the justice sector, improvement of infrastructure/equipment, training of professionals, and legal harmonization and promulgation. Rates of illegal detention are reduced from 66 percent to 59 percent in 2012⁵ and a total of 1,660 cases were adjudicated before the courts including 731 through mobile courts. This reflects an increase of 229 percent of adjudicated cases over 2011. Achievement in the justice and corrections sectors are a direct result of UNDP support in capacity and institution building efforts as well as support in monitoring the performance of the justice system. UNDP as well invested in the capacity building of the justice and corrections⁶ sector employees leading to justice sector institutional capacity development and increasing its efficiency⁷.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues: Delay in adopting legal aid. The insurgency that took place in December 2012 risks not meeting the milestone in 2013. The insurgency that took place in December 2012 resulted in gross human rights violations and damage of infrastructure/equipment in several regions where the project is working, while the political situation remains volatile. In this context, the milestone may not be met in 2013.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://reseaudesjournalistesrca.wordpress.com/2012/03/13/bangui-les-activistes-des-droits-de-lhomme-apprennent-le-monitoring-de-la-justice/ • http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:h4jGSad59UgJ:journaldebangui.com/article.php%3Faid%3D3185+PRE+Bangui&cd=4&hl=fr&ct=clnk&gl=fr • www.africatime.com/centrafrique/popup.asp?no_nouvelle=660962 • www.radiondekeluka.org/sports/item/8078-les |

⁵ The rate has evolved greatly; it decreases after mobile courts sessions and increases after such sessions.

⁶ Décret portant Règlement type des établissements pénitentiaires; Décret portant Statut des Cadres de l'Administration pénitentiaire; Décret définissant la tenue, grades et galons des cadres de l'administration pénitentiaire; Décret portant organisation et fonctionnement des établissements pénitentiaires; Décret déterminant les conditions d'exécution du travail d'intérêt général.

⁷ Décret instituant et organisant la commission d'habilitation des OPJ; Décret portant notation des OPJ; Décret instituant le Juge d'application des peines; Décret déterminant les conditions d'exécution du travail d'intérêt général; Décret portant création du Comité de probation et d'assistance aux libérés.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Chad</p> <p>In July 2012 four pilot legal aid offices (<i>bureaux d'aide juridique</i> – BAJ) were established in collaboration with civil society organizations providing support on cases before the Court of Appeal in Abéché. So far, 100 people from vulnerable groups have benefited from legal aid services and 4,500 people were reached by awareness raising activities through the legal aid offices. However, the milestone cannot be considered to have been met, because a legal aid framework is not yet in place and only 100 persons were identified for legal aid with the assistance of 12 paralegals. More effort is required to enhance access to justice.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues: weakness of Chadian institutions makes progress very slow, particularly in the Eastern part of the country.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Colombia</p> <p>UNDP support to victims of armed conflict, providing access to justice and support on administrative processes of detention and reparation has resulted in an increased number of beneficiaries from 17,875 at the beginning of 2012, to 46.330 at the end of 2012 - an increase of 250%. (UNDP also supported the provision of institutional care and administrative orientation provided to 33,219 individuals seeking to receive remains of their disappeared relatives and/or participation in the procedural stages of justice and peace.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>The growing instability in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, particularly in North Kivu, began in April with the emergence of a new rebel group (M23) and culminated in the military occupation of Goma (capital of North Kivu) in November 2012. This had considerable consequences on project implementation. Despite the challenges, UNDP – in collaboration with its partners – continued to support the provision of legal aid services through legal aid clinics mainly supporting to victims of sexual violence and the organization of mobile court sessions. UNDP's capacity building support resulted in the organization of six mobile courts (two in South Kivu: Walungu and Kamituga, one in North Kivu: Butembo and three in Ituri: Mambasa, Bunia and Kamanda) allowing for the trial of 198 cases, 70 of which were sexual or gender-based violence cases. 183 victims benefited from legal aid and advisory services supported by UNDP.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues: Against this volatile and dangerous background, the organization of six mobile courts can still be considered an important achievement in for the provision of justice.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Guinea</p> <p>Support to the police sector and provision of security services at local level was launched only in December 2012 due to lack of funding. Implementation of support activities to increase security service delivery will take place in 2013. The milestone has not been met but the institutional framework to increase security services at local level is on track for achieving the milestone in 2013.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Guinea Bissau</p> <p>A total of 1,250 individuals, of whom 20% are female, benefited from legal aid services in 2012 supported by UNDP. That represents an increase of 250% over 2011 (500 visits). The results have also showed an increase of 10% of women benefiting from legal aid compared to the previous year. Sensitization was carried out targeting community leaders, women and youth on civil and political rights, child rights and gender equality. Sensitization has reached out to more than 12,680 people of which 49% are women. Both legal aid and legal awareness results were achieved through the establishment of four legal aid centres supported by UNDP. UNDP supported the establishment of the first National Judicial Training Centre (CENFO) in 2011/2012 aiming at improving the performance of the courts and administration of justice. A total of 103 beneficiaries (26% women) including prosecutors, judges and lawyers have graduated from the CENFO in 2012. CENFO is expected to play an important role in strengthening the competencies of the judiciary in the future, notably for community courts.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues: The poor functioning of community courts may endanger the work of the legal aid centres. Community courts process only 10-15% of cases they receive per year thus the backlog needs to be addressed in 2013 through various activities. UNDP plans to partner with UNWOMEN and develop specific legal aid services for women in 2013 given traditional approaches and taboos around women.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.radiosolmansi.org/noticias-da-gb/275-bafata-vai-ter-novo-centro-acesso-a-justica • www.bissaudigital.com/noticias.php?noticia=2000331166 • www.bissaudigital.com/noticias.php?noticia=2000331166 |
| | | | <p>Guatemala</p> <p>The impunity rate for murders in Guatemala fell from an endemic 98% percentage to a current 72% in 2012 due to the improvement of justice services and related investigations implemented since mid-2010. The increase justice services performance is the result of the improvement of the investigative capacity of the Attorney General's Office such as a change in the methodology of the investigations (not analysing exclusively case-by-case crimes, but trends and organizational structures as a whole, with the support of some technology, for example, wiretapping, DNA analysis, financial intelligence, and the protection of witnesses). The role played by civil society, UNDP and the international community to guarantee transparent processes of election of key institutional positions, like the Attorney General and the Supreme Court of Justice has been fundamental to reach these results. The admission in a national court of genocide charges against General Rios Montt, former head of state, is another evidence of the strengthening of the rule of law in Guatemala.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Haiti</p> <p>In 2012, Despite significant support from UNDP in Port-de-Paix and Jacmel, as well as support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), these efforts have not translated in significant increase of justice service delivery.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: Haiti is a priority country under the new Global Focal Point arrangement and it is anticipated that a new United Nations rule of law strategy will be developed in 2013.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.youtube.com/watch?v=CsL5zqUtUdY&list=UU1xGNSe58CFWdATlouGnY7g&index=7 |
| | | | <p>Iraq</p> <p>Justice services in Iraq continued to reach an increasing number of people. UNDP's support in areas of court case management, information technology systems, operations, court accessibility, and awareness-raising focusing on three courts in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil, has increased the efficiency of the justice system.</p> <p>Through free legal helpdesks in Kurdistan, established and operational with UNDP support, in 2012 a total of 1,874 person received free one-on-one legal consultation, and 209 persons received free legal court representation. In 2012, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) agreed to finance a comprehensive package of support to strengthen justice delivery and access to justice in KRG; as such results are expected to increase further in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues: lack of access to most areas in Iraq, with the exception of the Kurdistan region, has limited the ability to reach out to high numbers of people at community level in Iraq. Therefore, UNDP in Iraq has been engaged in institutional strengthening support, and the impact on the number of people accessing justice cannot yet be measured.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Kosovo</p> <p>UNDP trained 30 mediators in Kosovo and supported the Government with the establishment of two mediation centres which has resulted in an increased number of cases resolved through mediation, helping to address the backlog of cases faced by the judiciary. While five legal aid offices were providing legal aid in 2011 benefiting 3,222 people, in 2012 UNDP supported the establishment of three new legal aid centres and currently eight legal aid centres are operational. In 2012 the legal aid centres benefited almost 5,000 people, with 35% being women and 24% being ethnic minorities. This has shown an increase by almost 2,000 additional people benefiting from free legal aid services in 2012 compared to 2011.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations underway for launch of Gbarnga Regional Justice, Security Hub in Bong County • Heritage Liberia newspaper (www.news.heritageliberia.net/index.php/inside-heritage/governance/1294-preparations-underway-for-launch-of-gbarnga-regional-justice-security-hub-in-bong-county) • Deep read: Rebuilding Liberia, one hub at a time," Mail & Guardian (http://mg.co.za/article/2013-02-10-rebuilding-liberia-one-hub-at-a-time) |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | Liberia | <p>UNDP continued to support the operationalization of the five Justice and Security Hubs, which are designed to decentralize justice and security services for greater accessibility and outreach to an increased number of people. Although the hub started to provide limited services towards the end of the year, it was only officially inaugurated in February 2013. The milestone will only be met in 2013.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations underway for launch of Gbarnga Regional Justice, Security Hub in Bong County • Heritage Liberia newspaper (www.news.heritageliberia.net/index.php/inside-heritage/governance/1294-preparations-underway-for-launch-of-gbarnga-regional-justice-security-hub-in-bong-county) • Deep read: Rebuilding Liberia, one hub at a time," Mail & Guardian (http://mg.co.za/article/2013-02-10-rebuilding-liberia-one-hub-at-a-time) • UNDP Programme Annual Report (2012). |
| | | | Nepal | <p>The rule of law and human rights programmes in Nepal have capitalized on long-term engagement in improving judgment execution, implementation of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recommendations, mediation services, and provisions for gender justice and free legal aid. UNDP support to the Judgment Execution Directorate in 2012 resulted in the following nationwide service increase over 2011:</p> <p>i) 177% increase in the number of fines recovered;</p> <p>ii) 11% increase in the number of prison sentences enforced; and</p> <p>iii) 8% increase in the number of civil court decisions enforced – notwithstanding the fact that the numbers of civil court decisions increased by 15%.</p> <p>Government implementation of the NHRC recommendations has gone up to 28% in 2012 from 8% in 2011. The mediation services supported by UNDP registered 1,683 disputes, of which 1,341 disputes were resolved through mediation. In 2012, seven sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) legal aid desks operating in police stations provided information and legal assistance to 1,195 claimants, 501 of which related to domestic violence. The mobile legal aid clinics in 27 Village District Committees in Dhanusha, Mahottari and Sarlahi districts provided free legal counselling to 2204 persons (50% Dalit women from poor economic background) including 471 males and 1733 females.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment Execution Department Assessment Report 2012 • 2012 Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission • 2012 Annual Report- Centre of Legal Research and Resource Centre • Review Report of the Legal Aid Desk, 2012. |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Pakistan | <p>UNDP initiated the outreach of justice and security services via the implementation of 124 mobile legal aid clinics in three pilot districts of Malakand, KP Province. The clinics, a new service that started this year, were attended by 5,429 people (37% women), with 123 community members receiving legal representation (70% were women).</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “UNDP to help KP better rule of law in Malakand,” Dawn Newspaper (http://dawn.com/2012/09/04/undp-to-help-kp-better-rule-of-law-in-malakand-2/); “Netherlands contribute \$2 million for strengthening of rule of law in Malakand,” Pakistan Today Newspaper (www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/10/09/news/national/netherlands-contributes-2-million-for-strengthening-of-rule-of-law-in-malakand/) • UNDP Programme Annual Report – 2012) |
| | | | The occupied Palestinian territories | <p>UNDP continues to support expanding the outreach of justice services, civil society and raising awareness. In the West Bank, the programme supported legal representation for 2,705 people in 2012 (compared to 1,272 in 2011). In Gaza, the number of individuals receiving legal representation increased from 275 in 2011 to 982 in 2012. Legal aid delivery was also expanded to under-served areas, such as Area C and East Jerusalem to be more inclusive. Currently, 19.7% of legal aid services support these areas which are considered a considerable uptake in comparison to the limited engagement in 2011. In 2012, UNDP supported the creation of five information desks in court houses across the West Bank, which have documented approximately 8,750 users. UNDP also supports systemic change for enhanced justice service delivery through facilitating the drafting of a legal aid bill, which will be presented to civil society in early 2013 for validation. Through the co-location of a UNDP staff member in the Ministry of Justice, UNDP supported two landmark legal amendments of the penal code which will help reduce ‘honour’ killings and raising the age of criminal responsibility from 9 to 12 years. The Al Muqtafi legal information database, which is public outreach and resource mechanism, saw a jump in subscribers from approximately 13,000 in 2011 to 17,000 in 2012. Average daily hits in 2012 increased from about 216,000 in 2011 to 248,000 in 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian – Access to Justice, YouTube (www.youtube.com/watch?v=15MV1GnhKRk) • Refereed journal article by Reem Al-Botmeh, Review of Women’s Studies (Volume 7, 2012) • Refereed journal article by Dr. Mutaz Qafisheh in Law Foundation of New South Wales Legal Education Review (Volume 22/2012) • External Programme Evaluation – Inception Report (January 2013); Ministry of Justice (Al Muqtafi user data) • Civil society user data (Gaza, West Bank, East Jerusalem) • UNDP Programme reports. |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>UNDP continued to support the outreach of justice services to an increasing number of people in 2012. The 'Saturday Courts,' dedicated sexual and gender based violence court hearings, were extended in 2012 to the Southern Region of Bo from its pilot location in the capital for greater inclusivity. Between February and November 2012, the 'Saturday Courts' heard 584 cases, of which almost half (261) were resolved. UNDP supported the capacity building of the Law Officers Department to screen all SGBV cases before they are charged to court. That resulted in an increase of conviction rates for serious cases to 72% between August and November 2012. UNDP continues to support civil society organizations nationwide through SGBV grants for protection, raising awareness and legal aid. From September 2011 to December 2012, a total of 309 victims of SGBV received medical attention, counselling, shelter and legal assistance. 82 SGBV convictions were obtained through the selected CSOs, marking an increase from 41 in 2010. Access to security and justice services was also increased through UNDP-supported engagement with rural communities on issues of SGBV, resulting in a total of 220 SGBV community referral mechanisms being established and SGBV related by-laws formulated in eight chiefdom communities.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions • Web article (http://cfnhri.org/sierra-leone-inquiry-into-events-at-bumbuna-finds-gap-in-policing/) • Provision of court returns from Master Registrar (Consultant) for Sierra Leone Judiciary • UNDP programme quarterly report. |
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>UNDP continues to support the development of the justice sector plan in Somaliland and the delivery of legal aid in all three regions. In the current reporting period services have been expanded to rural areas in Puntland (130 cases), Mogadishu (190 cases) and Somaliland (134 cases). This service is the only of this kind available to people living in rural areas.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>Service provision has been negatively affected by the austerity budget imposed by the Government of South Sudan due to the oil crisis. However, supported by UNDP and UNMISS, the Government of South Sudan introduced a mobile court initiative, initiated a review and strengthened legal aid. These initiatives have not yet led to increased services but are moving in the right direction. UNDP and UNMISS support to state level rule of law coordination forums continued – helping to address cases at the state level. UNDP also continued to reach out to traditional leaders through legal awareness training.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: Access to justice support has been affected by the austerity budget imposed by the Government of South Sudan. UNDP will work to meet this challenge in 2013.</i></p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>UNDP supported the provision of legal aid services through the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) and NGO partners. More than 900 people benefited from legal aid services in 2012, including vulnerable groups, such as sexual and gender based violence survivors (155) and detainees (442). Through numerous mobile documentation clinics held throughout the year in north and east, approximately 44,565 documents were processed. This benefitted several thousand war-affected people, who through the legal documentation now have better access to basic services. UNDP also helped to digitalize 850,000 civic documents of people living in the Eastern provinces, providing duplicate copies of 500,000 civic documents (destroyed due to war) and established two regional offices of Department of Registration of Persons in the North and East.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> <p><i>Issue: The impeachment process of the Chief Justice has compromised rule of law activity. Consequently, UNDP was unable to support and facilitate the High Level Forum on Justice addressing policy issues at a central level.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.legalaidcommission.com/aboutus.php • http://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/SriLankaLegalAid.pdf |
| | | | <p>Timor Leste</p> <p>Since independence, UNDP has supported Timor Leste by helping to train national judges and prosecutors. In Q3, UNDP continued this work and assisted the Ministry of Justice to fully staff the Chamber of Audit with the a full complement of 15 national Timorese professionals. The Chamber of Audit can now take up its role of fighting corruption and ensuring transparency. Six mobile court sessions were technically and logistically supported at the local level, including four in Suai and two in Baucau districts.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p>Yemen</p> <p>Since mid-2012, foundations have been laid to strengthen justice and security service delivery, and maximising the partnerships to make this happen. However, it is too soon to see tangible results, which are envisaged for 2013.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: Insecurity and poor access beyond Sana'a remains a particular challenge. UNDP is working closely with line ministries and has established partnerships with local NGOs and civil society actors to expand its reach and achieve results in 2012.</i></p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|--|---|--|---|
| 4.1.2 | In six countries, justice and security sector governance mechanisms ⁸ are established and/or increasingly operational. | In all six targeted countries under 4.2.2, processes and dialogues are underway to establish or strengthen security sector governance. In one targeted country of the six, planning capacities in justice line ministries are established, but need improvement. | OVERALL | The milestone has been achieved in three countries, partially achieved in one country and is off track in three countries. | |
| | | | Afghanistan | Considering the circumstances related to transition from phase VI to phase VII of the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOFTA) after administrative investigation, and new political reality in the Ministry of Interior (MOI), the milestone is delayed in terms of results but planning for high quality governance in LOTFA and MOI is on track. (Off track) <i>Issues: UNDP and LOTFA re-established the partnership with the Ministry of Interior. All the necessary work has been done in 2012 to observe results next year.</i> | |
| | | | Guinea | Security sector reform in Guinea achieved important results and is making an important contribution to peace building efforts. The reform targeted mainly the political and strategic architecture of the security sector, but also the military. An important phase of the reform was achieved with the modernization of the legal, strategic and operational framework of the security sector in 2012. In particular, the sectorial plans for the Defence, Police, Justice, Borders and Environment for the period 2012-2015 were produced and realistically budgeted with UNDP support. The existence of legal, strategic and operational framework, and especially of a realistic budget, will enable civilian authorities to have a good and agreed understanding of the priorities and needs of the security sector and exert a better control over them. (Achieved) <i>Issues: The implementation of the new legal framework will require further support in terms of production of regulations, technical expertise and provision of equipment (for example for the military court to be functional). Such support is being defined and should be provided within the Second Priority Plan of the Peacebuilding Fund.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://lejour.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4675:reforme-du-secteur-de-la-securite-lheure-est-au-bilan&catid=1:politique&Itemid=2www.radio-kankan.com/Nouvelles-Radio-KanKan.161.0.html?&cHash=3e312128b4&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=12157 • www.conakryinfos.com/fichiers/livre-999.php?code=calb3567&langue=fr&type=rub4 |
| | | | Honduras | Through the Special Commission for Security Sector Reform, UNDP worked on different measures to oversee the process of vetting the police and proposing measures to reform the justice and security sectors. These measures include a reformulation of the Organic Law of the National Police, Attorney General's Office and Judicial Power, as well as their respective professional careers normative frameworks. (Off track) <i>Issues: Political instability is hampering sustained results in Honduras. However, consistent international pressure is pointing the country in the direction of making a pretty radical depuration in the police services. Given sensitivities, the process may take more time than initially planned, but UNDP remains engaged as it is critical to overcome structural fragility.</i> | |

