***Narrative Report for Submission to Government of Sweden***

***June 2014 - June 2015***

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA) have collaborated on the development and implementation of conflict prevention initiatives in the field through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention (Joint UNDP/DPA Programme). First launched in 2004, the programme is executed by UNDP’s Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) on behalf of UNDP and DPA. The programme provides catalytic seed funding to emerging and ongoing conflict prevention initiatives in various countries. The primary objective of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme is to build and consolidate national capacities and initiatives for conflict prevention in conflict-affected, fragile countries, countries undergoing political instability or difficult transitions. The recently completed reviews of Peace Operations and the Peacebuilding Architecture highlighted the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme as one of few examples of effective collaboration across the UN system on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and an effective vehicle through which the UN is able to engage with national stakeholders to prevent and resolve conflict.

Following on from this primary objective, there are a number of secondary objectives which guide the support provided by the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, including:

* To enhance, strengthen, and support the application of national capacities, initiatives and mechanisms on issues related to dialogue, mediation, and conflict resolution;
* To strengthen the capacity of Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to engage in, and understand, complex political situations, including through conflict-sensitive development programming;
* To enhance the effectiveness and impact of UNDP and DPA collaboration at country level on conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and related areas.

This narrative report provides information on the SIDA contribution, as detailed in the SIDA/UNDP agreement signed on 22 November 2013, which provides SEK 60,000,000, to the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to expand the UN’s strategic work on upstream conflict prevention through the period 2013 – 2016.

This report captures the activities supported during the second year, from July 2014 up to June 2015. The report is structured according to the five output areas presented in the Strategic Results Framework for the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. These outputs are:

* National and local capacities for conflict prevention developed and applied, and potentially violent tensions reduced, through multi-year support – including the deployment of Peace and Development Advisors – for UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams;
* Specific tensions reduced through time-bound dialogue facilitation initiatives support through the Joint Programme;
* Joint UNDP/DPA analyses and strategies for supporting preventive action developed for up to nine countries through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme;
* Short-term frameworks for effective and integrated UN responses in emerging crisis situations developed through deployment of specialized advisors through the Joint Programme;
* New skills and tools effectively acquired and applied by PDAs and other conflict prevention specialists.

Due to the ‘unearmarked’ nature of funding provided by donors to the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, this report captures results and preliminary activities undertaken in all countries where support is provided. This is intended to provide a thorough overview of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme’s support and serves to reiterate the notion that donor contributions to the partnership contribute to global results, beyond those achieved in the particular group of countries in which a particular donor’s contribution is actually directed.

Throughout the project period, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme activities, with collaboration of UNDP, DPA and other UN partners, have supported initiatives in total of 31 countries. In these countries, concrete support was provided through UNDP conflict prevention programmes and, oftentimes, the deployment of a Peace and Development Advisers (PDA), who also provided political support and conflict analysis to the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinators and Country Teams (UNCT). This approach opened entry points for conflict prevention work and ensured the integration of a conflict-sensitive perspective into development programming.

Swedish contributions were applied to the development, application, and sustaining of such capacities in 17 (out of 31 in total) countries throughout the reported project period. Specific activities and results are reported below according to the outputs indicated in the Strategic Results Framework for 2013 through to 2016. The report focuses on the results achieved and progress made to date, while also providing an overview of next steps undertaken or recent events, in cases where these are considered to be notable.

**Output 1: National and local capacities for conflict prevention developed and applied, and potentially violent tensions reduced, through multi-year support – including the deployment of PDAs – for UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams.**

Across the countries supported through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme in the period from July 2014, a combination of integrated missions, joint assessments, conflict and political analyses required for the development of entry-points and partnerships, PDA deployments and implementation of activities were undertaken, as needed. Country specific activities and results are indicated below:

*Belarus*

Context:Belarus continues to face a multitude of political, social and economic risks and externalities, some of which are inherent to transitional democracies and some unique to Belarus, which, in contrast to its neighbours, continues to pursue a development strategy emphasizing the retention, or gradual modification, of Soviet-era political and economic institutions and policies. A current re-evaluation of security threats has also raised a possibility of externally induced pre-electoral disruption, targeting a regime change and a further dramatic destabilization of the situation in the country.

JP Support: In this context, explicit entry points for engaging in conflict prevention are largely absent. As such, the PDA has supported the UNCT through mainstreaming conflict-sensitivity and analysis throughout programming while also supporting ‘politically sensitive’ programmatic areas. With an interim deployment supporting the UNCT undertake a context analysis to inform the 2016-2020 UNDAF, the PDA has supported efforts to translate political risk, including the politicization of human rights, security and development, serving a catalytic role in developing and advancing UN joint programming opportunities, translating political trends into evidence based programmes focused on prevention. The UN remains the only international organisation with significant presence on the ground, besides a small-scale OSCE liaison office in Minsk. Therefore, it is incumbent that the UN is able to productively navigate the highly complex prevailing political and economic environment. The PDA has been instrumental in identifying, promoting and strengthening opportunities for dialogue and connections between actors on the ground and between civil society and government related to a number of sensitive issues. Given the UN’s position, capacities, mandate – as well as its limitations – in Belarus, the UNCT appears well-placed to more strongly support the country in a complex, slow-moving transition process (economic, societal, and ultimately political). Managing the manifold risks to this transition will require an ongoing understanding of the prevailing socio-economic and political risks and an objective eye as to programmatic exposure and mitigation opportunities. This will require an enhanced understanding of the socio-economic environment. There are strategic opportunities for the UN to work with the Belarus on inclusive and responsive local governance and support from the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme will prove strategic in this regard.

*Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Context: Bosnia and Herzegovina has recently made considerable progress politically, having recent finalized the formation of its governments both at State and entity levels, as well as having committed itself to the reform path laid out by the EU, thus allowing for the activation of its Stabilisation and Association Agreement. However, challenges remain, including ethnic divisions, high unemployment, continued economic decline and corruption, with the potential of further political deadlock and social unrest. These internal challenges are further complicated by the impact and influence of regional geopolitics, with tensions playing out within BiH and affecting the effectiveness of the international community’s engagement in BiH writ large.

JP Support: Support provided through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme has sought to address particular aspects of the complex challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, through the provision of political analysis and support, with a PDA serving an important function for the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team. Recognizing the importance of community-level dialogue processes, the PDA has led the support to a national dialogue initiative intended to strengthen grassroots initiatives by vertically linking them to higher politics in order to give them greater visibility and impact. This platform will also be used to inform conflict sensitive approaches into ongoing and planned UNCT programmes in the areas such as protracted displacement, human security, and local development. Following the approval by the Peacebuilding Fund in October 2013, project implementation of the USD 2 million project began in July 2014. Based on joint recommendations by the Tripartite Presidency, a number of activities focusing on the creation of space for dialogue and the promotion of coexistence, trust and diversity, in particular with the participation of youth, were agreed upon and launched in spring 2015. This Dialogue Platform has served as a catalyst for further peacebuilding initiatives under the umbrella of the Presidency. Further, the PDA is engaged in efforts to support capacities for constitutional reform within BiH. Agreement has also been reached with the EU on the provision of support for the PDA capacity and projects in BiH for the next three years under the joint UN-EU project “Building and consolidating national capacities for conflict prevention.”

*Burundi*

Context: Despite progress in recent years, Burundi continues to experience considerable tensions in its efforts to consolidate democracy and the rule of law. With elections having taken place in June 2015 amidst significant turmoil, the country sits on the precipice of back-sliding into widespread violence. The lack of genuine dialogue between the Government and opposition parties over a range of issues, including the revision of the Constitution and the political environment, had already served to contribute to heightened tensions.

JP Support: With a PDA deployed in the second quarter of 2015 following the withdrawal of United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) at the end of 2014, the PDA is expected to support the UN’s engagement with national stakeholders, including civil society, to advance dialogue and ensure non-violence remains to be seen.

*Chad*

Context: While Chad’s internal security has improved significantly thanks to a combination of diplomatic and military efforts, the country continues to face challenges pertaining to ongoing conflicts in the neighbouring, most notably related to Boko Haram, as well as Libya. The lack of State authority in significant portions of the country and high levels of impunity have made communities more vulnerable to violence and injustice and competition over natural resources have further eroded social cohesion. Given the strong parliamentary majority of the ruling party and limited capacities of civil society organizations, channels through which social and political grievances can be expressed are limited.

JP Support: Deployed in October 2013 following a string of interim support after the departure of the long-term PDA, the PDA has focused on building upon much of the work developed, particularly with regard to the support to insider mediation. Activities funded through collaboration with the EU on training ‘insider mediators’ have continued, with the trained individuals being accompanied by the UNDP Country Office in applying their skills to conflict resolution, primarily on local conflicts over land and natural resources, at the provincial level. They have been formally affiliated to regional peace committees by provincial governors with the support of the Office of the National Mediator. From 2014, their deployment and support for their activities, as well as training for additional mediators, will be entirely taken over by the Office as well as by the concerned regional peace committees and governments. The PDA function came to an end in early 2015, with the UN Country Team and national partners supported through the deployment of a Regional PDA based in neighbouring Cameroon who will continue the work on training, as well as being in the position to provide a more nuanced regional political analysis.

*Colombia*

Context: Colombia’s ongoing peace process constitutes an historic opportunity to end more than fifty years of armed conflict and to bridge deep socioeconomic inequalities by bringing peace and inclusive development to historically abandoned regions of the country whose neglect has fueled the conflict Against this backdrop, a key focus of the UN is to provide support, as required, to the successful conclusion of the negotiations and to mobilize a coordinated and effective contribution of the UN system to the successful implementation of an eventual peace agreement.

JP Support: The UN system is making a range of valuable contributions in this regard, many of which are supported by a PDA. The RC/HC plays an important political role, encouraging continued commitment to the peace negotiations and serving as the primary voice of the UN system across a range of related peace, development, and humanitarian issues covered by its mandates in Colombia. Inter-agency efforts are underway to provide concrete support to the negotiations and to the preparations for post-conflict. With the PDA’s support, the RC and a number of agencies also play important roles in the facilitation of dialogue processes aimed at preventing and resolving social conflicts peacefully. The UN systems works closely on all of these fronts with national and local governments, civil society and partners in the international community. The PDA deployment contributes to these contributions in various ways: by providing analytical support and strategic guidance to the RC/HC with regard to UN positioning vis-à-vis developments and key political actors; by closely monitoring the peace process and to local conflict and peacebuilding dynamics within Colombia, and contributing to a common analysis, and joined-up strategies and messaging among the agencies, funds and programmes of the UN system; by actively taking leadership in operational activities of an interagency nature that contribute to peacebuilding; and by playing a key role within the RC/HC team in maintaining reporting and communication on peace and development issues and strategies with counterparts both at HQ and within the UN Country Team.

*Comoros*

Context: Comoros is gradually emerging from a long separatist crisis that nearly undermined the very existence of the nation in the late 1990s. This has led to a process of national reconciliation through a new institutional configuration devoting substantial autonomy to the islands. The democratization of the country continued with the holding of various free and transparent elections. Similarly, the process establishing democratic institutions was completed with the recent establishment of the Supreme Court (2012). The persistence of conflict and the presence of vulnerability factors, compounded by political and social tensions, have led the United Nations Country Team in coordination with national authorities to explore ways to consolidate sustainable basis for dialogue intra / inter the islands in Comoros, with the entry point of the unifying values of development based on social cohesion, the development of national capacities and positioning Comoros regional specificities.

JP Support: Deployed in April 2014, the PDA has supported renewed engagement with national partners, including on activities supported by the Peacebuilding Fund. The PDA has also supported a Youth Parliaments initiative that serves to strengthen the capacity and entry points of youth to engage in the political process. In April 2015, through funds made available by the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to support the PDA’s engagement with the UNCT and national partners, a workshop on “Building National Capacities for Peace Consolidation” was held. The workshop involved political and civil society leaders, women’s groups, youth, and religious leaders from across the three islands. Based on the findings of a conflict analysis exercise led by the PDA, the workshop sought to explore four key areas pertaining to the conflict dynamics in the Comoros, including: i) “absence of the state” and a need for an institutional reform’ b) rule of law in particular on land and a need for harmonization of the Napoleonian, sharia and customary regulations; c) dichotomy of modern and traditional in the Comorian society, including religious practice and the role of women an youth; d) lack of Comorian identity. The workshop generated a genuine sense of national ownership and commitment to a dialogue that will include the society at large. Further discussion is set to take place in order to focus the effort around more concrete definitions of outstanding challenges.