⁸ Justice and security governance mechanisms are outlined and defined in the UNDP guidance note on Access to Justice and the UNDP guidance note on the democratic governance of the security sector.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Occupied Palestinian territories</p> <p>Through increasing oversight via a transparent case management system put in place this year by the OPT Ministry of Justice. The Al Mizan system contributes to more accountable governance of the courts and to an increased productivity. The increase in efficiency is confirmed by a perception survey amongst judges: In 2012, 87% of 91 judges surveyed attributed the Al Mizan system for increased efficiency in case processing.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Perceptions of Palestinian Justice and Security Institutions – December 2011 (independent report); Judicial Survey (UNDP), 2012. |
| | | | <p>Timor Leste</p> <p>Collaboration between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor Leste (UNMIT), United Nations Police (UNPOL) and UNDP ensured that, by the time of the UNMIT phase-out, support for the national police (PNTL) is continued, and increased service delivery is effective. Crowd management training for the police carried out by UNPOL and UNDP was delivered to 175 PNTL officers to prepare them for crowd control related to 2012 national elections. As a result of the police capacity building and the oversight mechanism put in place, in the 2012 presidential and parliamentary election large security crown-related incidents have been prevented. To strengthen internal oversight mechanisms in PNTL, four officers participated and completed a three-week course facilitated by the Financial and Development Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPKP). A follow up seminar was organized at the Police Academy to transmit the lessons learned to relevant colleagues. UNDP also provided technical support for developing and finalizing PNTL promotion regime policy.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues: The PNTL has insisted that joint programme be resourced by UNPOL civilian experts for the duration of the UNMIT mandate. This prevented UNDP from fully addressing the oversight component of the joint programme. Nevertheless, initial internal oversight activities were introduced in regards to various capacity development activities and strengthening internal policies. There is also evidence of increased service delivery in other areas, including crowd control related to election activities.</i></p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Tunisia | <p>UNDP worked on two key aspects of security and justice in the country. Firstly, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Interior to undertake a baseline on the depth and scope of the security situation and reforms required to provide better security services to the population and re-establish public confidence in security institutions. A ground-breaking assessment in pilot municipalities was produced with UNDP support. The report highlighted the need for better training, supervision and improved work conditions for police officers, demonstrating the need for institutional reform. The report was approved and considered by Ministry of Interior as a key milestone for assessing the provision of security services – as well as a baseline for further international support to the sector.</p> <p>Work on production of Standard Operational Procedures with UNDP support emphasized the need to revise the legal framework. The revision of a first law on crowd control (law 1969-4) was completed with UNDP support. The law is based on international human rights principles and had strong participation of civil society. The draft law was submitted to the Ministry of Interior for approval in the third trimester of 2012 (still pending). Secondly, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Transitional Justice, the justice sector and civil society to draft a law on transitional justice approved by the Council of Ministers on 28 December 2012 (still be approved by the National Constituent Assembly). The law will establish the Independent Commission on Truth and Dignity in 2013. The drafting of the law involved a national dialogue on transitional justice in all regions of the countries and the training of all stakeholders of the justice sector on transitional justice, including civil society and local administration with UNDP support (National dialogue that was concluded in the third trimester of 2012).</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |

Indicator 4.2

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

Indicator status and description

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|--|---|--|---|
| 4.2.1 | In six countries, an increased number (year on year) of SGBV survivors and/or women and girls at risk of SGBV have access to security and/or justice services. | In four of eight countries, UNDP supported justice and security services provide specialized and targeted support to address SGBV. UNDP will continue supporting those towards increased effectiveness and sustainability. In four of those eight countries, UNDP will support the establishment of effective systems. | OVERALL | The milestone is achieved in all six countries. | |
| | | | Burundi | With support from UNDP and other agencies, the Centre Humura – a one-stop shop institution providing victims of Sexual and gender based violence with medical, psychosocial and legal assistance was established in Gitega (Center-North) in 2012. Since its inauguration in June, the Centre has provided help to 430 people. UNDP’s advocacy also resulted in a decree nominating 85 judges/magistrates specialized in Sexual violence for the Tribunals of Grande Instance and prosecutor’s offices, operational since March. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://humanitariannews.org/20121215/burundi-centre-humura-plus-de-230-victimes-de-vbg-ont-deja-ete-prises-en-charge • www.iwacu-burundi.org/spip.php?article4643 |
| | | | Democratic Republic of Congo | Due to the increased rebel movements in Eastern DRC in 2012, an increase in alleged mass rapes was registered. UNDP – in collaboration with its partners – supported the Military Prosecutor’s office in criminal investigations of several alleged mass rapes committed - providing for adjudication of rape cases and thus giving access to women and girls access to justice and security. UNDP support to the Military Prosecutor’s office is provided in particular in Biakato and Mombasa city in Ituri district and Kibirizi (Rutshuru) in North Kivu. As a result of the United Nations support (UNDP in partnership with mission) to the Military Prosecutor’s Office, 49 victims were heard by the Military Prosecutor and eight suspects were arrested and the cases sent to the Military Court for trial. UNDP also continued to support the Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children in North Kivu. The cases that were (mostly rape) registered in all the PSPEF (Police Spéciale pour la Protection de l’enfant et de la femme) of North Kivu have led to at least 299 women getting access to justice and security services. Several PSPEF premises were looted in November 2012 after the M23 occupation. This increased the difficulties PSPEF are facing and reinforces the need for UNDP support. The case of Biakato village in Ituri district illustrates the impact of UNDP access to justice activities in supporting an end to impunity and bringing justice to communities affected by war. Following a series of serious crimes committed by Mai Mai rebel groups in Biakato-Epulu village in June 2012 (murder, rape and deportation), UNDP support allowed for military prosecutorial investigations and a mobile court trial that resulted in the sentencing of three defendants to 20 years imprisonment for crimes against humanity. UNDP also conducted judicial monitoring in Ituri and North and South Kivu, which allowed exact data to be gathered on the judicial response to survivors by the military judiciary.. (Achieved) | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Iraq</p> <p>In 2012, more women had access to security and justice services through the Family Protection Units (FPUs) in Iraq and Family Protection Directorates in Kurdistan, which were established with UNDP support. In 2012, the Government of Iraq established 14 new FPUs. These are mandated to provide services to the victims of domestic violence and gender-based violence. 4,658 cases were reported in 2012. This is a sharp increase from the 2,095 cases reported in 2011. UNDP support has contributed to these results through support to the development and adoption of three year action plans for the FPUs. Under these action plans UNDP continues to support the operationalization of the FPUs and strengthen the quality of services deliver through SGBV training of law enforcement officers working in the FPUs.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.iq.undp.org/Items/Uploads/36/Family%20Support%20Justice%20and%20Security.pdf |
| | | | <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>UNDP supported access to justice and security services by more SGBV survivors in 2012. The Saturday Courts, dedicated SGBV court hearings in Freetown, were rolled out to a pilot location in the Southern Region. Based on increased demand to provide these special services, the Judiciary plans to expand 'Saturday Courts' to Kenema (Eastern Region) and Makeni (Northern) in 2013. The Saturday Courts held 41 sittings, with 44% of 584 heard cases concluded. With UNDP support for case screening, the Law Officers Department experienced a 72% spike in conviction rates in the final two quarters of 2012. Through UNDP grants to civil society organizations, 220 SGBV community referral mechanisms were established and SGBV-related bye-laws formulated in eight chiefdom communities.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of court returns from Master Registrar (Consultant) for Sierra Leone Judiciary • Provision of conviction data from Solicitor General of Sierra Leone • UNDP programme staff |
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>From September 2012 to early January 2013, UNDP helped a total of 787 women and children survivors of SGBV. 545 women, female adolescents and children survivors of SGBV living in camps were provided with psychosocial and legal counseling and/or referred to Mogadishu hospitals. The UNDP-supported Women and Child Units prosecuted 41 cases of SGBV including rape, where 11 alleged perpetrators were convicted, seven were acquitted and nine were settled outside the courts through traditional judgments. Women and Child Units operating in Buroa and Boorama also increased court judgment/conviction on SGBV cases where 19 rape cases were adjudicated by the courts in Buroa resulting in seven convictions, six acquittal and four cases settled through customary law. The UNDP-supported Baahi-koob Centre at Hargeisa Group Hospital (formerly, the Sexual Assault Referral Centre) by providing medical, psychosocial and legal support to 182 survivors of SGBV, including 163 female clients of which 121 were below the age of 18. Data on the previous reporting period was not available.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Sri Lanka | In 2012, UNDP continued its support to LAC in providing legal aid services to vulnerable people through 65 offices throughout the country. UNDP's support resulted in around 1,000 people receiving legal aid services, about 70% of whom were women. Through the support to the community Legal Empowerment for Women legal aid and representation services reached out to more than 150 women affected by sexual and gender based violence in remote communities in Jaffna, Batti and Anuradhapura. 300 women benefited from psychological counseling supported by UNDP. In Anuradhapura, UNDP supported the establishment of a safe house and in Jaffna UNDP supported rehabilitation of an existing safe house, improving the living conditions of affected women who will be temporarily housed in this safe house until they receive redress through court proceedings. (Achieved) | |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |

Indicator 4.3 National and local capacities are strengthened to reduce armed violence for improved citizen security.