*Fiji*

Context: Following the first democratic parliamentary elections in September 2014 since the 2006 military coup, democratic institutions in Fiji are slowly being re-established. New entry points for UN support to advance dialogue have emerged, while many of the fault lines, divisions, and trust deficit remain.

JP Support: In this context, the PDA (deployed in September 2014 immediately prior to the elections) has supported the UN’s efforts to engage with government, opposition, and civil society actors to identify avenues for dialogue and trust-building. A less Suva centric approach and engagement with citizens in the rural areas has been key to strengthen local governance and rural buy-in to the transition. The PDA’s overall coordination role for a peacebuilding funding window (EU funded SCEFI citizens engagement project) has provided a good instrument to encourage this approach. This programmatic work, together with continued advice on UNDP’s sensitive Parliamentary and governance work in a context of political polarization will continue to constitute the bulk of the PDA’s engagement in Fiji. The PDA has also supported the RC’s engagement with key stakeholders from the political arena to civil society, academia, private sector and embassies, which has served to complement the programmatic engagement.

*Georgia*

Context: In Georgia, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme has supported efforts to ensure coordinated and coherent engagement by the international community, including in the two areas of protracted conflicts, namely Abkhazia and South Ossetia, where devastating conflicts and subsequent two decades of isolation have caused deprivation and had an adverse impact on human security in both regions and adjacent areas, including thousands of deaths and the displacement within Georgia of hundreds of thousands of people. Renewed conflict (in Abkhazia in May 1998 and in South Ossetia in August 2008) caused further destruction and displacement, and contributed to high levels of poverty and under-development. International engagement with/in the two areas has been greatly constrained, especially with regards to the South Ossetia. Increased tensions from late 2014 over the signing of the so called “strategic partnership” agreements between the Russian Federation and the de facto authorities in both Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which has been widely condemned by Georgia and its international allies, further underlined the continued unresolved status of the conflicts and the need for continued UN engagement.

JP Support: Partly due to these regional tensions, including as an indirect consequence of the crisis in Ukraine, and following the successive years of support by an internationally-recruited DPA and more than 18 months of support from a national PDA, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme agreed to deploy a new international PDA in December 2014, following the departure of the previous staff long-serving PDA. The PDA played a key role in ensuring that the RC and the broader UN Country Team has the analytical and programmatic capacity to consolidate and improve peace and development initiatives, to support local counterparts, strengthen conflict management capacities at key junctures (such as elections), and to contribute to the strengthening of national capacities for conflict prevention and peace building. The PDA is also playing a central role in ensuring enhanced coordination, information-sharing and cooperation between the UNCT and UNRGID, as well as strengthening the overall coordination and cooperation on analysis of the broader peace and security issues impacting the South Caucasus region.

*Ghana*

Context: Over the last decade, Ghana has enjoyed increasingly stable and deepening democratic governance. Three successful elections in 2000, 2004 and 2008 have consolidated inclusive governance and strengthened the effectiveness of key national institutions such as the Electoral Commission, the National Peace Council, the National Media Commission and the National Commission for Civic Education; enhanced investor confidence and anchored the new economy in an environment for positive growth. Though generally regarded as an oasis of stability in a volatile West African sub-region and having made steady progress in its socio-economic development, Ghana nonetheless faces some challenges in dealing with pockets of communal based violent conflicts and sporadic outbreak of violence which tend to characterize the country general elections. These pockets of conflicts and sporadic violence could easily reverse much of the country’s human development gains made in the last two decades if appropriate interventions are not fashioned and implemented. To address these pockets of conflicts and sporadic violence across the country in a systematic and sustainable way, the Government of Ghana through civil society initiatives and with support from the UN facilitated the development of the national architecture for peace – the first of its kind in Africa – thereby institutionalizing the processes of response to conflicts to produce outcomes that lead to conflict transformation, social, political and religious reconciliation and transformative dialogues.

JP Support: In 2014, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme’s decade-long engagement in Ghana concluded, with a focus on continuing to strengthen the country’s infrastructure for peace. Over the past year, the PDA’s work has involved supporting the National Peace Council implement their five-year strategic plan. The PDA supported efforts to increase the skills and capacity of National Peace Council Board members and staff in practical conflict mediation, dialogue and negotiations to prepare the NPC to better address ongoing and potential conflicts. With financial and technical support from UNDP, roadmaps were developed for engaging with key actors in preparation towards the peaceful outcome of the 2012 presidential election petition at the Supreme Court of Ghana. Interventions in conflicts included efforts to reactivate the peace process in Dagbon through the Committee of Eminent Chiefs, and the facilitation of dialogue with members of the Bawku Inter Ethnic Peace Committee (BIEPC), particularly facilitating the return of the Mamprusi ethnic group to the committee to carry through with the peace process. These efforts have been complemented by activities led by the National Peace Council to commission a conflict mapping research project for Ghana that is conducted by the University of Cape Coast. The conflict mapping identified 25 conflict hotspots in the northern sector of Ghana by use of a spatial map, providing very useful insights, a context analysis and recommendations for policy formulations and action by state and non-state actors on conflict. These exercises will help inform the work of both the National Peace Committees and the local peace committees, while also guiding the UN’s support to these efforts. Ongoing support will continue to be provided through the UNDP Country Office, with the outgoing PDA having helped establish a team of national officers to oversee the UN’s work on governance and peacebuilding going forward.

*Guyana*

Context: In Guyana, in the context of a political impasse resulting from a minority government, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme offered close support to the UN Country Team to cultivate entry points for inter-party dialogue while ensuring continuous support to state institutions in preparation for national elections. The provision of technical expertise by UNDP and DPA at key moments, in addition to the long-term deployment of a PDA, enabled the UN’s strong support to parliament which remained as one of few avenues for promoting inter-party dialogue and strengthening collaborative capacities. Given Guyana’s entrenched political polarization and racial/ethnic divisions, these efforts did not progress as quickly as could have been expected and the year ended with the President calling early elections to take place in May 2015.

JP Support: The Joint UNDP/DPA Programme provided technical expertise from both UNDP and DPA at key moments in the lead up to the election, to complement the work led by the PDA. The PDA led the UN’s work on social cohesion, which sought to engage a broader constituency of civil society groups, religious leaders, youth groups, the media and the business community, in advocating for peaceful elections and support various initiatives in this regard. With the elections leading to a peaceful transition of power, the PDA function will conclude in July 2015. The UNCT and national stakeholders will continue to be supported by the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme through a Regional PDA to be based in Trinidad and Tobago and serving the Caribbean.

*Honduras*

Context: In Honduras, multiple challenges have affected governance and citizen security. Civil society is fragmented and organized crime undermines the rule of law, while also leading to high crime and civil unrest. The political system is fractured, with limited space for dialogue and collaboration at national and local level, and tensions existing between the government and opposition.

JP Support: Noting the challenges posed for the UN Country Team in such a context, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme supported the UN Country Team in undertaking a conflict analysis. Coordinated by the PDA, and drawing on technical expertise of UNDP and DPA HQ counterparts who participated in critical phases, the analysis sought to strengthen the UNCT’s common understanding of the country dynamics and opportunities for engaging and supporting conflict-resolution and good governance. The analysis also led to UNCT efforts to design conflict-sensitive programming and reformulating the UNDAF. The PDA function was phased out in June 2015, with the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to continue to backstop the UNCT through HQ and Regionally based support mechanisms.

*Kosovo[[1]](#footnote-1) (PDA deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: Kosovo continues to exhibit a number of structural factors and triggers for future conflict, with a consistent dominance of ethno-centric socio-political narratives. This includes the persistent and exclusive dominance of the pursuit of sovereign independence and international recognition, and the systematic neglect of domestic developmental priorities, especially those related to the social and economic integration of minority communities. The high-level political progress, evidenced by the conclusion of the EU-facilitated 19 April 2013 “First agreement on the normalization of relations” between Pristina/Prishtina and Belgrade, has not enjoyed support at community level, being equally unpopular in both Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Albanian communities. This reflects (and feeds into) a widening gap between the objectives and actions of the political elite and the priorities and concerns of the general population. In the period June to November 2014, Kosovo underwent a protracted period of political paralysis, and misappropriation of institutions for party political advantage; the impasse was resolved following behind the scenes intervention of the international community. Stalled Euro-Atlantic integration ambitions along with unemployment and political marginalisation is fueling radicalisation, with youth increasingly identifying itself in terms other than geographical or social, foremost among which is faith-based identity; disproportionately high participation of persons from Kosovo in foreign conflicts.

JP Support: In this context, the PDA has played an instrumental role in leading and supporting the positioning of UNKT agencies with the international community and local institution partners, to effectively respond to these rapidly changing conflict dynamics, and—via programmatic processes—to constructively engage in conflict prevention, confidence building and co-operation that span societal divides. The PDA is currently providing the UN Kosovo Team and other UN and international actors with analytical, substantive, drafting and advocacy support to programmatic development in the areas of: illegal logging, environmental degradation and security destabilisation; demobilisation and reintegration; religious and cultural protection; countering violent extremism; municipal capacity development in the context of high-level political agreements; community-level dialogue; missing persons, dealing with the past and transitional justice; and youth engagement. As a result, significant resources have been mobilized for strategic interventions in these areas from the Swiss, Norwegian, and French Governments, as well as from the UNMIK Quick Impact Projects and UN-DPA. In addition, the PDA is currently engaged in the design of new programmatic initiatives in the areas described above for submission for funding from the European Union Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (together with EULEX and UNMIK), the UN Peacebuilding Fund (based on a very innovative pilot approach to youth engagement, undertaken jointly by five UN agencies), and the World Bank (on environmental degradation and security, together with UNMIK and UNEP).

*Kyrgyzstan*

Context: The UN has provided support to Government efforts to strengthen the national infrastructure for peace by supporting national processes, policies, and institutions to improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts. As a result, the UN contributed to a number of interlinked and coherent policy and institutional changes. At the national level, the UN provided policy and institutional support to the department in the Office of the President that led the process of drafting the Concept for National Unity and Interethnic Relations, the country’s first policy towards improving social cohesion. To enable the implementation of the above policy, the Agency for LSG Affairs and Interethnic Relations was established as the first institution of its kind, working on interethnic relations. With guidance from the PDA, UNDP contributed to the establishment of this agency by supporting civil society activists who advocated with political leaders to explain why such an institution was needed. As a result of these advocacy efforts, the plan to establish this agency was included into the President’s Road Map – Framework Document on the Kyrgyz Republic Sustainable Development Strategy (2013-17). UNDP currently supports the establishment of a Monitoring Centre under this agency that has started monitoring conflicts in over 60 hotspots. A number of UN agencies now support the Agency and local self-governments to respond to early signs of conflicts in order to take timely action to prevent them. With no comparative methodology in the world available, the PDA led efforts to develop a methodology for the conflict-sensitive review of legislation that was used by the Kyrgyz Parliament. The results of a UNDP perception surveys conducted in 2011 and 2013 demonstrate the positive changes that took place in Kyrgyzstan. Looking at the results over time, when the baseline survey was done in 2011, 61 percent of people said they felt “safe” or “rather safe”; in 2013, a countrywide survey found that this had increased to 82 percent. Many factors and actors have no doubt contributed to this progress but results achieved by the UN with support of the above-mentioned PBF funds suggest that they have helped.