Indicator status and description

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|--|
| 4.3.1 | In all 13 target countries, authorities formulate and implement policies / strategies to reduce armed violence [and/ or control small arms], based on data collection and analysis of causes and levels of crime and violence. | 13 target countries with demonstrable levels of armed violence and/ or weapons proliferation. In seven of the 13 targeted countries (milestone 4.3.2) armed violence reduction perspectives has been integrated in small arms policies. In 3 of the 13 targeted countries (milestone 4.3.1) armed violence baseline studies have been undertaken. | OVERALL | The milestone is achieved in five countries, partially achieved in two countries and is off track in six countries. | |
| | | | Other Country | The Small Arms and Light Weapons Strategy (2013-2016) was developed by the Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordination Board of Bosnia and Herzegovina in early 2012, and implementation started that same year. The Strategy was drafted with UNDP advisory and technical support, and despite challenges a consensus on the strategy was achieved. The strategy identifies 34 individual projects aimed at reducing negative effects of illegal small arms and light weapons (SALW) to citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, most notably a) Destruction of ammunition from military surpluses; b) Collection and destruction of weapons; and c) Strengthening arms trade and brokering control. A total of 2,500 arms had already been collected by police and marked for destruction in 2013. The programme designed a community security management model for all security providers to implement crime, public disorder, school and armed violence prevention activities. The model has been implemented in three partner communities in the interim period and is set to expand to 40 communities in the second-half of 2013. The programme created a 'Real Man League' to advocate for, and raise awareness of, the prevention of gender-based violence, and organized a number of events with different target groups on this particular topic. Around 200 people attended the public events, over 230 people signed the Real Man Declaration and around 10,000 people viewed the video materials posted on the internet. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.youtube.com/watch?v=PjJWw8i0Ksc |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 4.3.1 | In all 13 target countries, authorities formulate and implement policies / strategies to reduce armed violence [and/ or control small arms], based on data collection and analysis of causes and levels of crime and violence. | 13 target countries with demonstrable levels of armed violence and/ or weapons proliferation. In seven of the 13 targeted countries (milestone 4.3.2) armed violence reduction perspectives has been integrated in small arms policies. In 3 of the 13 targeted countries (milestone 4.3.1) armed violence baseline studies have been undertaken. | OVERALL | The milestone is achieved in five countries, partially achieved in two countries and is off track in six countries. | |
| | | | Burundi | UNDP assisted the Burundi Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (CNAP) in mid-2012 with telecommunications company ONATEL to connect the police and military databases to the central CNAP database for the management of small arms. This helped the country comply with the Nairobi protocol for the Prevention, Control, Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. The creation of a national database of small arms and light weapons (SALW) used by all institutions is a crucial tool for SALW control in Burundi and the data will be used as a baseline for the Government's second disarmament campaign planned for 2013. UNDP also supported the reconceptualization of an armed violence observatory including through consultations in all provinces in preparation of the establishment of the new mechanism in 2013. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/other_languages/french/LMAD/AVR-Burundi-MAG-case-study-Sep2012-fr.pdf |
| | | | Cote d'Ivoire | Small arms control and reduction projects by the Ivorian Commission of Small Arms and Light Weapons (COMNAT) are underway on the basis of an assessment on illicit small arms ownership and circulation, undertaken with UNDP support. A total of 1,897 weapons and 335,273 pieces of ammunition were collected in 2012. 3,000 police weapons were marked. These results demonstrate a good start on the SALL agenda and good results of the COMNAT. For those results to continue, the COMNAT will need to strongly promote the agenda and build increased political support for it. (Achieved) <i>Issue: Institutional response to proliferation of SALW depends on the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process. Unfortunately, the DDR process progressed slowly in 2012, hampering the work of the National Commission on SALW. Likewise, the work on revision of the legal framework could not be started in 2012, because the new Parliament was installed in 2012 with an intensive agenda. There is a need for more political will to push the SALW agenda further. The communication strategy developed by the COMNAT has not yet been put in place.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.google.fr/#q=C%C3%B4te+d%27Ivoire+armes+l%C3%A9g%C3%A8res+et+de+petit+calibre+PNUD&hl=fr&tbo=d&psj=1&ei=DKbUa2DK7GL0QHbtYDQB A&start=10&sa=N&bav=on.2,or.r_gc.r_pw.&fp=fa291be363c9203c&biw=1093&bih=521 • http://fr.iansa.org/news/2012/05/rapport-de-small-arms-survey-sur-la-c%C3%B4te-divoire |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>El Salvador</p> <p>UNDP support to El Salvador has contributed to a significant reduction of armed violence in some of the most violent cities in the country. At the local level, 27 municipalities have been supported in implementing citizen security plans to reduce violence with an average of 41.5% of reduction, according to official Government data. There has also been an increase of 20 percentage points in the perception of security and confidence in local institutions in those targeted municipalities of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador. At the national level, under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, a Violence Prevention Strategy was operationalized during the first half of 2012 and currently under implementation. Significant reductions in armed violence in 2012 are linked to a truce signed between rivalry gangs and the Government in El Salvador in March 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.laprensagrafica.com/2012--el-segundo-menos-violento-en-10--anos |
| | | | <p>Georgia</p> <p>UNDP supported the Ministry of Defence on SALW control. A total of 784 (72%) of 1,085 units of cluster bombs were transported and disposed of. This corresponds to about 170 tons of cluster munitions and associated ammunition destroyed. Despite coordination challenges national capacities on the safe destruction of volatile ammunition have been increased. Procedures for handling, transporting and disposal of the cluster munitions have improved with UNDP support and are in line with international best practice according to OSCE mission in 2012.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: Political challenges hamper technical assistance interventions, more efforts needs to be placed to trigger a constructive dialogue with the government leading to an enabling environment.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Haiti</p> <p>In 2012, the National Observatory on Violence and Crime (ONACV), in partnership with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) and with UNDP's support, published its first report following victimization survey conducted in five main regional cities of Haiti. This report forms the basis of community security policies and programmes at the local level which are planned to be identified with local authorities. While UNDP has effectively contributed to the establishment of the National Observatory, this has not yet led to the formulation or implementation of strategies for armed violence reduction.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: Increased political dialogue with the Haitian Government on armed violence reduction should take place in order to facilitate the work of the National Observatory on violence and crime to yield tangible results.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.onavc.ueh.edu.ht/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=78&Itemid=91 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Honduras</p> <p>The national plan on citizen security and peaceful coexistence designed with the support of UNDP started implementation in 2012 (approved September 2011). For the first time, the Government reached out and included local government and civil society, with the association of the international community and the justice sector. Despite the tense political situation, the plan's implementation is proceeding well and the alignment of efforts is generating a common platform to counter armed violence and promote citizen security. Based on discussions between central and local government, a new watershed local government tax was introduced in November 2012 to fund violence-prevention initiatives stemming from the implementation of the strategy. The tax is estimated to generate \$75/80 million in 2013 to be used by a combination of central/local government efforts. These funds are managed by both the Government and Private Sector representatives.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p>Kenya</p> <p>Through UNDP support, several consultations were organized in 2012 with authorities, communities and civil society to collect and analyse data on small arms and light weapons. The outcomes of these meetings informed Guides and Strategies on Awareness Raising and a draft Small Arms Bill. Awareness Raising materials have been finalized and printed in November 2012 by the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms. The draft Small Arms Bill was submitted in December 2012 for peer review and further consultations and the final version is expected to be approved in 2013. UNDP has also supported the establishment of a Crime Observatory in Nairobi to gain a better understanding of the nature, dynamics and trends of crime and to assist in planning and designing crime prevention policies and management initiatives. In September 2012 relevant authorities requested that the Crime Observatory reports should be formally brought to the attention of the Kenya Police Service and the departments of state dealing with internal security. This agreement shows confidence in the work being done, as well as realization that the work needs to contribute and be anchored within the formal structures.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://allafrica.com/stories/201301091238.html |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Kosovo</p> <p>SALW activities were implemented according to the Kosovo SALW Control, Collection and Community Safety Action Plan. The Integrated Border Management Strategy fully adopted pre- and post-shipment verification on imports and integrated as well as a joint risk assessment developed by Kosovo Police and customs. The strategy was adopted by the Kosovar Government. The UNDP Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative (KOSSAC) took part in the governmental working group, which amended the law on border control and surveillance. The Department for Public Safety in the Ministry of Internal Affairs began implementing the Law on Weapons and the Law on Private Security Services, both which were drafted the year before by KOSSAC. As a result, more than 500 firearms were registered bringing the total of legal weapons in Kosovo to 40,000. Additionally the private security services were put under control by registering 42 companies and bringing more than 5,000 security workers to basic vocational and specialist training. The Kosovo Police confiscated 1,876 weapons during 2012, which will be destroyed in a public event in 2013 based on standard operating procedures proposed by UNDP. An awareness campaign initiated by UNDP linked with a tactical operational plan by Kosovo Police resulted in the arrest of 130 offenders of celebratory fire. UNDP KOSSAC provided consultations on the safeguarding of nine explosive storage sites and issued nine explosive limit licenses in accordance with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines. UNDP presented quantitative data that was used as a baseline for the drafting of the new action plans for small arms control and crime prevention. KOSSAC provided technical advice on the drafting of the new action plan for small arms control for the next five years. UNDP developed a questionnaire that was used by the Division for Community Safety within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> <p><i>Issue: In the light of further identifying the illicit arms trade/ market and fighting this issue, UNDP KOSSAC proposed to immediately establish a focal point on tracing. This focal point on tracing was assigned by Ministerial decision in December 2012. Establishment and training will be done with direct UNDP support in 2013.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Nepal</p> <p>Progress to achieving results has been slower than anticipated; however the necessary preparatory activities have taken place in 2012.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: Although all preparatory work has been carried out, delays were experienced due to request of the Ministry of Home Affairs for further consultations on the project document.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>No activities during 2012 for lack of funding. New financial resources were allocated in December 2012.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Papua New Guinea</p> | <p>At the level of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, UNDP support has led to the adoption of a strategy to reduce armed violence, namely the Peace and Security Implementation Framework (PSIF). Under this framework, local peace and development committees are empowered and strengthened, to develop local plans addressing community insecurity. In at least three districts in South Bougainville, UNDP supported the development of local community security plans. UNDP support also ensured that, through the PSIF, for the first time communities' concerns and priorities are being incorporated into national planning and budgeting process.</p> <p>At the national level, UNDPs support has resulted in the establishment of a multi-sector and stakeholder Technical Working Group ensuring coordination on National Security. This working group, with UNDP support, is in the process of formulating PNGs National Security Policy. To inform policy and strategy development, an in-depth arms assessment was conducted in Bougainville by UNDP and the UN Department of Political Affairs at the request of the Government. Recommendations, presented to the Government, constitute the basis for further concrete strategy development and implementation of small arms control and armed violence reduction in Bougainville.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> | <p>, while initial progress in translating this into policies and strategies to reduce armed violence has been encouraging with the drafting and submission of a national policy on small arms, further progress is impeded by lingering uncertainty over the Commissions' leadership. Supported by UNDP, the National Police has also finalized its first national crime statistics report with data collection across the country. The report has just been published and its data has not yet informed national policies/strategies.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> <p><i>Issues: The lack of institutional leadership in the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission represents an ongoing delay for creating a legal framework on armed violence. Delays are as well experienced in utilizing the national crime statistics report recommendation to inform national policies.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p><i>Other Country</i></p> | | |
| <p>4.3.2</p> | <p>In two countries, evidence demonstrates a decrease of armed violence.</p> | | <p>OVERALL</p> | <p>The milestone is achieved in four countries, exceeding the target for 2012.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Costa Rica</p> | <p>As a consequence of the implementation of the National Policy on Citizen Security and Social Peace supported by UNDP, the most important indicators on crime and violence (homicides, assaults, drug trafficking) have dropped for first time since the 1990s, according to Ministry of Interior data (from 12 homicides per 100,000 population in 2011, to 10 per 100,000 in 2012). This situation is also measured on the annual victimization survey conducted by the Government, with an important reduction of victimisation has been observed from 50% in 2010 to 35% in 2012.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.inec.go.cr/Web/Home/pagPrincipal.aspx • www.nacion.com/2012-02-22/Opinion/seguridad-ciudadana--buenas-noticias.aspx |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>El Salvador</p> <p>UNDP contributed to a significant reduction of crime rates related to SALW in some of the country's most violent cities. A key aspect for the success of this initiative has been the organization of local committees of Crime Prevention and Insecurity to support the implementation of specific measures such as the implementation of gun-free zones and banning arms carrying. At the end of 2012, a reduction of 41% in homicides in El Salvador was recorded by the National Civil Police, and 1,791 fewer homicides than in 2011. According to the Annual Review of the Ministry for Justice and Public Security, the number of women murdered every day in El Salvador fell from 1.7 in 2011 to 0.9 in 2012, most of the reduction of homicides is concentrated in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area. UNDP has contributed to this reduction through its continuous support to municipality authorities and civil society stakeholders in the design and implementation of citizen security plans.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://elmundo.com.sv/reportan-una-reduccion-del-41-en-los-homicidios |
| | | | <p>Guatemala</p> <p>UNDP support to the Attorney General's Office is contributing to a sustained decrease in violence levels. The homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants fell for the third consecutive year, from 49 per 100,000 people in 2010 to a 34 per 100,000 in January 2013. Innovative crime investigation and prosecution techniques put in place two years ago by the Attorney General's Office have damaged organized criminal operations, decreasing drug dealing and kidnap related murders.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.s21.com.gt/nacionales/2012/01/04/homicidios-guatemala-bajan-46-3861-cada-100-mil-habitantes • http://mx.reuters.com/article/topNews/idMXL1E9C24CH20130102 • www.mp.gob.gt/2012/12/segundo-ano-de-importantes-logros/ |
| | | | <p>Kenya</p> <p>Four interventions were made by UNDP-supported peace committees that successfully stopped eruptions of violence in Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, and Moyale. In Garissa, mediation meetings diffused a political clash between two Somali Ogaden sub-clans, who were in disagreement over election campaigning as evidenced by return of displaced and peaceful follow up campaigns. In Mandera, meetings diffused fears of attack by the Digodia as evidenced by the return of displaced Digodja. In the border areas of Garissa and Wajir, a peace intervention resolved violence related to a border dispute as evidenced by cease of violence following the agreement to wait for the decision of a border commission. In Moyale, meetings stopped fighting as evidenced by the return of more than 80% of the displaced had re-opening of schools.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |
| | | | <p><i>Other Country</i></p> | |

Indicator 4.4

Coherence and effectiveness in United Nations in-country rule of law and SSR assistance is increased.

Indicator status and description

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 4.4.1 | In five out of six countries, joint United Nations Rule of Law approaches (such as programme design, implementation, resource mobilization) are jointly implemented. | In six target countries joint approaches (such as programme design, implementation, resource mobilization) are developed. These programmes will be jointly implemented over 2012 and 2013. In additional countries opportunities for joint approaches will be explored and initiated. | OVERALL | The milestone is achieved in 5 countries and is off track in one country. | |
| | | | Cote d'Ivoire | The joint project (UNICEF, UNDP and UNOCI) on access to justice is being implemented and UNDP's activities are fully funded. The European Union decided to fund the joint project as well in order to scale it up. 2012 was used to identify the NGOs that will run the legal aid centres (Memorandum of Understanding passed). Their technical and management capacities were strengthened by UNDP, UNICEF and UNOCI accordingly. (Achieved) <i>Issues: Legal aid scheme in Cote d'Ivoire is not yet sustainable. Current legal aid centres will be operationalized by NGOs. UNDP is supporting the production of a law on legal aid to develop sustainable legal aid structures in the country.</i> | |
| | | | Democratic Republic of the Congo | MONUC and UNDP developed a joint justice support programme as mandated by the Security Council (Resolution. 1925(2010) 28 May 2010, point 12(0). The mission and UNDP provide joint support to investigation and criminal prosecution in the east, ensuring a joint response to the increased violence which occurred this year following the emergence of the new rebellion by M23, and also provide joint support to the police (with UNPOL), through the police training centers as well as the implementation of the doctrine of community policing in a pilot project in Bunia (Ituri district). (Achieved) | |
| | | | Liberia | The sector-wide Justice and Security Joint Programme (JSJP) 2011-2014 continued to operate in 2012 and remains a key basis for sectoral budgeting and resource mobilization for the Liberian Government. In the last year, UNDP continued to work very closely with the Government of Liberia, UNMIL and PBF to implement activities per the JSJP. As part of its JSJP engagement, UNDP supported the training of justice and security actors as part of pre-deployment to the first Justice and Security Hub, which was inaugurated in February 2013. UNDP also provided procurement services (e.g., procuring vehicles/motorbikes, police equipment, IT supplies), undertook JSJP-related recruitment (i.e., Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) and undertook monitoring and evaluation missions for hub-related issues and renovation of the police academy. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations underway for launch of Gbarnga Regional Justice, Security Hub in Bong County, • Heritage Liberia newspaper www.news.heritageliberia.net/index.php/inside-heritage/governance/1294-preparations-underway-for-launch-of-gbarnga-regional-justice-security-hub-in-bong-county; • Deep read, 'Rebuilding Liberia, one hub at a time', Mail & Guardian (http://mg.co.za/article/2013-02-10-rebuilding-liberia-one-hub-at-a-time) • UNDP programme Annual Report (2012). |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>In June 2012 the joint United Nations Mission in South Sudan-UNDP Jonglei justice project was closed, because of the country's changing context. UNDP and UNMISS are currently discussing the areas the re-allocated funding will be used for, which will likely be in the area of coordination.</p> <p>(Off track)</p> | |
| | | | <p>Tunisia</p> <p>UNDP developed and signed in 2012 a joint programme with OHCHR on transitional justice to support the transitional justice process and justice reform in Tunisia. The project aims to support the transitional justice process, targeting both judiciary and non-judiciary processes and wider justice reform.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> <p><i>Issue: with increased EU support to the Justice Sector, there is a need for UNDP to refocus its support to the transitional justice process specifically. This shall be done in 2013.</i></p> | |
| | | | <p>Yemen</p> <p>UNDP and OHCHR developed a joint project in support to transitional justice, as part of the national dialogue promoted by the UNSG special envoy. The project is funded and underway, supporting national authorities and civil society groups to identify the right approach to deal with past atrocities.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | |

OUTPUT 5: LIVELIHOOD & ECONOMIC RECOVERY

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

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

Indicator status and description

According to information received from various country offices, and the ROAR the indicator has exceeded planned results.

In 2012, excellent progress was recorded in terms of achieving the various milestones under this indicator. Emergency employment through cash transfer benefitted over 186,000 men and women through generation of 2,861,667 work days. Approximately 95,000 men and women became self-employed and in five countries, over 50% of the people that had temporary employment further established micro/small enterprises/businesses. These interventions improved incomes, access to food and services after the crisis putting them on the road to full recovery. Diversification of livelihoods options will increase the resilience of households to future crises (disaster/conflict).

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 5.1.1 | At least 2 million work days of emergency jobs generated in at least six crisis and post-crisis countries, with 40% women beneficiaries and 20% environmentally friendly jobs. | On average in each of the five crisis and post crisis (CPC) countries (e.g., Uganda, Kenya), only about 200,000 work days are created as part of emergency employment for women and men who require money to buy food, replace destroyed assets, and be able to send children to school; The average percentage of women's participation is 30% in each of the targeted countries e.g., Burundi. | OVERALL | Overall, UNDP programmes in Burundi, Pakistan, Somalia, Haiti, Afghanistan, Uganda, Ethiopia, the occupied Palestinian territories, Fiji, Kenya and Republic of the Congo generated 3,683,648 workdays, thereby benefiting 184,857 unemployed crisis affected men (61%) and women (39%). The expected targets were exceeded, due to more investment in cash for work schemes mainly in post crisis countries, e.g., massive unforeseen cash for work programmes in Afghanistan, Haiti and Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP) ⁹ . Although the target set for women's participation was 40%, 39% was achieved - with zero percent in Afghanistan. Additionally, cash for work contributed to around 40% of green jobs, as the most important sectors targeted were agriculture and debris management. UNDP generated working days through the creation of green jobs (reforestation, terracing, waste management). Negative environmental impact was reduced through environmental screening of cash for work schemes in countries such as Somalia. (Achieved) ¹⁰ | |

⁹ In addition, more and more countries are focusing on early recovery first through emergency employment, followed but medium to long term recovery interventions. UNDP's signature products on livelihoods (emergency employment and enterprise recovery, debris management, and community infrastructure rehabilitation) are served as great advocacy and guidance tools for UNDP COs to refocus on these areas.

¹⁰ The following countries are implementing both emergency employment and medium term livelihoods recovery interventions in line with UNDP's 3 track approach: i) Livelihoods stabilization; ii) local economic recovery for employment, income generation and reintegration (where required; and iii) inclusive growth and sustainable employment – as part of recovery trajectory: Burundi, DRC, RoC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Uganda.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Burundi | <p>In 2012, UNDP supported the creation of 340,002 work days through rehabilitation projects, creating temporary employment opportunities for 4.359 beneficiaries of which 48% women. The local authorities identified beneficiaries, classified as “poorest of the poor” from the wealth ranking exercises – poorest, poor, middle and rich- used as wealth ranking categories; The participatory and inclusive process, which clearly shows restoration of trust among the ex-combatants, host communities and government authorities, is visible in the 3x6 approach (please see ‘Video on the 3x6 Project (UNDP Burundi) at www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWmVrWeTkXk&feature=youtube</p> <p>Milestone achieved.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office report (MYRF), 2012 |
| | | | Democratic Republic of the Congo | <p>UNDP’s programmes focused on medium- to long-term economic recovery/development. See Milestone 5.1.2</p> | |
| | | | Guinea | <p>With UNDP support to the Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (funded by PBF), 1.732 temporary jobs (34,000 workdays), were created (of which 784 were for women and 348 for youth (m/f)) for the most affected poor Tolo (Mamou) and Koba (Boffa) resulting in faster household recovery from increased income. Activities included the cleaning of rivers (contributing to a reduction of river floods) and waste collection.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR and country office report -2012; (MDTF website) |
| | | | Pakistan | <p>In 2012, 30,593 work days were created for 1,824 men and women (32% women) in D.I Khan, Tank and Swat districts. A total of 90 small infrastructure schemes in the most affected flood affected areas have been successfully completed. These directly benefitted from a total of PKR12.4 Million (\$126,853) in the Early Recovery Programme, which ended in December 2012. Beneficiaries were selected by project committees based on a mapping of poor households in the communities. UNDP’s field mentoring and desk reviews on the data collected indicated that 20% of the income was saved for future expenditures; 57% of beneficiaries used cash for work money for food items and 25% for miscellaneous expenditure, such as medicine, books for children and repayment of loan installments.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office progress report 2012 • Country office report, ‘Cash for Work Initiatives’ • County office website |
| | | | Somalia | <p>At least 227,360 workdays generated for 5,684 vulnerable youth and women in the three Somali zones (3,517 in South-Central, 1,500 in Puntland and 667 in Somaliland). These areas are devastated by conflict as well as drought in 2010/2011. 33.5% of beneficiaries were women and 22% were internally displaced people. Jobs were generated by rehabilitating 31 pieces of productive infrastructure at the community level (e.g., water catchments, rehabilitation of degraded land for farming or pasture, feeder roads, vocational training facilities).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office report • UNDP reporting on ROAR |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Haiti</p> <p>In 2012, around 800,000 workdays were generated by 50,000 unemployed and deprived people (40% women). Those in internally displaced persons' settlements were primary beneficiaries. Most work was generated through debris management, housing and shelter repairs as well as rehabilitation community infrastructure both in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Debris management contributed to the removal of 787.000m³ of debris, of which at least 20% has been recycled. Green spaces and public parks have now been built.</p> <p>Many participants in the debris management scheme were able to save money and start small businesses.</p> <p>Between 70-80% of workdays in Haiti were created through green jobs focusing on the removal and recycling of debris as well as the planting of trees which helped reduce wind speed, and the construction of gabions to prevent floods.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP reporting on ROAR |
| | | | <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>963,717 emergency jobs were generated through infrastructure projects (all men). This includes the National Rural Access Programme (NRAP), which generated 63.000 working days. Beneficiaries are selected by district development assemblies, programme committees and religious leaders in Kabul, Istalif District, Bomiyan Province, Urozgan Province, and elsewhere.</p> <p>This resulted in 397,303 more households acquiring access to socioeconomic infrastructure, such as local and national markets, health clinics, main roads and district centres. This directly contributed to economic development and poverty alleviation of rural communities by creating, 154,310 labour days.</p> <p>Under the Agricultural Programme for Peace and Reintegration, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's Green Core Programme created green jobs for 1,135 reintegrees and 8,000 community members in APRP priority districts through reforestation, fruit orchards, and irrigation.</p> <p>Milestone achieved.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office report • National Area Based Development Programme quarterly Progress report |
| | | | <p>Colombia</p> <p>UNDP emergency employment programmes targeted 500 beneficiaries affected by floods in Choco Province. The programme beneficiaries have now managed to build housing shelter for their families. UNDP is in the process of developing a new programme on rural development to address the evolving needs of both conflict and disaster affected.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication from country office |
| | | | <p>Uganda</p> <p>Approximately 126,000 work days were created with UNDP support. A total of 6,300 beneficiaries (2,348 are women and 3,952 men) earned an income through cash for work interventions. Project committees selected beneficiaries based on village poverty levels (possession of livelihoods assets: No assets; Chickens; Goats; Cattle; Land; bicycle/scotch-cart, or a combination). Most work is implemented in rural areas affected by drought and conflict in Karamoja district., as well as some support to local government in the urban areas of Moroto, the main district in Karamoja.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from country office • ROAR • Evaluation report of Building Sustainable Peace and Development in Karamoja, with support from UNDP |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Guinea Bissau The country experienced a military coup on April 2012, which created a political impasse that is still affecting government functions and prevents programme implementation. A PBF funded project with a focus on employment generation has been frozen. (Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP ROAR and communication from country office |
| | | | <p>Cote d'Ivoire Although DDR planning has advanced considerably, political challenges at the national level have resulted in delays to the implementation of any reintegration or related employment programs thus far. (Off track)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF report, 2012 |
| | | | <p>Ethiopia To address the crippling drought in the Horn of Africa in 2012, 314,130 workdays were generated for 13,992 beneficiaries (39 % women) in Ethiopia to rehabilitate a variety of infrastructure with special focus on disaster risk management such as water infrastructure for drought recovery. US\$ 1.1 million was delivered through a combination of cash for work, direct cash transfer, and voucher for work .</p> <p>The impact created through the rehabilitation of water-infrastructure can be illustrated through the example on Kenchareo Pond: before UNDP's intervention, it held up to seven months worth of water. After the UNDP programme this was increased to nine months reserve, serving 4,000 head of livestock per day.</p> <p>Environmentally friendly infrastructure rehabilitation: Almost 100 percent of the activities are environmentally friendly/green initiatives.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Project Report of Emergency Support to Drought Affected Pastoral Agro-Pastoral Communities in Borena Zone, Oromiya Region, Ethiopia |
| | | | <p>Fiji More than 25,000 workdays were generated by 1,200 men and women (74% women) affected by floods in 2012 in urban/rural areas in the Western Division. Those who had lost all houses and other household assets participated in the programme mainly in rehabilitation of agricultural sites. Cash for work schemes contributed tremendously to the expansion of agricultural areas, hence improved food security and contributed increased income for the majority of participants.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP reporting on ROAR |
| | | | <p>Kenya 26,640 work days were created for 888 people in project sites in the drought affected areas (each person worked for approximately 30 days). Under the Restoration and Stabilization of Livelihoods project, 18,810 work days were generated for 225 men and 402 women. Under the Kenya Drought Recovery programme in Turkana and Garissa counties, 7,830 work days were created for 261 people (161 men 100 female), both with a cash for work modality for implementation (approximately \$262,000 disbursed to workers for emergency employment). Milestone achieved.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Kenya report |
| | | | <p>Republic of the Congo With UNDP support to the Programme de Prévention des crises et relèvement, 22,600 work days were created for 1,130 beneficiaries (of which 49% were women) Through the temporary jobs created, which targeted conflict-affected, vulnerable and high risk groups such as ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict, overall social cohesion and stability in communities improved and local tensions decreased.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office report 2012 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Kyrgyzstan | <p>With the support from UNDP, 37,761 vulnerable men and women (around 50% women) affected by floods and mudslides benefited from the implementation of 54 green, early recovery and disaster mitigation projects, in particular the Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security” programme¹¹.</p> <p>37,761 beneficiaries, (3,831 men and women) are benefiting (50% women) from the ongoing Protection of River Bank Mitigation project in ethnically mixed Mirmahmudov LSG (82% Uzbeks) in Osh oblast to reduce conflict over water resources. 9,765 men and women (about 50% women) covered by the Rehabilitation of Water Pipelines project in Kyzyl-Tuu LSG of Jalal-Abad will have improved increase access to pure drinking water.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office Report (MYRF) 2012 |
| | | | Occupied Palestinian territories | <p>UNDP Programmes led to the creation of 735,625 working days were created and 8,173 skilled and skilled workers were employed. Emergency activities resulted in increased areas for cultivation, rehabilitation and upgrade of community infrastructure including water networks, health centres and education facilities, internal roads, and multi-purpose community centres. Short-term jobs provided an average of around 90 working days per worker/beneficiary and approx. 40% of jobs were environmentally friendly, focusing on soil conservation, planting trees and water harvesting schemes amongst others.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report from country office • UNDP reporting on ROAR |
| 5.1.2 | At least 40,000 crisis affected men and women are wage or self-employed in at least five crisis and post-crisis countries. | <p>In each of the selected target countries for 2012, on average 3,000 self/wage employment is created through UNDP technical, programme and financial support.</p> <p>Lack of livelihoods opportunities in particular long-term employment heighten risk of conflict relapse and undermine resilience to disasters.</p> | OVERALL | <p>UNDP livelihoods and economic recovery programmes in fragile, conflict and disaster countries¹² benefitted over 95,000 men and women (48%) with initiatives promoting wage/self-employment.</p> <p>(Achieved/exceeded)</p> <p>A large majority of the people supported by UNDP (97.5%) are self-employed as small-farmers or livestock herders, petty traders, and micro-entrepreneurs, very often contributing exclusively to the informal economy. In countries like Burundi, Colombia, Kenya, Somalia, Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, livelihoods activities in support of self-employment are often characterized by a package of skills-training complemented with a start-up grant or in-kind support (e.g., livestock restocking, seeds and tools, business in a box) that enable crisis-affected communities to become productive and reduce the need for relief aid.</p> | |
| | | | Ethiopia | <p>165 female-headed households that were severely affected by drought from the rural areas of the Somali region benefitted from self-employment interventions. The beneficiary women were divided into groups based on their vocational area and received training in business development and management. In addition, they received seed capital of about \$100 each to enable them to undertake businesses, such as community stores and trading. As a result, the incomes of the beneficiaries’ households have increased by at least 50% and the beneficiaries who manage their own businesses feel empowered to play a stronger and more productive role in their communities¹³.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from country office • ROAR • Ministry of Finance and Economic Development • Project progress report |

¹¹ The main objective of this programme is to assist the Government of KR in shifting the focus of national and local DRR policies and practices from post-disaster response and recovery to comprehensive disaster risk reduction, cohesive with sustainable development.

¹² Karamoja region in Uganda, arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya, South-Central Somalia, Gaza strip, and Darfur in Sudan, among others.

¹³ This programme constitutes part of UNDP’s support in creating a conducive enabling environment for the government’s effective planning and implementation of 20 inclusive micro-finance strategies, business plans and other strategic initiatives to create job opportunities for women and youth, targeting especially the poor affected by crisis.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Burundi</p> <p>7,073 members who organized themselves into producer organizations (47% women) began self-employment activities with support from UNDP. Of the 196 producer organizations, 148 (76%) are non-agriculture based or urban self-employment initiatives.</p> <p>A total of \$674,161 was invested in self-managed economic activities, 25% of which is self-investment from beneficiaries. The programme approach of encouraging beneficiaries to work through associations, has promoted social cohesion and improved overall quality of life (see youtube video link, below) through increased incomes per household. The collective savings of the groups formed were tripled by UNDP grants to support the startup of micro enterprises or other self-managed economic activities (see also milestone 5.1.3). The results were achieved through UNDP's community recovery projects using its 3x6 approach. The approach was adopted by the Government of Burundi and has been applied to all the project activities. (for more information on the 3x6 approach, please see video on the 3x6 Project (UNDP Burundi) at www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWmVrWeTkXk&feature=youtu.be)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MYRF country office report • Youtube video on the 3x6 Approach |
| | | | <p>Guinea Conakry</p> <p>Approximately 4,500 men and women in conflict areas (and 30,000 Indirect beneficiaries) representing poor households benefited from income generating activities created by the Ministry of Youth through pilot initiatives supported by UNDP. Also, with UNDP funding, the establishment of revolving credit funds, specifically targeting women, benefitted over 16,000 beneficiaries in Upper Guinea Conakry and directly supported local producers, resulting in rice cultivation doubling per hectare.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF report, 2012 |
| | | | <p>Kenya</p> <p>1,487 drought and conflict-affected internally displaced people and other vulnerable households benefited from the livelihood support initiatives aimed at promoting self-employment in Turkana, Garrisa, Kitali, Nakuru and Eldoret. 943 households accessed business revolving fund and business skills training, 295 benefited from livestock restocking programme and are now able to supply to local milk processors, and 249 youths (male/female) are now self-employed after undergoing short-term life and vocational skills training.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Kenya report, 2012 |
| | | | <p>Nepal</p> <p>Of the 9,773 beneficiaries of the Livelihoods for Peace Programme supported by UNDP, 1,955 men/women became micro-entrepreneurs, and achieved real income from small and micro businesses. 7,818 men/women continue to be engaged in income generating activities with nominal income (self-employed). On average, their earnings range from NRs1,500 (\$20) – NRs4,000 (\$53) per month.</p> <p>Through the Nepal Microenterprise Development Programme, gainful employment was created for 3,500 people (70% women). 268,085 new clients (98% women) were linked to microfinance service providers supported by UNDP and UNCDF.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF report, 2012 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Pakistan</p> <p>80 men received vocational training in various trades, while 100 men and women (59 men, 41 women) were trained in enterprise development. While the group of 80 men benefitted from job placements, and self-employment, the second group of 100 men and women established their own small and micro-enterprises. The programme beneficiaries received cash grants worth PKR4.665 million (\$47,723), which enabled them to set up their enterprises.</p> <p>These livelihoods recovery activities were implemented through the formation of community organizations, which led to empowerment of local communities and also ensures sustainability, as their roles in local development initiatives were enhanced. 343 community organizations were formed during the year 2012.</p> <p>The closure of the early recovery programme in Pakistan, coupled with funding constraints for early recovery in 2012, resulted in low levels of beneficiaries reached in the year.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from country office • Pakistan country office website |
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>1,987 vulnerable youth and women became self-employed (816 in South Central Somalia, 650 in Puntland and 501 in Somaliland) in 2012 through UNDP support to the Government of Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland. One-fifth of employment activities were directly linked to natural resources management and used environmental goods for employment generation (e.g., honey production and sale). For instance, under the Garowe Greening project in Puntland, masons engaged in the construction of a biogas digester acquired the skills to build biogas plants in the surrounding areas. Of the approximately 400 micro-enterprises created through micro-loans and grants in all regions of Somalia, 30% are managed by women. In Somaliland 80 micro-enterprises generated about 160 jobs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Somalia report, 2012 |
| | | | <p>Sudan</p> <p>1,126 internally displaced women and youth in the Darfur camps of Nyala, Elfasha and Geneina who benefited from the vocational and skills training conducted by the early recovery Livelihoods Programme have now established their own micro-enterprises in the Darfur. Additionally, in South Darfur, 1,267 households adopted beekeeping as an alternative environmentally-friendly livelihood. Selection was based first on interest and capability in beekeeping. This was followed by identification of women-headed households, most of which are classed as 'poor'. Membership of beekeeping associations has risen from nearly 60 in May 2011 to 1,050 in March 2012, which shows just how strong the interest and commitment is in the community. UNDP Sudan released a video developed by Sudanese TV to document the project results: www.youtube.com/watch?v=b3Kdw4AErpA</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP ROAR • UNDP Sudan website. |
| | | | <p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>Through the Transitional Recovery Programme, 349 beneficiaries (139 women and 150 youth, both male and female) established micro- and small-business interventions, after training in business planning and enterprise development. With support from UNDP, a Plastic Recycling Centre was established at the Solid Waste Management Centre compound in the Vepankulam, Vavuniya Urban Council area to promote green jobs for the trainees.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MYFF country office report, 2012 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | <p>Uganda</p> <p>A total of 8,433 (4,857 Males, 3,576 Females) conflict-affected households of internally displaced returnees in seven districts of Acholi are self-employed in their small- and micro-enterprises at community (including cash crop production) level after they received business and entrepreneurship training. 50% of these people (8,433) in Acholi sub-region who benefited from the Peace Building Programme are now generating monthly incomes for their entities ranging from \$250 to \$400 per month. The income generated is being used to expand the businesses and also cater for basic needs for the rural communities.</p> <p>UNDP facilitated the formation and capacity building of 112 village savings and loans associations, which have provided financial services to 3,335 individuals (1,426 males and 1,909 females). This is a major achievement for sustainability of the small businesses established by men and women in Acholiland.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report from country office • ROAR (completed) • Evaluation report of Building Sustainable Peace and Development in Karamoja, with support from UNDP |
| | | | <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>A total of 1,162 male and 1,581 females have further strengthened the viability of their small- and micro-businesses, and real incomes gains through participation in Zimbabwe Market Fairs and business skills training in 2012. Rural and urban market fairs in particular provided a platform to market and sell their products and to identify and develop new markets. UNDP facilitated the market fairs and the training for the entrepreneurs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR • Progress report from country office • Country office website (including the blog of LICU Cluster) • Zimbabwe Monthly Humanitarian Letter, August 2012 |
| | | | <p>Haiti</p> <p>1,778 enterprise owners (70% women) revived and/or established small- and micro-enterprises as a result of grants, training and business orientation. Most of these micro-enterprises are urban-based, with the exception of the young female entrepreneurship initiatives. Such enterprises include chicken rearing, street food vending using solar power ovens, commerce, crafts with recycled materials, sewing and construction. In addition, they received financial support of \$500 for the repair of their homes through mobile money transfers. Security of shelter has allowed women to expand their small/micro-enterprises through grants and small loans from BRAC and FONKOZE (microfinance organizations).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP reporting on ROAR • www.ht.undp.org/content/haiti/fr/home/ourwork/crisispreventionand recovery/successstories/pour-gagner-ma-vie--elever-mes-enfants-et-faire-mes-propres-choi/ |
| | | | <p>Yemen</p> <p>With support from UNDP's Youth Empowerment Programme in Yemen, at least 685 people – mainly youth – of whom at least 215 female are now self-employed in non-timber forest products commercialization /sustainable use of natural resources. All beneficiaries have now established income generating enterprises, including eco-tourism, incense and vinegar production and marketing, palm leaf collection and palm leaf products, and handicrafts and honey production.</p> <p>Key challenges include limited resources to sustain income generating activities and support to scale up of activities. In addition to that, the security context in Yemen limits access to conflict affected areas.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF report, 2012 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| | | | Democratic Republic of the Congo | <p>With UNDP support, more than 5,607 conflict affected people (circa 55% women) were supported in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo for both wage and self-employment interventions. For instance, 38 mills and 14 community oil presses were installed, which helped reduce significantly women's heavy labour duties and supported the promotion of local products (palm nuts, manioc and maize). According to the UNDP country office, the installation of these units has also helped increase the attendance of girls in school, strengthen community dynamics and social cohesion in the area.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROAR • Country office report, 2012 |
| | | | Myanmar | <p>5,120 poor and vulnerable households, i.e., 24,136 people (53% female and 47% male) benefited from livelihood grants under UNDP's emergency and early recovery response programme.</p> <p>The post-Giri cyclone response programme benefited 1,179 households (5,553 people) in Rakhine. The post-conflict response programme benefitted 987 households (4,649 people) in Rakhine and in Kachin, 2,954 households (13,913 people). The recipients of the livelihood grants were able to start or expand their livelihoods activities. Of the 5,120 households receiving livelihood grants, 375 (1,766 people) were for agriculture, 1,878 (8,845 people) were for livestock, 549 (2,586 people) were for fisheries, and 2,319 (10,922 people) were to establish micro- and small-enterprises.</p> <p>Impact The UNDP country office estimates that 75% of the micro- and small-enterprises and fishermen, and 80% of livestock breeders, under Giri response project have started earning between \$30 and \$60 per month. In Kachin and Rakhine, there are camp-based livelihood interventions. About 75% of grant recipients have started earning about \$30 per month.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF report, 2012 |
| | | | Occupied Palestinian territories | <p>Over 27,000 beneficiaries are self-employed, of which 50% are women involved in the establishment and expansion of micro-enterprises, such as shops, farms, small factories, retail, supply of communication services and goods. As a result, 84% of micro-enterprises are still operating after three years, and 37% of the benefiting households have climbed out of poverty. They are now self-sufficient in food (three meals a day) and have access to key services, such as hospital and education materials for children.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report from country office • UNDP reporting on ROAR |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 5.1.3 | In at least three priority countries, 50% direct beneficiaries of temporary employment (e.g., cash for work) have moved from emergency jobs to secure income (either through wage employment, self, enterprises, link to microfinance). | In the countries under 5.1.1, there is evidence from the last two years that only about 20% of the cash for work beneficiaries are further supported to move into more secure employment. This has mainly taken place in one country. | OVERALL | Huge progress was made on this milestone which demonstrates UNDP's commitment to sustainable employment/livelihoods supports. In four countries (Burundi, Myanmar, occupied Palestinian territories, Uganda) which focused on temporary employment / livelihoods opportunities as a start, over 50% of the beneficiaries started their own micro and small businesses, thereby graduating from emergency employment schemes. This helped beneficiaries to be more secure with incomes and household food security, especially in Burundi, Myanmar and the occupied Palestinian territories. | |
| | | | Burundi | Of the 4,359 men and women who participated in cash for work projects, 93% (4,055) chose to invest individual savings into joint economic initiatives in Phase II of the programme. 47% of these were vulnerable women. Project beneficiaries were encouraged to save a portion of their salary (a third of every dollar per person per day) and to form over 50 associations. These newly established associations used part of the individual savings to provide collective capital to invest in an economic activity (see youtube video on 3x6 approach), thus creating a partnership to share risk. In the project's next step, joint venturing, UNDP will provide additional funding for investment in these projects. Projects have improved the life quality of the beneficiaries and promoted social cohesion through people's engagement in mixed associations. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country office report, 2012 |
| | | | Guinea Conakry | Of the 1,732 beneficiaries of cash for work projects, 160 more sustainable jobs have been created through women's and youth groups formed, which now manage four waste recycling and composting centres in Conakry. Additional composting facilities have been identified outside the capital and will be managed by other youth and women's groups in the near future. The main challenges faced by the project are the lack of resource to sustain the jobs created as well as the need to strengthen data base systems amongst other to gather information on small-and medium-enterprises, supporting people to find wage employed jobs or support small- and medium-enterprises development. (Off track) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country office report (MDTF website, June 2012) |
| | | | Kenya | No data available | |
| | | | Pakistan | No data available | |
| | | | Myanmar | Of 2,834 households (13,239 people) covered by the cash for work programme, 2,691 households (1,179 in 2012 and 1,440 in 2011) were supported with livelihoods grants to establish relatively secured livelihoods activities (agriculture, livestock, fishing, micro-enterprise development) in Giri response areas. About 95% of these households have moved from temporary to secured livelihood opportunities (income, food security). (Achieved) | |
| | | | Haiti | No data received yet. | |