JP Support: Building the long-term engagement in Kyrgyzstan in supporting 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. 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, many refugees and IDPs have returned, and levels of criminal violence have declined. National and provincial governments attribute this in part to the peace architecture. The PDA has focused on providing support to the Government to strengthen the national infrastructure for peace by supporting national processes, policies, and institutions to improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts. Significant progress has been achieved in this regard, with conflict prevention mechanisms now in place at the local (municipal), district (rayon), region (oblast), and, to some extent, national levels. With a PDA deployed to Tajikistan, the PDA in Kyrgyzstan has worked closely in advancing efforts to collaborate on cross-border issues. UNDP’s support to cross-border working groups was also crucial to promoting dialogue and cooperation between the Sogd and Batken provinces of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The current PDA departed in June 2015, with a new deployment likely to be finalized in the third quarter of 2015.

*Lesotho*

Context: Since 2007, collaborative capacity-building activities in Lesotho have been undertaken by the UN Country Team in a series of projects, as well as through dedicated support by a Collaborative Capacities Advisor from 2010. The projects mostly focused on strengthening democratic institutions and systems, such as the Parliament, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the Ombudsman’s Office and the Judiciary through technical advice, training, and increased regional cooperation. Further, for the past three years, the dedicated Collaborative Capacities advisor worked closely with civil society, leaders of political parties, and government counterparts to help facilitate a peaceful and democratic transition after the 2012 national elections. Significant progress was made enhancing stakeholder capacities to effect collaborative decision-making on key development and governance issues for improved social cohesion, sustainable peace, and development in the country. However, this process remains incomplete and there is a need for the continued UN support to develop collaborative capacities to ensure the country can reach its full potential in building its achievements to strengthen elections and democracy.

JP Support: With the PDA post vacant since late 2013, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme facilitated the deployment of a DPA Standby Member to undertake a conflict analysis to inform the UNCT’s engagement and programming in mid-2014. A new PDA will take up his post in August 2015, with UNDP and DPA to mobilize short-term support in the interim period.

*Malawi*

Context: Malawi faces a number of complex economic and political challenges to its longer-term stability and sustainable development. The country’s leadership has had a mixed record of developing the necessary coalitions and consensus to deliver meaningful reform, and the policies that would address the current economic challenges. The past five years have seen greatly heightened political tensions and bickering, and politics has tended to coalesce around personalities rather than issues. While the country had facilitated peaceful polls, the mobilization of party supporters from across the political spectrum ahead of last year’s polls suggested that the country was close to violence. In the end, and despite sporadic clashes between police and protestors, Malawi escaped the worst. An uneasy peace has prevailed since the new President assumed office, with many of the conflict dynamics that threatened to lead to election-related violence remaining dormant. While violence would have made things a lot worse, the bitterness and mistrust that characterized the electoral process has left the country polarized; the national and political consensus will have to be rebuilt if Malawi is to formulate and implement the reforms that it needs.

JP Support: In Malawi, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme provided technical support to the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), a civil society, interfaith organization, in its role as ‘insider mediators’ in the context of the country’s May 2014 elections. Led by the PDA deployed since April 2013, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme complemented the UN’s resident capacities with expertise from DPA’s Standby Team of Mediation Experts as well as UNDP. Though campaigning in Malawi’s May 2014 tripartite elections was seen by most observers as less slandering than previous ones, the high levels of tension and violence in the weeks before and after the election made it the most contentious in the nation’s history. In spite of the peace and calm prevailing after the official announcement of results, the newly elected-Government will need to take particular efforts to address the deep wounds exposed. In the year following the election, the PDA has led engagement with national government and civil society to establish and strengthen the national infrastructure for peace. Following successful regional consultations in early 2015, a draft strategic plan and national policy were developed and validated at a national validation workshop in March 2015. Following the workshop, three pilot District Peace Committees were to be established in selected ‘hotspot’ areas, which will serve to inform the UN’s ongoing support to national stakeholders in advancing and expanding the infrastructure for peace.

*Maldives*

Context: All signs suggest political stability in Maldives is the most likely scenario for the foreseeable future. Maldives nevertheless remains a young democracy grappling with the same structural and institutional challenges, societal divisions and human rights issues which have complicated its democratic development and contributed to periods of instability for the past decade. Institutional reforms essential to ensure a fully functional democracy, most importantly within the judiciary, but also in parliament, police and independent institutions, as well as in the areas of human rights, media and civil society, have not been pursued, and there is little commitment at the highest levels of leadership to do so. Oversight and accountability are lacking in the absence of effective checks and balances between the three branches of government. Without meaningful reform and the development of a new democratic culture, Maldives remains a partial democracy struggling to emerge from its long autocratic history and at risk of backsliding on important advances already made. The political crisis around the 2012 transfer of power in Maldives is plainly over, but the underlying factors which contributed to it remain. Maldives remains a fragile and incomplete democracy. The most significant challenge for the UN in Maldives is the limited commitment of senior leaders to key governance reforms, most importantly in the judiciary, which would address the causes of the 2012 crisis and consolidate democratic gains. Receptivity to international support in the most critical areas is also low. Other potential UN partners for such reform, most importantly within civil society, have limited capacity, limited influence and limited space in which to operate.

JP Support: In addition to the deployment of the PDA from late March 2012 to August 2014 (with a new deployment set to take place in July 2014), UN engagement on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Maldives included high-level visits of the ASG for Political Affairs, working-level DPA missions, deployment of three different members of the Standby Team of Mediation Experts, deployment of two Human Rights Advisors (HRA), an electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM), and deployment of a senior electoral expert. A communications specialist was also secured by DPA from the UN Mission in Liberia for a short period. With a new PDA to be deployed in July 2015, engagement with political parties, the Attorney General, civil society organizations, Elections Commission and the Human Rights Commission continue to serve as useful entry points for UN engagement around conflict prevention.

*Mauritania*

Context: Mauritania is among the least developed countries in North-West Africa, and functions on a highly centralized presidential government model strongly inspired by the French system mixed with traditional forms of Islamic law. Following a coup d’état in 2005, it embarked on a democratic transition leading up to presidential, legislative and municipal elections that were declared credible and transparent by the international community (supported by a joint EC-UNDP electoral programme). Despite some efforts at inclusive national processes pertaining to the ongoing development of a National Social Cohesion Strategy, inclusive political dialogue between the authorities and the opposition remains a challenge.