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| | | | | Of the 8,000 households who received temporary inputs for crop production/cash for work, 4,335 individuals (1,426 males and 2,909 females) received loans and established their own small/micro businesses at village level in Acholiland. About 75% of the households (8,000) were able save money from cash crop production and re-planted maize (Longe V) in season 1 of 2012. Project beneficiaries who joined different village savings groups and ventured into small enterprises have managed to save up to \$360,000 in 2012. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress report from country office Final evaluation reports of Peacebuilding Fund and Northern Uganda Early Recovery programme, 2012 |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |

Indicator 5.2

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

Indicator status and description

Achieved

The indicator is achieved for 2012. Economic actors, such as government departments, line ministries, NGOs and CSOs, associations and other private sectors companies are implementing employment strategies and programmes that are consistent with the United Nations employment policy. In addition, in Burundi and Sierra Leone, employment policies were developed with the help of UNDP. Data collection mechanisms /information management systems for recovery and employment have been developed in Burundi, Kosovo, Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Kosovo and Zimbabwe. Over 12,000 men and women benefited from programmes run by a number of economic actors, particularly women's associations, and government departments.

Strengthened institutional capacity has made employment policy more evidence based in CPC countries. As a result of United Nations policy implementation, there is evidence of an increase in employment opportunities (short- or long-term, depending on track approach). Through this, UNDP builds the sustainability and impact of its interventions in the long term by ensuring that the national capacity is strengthened. This process is more time consuming in terms of achieving results, but with sustained programming positive results can be achieved.

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| 5.2.1 | Reliable and accurate data for employment policy making in at least three crisis and post-crisis countries. | In the three target crisis and post-crisis countries, there is no reliable data collection methods and information systems to-date, which include assessments of economic opportunities, e.g., in Zimbabwe. | <p>Uganda</p> <p>Overall: Data collection mechanisms /information management systems for recovery and employment have been developed in Burundi, Somalia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. UNDP continues to help the government to best utilize the information management mechanisms for employment creation. (Achieved)</p> | | |
| | | | <p>Burundi</p> <p>A comprehensive employment mapping exercise and six value chain assessments in different subsectors provided the required data and the basis for the finalization of the National Employment policy, which now exists in draft form. In addition to that, UNDP supported the Ministry of Solidarity with the development of a database for the ministry to better manage and coordinate interventions from the different development partners. A more sophisticated data base was developed through PBF II financing mechanism in last quarter of 2012 and will be piloted in 2013. (Achieved)</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country office MYFF report |

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| | | | <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>Capacity assessment of public employment institutions was conducted and capacity gaps and employment data needs were identified with a focus on the Youth Employment Commission. To date, the Youth Employment Commission has set up data collection and management system on youth employment at national and five districts. Data were collected and analysed on the status of youth employment by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Youth Employment and Sports. These data were used in the development of a Youth Employment Policy/Strategy – the first of its kind in Sierra Leone. The National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) has been further strengthened and successfully able to assume its role of coordinating and monitoring the youth employment sector in the country.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country office MYFF report |
| | | | <p>Somalia</p> <p>In Puntland, labour market surveys were commissioned by the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports. The surveys provide information and statistical literacy on the size and characteristics of the economically active (employed) and the non-active (unemployed) population and was captured in the information management system.</p> <p>The surveys also outline employment challenges, expectations and opportunities related to labour market demand in Puntland. The outcome of draft report and information is guiding the MoLYS and UNDP joint initiatives to match the training provided by the vocational training institute and the skills required by the employers to bridge the unemployment gaps in Puntland.</p> <p>(Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Somalia report |
| | | | <p><i>Other Country</i></p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
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| 5.2.2 | Economic actors are implementing short to long term recovery programmes and strategies benefiting at least 10,000 men and women (at least 40%) in at least five crisis and post-crisis countries per year. | Governments in at least five of the selected CPC countries selected for 2012/13 lack the capacity to design and implement long-term employment strategies and programmes. National economic actors in at least five of the targeted crisis and post-crisis countries (e.g., Somalia) lack capacity to provide large scale long-term employment. | OVERALL | The milestone has been achieved with economic actors, such as government departments, line ministries, NGO's and civil society organizations, associations and other private sector companies implementing recovery programmes that benefit at least 12,000 men and women. This has been a result of continuous capacity building and advocacy at the policy level to ensure linkages at macro and micro levels for sustainable recovery. (Achieved) | |
| | | | Uganda | UNDP's Local Economic Recovery Peacebuilding Programme supported seven district local governments in Acholi sub-region, 35 micro-finance institutions in Acholi sub-region, Enterprise Uganda (Enterprise Development non-profit company) and Acholi Private Sector Development Company. This programme benefited 8,433 (4,857 males, 3,576 females) youth, men and women from Acholi sub-region in Northern Uganda. The youth, men, and women were provided with entrepreneurship and business skills training and were linked to microfinance institutions where specific products relevant to their needs were developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report from country office |
| | | | Zimbabwe | UNDP supported the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to expand the national information management system and database for small enterprises across the country to also cater for NGOs that are LIC1 ¹⁴ cluster members. This includes types and capacities of enterprises and persons employed (self or wage) in each of the enterprises. Through the information gathered from provinces, over 2,200 small entrepreneurs across the country were registered in the system and provided with information on markets, price fluctuations for goods and services as well as business opportunities in and outside Zimbabwe. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report from country office • Country office website • ROAR |
| | | | Sierra Leone | UNDP Sierra Leone worked with local economic actors and civil society organizations, such as the Ministry of Youth and Sport, NAYCOM and Statistics Sierra Leone, to implement short- to long-term recovery programmes. Through them, business development services supported 1,385 beneficiaries (49% men, 51% women) through five NGOs. The Graduate Internship Programme (GIP) implemented by an NGO, Restless Development, supported 150 beneficiaries (44% male, 56% female). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country office MYFF report |

¹⁴ Livelihoods, Institutional Capacity and Infrastructure

Indicator 5.3

Diversified livelihood¹⁵ opportunities created for ex-combatants/associated members and other crisis-affected men and women in target countries, including mine affected areas (at least 40% women).

Indicator status and description

Achieved

This indicator is achieved for 2012. A minimum of 4,617 survivors, of which an estimated 10% women in situations of extreme fragility, were provided sustainable livelihood opportunities in previously mine-affected areas in, for example, Angola, Egypt, Tajikistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. Five UNDP-supported countries – Egypt, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Tajikistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina – developed and/or updated their national mine action plans and standards in 2012. Sustainable livelihoods opportunities were provided to over 18,000 ex-combatants in seven countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Nepal, South Sudan and Sudan), with UNDP also building and rehabilitating socioeconomic infrastructure in several countries (Afghanistan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Haiti, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe) to benefit over 1,971,199 crisis-affected men and women. The socioeconomic infrastructure rehabilitation has improved basic living conditions, and access to roads and markets. It has improved irrigation practices, access to education and increased production of food and cash crops. Overall, diversified livelihoods are being designed and implemented in over 20 countries.

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| 5.3.1 | At least 3,000 vulnerable men and women (40%) annually are provided with sustainable livelihoods opportunities in previously mine affected areas/ regions in at least five crisis and post-crisis countries. | On average, in each of at least five crisis and post-crisis countries (e.g., Afghanistan), 300 people are settled and use resources in previously mine-affected areas for livelihoods improvement. | OVERALL | EXCEEDED | |
| | | | | <p>Overall: As a result of UNDP's capacity building, management of mine action and clearance, land release and victim assistance, a minimum of 4,617 survivors (of whom an estimated 10% were women in situations of extreme fragility) were provided sustainable livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>In addition, over 100,000 vulnerable men and women from conflict-affected communities benefited from improved livelihoods through access to land, grazing, housing, social services and commercial and energy infrastructure outcomes in Cambodia, Lebanon and Sri Lanka, where more than 43,000 internally displaced persons were enabled to return or resettle.</p> <p><i>Key issues: The vast majority of UNDP country offices are not, so far, reporting on linkages between mine action and socioeconomic recovery.</i></p> | |
| | | | Angola | In 2012, the National Inter-sector Demining and Humanitarian Aid Commission (CNIDAH), supported by UNDP, assisted 548 mine/unexploded ordnance survivors (499 men, 49 women) with vocational training and support for the development of small businesses. 418 were provided with employment opportunities, 65% within government services and 35% within the private sector. A further 137 disabled secondary teachers and 23 specialists were assisted to take up positions within the state education sector. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNIDAH: Landmine Victim Assistance in Angola: Progress Report • Presentation to 12th Meeting of States Parties to APMBC, Geneva, December, 2012. |

¹⁵ Refers to financial, assets, infrastructure, human and social capitals as key building blocks for livelihoods. This is more about livelihoods and not narrow focus on employment.

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| | | | <p>Cambodia</p> <p>Cambodia: Clearing for Results Phase II</p> <p>In 2012, through the scheme, over 15 million square metres – or close to 1,400 football fields of land was cleared in the most mine affected provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin, with 4,780 antipersonnel mines, 49 antitank mines, and 2,127 other explosive remnants of war being 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.</p> <p>The total number of people who benefitted from these activities had not been assessed by the end of the year, but annually it is estimated that the programme currently benefits about 100,000 people per annum, including farmers, students and the very poor through the release of agricultural land, the clearance of roads, irrigation and school land, pagodas and other construction and expansion that is facilitated through clearance. Mine action is so important to Cambodia that the Government has made clearance a special Millennium Development Goal.</p> <p>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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) • Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS) statistics Jan-Dec. 2012 • Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor, Country report: Cambodia, 2012 • Oxfam GB, 2007, Food Security and Livelihoods Baseline Assessment Report. • World Food Programme |
| | | | <p>Egypt</p> <p>In 2012, the UNDP North West Coast Mine Action Project has benefitted 727 survivors through the registration and qualification for a state pension and provision of micro-enterprise start-up grants. 507 beneficiaries (479 male, 28 female) now receive state pensions and 410 (400 male and 10 female) were provided with micro-enterprise start-up grants. Further reintegration initiatives were undertaken during 2012, comprising an assessment of local labour markets and micro-enterprise opportunities, together with key stakeholder consultations with traditional leaders, local business representatives and mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) survivors.</p> <p>The project is implementing sustainable tourism initiatives to enhance local economy and offer jobs in the North Coast of Egypt.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email correspondence from UNDP Egypt country office, 27.01.13. |
| | | | <p>Lebanon</p> <p>Approximately 2,642 landholders benefited from land release, farming equipment and small irrigation schemes and achieved an average return of \$5,833.00 per landholder.</p> <p>The Lebanese Mine Action Centre with UNDP support reported the release of 70.36% of the 279,1 million m2 of land contaminated by landmines and 67.83% of the 55.7 million m2 of land contaminated by cluster munitions, of which 97% returned immediately (within less than three months) to productive use.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landmine Action: Counting the cost: The economic im-pact of cluster munitions contamination in Lebanon, 2008, pp.17 Table 2f. • Lebanese Demining Organization: Post Clearance Survey, Lebanon, November, 2012 |

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| | | | Tajikistan | <p>During 2012, UNDP's Communities Programme benefitted 544 mine/ERW survivors (443 males and 101 females) through microcredit initiatives and marketable vocational skills, which led the beneficiaries to set up cottage industries/small household businesses. A further 35 mine and unexploded ordnance survivors and their families have initiated their own income-generating activities with support from the Society of People with Disabilities – Imkoniyat – and UNDP.</p> <p>With more than 2.1 km² land cleared, and 1.1 km² land released, over 73,000 people (around 40,000 women) benefited from mine clearance. The impact of extensive Mine Risk Education (MRE) contributed to a halving in the number of people killed or injured by mines/ERW since 2003-2008 (three killed and four injured in 2012). 261 people, including five women, are now involved in mine action employment.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan Delegation to the 12th Meeting of States Parties to the APMB, Geneva, December, 2012: Assisting the Victims, Plenary session, and statement ROAR |
| 5.3.2 | countries have updated, comprehensive and effective national mine action plans and standards that reflect best practice. | The 11 countries selected for 2012/13 are working on national mine action plans and standards – in most cases, there is no plan to influence development at local level. | OVERALL | <p>Four UNDP-supported countries – Egypt, Lao PDR, Mozambique and Tajikistan – met the milestone on development or updating of national mine action plans and standards. Two are in process of adapting existing strategies in view of changing contexts (Albania in terms of having achieved completion in 2009, and Lebanon in leading up to its projected completion by 2016). A further three (Colombia, Iraq and Libya) have continued working on key capacity building. (Achieved)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNMAS: eMine website, 2013 portfolio of mine action projects. |
| | | | Egypt | <p>The North West Coast development plan was comprehensively reviewed and ratified by the Cabinet of Ministers in October 2012. Standard Operating Procedures of the Corps of Military Engineers are currently under review and, once ratified, will provide a foundation for the development of more comprehensive national standards, including adoption of best practice approaches to non-technical survey and land release.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email correspondence from UNDP Egypt country office, 27.01.13. |
| | | | Lao PDR | <p>With UNDP advisory and financial support, the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/ Mine Action Sector concluded a revision of all 24 chapters of the Lao PDR National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), ensuring alignment with the new 10-year national mine action strategy. These were formally ratified in June 2012. Building on the lessons learned under the previous strategy, the Safe Way Forward II – 2011-2020 strategy is based on a district-focused risk management approach, ensuring that surveying and clearance is solidly linked to country-level poverty mapping and local development planning.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Regulatory Authority for the Mine and UXO Sector in Lao PDR (NRA) Presentation of District –Focused Approach for the Management of UXO Threat |
| | | | Mozambique | <p>In July 2012, under the ambit of UNDP's Support to the National Demining Programme, the National Demining Institute (IND), in partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) undertook a complete revision of all 10 NMAS, including adoption of international best practice procedures in land release and non-technical survey. These two standards in particular establish clear procedures for speedier survey and release of suspected hazardous areas, ensuring the deployment of clearance assets to confirmed areas of mine contamination.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). UNDP Mozambique country office, November, 2012 International Workshop on Demining in Mozambique: |

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| | | | Tajikistan | Through the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre Programme, UNDP supported the Government in drafting the first National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMASP, 2010-2015), and NMAS on information management, and contributed to strengthening national capacity in the areas of information management applied in mine action, by conducting a series of trainings on, for example, reporting requirements and field surveying, geodesy and geographical information systems, and quality of operational data. The NMAS on information management was drafted and approved in November 2011. Three new people were hired and trained at the implementing agency. The Information Management System for Mine Action New Generation system is functioning. Performance of the reporting system in land release, mapping and geographical information systems has improved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF Report 2012 • ROAR |
| 5.3.3 | 10,000 male – 3,000 female. Male and female ex-combatants/ associated members have been reintegrated /provided with sustainable livelihood and viable job opportunities in at least seven countries. | In each of the six post-conflict countries, on average 3,000 ex-combatants are reintegrated annually, e.g., in Burundi, although the main focus is purely 'reinsertion'. The average female combatants is 20%, e.g., in Sudan. | OVERALL | 17,668 sustainable livelihoods and viable job opportunities were accessed by ex-combatants and associated members. 13,248 male and 4,420 female ex-combatants and associated members have been sustainably reintegrated globally through UNDP/BCPR work in six countries. The effective reintegration of ex-combatants and associated members contributed to reinforcing peace processes and helped create stable and secure conditions that are essential for recovery and development. | |
| | | | Afghanistan | Over 1,390 re-integrees (15% of whom are women) undertook vocational training to increase their employability in local markets. They were reintegrated provided with food and non-food items for three months, absorbed into cash for work programmes and infrastructure rehabilitation, provided with small grants to start small/micro businesses or join groups and associations involved in, for example, agriculture and product marketing through the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP), which operates across 19 provinces in Afghanistan. In addition, 259 ex-combatants were employed in Fruit Orchard Establishment projects in the agricultural sector. The farmers were able to contribute about \$100,000 of their own funds from the initial proceeds to pay costs to set up individual pilot small-scale orchards and vineyards marketing and packing, cooling, and transportation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper articles • Project reports • UNDP website |
| | | | Burundi | In Burundi, 3,000 ex-combatants and associated members (30% women) received socioeconomic reintegration and employment support. 30% of former combatants and associated members with skills in construction and masonry were selected by the local authorities to rehabilitate basic infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, schools and health facilities as a short-term measure. They later graduated with a start-up fund to set themselves up in businesses. The other 70% were involved in agricultural activities and techniques for raising livestock and market gardening, as well as organizing workshops to promote effective group dynamics and teach conflict-resolution. 1,200 female ex-combatants and other associated women participants were sustainably reintegrated through 60 associations in the provinces of Cibitoke, Buzanza and Bujumbura, and now raise small herds of sheep, pigs and poultry. Challenge: High inflation and other macro-economic problems are hindering business activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Burundi website • Field monitoring reports • Client perception and community survey reports |

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|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Central African Republic</p> <p>In the Northwest Region, through the UNDP and BINUCA reintegration/reinsertion programme, 3,840 ex-combatants were reintegrated into their communities. They benefited from agro-pastoral activities (soil conservation, subsistence farming, cash crop production and livestock breeding), while the remaining 20% were assisted in small trade workshops (e.g., grocery business, village drugstore) and small craft workshops (masonry and carpentry workshops).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper reports • Updates from DPA |
| | | | <p>Nepal</p> <p>UNDP and its partners supported 1,378 Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLR) participants, including 750 women, to reintegrate into their communities of origin by helping them with self-employment opportunities, facilitating engagement in community support initiatives and/or entering formal employment after vocational training and placements.</p> <p>By end of 2012, 77% of all trainees had found employment or had established their own businesses, while the others were given community responsibilities as peacemakers, counsellors and monitoring coordinators after participating in peacebuilding, counselling and community development training.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRIP website: The website had information organized based on support from BCPR to assist UNDP country office monitor results. • CRIMS database: provided on personnel registration and verification. • DREAM monitoring and maintenance of individual rehabilitation profiles |
| | | | <p>South Sudan</p> <p>In South Sudan 1,800 people (of whom 30% were female) were fully reintegrated through the small grants mechanism. This helped individual ex-combatants and associated members (CPA-era caseload) to set up income generating activities in the agricultural sector. Among the beneficiaries were 106 ex-combatants with disabilities, who were traced and entered into the reintegration programme.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Sudan DDR programme survey and monitoring report |
| | | | <p>Sudan</p> <p>At least 10,400 ex-combatants, of whom 83% were men and 17% were women, received economic assistance and fully reintegrated into civilian lives during 2012. All are engaged in full-time income generation and employment activities in agriculture, small business and vocation skills. During a follow-up survey at the end of the year in the target areas, 5,000 ex-combatants reported that income earned from agriculture and small business investments, as well as acquired vocation skills, were benefiting their families. Part of their income, meanwhile, was supporting community development initiatives, food purchases, and school fees.</p> <p>Non-agricultural activities undertaken by ex-combatants and associated members have also been used to expand and diversify existing business activities. That ensured sustainable sources of income. In addition, over 1,000 female ex-combatants and associated members have used acquired incomes to address health and other reproductive related issues. Below are some interesting success stories from UNDP Sudan:</p> <p>www.youtube.com/watch?v=b3Kdw4AErpA</p> <p>www.sd.undp.org/story%20Kadugli%20Calling.htm</p> <p>www.flickr.com/photos/60874196@N02/set</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources: DREAM Data and Field Monitoring reports • Challenges: Limitation in monitoring activities due to insecurity in South Kordofan during the last quarter of 2012 • High inflation and other macro-economic problems are hindering business activities • Opportunity: Increased capacity of ex-combatants in entrepreneurial skills. |
| | | | <p><i>Other Country</i></p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|--|
| 5.3.4 | 500,000 crisis affected men and women (45%) have access to new and/or rehabilitated socio-economic community infrastructure. | On average in each CPC country implementing a livelihood programme, at least 3,000 people benefit from socioeconomic infrastructure rehabilitated – this access is key to livelihoods development in crisis and post crisis settings. | OVERALL | UNDP built and rehabilitated socio-economic infrastructure in a number of countries (Afghanistan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Haiti, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe) benefiting over 1,971,199 crisis-affected men and women. Working in partnership with community groups, youth groups, local authorities and members, socioeconomic infrastructure rehabilitation has improved basic living conditions, access to roads and markets, improved irrigation practices, access to education and increased production of food and cash crops. Road rehabilitation has increased trading between communities across all the countries reported on in 2012. <i>(Achieved/exceeded)</i> | |
| | | | Haiti | 598,000 crisis-affected people benefited from rehabilitated feeder roads, canals and drainage rehabilitation and cleaning. 51% of the targeted programme beneficiaries are women. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP reporting on ROAR |
| | | | Nepal | Community infrastructure projects under the WASH initiative benefitted 6,720 men and women in 2012. The projects are still ongoing and are expected to deliver additional results and impact in 2013. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office October 2012 report |
| | | | Pakistan | Through the UNDP supported Peacebuilding, Economic Recovery and Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa programme, 247 schemes was rehabilitated. That benefitted more than 223,100 men and women (who made up 52% of the total) in 2012. The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhawa also benefitted 173,334 men and women directly through the community physical infrastructure schemes. Rehabilitated streets and walls offered communities better and safer access, especially for women, elders and disabled people. Work on the irrigation system also improved hygiene and water movement, because there had previously been ‘waste ponds’ in the villages. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 2012 report, country office website (Cash for Work Initiatives) • Country office report |
| | | | Somalia | 650,000 men and women benefited from the development or rehabilitation of 31 productive infrastructures at community level in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. Rehabilitated infrastructure included 18.5 km of feeder roads, four market sites, three vocational training centres, four youth centres, 12 km of irrigation canals, 52 water catchments (traditional Somali berkads and similar), 500 metres of gabions, in the three zones of Somalia (10 in South Central, eight in Somaliland and 13 in Puntland). Most infrastructure was developed following disaster sensitivity criteria and communities involved also developed contingency plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Somalia report |
| | | | Sri Lanka | With UNDP support, 116,020 men and women benefited from improved livelihood-related infrastructure facilities, such as agro wells, roads, livestock sheds and marketing centres in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. 409 men and 132 women also benefited from training in infrastructure-related construction and maintenance in Ampara Region. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Oct report 2012 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>With support from UNDP, 40,174 men and women benefited directly from socioeconomic infrastructure support. The rehabilitation of infrastructure in Bulilima, Mberengwa, Zvishavane, Hwange and Binga contributed to an increase in income generation, food availability and improved access to schools. For example, the rehabilitation of boreholes in Bulilima and Zvishavane districts led to the emergence of market gardening projects, which improved food availability and facilitated income generation through sales of surplus produce. The project beneficiaries included very poor people. Population groups targeted in the districts were mainly the most vulnerable men and women. UNDP identified infrastructure projects through participatory planning processes such as participatory development planning and economic actors needs assessment.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office input into MYRF Report 2012 |
| | | | <p>Fiji</p> <p>Approximately 9,000 people directly (and 47,000 people indirectly) benefited from rehabilitated roads, schools and water points in locations heavily affected by the floods in 2012. Rehabilitation brought more economic activities, e.g., transportation, resumption of trade between communities, being initiated.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP reporting on ROAR • Country office progress report 2012 |
| | | | <p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>With UNDP support, a total 37,761 community members (of whom about 50% were women) benefited from early recovery projects implemented in four regions following the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, strengthening their resilience for future disasters.</p> <p>These projects increased communities' resilience against disaster-affected communities in future crises.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office MYRF report 2012 |
| | | | <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>With UNDP support, 27,000 people (of whom 12,000 were women) benefited from the rehabilitation of socioeconomic infrastructure projects. These included water ponds, community infrastructure and market places. The projects contributed to social cohesion, as infrastructure projects create quick, visible peace dividends for communities to which ex-combatants and other returnees contributed.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office Annual report, 2012 |
| | | | <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>With UNDP support, 833,000 community members benefited from improved access to markets through NRAP. Projects included work on construction of rural roads through labour intensive projects (see also 5.1.1). 5,000 community members also benefited from improved access to safe drinking water and hygiene in conflict affected areas. Overall, NRAP contributed to expanded economic access and opportunities for conflict-affected communities in the APRP priority districts.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP country office report, 2012 |
| | | | <p>Kenya</p> <p>With UNDP support, 10,392 people (4,977 men and 5,415 women) benefited from community infrastructure rehabilitation projects under the Kenya Drought Recovery programme in host communities surrounding Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, in Garissa and Turkana counties respectively.</p> <p>Examples of rehabilitated/developed infrastructure include water pans and water reservoirs, market sites, irrigation schemes serving 360 acres of farmland, community greenhouses, and fishing equipment (boats, landing, cooling equipment).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MYRF Report Table from country office, January 2012 |
| | | | <p><i>Other Country</i></p> | |

Indicator 5.4

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

Indicator status and description

With the declarations of Jordan and Uganda seven of 23 states supported by UNDP have now met their obligations under Article 5 of the convention (Albania, Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Jordan, Macedonia FYR, Uganda and Zambia). Likewise UNDP provided high-level support to Lebanon throughout its 2012 Presidency of the Second Meeting of states parties to the CCM; in particular with promoting universalization of the convention among Arab Gulf States as well as other regional fora.

In addition, UNDP advocacy and support contributed to Albania, Cambodia, Mauritania and Mozambique, among others, ratifying the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD), the instrument framing landmine victim assistance. **(Achieved/exceeded)**

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|---|---|--|--|
| 5.4.1 | At least three countries that receive UNDP support are compliant with their treaty obligations. | In each of the six indicative countries (including Angola, Mozambique and Yemen), extension requests for Article 5 clearance deadline, or application of Article 7 on transparency reporting is plan. | OVERALL | In December 2012, with the declarations of Jordan and Uganda at the 12th Meeting of States Parties (MSP) to the APMBC held in Geneva, six of 23 states supported by UNDP have now met their obligations under Article 5 of the convention (others are Albania, Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Macedonia FYR and Zambia). UNDP advisory support also played a key role in assisting six states parties to the APMBC (Albania, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Sudan and Yemen) and three to the CCW (Lao PDR, Lebanon and Mozambique) prepare and submit their respective 2011/2012 Article 7 transparency reports to the 12th MSP. UNDP provided high-level support to Lebanon throughout its 2012 Presidency of the Second Meeting of States Parties to the CCM; in particular by promoting universalization of the Convention among Arab Gulf States as well as several other regional fora. Mauritania, a UNDP mine action programme country, ratified and acceded to the Convention in February 2012, as did Senegal, another UNDP mine action programme country. UNDP advocacy and support contributed to Albania, Cambodia, Mauritania and Mozambique, among others, ratifying the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD), the instrument framing landmine victim assistance. (Achieved/exceeded) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor, ICBL, 2012 APMBC official website |
| | | | JORDAN | In April 2012, Jordan declared fulfilment of its obligations under Article 5 of the APMBC. UNDP supported capacity strengthening of the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) and helped to mobilize resources for the country's two principal mine action operations. This has been pivotal in Jordan completing its Article 5 obligations under the APMBC in April 2012. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Jordan country office official website |
| | | | UGANDA | In November 2012, Uganda declared fulfilment its obligations under Article 5 of the APMBC. UNDP actively supported the United Nations Mine Action Centre (UNMAC) until July 2011. UNDP's financial, logistical and technical assistance has played a key role in creating a mine action policy, strategy and management capacity in the Office of the Prime Minister. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Uganda country office, official website |
| | | | ALBANIA, CAMBODIA, MAURITANIA AND MOZAMBIQUE | Ratification of the CRPD In 2012, Albania, Cambodia, Mauritania and Mozambique ratified the CRPD | |

Indicator 5.5

Interagency partnerships and collaboration improve sustainable socioeconomic recovery and reintegration in at least six CPC countries.