JP Support: While efforts to develop a national infrastructure for peace in Mauritaniaremain nascent, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme’s engagement has sought to build ‘insider mediation’ capacities and facilitate entry points for their engagement in key national processes. Having been deployed in 2011, the PDA has since engaged and facilitated discussions with key government and civil society stakeholders to reinvigorate the implementation of a national strategy for social cohesion (SNCS) by helping define roadmap for implementation that is now broadly agreed upon. While the process has not been without challenges, a cadre of ‘insider mediators’ have been supported through an EU/UNDP project to engage in the strategy development and consultation process. A cadre of facilitators was also trained, who have played a role in convening forums at the national and local levels for consensus-based inputs into the National Social Cohesion Strategy. Part of the conversation in this process—drawing on inputs from both the facilitators and the participants—has focused on establishing permanent capacities for advancing social cohesion in the country. Mediators have also been deployed to support mediation related to land disputes. The PDA departed in October 2015, with the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme currently re-assessing the entry points for engagement in close collaboration with the newly deployed Resident Coordinator and in light of the evolving country context.

*Niger*

Context: Niger continues to face recurrent humanitarian crises with cross-border security challenges continuing to mar the country’s stability. Since the coup d’état in 2010, the country’s transition to democracy has been relatively smooth although increased polarization and limited will to engage in dialogue pose challenges, including in the context of the country’s 2016 elections. Under the guidance of the Presidency, a number of key reforms have been initiated including the establishment of a national dialogue mechanism and the creation of a public Ombudsman’s office to diffuse tensions between citizens and the state.

JP Support: The PDA has played a valuable role in leading the UN’s support to these initiatives, including through working with the Office of the Mediator to build technical capacity. In working closely with the UN Country Team, the PDA is leading the development of a proposal to be submitted to the Peacebuilding Fund that will aim to build social cohesion and community security in the border areas of the nation. The project, recently submitted to the PBF’s Immediate Response Facility, will particularly target you in areas such as Agadez, Tahoua, Tillaberi, and Diffa, strengthening their ability to engage in peace consolidation activities while also drawing on the standing of traditional and religious leaders to reinforce local capacities for peace. The project is expected to begin in late 2015. The current PDA is to depart in August 2015, with the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to assess the entry points for deploying a new PDA, in consultation with the Resident Coordinator, the UN Country Team, and the Peacebuilding Fund, who may cost-share the position.

*Nigeria*

Context: With the pre-election period characterized by some uncertainty and volatility regarding the polls (and whether they would be peaceful), the peaceful nature of the 2015 general elections in Nigeria have been hailed as a new dawn in the country’s history, a development that has raised hopes of a better future amidst a myriad of daunting challenges. Yet, the fundamental issues that have constituted the root causes as well as conflict accelerators remain largely unaddressed. Nigeria is still challenged by internal conflict and violence with considerable impact on the sustainability of her development endeavors, the consolidation of democracy, the viability of the state system. Conflict also threatens the corporate existence of the country as a federation. Generally, there are three broad typologies of conflict in Nigeria, namely, identity-based conflict, resource-based conflict and power-based conflict, which have diverse consequences on the country’s development. While significant resources have been invested to address these violent internal conflicts, the initiatives to date are often ad hoc and reactive, with limited overall impact.

JP Support: In the context of a highly tense electoral process, the PDA worked closely with the High Level Representative to Nigeria, Mohamed Ibn Chambas, to complement DPA political engagement with UNDP technical support. This included the organization of stakeholders’ dialogue sessions for peaceful elections in four geo-political zones in the country and capacity building to national institutions and organizations to contribute to mitigating electoral-related violence. The PDA provided advisory support to the signing of an agreement pledging political party leaders to non-violence and non-incitement to violence (known as the Abuja Accord) and worked closely with DPA to provide assistance to setting up the National Peace Committee (NPC), responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Abuja Accord. UNDP provided technical support to ensure that the NPC could function throughout most of the Nigeria’s 36 states and mobilized religious and traditional leaders to support the implementation of the Accord, while DPA, through the High Level Representative, engaged with different political, religious, and civil society leaders. In response to the potential for violence if the candidates did not accept the results of the elections, the High Level Representative helped to facilitate a meeting between the two main presidential candidates, which resulted in a renewed accord by the leaders to “respect the outcome of free, fair and credible elections”. The PDA has also led support to the diffusion of the Accord, as well as to reinforcing the capacity of the National Peace Committee.

*Papua New Guinea*

Context: Between 1988 and 1999, Bougainville, then North Solomon’s Province and now an autonomous region in Papua New Guinea (PNG), suffered a violent conflict that took the lives of thousands of people and displaced approximately 70,000. The conflict originated from tensions with regards to the management of the Panguna mine that eventually evolved into a struggle for autonomy and even independence. In the late 1990s a series of negotiations resulted in the signing of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) (2001). According to the BPA, and following the establishment of an Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) in 2005, a referendum on the political status of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) is scheduled to take place between 2015 and 2020, following the achievement of two conditions: the completion of weapons disposal and good governance. With only a few years left to ensure that the conditions for referendum are met, the ABG and the PNG Government are increasing their efforts to undertake the preparatory steps. However, the relationship between the ABG and the PNG Government is challenging, and the level of joint dialogue and collaboration is weak. This has significantly affected progress in the implementation of the peace agreement and preparations for the referendum. Within this context and the importance to prevent the potential resurgence of tensions within Bougainville and between the ABG and the PNG Government, it is a UN priority to strengthen its support to this process.

JP Support: A PDA is to be deployed to PNG in mid-2015, through a cost-sharing arrangement with the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The PDA will have a national mandate and focus much of their efforts on Bougainville. The PDA will work closely with other UN colleagues to support peacebuilding interventions in Bougainville, while supporting the Resident Coordinator's Office to create entry points and forge relationships for a constructive political dialogue, at the national and regional level towards a lasting political solution, while addressing the new drivers of conflict that are emerging.