Indicator status and description

UNDP has been a key implementing partner for joint programme planning and implementation, for livelihoods, reintegration and mine action programmes. At least 101,000 men and women benefited from joint programming, in which UNDP was an important partner. Multiple new partnerships were established or prepared during 2012, and these are expected to lead to programme implementation and results in 2013 and beyond. The indicator was exceeded.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|--|
| 5.5.1 | At least three joint programmes/ planning with 15,000 men and women (who make up 40%) benefiting (in partnership with the World Bank, DPKO, ILO, UNMAS and/or UNICEF). | There is at least one reported joint programming/ planning initiatives (e.g., Burundi on DDR and gender), which aims to support at least 3,000 crisis-affected men and women. In at least six countries, there are plans in place to collaborate on joint programming/ joint planning and/or resource mobilization to improve recovery. In most cases, partnership and collaboration is not focused on improvement of people's lives at country level. | OVERALL | UNDP has been a key implementing partner for joint programme planning and implementation, for livelihoods, reintegration as well as mine action programs. In 2012, at least 101,000 men and women benefited from joint programming, in which UNDP was an important partner. Multiple new partnerships were established or prepared, and this is expected to lead to programme implementation and results in 2013 and beyond. Key initiatives include: i) UNDPs leading role in the joint roll-out of the United Nations Employment Policy with ILO and the Global Facility for Employment Creation in Fragile States, jointly with ILO, the World Bank and the African Development Bank; ii) the newly signed Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) 2012-2014 provides a framework to support durable solutions. Through the TSI, UNDP and UNHCR (in close collaboration with FAO, UNEP, and UNWOMEN) are delivering area-specific interventions to increase self-reliance and promote peaceful coexistence between displaced people, refugees and host populations. (Achieved/exceeded) | |
| | | | Democratic Republic of the Congo | From 2009-2012, UNDP was the main implementing agency for a joint UNDP-FAO-UNICEF project, which benefited 233,000 men and women. In 2012, the joint programme benefited over 70,000 returnees, victims of SGBV, their dependants and vulnerable members of the community. | • UNDP country office report, 2012 |
| | | | Ethiopia | As part of a joint UNDP-FAO-IOM livelihoods programme (Emergency Support to Drought Affected Pastoral Agro-Pastoral Communities in Borena Zone, Oromiya Region, Ethiopia), 18,053 men and women (about 36% are women specifically targeted by UNDP) benefited from infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods recovery interventions as part of a larger drought recovery response in the southern Oromia region of Ethiopia to improve food security. | • UNDP country office report, 2012 |
| | | | Uganda | UNDP has led an interagency initiative focusing on livelihoods and local economic recovery as part of a larger, joint peacebuilding programme, with participating agencies including UNCDF, IOM, WFP, and FAO, and the Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project. This benefited over 11,517 conflict-affected people (6,251 males, 5,266 females). | • Country office report, Evaluation report |

OUTPUT 6: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

Strengthened key institutional partnerships lead to increased effectiveness of BCPR's support through more overall coherence.

Indicator 6.1 Number of countries with integrated missions where ISF implementation leads to peace consolidation results.

Indicator status and description

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 6.1.1 | <p>Achievement of peace consolidation results in 50% of all integrated mission settings through integrated strategic framework (ISF) implementation.</p> | <p>Integrated strategic frameworks finalized in all mission settings, except South Sudan and Iraq.</p> <p>The development of integrated strategic frameworks reviewed in six mission settings in 2010. Review of implementation of integrated strategic frameworks ongoing.</p> <p>Joint coordination structures established in all mission-settings and at headquarters.</p> | <p>OVERALL</p> | <p>Achieved. Peace consolidation results have been documented in 10 integrated mission settings, constituting more than 50% of all, through integrated approaches defined and agreed through the design and implementation of integrated strategic frameworks (ISFs), and the milestone has therefore been achieved.</p> <p>It should be noted that the ISF is a joint planning framework covering peace consolidation goals for the whole United Nations system at the country level in integrated mission settings. While UNDP is often an important participant, it is only one of many United Nations entities implementing peace consolidation activities covered by ISFs. Achievement of peace consolidation results can therefore not only be attributed to UNDP.</p> <p>The joint results reporting under the integrated mission planning process (IMPP) is still weak. In its dialogue with other headquarters entities on the ISF in 2012, UNDP insisted that a joint review of progress on ISF implementation should be conducted, especially since reports from the field have not been forthcoming as expected. Because of the interagency nature of the ISF, it would not be possible for UNDP to proceed with a review without the support of the other involved United Nations entities. In the end, UNDP together with the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) and UNICEF funded the ongoing review. The review's preliminary findings found that "monitoring and evaluation capacity at the ISF level remains weak, both in terms of manpower in relation to the scope of the ISF, and senior engagement to support collective monitoring and evaluation is limited." In the revised IMPP policy, the monitoring and evaluation requirements have been emphasized and additional guidance will be provided in 2013. This will allow more substantial joint results reporting in the future.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISF review • ISF and UNDAF documents • Programme evaluations |
| | | | <p>Lebanon</p> | <p>Enhanced Government capacity to effectively meet its human rights obligations is a peace consolidation result in the ISF. The United Nations provided technical support to the work of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and the Human Rights Action Plan was adopted by the Human Rights Parliamentary Committee, and announced in the Plenary of the Parliament on Human Rights Day (10 December 2012) by the Secretary-General of the Parliament and UNDP. The United Nations, under the leadership of OHCHR, also provided technical support to the Justice Committee at the Lebanese Parliament in drafting legislation for establishing a National Human Rights Institution and a National Preventive Mechanism to fulfill Lebanon's obligation under the Optional Protocol for the Convention against Torture. In October 2012, the parliamentary Administration and Justice Committee began considering draft legislation. A code of conduct for the internal security forces was also drafted and launched in January 2012.</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Occupied Palestinian Territories</p> <p>Promotion of human development of Palestinians through provision of early recovery and development assistance is a peace consolidation goal in the ISF. The Secretary-General was involved in intense diplomacy leading to the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas on 21 November 2012. A tangible result of the ceasefire was permission of construction materials to Gaza to be used by the private sector. On 30 December 20, truckloads of building materials passed into Gaza. UNDP has directly supported the construction and reconstruction of housing units as well as the rehabilitation of hospitals and maternity centres. 120 families took over their new houses on 11 September 2012.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Kosovo</p> <p>Increased inclusiveness in multi-ethnic communities (municipalities) is a key peace consolidation goal. UNDP has contributed to transformation in the relations and engagement between municipal authorities and citizens, including with non-majority communities at the municipality level. With UNDP's support to 10 villages where increasing inclusivity is particularly important, new municipal plans were developed by local authorities through a participatory process. This resulted in more meaningful ownership and buy-in for these documents. Multi-community local working groups and the Municipal Working Group have also been established as the formal partner of the municipality leadership. That ensures community engagement throughout the planning process. Wider public administration reform experienced a significant acceleration in 2012 due to the support provided by UNDP, with advisory services helping in three key areas of ethics and transparency, reorganization of public administration and human resources management and development.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Promoting peace, reconciliation and reintegration is an ISF goal. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) provided political outreach as well as good offices to support the implementation of Afghan-led reconciliation and reintegration programmes. UNDP support to the programme includes assistance to its Joint Secretariat, and support to manage the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund. In 2012, over 1,390 reintegrated persons (15% of whom were women) were given vocational training to increase their employability in local markets, and 50% were fully reintegrated through the programme, which is implemented across 19 provinces in Afghanistan.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Timor Leste</p> <p>Ensuring security and stability was a key peace consolidation objective in the 2012 ISF. The certification of the PNTL on 31 October 2012 was a key result in this regard, bringing an end to the operational support from UNPOL and achieved with support from the UNPOL and UNDP joint programme of institutional development and training of police officers. UNDP's focus in the programme was on enhancing PNTL's management and administrative capacity, including internal oversight/audit capacity component, which will be followed up in the UNDP police programme for 2013 after UNMIT withdrawal.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>The conduct of peaceful, credible and fair elections was a key peace consolidation goal in 2012. The elections were conducted successfully on 17 November 2012. UNDP and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) coordinated their support, including through political facilitation/mediation (UNIPSIL) and supported effective participation in the elections by non-state actors (UNDP, through a \$5 million programme of technical assistance to political parties, NGOs, and other civil society actors).</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>Guinea Bissau United Nations interventions after the coup in April focused on efforts to promote dialogue, harmonize positions among partners and to restore constitutional order. These include: (i) promoting inclusive dialogue between national stakeholders; (ii) organizing fortnightly meetings in Bissau of international partners represented in the country; (iii) conducting a Joint United Nations-African Union Mission to Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-African Union-Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) from 26 August to 11 September; (iv) support for an African Union facilitation meeting in Addis Ababa on 1 December. Negotiations took place between the political parties represented in Parliament and the Transitional President, raising hopes that a more inclusive political arrangement leading to the restoration of constitutional order could be achieved. However, these hopes were dashed by a serious deterioration in security and the grave violations of the rule of law and human rights that followed the incidents in the area of the Bissalanca air force base in Bissau on 21 October 2012. The United Nations has initiated a review of its work in the country with the aim of realigning its interventions in the areas of state-building and peacebuilding.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Cote d'Ivoire Restoration of state authority and rule of law are key peace consolidation goals. During the post-electoral violence in 2010 and 2011, the justice, police and penitentiary systems ceased to function. 17 of 37 courts, 197 of 305 territorial units of the police and gendarmerie, and 22 of 33 known prisons were looted or damaged, resulting in approximately 12,000 prisoners escaping. In 2012, all police and gendarmerie stations, all 37 courts and 32 prisons became operational again.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Haiti 30% of the 10 million cubic metres of rubble from the earthquake was cleared from the streets in 2012, bringing the total cleared to more than 80% through Haitian initiatives with the support of the international community. The joint United Nations debris management project has, with UNDP participation, contributed to the removal of one million cubic metres. This programme has helped more than 20,000 people find temporary jobs, of whom nearly 40% are women.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo Local conflict resolution, reintegration and access to basic social services and markets were results of peace consolidation in 2012. As part of the implementation of the PBF-funded Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan (STAREC) project, the United Nations supported establishment of 25 local conflict resolution committees, which are partly operational. Approximately 5,000 ex-combatants were involved in a sustainable economic activity, supported by 199 active solidarity groups. Over 124,000 people have access to improved health and sanitary services. Markets were revitalized in Walikale territory.</p> | |

Indicator 6.2

Number of crisis/post crisis countries with improved capacity to coordinate UN action.

Indicator status and description

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 6.2.1 | <p>Four additional crisis and post crisis countries with improved capacity to coordinate United Nations action.</p> | <p>Through the Resident Coordinator Capacity Gap, positions in eight countries, plus three partial year or surge support in three additional countries, were supported in 2011. Together with the merged Strategic Planners, the Resident Coordinator Capacity Gap provided support to resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in 16 countries.</p> <p>Impact documented in eight priority countries by end of 2011.</p> <p>Additional support provided (through consultants or direct funding) to resident coordinators in 18 countries (2011) by BCPR.</p> | <p>OVERALL</p> | <p>Achieved. In 2012, four additional countries – Iraq, Syria, Sudan and Yemen – documented improved capacity to coordinate United Nations action. These four countries were in addition to the previous eight priority countries (baseline) for the Resident Coordinator Capacity Gap – Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. These eight countries, along with Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor Leste, Haiti and Liberia are continuously reporting improved capacity to coordinate United Nations action.</p> <p>The capacity support has strengthened the leadership of resident coordinators and country teams in crisis and transition countries, by providing senior and mid-level staff.</p> <p>In 2012, a decision was taken and allocations made to strengthen capacity through the Resident Coordinator Capacity Gap initiative in Chad, Mali, and Myanmar. Strategic planners were recently recruited in these countries (or are in the final stage of the process). Although this improved capacity will only take full effect in 2013, the groundwork was done in 2012, including commitment of financial resources, for enabling improved coordinated action.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resident coordinators communicate a great satisfaction with the support they receive, but to measure the impact of coherence (and role of the Resident Coordinator Office) is a challenge. This issue is on the work plan for the United Nations Development Group and Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs working group on transition to address in 2013 by collectively working on indicators to measure coherence, particularly in crisis and transition settings. • The time between decision to allocate funding completion of the recruitment and actual deployment. To address one type of delay, a three-month deadline was introduced, after which funds will be retrieved and allocated to other countries if posts are not advertised. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of Capacity Support to RC Offices in Crisis and Post-Crisis Countries (4 February 2013) • 2012 Country specific, 'Report on enhanced coordination capacity support to RCs/UNCTs' (signed by respective RC), submitted January/ February 2013 |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Iraq</p> <p>Capacity resulted in coordinated United Nations efforts in implementing the signature programmes: the Private Sector Development and the Public Sector Modernization (second phase began in 2012), which established the basis for consolidation of the country's reconstruction. The head of the Resident Coordinator Office negotiated United Nations involvement in the Iraq National Development Plan 2013-2017 process, where the Government agreed to consider governance and human rights as important chapters of the Plan. During 2012, the process to close the Iraq Trust Fund was completed. To reach this goal, the RC office worked with all United Nations agencies to finalize implementation of their projects.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Syria</p> <p>During the escalation of the conflict in Syria, the Deployment Steering Committee approved quick short term rapid support to the Resident Coordinator, while the recruitment of a longer-term P5 Strategic Advisor/Head of Resident Coordinator Office was taking place. The additional capacity allowed for the United Nations to prepare and take decision on conducting multi-sector needs assessments. The incumbent advised the country team based on a review including previous experiences of large needs assessments in Darfur, Pakistan and Libya.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Sudan</p> <p>The support through the Resident Coordinator Office helped the Resident Coordinator develop relationships with donors, particularly USAID and Japan, and to start relationships with potential new donors (Norway). The Head of the Resident Coordinator Office acted as a link between the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team, and between the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Joint Special Representative and the Resident Coordinator, including helping the Resident Coordinator's efforts to revive the relationship with UNAMID. The positive relationship with UNAMID was mentioned for the first time at the Security Council and in its latest resolution. To implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, joint programmes have been designed by the United Nations Country Team and UNAMID for roll-out in 2013.</p> | |
| | | | <p>Yemen</p> <p>The improved capacity provided by the Resident Coordinator Capacity Gap-supported staff allowed for coordinated action by the United Nations Country Team through regular meetings and information sharing. Externally, the capacity led to active donor coordination through the Donor Forum. This capacity was vital for joint United Nations planning and finalization of the Joint United Nations Framework to Support the Transition in Yemen 2012-2014 was finalized and endorsed by the Regional United Nations Development Group in March 2012, as well as supporting the preparations of the Joint Socio-Economic Assessment (JSEA) for Yemen led by the United Nations and facilitation of participation by interested United Nations agencies. The JSEA was finalized in mid-June and used for the Government's Transitional Plan priority setting.</p> | |
| | | | <p><i>Other Country</i></p> | |

Indicator 6.3 Number of countries (with transitioning OCHA) with joint transition strategy.

Indicator status and description

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|--|---|---|--|
| 6.3.1 | FOne country (with transitioning OCHA) with joint transition strategy. | Transition toolkit completed with recommendations for strengthening UNDPs engagement in transition of humanitarian coordination mechanisms, but not implemented yet. | OVERALL | Achieved. Haiti completed its ISF in November 2012, which provides the basis for transition from humanitarian coordination to full development-based coordination of agencies, funds and programmes. This ISF builds on the new joint Transition Tool, which was rolled out in 2012 and was used actively in a number of countries, including Sri Lanka, to guide joint planning for transition of humanitarian architecture. The tool was distributed jointly by Helen Clark and Valerie Amos to all Resident Coordinators, Resident Coordinator Offices and OCHA country offices, and to a number of strategic planners. OCHA heads of office have been encouraged to use it. A joint roll-out strategy was approved by UNDP, OCHA and DOCO, and will be implemented in the first two quarters of 2013 and includes training sessions for headquarters desk officers and field colleagues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Integrated Strategic Framework for Haiti |

Indicator 6.4 Number of countries in emergencies has early recovery integrated in humanitarian response plans.