*Sierra Leone (PDA deployed through Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: Sierra Leone is on a path of cautiously consolidating peace and democratic norms after the devastating 10-year civil war, which ended in 2002. The recovery and peace building efforts led by the Government have been supported by the United Nations. Sierra Leone came on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2007 and has received Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) support for its peacebuilding efforts implemented by the various Special Missions and the UN Country Team (UNCT). The outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) presented significant challenges for the stability and development of Sierra Leone. It stretched the Government’s resources and capacities to respond and delayed a number of critical initiatives in areas such as governance and peacebuilding, including the constitutional review process and reform of the security sector.

JP Support: Ahead of UNIPSIL’s withdrawal in Sierra Leone, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme began support to the UNCT and the transition process from early 2014.Over the fifteen years of its operations in Sierra Leone, UNIPSIL provided assistance and support to the Government of Sierra Leone and its institutions in conflict prevention and mitigation efforts, promoting dialogue as well as providing assistance on different areas under its mandate. The Mission was fully drawn down in March 2014, with its mandated tasks transitioned to the UN Country Team, the Government of Sierra Leone, national institutions, civil society organizations as well as bilateral and international partners. Recognizing the need for transitioning UNIPSIL’s role in supporting dialogue, and in an effort to address the lacunae of political and conflict analysis available to inform the UN’s work in the absence of the Mission, a PDA was deployed proceeding UNIPSIL’s withdrawal. With the function currently vacant, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme will deploy a new PDA during the third quarter of 2015.

*Sri Lanka (PDA deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: The country’s political context altered considerably following the peaceful and democratic political transition in January 2015, creating new entry points to engage the government and political parties on issues pertaining to dialogue and reconciliation, providing the UN with multiple entry points to support national stakeholders in these areas.

JP Support: In 2014, support provided through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to Sri Lanka allowed the UN to navigate the complex political situation and advance nascent opportunities for dialogue and reconciliation. In August 2013 the PDA led the initiative to conduct a national values survey that identified conflict triggers and highlighted the shifting conflict dynamics within the country. Having concluded in 2014, the survey findings helped inform a strategic conflict assessment based on UNDP’s Conflict-related Development Analysis methodology, and done in collaboration with UNDP and DPA. With analysis indicating a rise in religious tensions with Buddhist nationalist ideology fully embedded and institutionalized in state policy, the RC Office held a series of dialogues with religious leaders. The dialogues were intended to provide an opportunity to engage with influential religious and community leaders to build consensus and strengthen their role as peacemakers. With support provided by DPA, including through the deployment of a Standby Team Mediation Expert, the dialogues involved religious and community leaders from different communities, with a view to building awareness and capacities to act as peacemakers in times of crisis and step in to mediate and negotiate differences within their respective communities. The Government of Sri Lanka has been engaged in efforts to draw on the experience of South Africa in establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission mechanism, with a study-visit undertaken following a bilateral meeting between the President of South Africa and Sri Lanka taking place in the margins of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. In supporting the Resident Coordinator, the PDA provided international experience on reconciliation commissions, drawing on lessons learned and best practices available through OHCHR and UNDP on a number of areas, such as incorporating gender concerns. Following the election, the PDA has led the UN Country Team’s efforts in developing a proposal and framework for Peacebuilding Fund activities.

*Tajikistan (PDA deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: Tajikistan faces numerous external and internal challenges to its stability. These challenges stem from distinct political, security, economic, and social conditions – but their combination leads to the very fragile environment in which Tajikistan finds itself. The second external challenge is related to Tajikistan’s cross-border tensions with its Central Asian neighbors. The sources of these tensions are multiple. They include disputes over border delimitation, contestation over natural resource management in border areas, and allegations of sponsorship of anti-government groups/ provision of safe havens for subversive elements across borders. In the case of the Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan border, tensions are often manifested in open clashes and conflicts between border communities. These conflicts frequently involve border guards, security, and law enforcement officials, which increases the risks of conflict escalation to the inter-state level, often spilling over as a result of community level tensions. Regarding internal challenges, there is general consensus amongst experts that social cohesion problems, regional divisions, and tense relations between the state and religion are major challenges for the country’s stability, with youth marginalization and the return of migrants two issues of key concern.

JP Support: UNCT has a need for ongoing analytical and programming support in terms of dealing with these challenges and re-positioning itself in the country. With regards to external challenges for the country’ stability, two issues are of particular importance. The first one is the on-going conflict in Afghanistan. The PDA plays a key role in the analysis of Afghanistan-related trends and building scenarios of their impact on the UN’s operational environment and the country team’s ability to deliver developmental results. This analysis is a major component of Managing Political Risks to Development (MPRD) project that is run under RCO and is steered by the PDA. UN Country Teams in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have jointly started to develop a large conflict prevention program for the cross-border region. The program envisions the participation of a number of UN agencies on both sides of the border. The PDA is coordinating this program development and is guiding the implementation of a pilot conflict-prevention project in the cross-border area. The PDA is also leading a nascent effort to identify and track local development indicators, including access to natural resources, education enrolment and literacy rates, to serve as a proxy for an early warning mechanism and to better understand conflict trends. With the initiative set to continue in 2015, the experience is set to offer valuable insights for other country contexts where similar initiatives could be undertaken.

*Thailand (PDA to be deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: Nine months since the 22 May 2014 coup d’état the Thai military maintains a firm grip on power through monopoly use of force, backing by the palace, jailing of dissenters, and suppressing criticism of their rule through forced self-censorship, legal orders, defamation cases, and infringements upon human rights, including right to assembly and expression. Junta leader General Prayuth Chan-ocha presides over an economy challenged by investor confidence, high household debt, severe economic inequality, and large budget expenditures. Actions suggest moves to create a political and social architecture that roots out vestiges of Thaksin Shinawatra and his political allies. “Reform before elections” is dominated by pro-establishment forces, with the junta-appointed National Reform Council (NRC) and the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC) gunning to rewrite the rules of the political game to the disadvantage of Thaksin and his power base. Nationwide Martial Law continues to constrict the social and political space whereby citizens can actively participate in a process of substantial political dialogue and meaningful reconciliation. NCPO orders and actions are widely seen as one-sided, to the detriment of anti-establishment (including pro-Thaksin) constituencies, with arrests, threats of arrest, and other coercive measures (such as threats of seizure of assets) commonplace.