Indicator status and description

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 6.4.1 | 70% of countries in emergencies. | No tracking of or strategic support to development of transition strategies, but 80% of the consolidated appeals processes have early recovery in their strategic objectives. | OVERALL | Early recovery was well integrated in common humanitarian action plans across the 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) in 74% of countries in crisis (17 countries of 23). This is seen in the specific programme objectives contained in the action plans. There are still significant gaps (e.g., Mali), remaining misconceptions about early recovery in some countries, and funding issues (projects including an early recovery approach are least in humanitarian funding priorities) that need to be addressed. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCHA Financial Tracking System - CAP MYR 2012 |

Indicator 6.5

Number of countries where UNDP's implementation of PBF projects is improved.

Indicator status and description

Partially achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|---|---|--|--|
| 6.5.1 | Steps to improve UNDP's PBF implementation performance is identified in five countries. | PBSO synthesis of PBF evaluations and project reports provides useful evidence for targeted efforts to improve UNDP's implementation performance. | OVERALL | <p>In 2012, BCPR engaged in dialogue with PBSO on the synthesis of PBF evaluations and helped improve the quality of this data material and PBSO's approach to monitoring PBF implementation. Terms of reference have been drafted for a consultancy to be conducted in early 2013 to review all existing material, including evaluations, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office and Atlas reports, and to suggest improvements in current procedures. Guinea, South Sudan, Somalia, Kyrgyzstan and Myanmar have been chosen as focus countries for strengthened PBF performance on a preliminary basis, but the decision on specific steps is delayed.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues and challenges: UNDP's existing business process for implementation of projects funded by global pooled funds has not been implemented in 2012 due to changing staff and lack of clarity about roles and responsibilities. This has been addressed by internal discussion between units, and the planned consultancy will provide a new basis for implementing and possibly adjusting the business process. The dialogue with PBSO needs to be strengthened in 2013 as part of UNDP's partnership strategy for PBSO.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBSO data material • Draft ToR for consultancy • Draft partnership strategy for PBSO |

Indicator 6.6

Improvements of cooperation between the World Bank and UNDP in number of countries in transition context.

Indicator status and description

Partially achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION, SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 6.6.1 | Improvements of cooperation between the World Bank and UNDP in four countries in transition context. | <p>There is a lack of overall cooperation between the United Nations and the World Bank in crisis countries, despite efforts in four pilot countries with support from Swiss Trust Fund.</p> <p>Review of overall partnership framework launched and will provide new data on progress.</p> | <p>OVERALL</p> <p>IThe Swiss Trust Fund supported activities that have had some catalytic effect on cooperation between the World Bank and UNDP at the country level and strengthened delivery. The fund received additional donor funding in 2012. However, the planned joint review to be conducted by the two partnership advisors in the World Bank and PBSO has been seriously delayed. Partly as a consequence of this delay, there have not been any high level dialogue meetings between the United Nations and the World Bank as part of this framework, and this has been an obstacle to establishing a more systematic approach. However, UNDP's direct dialogue with the World Bank improved in 2012, driven particularly by close technical cooperation on rule of law and employment creation.</p> <p>(Partially achieved)</p> <p><i>Issues and challenges: The dialogue and cooperation at headquarters level between the United Nations and the World Bank continues to suffer from a lack of focus and direction. The two partnership advisors have not worked together in a focused way and their time has been diverted to other activities by their hosting units, namely the World Bank's Center on Conflict, Security and Development (CCSD and UN's Peace-Building Support Office (PBSO). UNDP has repeatedly brought these issues up in the Steering Committee and Working Group of the partnership trust fund and directly with the two advisors. It will be important to complete the review and ensure progress at the strategic level in 2013.</i></p> <p><i>The more dynamic direct dialogue between UNDP and the World Bank in 2012 can provide a basis for synergy in specific technical areas and joint programs.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report on implementation of Swiss Trust Fund for United Nations/World Bank cooperation. • Planned review report and pilot country case studies not produced yet. | |
| | | | <p>The Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> | <p>Cooperation improved through two joint planning missions conducted to develop a peace consolidation plan for the western part of the country.</p> <p>The peace consolidation plan, net of the monitoring and evaluation strategy, was completed in March 2012. The strategy was completed in August 2012. This will provide a basis for dialogue with national stakeholders and identification of joint priorities, but activities have come to a temporary halt in light of the crisis in the east.</p> | |

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | Liberia | UNDP, UNMIL and the World Bank jointly supported and facilitated transfer of UNMIL security responsibilities to national security sector through a joint Public Expenditure Review and needs assessment. This work was presented to the Government in July 2012 and has influenced its resource allocation to the police. It will also form the basis for strengthening the overall sustainability of the security sector in Liberia in parallel with the ongoing UNMIL drawdown and eventual withdrawal. This work represents an important new type of cooperation between the United Nations and the World Bank, and informs the development of joint guidelines that could enable similar work in other countries and have a significant positive effect through mobilization of complementary expertise and mandates by the UNDP and the World Bank. | |
| | | | Central African Republic | An expert consultant was engaged to support the development of the macro section of the PRSP II, and its monitoring and evaluation framework. UNDP and the World Bank jointly provided technical assistance to the development of the PRSP II, including in the organization of sectoral/thematic seminars and presentation of the PRSP II for national leaders, Members of Parliament and the Economic and Social Council. This joint work strengthened the quality of the PRSP II as the national development framework, with a focus on peacebuilding and statebuilding, and will enable stronger collaboration between the United Nations and the World Bank going forward. | |
| | | | Guinea Bissau | UNDP and the World Bank planned joint support for capacity development strategy as background for PRSP II, but activities stopped because of political development in country. | |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | The Swiss Trust Fund also supported catalytic joint activities in Yemen (joint support for transition planning – not started yet) and South Sudan (joint support for local governance and service delivery - most activities implemented). | |

Indicator 6.7

Joint UNDP/EU activities to support implementation of the New Deal is developed and implemented in number of countries.

Indicator status and description

Off-track

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 6.7.1 | Joint UNDP/ EU activities to support implementation of the New Deal are developed and implemented in three countries. | The EU and the United Nations Development Group have endorsed the New Deal and are committed to its implementation, but there is currently limited joint reflection and programmatic collaboration to advance the statebuilding and peacebuilding goals. | OVERALL | <p>Despite the EU's continued willingness to work with UNDP in supporting the implementation of the New Deal in selected countries, there is not yet concrete agreement for countries to do this. However, institutional dialogue on New Deal issues and joint efforts to build awareness among staff of our institutions have continued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brussels launch of the Governance for Peace report was the first opportunity to discuss the PSGs in the EU (March 2012) • The EU participated in the UNDP Nairobi workshop for Country Directors in pilot countries (Oct 2012) • UNDP has facilitated sessions on the New Deal in two different training events for EU Delegation staff (December 2012 and January 2013) <p>The EU is currently preparing its country strategies for 2014-2020. This includes determining which three sectors will be supported with EU financial instruments. UNDP Brussels is monitoring the EU selection of sectors in fragile countries and will work with Department for Development Cooperation to ensure that in those countries where the EU plans to support governance and security-related programming, we support the dialogue between UNDP and the EU delegations.</p> <p>Officially, the EU is a donor lead in the Central African Republic and may be interested in a stronger engagement in Somalia.</p> <p><i>Issues and challenges: The EU-UNDP Africa consultation that had been planned for January 2013 with the participation of the United Nations Resident Coordinators of the five Africa New Deal pilots was a concrete opportunity to reach agreement on cooperation at the country level. These consultations have now been postponed at the request of the Regional Bureau for Africa and are likely to take place in March 2013. The extent to which fragility and New Deal issues will feature in the revised agenda and the final list of countries is not certain and will depend on internal agreement within UNDP. A UNDP-wide coherent message of support to New Deal vis-à-vis the EU will be important.</i></p> <p><i>There is no active political discussion with the EU on this issue in preparation for the delayed consultations, but there might be new opportunities as the event approaches and senior management reengage on both sides.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided by BCPR staff. |
| | | | Central African Republic | | |
| | | | Chad | The Resident Coordinator for Chad will be in Brussels in Feb 2013 and a thematic discussion on the New Deal has been organized. | |
| | | | Liberia | | |
| | | | <i>Other Country</i> | | |

OUTPUT 7: MANAGEMENT

BCPR implements transformation agenda effectively.

Indicator 7.1 Recommendations of BCPR review fully implemented.

Indicator status and description

New BCPR structure in place. The explicit aim of BCPR's Transformation Agenda has been to push UNDP's crisis prevention and recovery work to the next level. The review emphasized the need for BCPR's top leadership to work more cohesively as a team, while establishing mechanisms to enforce managerial accountability, including effective communications and collaboration across thematic boundaries. Much attention was given to these issues during 2012. Of particular note is that all managers participated in a 360 degree assessment process, and accessed management and leadership training and coaching, which specifically targeted areas highlighted in the BCPR Strategic Review as requiring attention. The real effects of the transformation will only become fully apparent in 2013. Nevertheless, some of the anticipated impacts in terms of improved performance that highlight that the Outcome Indicator has been met as a direct consequence of the transformation, are already starting to emerge, namely:

- The UNDP global staff survey conducted in late 2012 showed a resounding confidence of BCPR staff in BCPR senior management, with favourable responses reaching more than 15 percentage points above the overall UNDP average.
- The survey also showed significantly improved staff perceptions (compared to 2010) on several other dimensions within BCPR, such as Accountability and Transparency, Communications and Knowledge Sharing, and Empowerment. It is particularly noteworthy that the ratings for working effectively with country offices exceeded even the external benchmarks by more than 15 percentage points.

(Achieved)

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 7.1.1 | 75 % of recommendations of BCPR Review implemented. | To date, 50% of Strategic Review recommendations implemented (based on January update – Directorate. | OVERALL | Achieved. The BCPR review is now close to completely implemented, with a new, fully staffed structure in place since March 2012. BCPR has also gone on to provide leadership and management training to staff to improve capabilities and overall BCPR functioning. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February Director's Update to DFID on transformation |

Indicator 7.2 % BCPR Portfolio Review recommendations implemented.

Indicator status and description

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| 7.2.1 | 30% BCPR Portfolio Review recommendations implemented. | 0 end 2011 | OVERALL | According to the latest status report of the Portfolio Review, as of November 2012, 26% of the recommendation in the Action Plan of the Portfolio Review have been implemented. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio Review Action Plan. |

Indicator 7.3 **Improved Results Communication.** No Milestone was planned for 2012.

Indicator 7.4 **BCPR's funding base, for both its budget and country allocations, is adequate.** No Milestone was planned for 2012.

Indicator 7.5 **Business tools and processes optimally used.** No Milestone was planned for 2012 for 7.5.2 & 7.5.3.

Indicator status and description

A number of business processes have been reviewed and overhauled. A new work planning system was also rolled out in late 2012 to facilitate the work planning exercise.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|------------------|---|--|---|
| 7.5.1 | New work planning database system rolled out. | 0 end 2011 | OVERALL | Achieved. Work planning system developed and used but will require further work and development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio Review Action Plan. |

Indicator 7.6 **70 % of BCPR funding (CPRTF and TRAC 3) focuses on priority countries¹⁶.**

Indicator status and description

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|--|---|---|--|
| 7.6.1 | 70 % of BCPR funding (CPRTF and TRAC 3) focuses on 40 priority countries. | Strong strides have been made in first two years of MYRF to reduce funding for non-priority countries with introduction of priority country approach in 2010. 2011 saw funding for only 43 countries as opposed to 60 in 2010. The aim is now to focus funding on Tier 1 countries only in next few years. | OVERALL | Achieved. In 2012, 77% of non-earmarked/thematic funds were channeled to priority countries in Tiers, 1,2 and 3, totalling approximately 40 countries. (Achieved) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual financial reporting |

¹⁶ This does not include the TRAC 3 budget that provides 100,000 USD tranches under UNDP Board rules for support in case of emergencies.

Indicator 7.7 BCPR Evaluation Plan and recommendations (including management's response to board) implemented.*Indicator status and description*

Achieved

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 7.7.1 | Four evaluations and follow-up plans implemented. | 2012 has seen the start of new results-linked evaluations. | OVERALL | Achieved. Evaluations have been undertaken and finalized for Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADR) , Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP), Peace building and Portfolio Review. Evaluations were also started for Mobile Courts and Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation reports |

Indicator 7.8 Strategic support provided to priority countries.*Indicator status and description*

Indicator and milestone achieved.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 7.8.1 | Multi-year Strategies prepared for 10 countries. | Multi-year strategies have been used by BCPR before. However, 2011 saw the start of a new approach to multi-year strategies based on simpler, shorter, results based formats. | OVERALL | Achieved. Eight Multi Year Strategic Frameworks MYSS developed and approved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MYSS documents available |

Indicator 7.9 Number of countries supported as a result of the BCPR Early Warning System and Early Action Framework.*Indicator status and description*

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 7.9.1 | Framework developed and approved by end March 2013. | No system in place at end Dec 2011. | OVERALL | Achieved. The Early Warning System became operational in June with 2012 with situations flagged in Senegal and Venezuela. The Early Action system is still under development. (Achieved) | |

Indicator 7.10

Gender mainstreaming and tracking improved. No Milestone was planned for 2012 for 7.10.2.

Indicator status and description

The indicator and milestone below were not achieved.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|--------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | OVERALL | | |
| 7.10.1 | Systems for allocating and tracking the commitment to allocate at least 15 for gender programming in priority countries developed and agreed. | Allocations to women-responsive programmes are not yet systematically institutionalized. There is no effective monitoring system to measure this in programme implementation. | OVERALL | Delayed. The system is still under review and to be developed. The process has proven more complicated than expected. Renewed attention was given to this matter in early 2013 and a solution should be found by mid-2013 | |

Indicator 7.11

Milestones in BCPR 2012-2013 MYRF Outputs 1-6 achieved.

Indicator status and description

Indicator and milestone achieved.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | OVERALL | | |
| 7.11.1 | 75% | 65% 2011-2012 MYRF achieved. | OVERALL | 76% of milestones achieved. (Achieved) | |

Indicator 7.12

Impact of knowledge products strengthened.

Indicator status and description

Indicator and milestone achieved.

| N | MILESTONE 12/2012 | BASELINE 01/2012 | OVERALL PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONE 2012 | | MEANS OF VERIFICATION. SOURCE OF INFO. |
|--------|--|------------------|---|---|--|
| 7.12.1 | New knowledge product impact methodology developed and piloted | | OVERALL | <p>Achieved. Improving the link between knowledge management and sharing and an improved quality of crisis prevention and recovery results across all the BCPR technical areas was a key priority for 2012. Efforts proved highly relevant, as by the end of 2012, the overall Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme Network saw a 97% increase in number of postings and a higher satisfaction rating than the average of other UNDP Networks.</p> <p>The quality assurance business process, tools, and guidance for developing crisis prevention and recovery knowledge products were reviewed to improve focus and relevance. Eight new knowledge products were approved under the reviewed guidelines and approaches. The Knowledge Management/Results Based management (KM/RBM) team undertook an enhanced user survey to identify the value for users of the knowledge products. The survey found that the 'Governance for Peace' report, 'Managing Climate Risks: A Community Centric-Approach', 'Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators, and Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence' knowledge products received good feedback from users in terms of relevance, quality, and readability. More importantly, users valued these products for their practical impact on the ground. The survey will be continued.</p> <p>Importantly, the knowledge products team developed and introduced an innovative impact assessment approach, which uses citation analysis (via Publish or Perish software), link analysis (via Google PageRank), downloads/views (via website usage analytics), mass/social media, and user surveys to ensure that knowledge products are monitored and evaluated for their ability to actually deliver results (and not just print and send copies to usual mailing lists). The Governance of Peace report has been particularly well received. The IPI Global Repository says, "The priorities presented here are a good framework through which to approach governance programming, and the report offers many interesting real-world examples". In addition, the report has been widely shared and cited by third parties.</p> <p>In 2012, BCPR scaled up its support to CPR Communities of Practice and facilitating knowledge networking for crisis prevention and recovery results. A new CoP for Results-Based Management Focal Points was established and four new CoPs were formed. These contributed to knowledge sharing for results in Livelihoods and Economic Recovery, Rule of Law, Conflict, and Disaster Risk Reduction. In addition, there were around 20 e-discussions/ e-consultations on various thematic areas. Many country offices participated and benefited from them.</p> <p>BCPR both achieved and was able to measure what was essentially a wider reach (through a higher number of downloads/views and links in 2012 than in 2011) and policy influence (through a higher number of citations and social media mentions in 2012 than in 2011). Both are important result areas for UNDP's CPR practice leader.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document on Development of Methodology and results of knowledge products • Impact user survey available |



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