JP Support: Shortly after being deployed, the PDA participated in a UNDP Regional Dialogue on Political Transitions held in Myanmar. This dialogue brought together PDAs and UNDP Country Directors, Resident Representatives and Resident Coordinators from countries from the Asia Pacific going through political transitions. The PDA has worked closely with the UNDP Governance Programme to refine programming and engagement with national partners, while also establishing a UNCT Peace and Development Working Group comprised of key UNCT members, particularly those most active and interested in political and conflict issues. The PDA has also contributed to the UN’s engagement with the government in the constitutional review process, including through leveraging expertise and guidance from HQ to ensure the UN’s engagement is conflict-sensitive and politically astute. With the PDA having been deployed for just over three months, a more detailed summary of the PDA’s work will be provided in the next report.

*Timor-Leste (PDA deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: While key achievements have been made in transitioning from fragility, the Government of Timor-Leste also recognizes a wide range of challenges in order to move towards resilience and achieve its long-term development vision. In mid-2012, as part of the New Deal implementation, the Government conducted a Fragility Assessment that identified the progress made as well as the remaining challenges and potential risks that could undermine stability and derail the development process. The Assessment found that the justice sector and the economic foundation remain weak. The Assessment further identified specific risks of tensions and instability that may emerge in the coming years. Some of the key risk factors include: high unemployment rate, especially among youth; legal and policy uncertainty around land issues; unequal development between urban and rural areas; widening inequality and persistent poverty; high dependency on oil revenues; unmet expectations of government’s delivery; limited access to justice and weak justice institutions; perceptions of corruption; limited collaboration and inadequate trust between police and communities; and cross-border issues. In addition, in February 2015 the country experienced political transition, with the Prime Minister resigning and a new Government being sworn in.

JP Support: The PDA has led the UN’s support to the Government of Timor-Leste on areas relating to the New Deal, including support to the Development Partnership Management Unit of the Ministry and leading ministries to streamline — via subcommittees — the alignment of sectorial and sub-sectorial goals with the Strategic Development Plan based on results-based management. Furthermore, the PDA will lead efforts to the Government of Timor-Leste establish a “New Deal dashboard” that will be used to track funding towards, and progress against, PSGs based on the successful development and use of a similar tool in Liberia. In parallel, the PDA is set to lead the UN’s cooperation with the European Union in strengthening national capacities for early warning/ response. The project aims to build capacity over the project cycle period 2015-2017 to analyze macro-political and economic developments and integrate this analysis into Timor-Leste’s early warning and early response and government systems. In widening the window of analysis to include emerging issues, the initiative aims to strengthen the link between national-and local level events, trends and processes. More specifically, the project will expand the early warning system’s focus to include greater analysis of the potential impact of macro developments (political, economic, social) on local and national levels. The project will also strengthen linkages between the early warning system and key national counterparts to ensure that end users, including state institutions, optimally utilize the analysis that is generated from the system. Lastly, the project aims to convene early response dialogues with and between relevant stakeholders, as necessary. Finally, the PDA has continued to provide support to the UN Country Team on conflict sensitivity. This included advice to UNDP’s social business project and a project led by UNESCO on curbing youth violence.

*Togo (PDA deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: Contrary to previous years, the political environment in Togo remains relatively calm as the 2015 presidential election deadline looms. Following the recommendation of a UN Needs Assessment Mission completed in October 2014, the UN Country Team is well positioned to support the state institutions through financial and technical means in preparing for the election.

JP Support: This has included support to electoral violence prevention and electoral monitoring efforts, both of which have been led by the PDA. In parallel (and in complement), the PDA has also supported UNDP’s engagement with local and national actors on the implementation of a national infrastructure for peace. With the support of the European Union, ‘insider mediators’ will comprise a key platform to advance the national infrastructure for peace, while also supporting in electoral violence prevention efforts. The PDA has also supported the Resident Coordinator’s engagement with a series of high-level UN visits, including SRSG Chambas. In November 2014, SRSG Chambas facilitated political dialogue between leaders of the main political parties and civil society organizations to preserve a peaceful environment for the country. Ahead of the presidential elections, the UN has provided support to the Togolese government for the training of security forces to create a viable environment for peaceful and transparent elections. The PDA has also led UNDP’s support to the Constitutional Court in their efforts to increase the awareness of the Electoral Commission, political parties, and key ministries and civil society organizations regarding the role of the Constitutional Court in managing any electoral disputes that may arise. This has been complemented by efforts to build the capacity and awareness of the country’s media outlets to undertake conflict-sensitivity reporting practices in the context of the elections, as well as a peace caravan which has toured throughout the country to raise awareness for peace and conflict prevention during the pre-electoral period.

*Tunisia (PDA deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: Following the January 2011 transition, the UN has provided ongoing support to the national government and other stakeholders, particularly in the area of democratic governance. The country’s transition is still in the process of consolidation, with the constitutional process and elections being key milestones.

JP Support: In order to fulfil the need for a meaningful and coordinated UN response to Tunisia’s transition priorities and evolving situation, a PDA was deployed to Tunisia in early 2014. The PDA has been tasked to develop and strengthen entry points for dialogue and confidence-building and develop appropriate strategic and programmatic responses for the UN system to assist Tunisia’s transition priorities and evolving situation. The PDA has linked the provision of strategic analysis to the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT to concrete programmatic initiatives, including efforts to ensure conflict sensitivity across the UN’s activities and helped advance activities promoting inclusion and citizens’ participation in the political sphere. The PDA has also led the UN Country Teams efforts to obtain funding from the UN Human Security Trust Fund for a series of programming activities targeted at promoting the resilience of vulnerable communities, including support to consensus building and conflict resolution activities.

*Uganda* *(support to civil society actors engaged in dialogue processes)*

Context: Uganda is a young democracy having held its first multi-party elections in 2006. Since then, the country has held elections in 2011 and is now preparing for the third multi-party elections in February 2016. The Government of Uganda, through the Electoral Commission (EC) requested for UN support to the electoral process. In response, the UN deployed a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) into the country during the period of April 13-24, 2015 to evaluate the political, legal, institutional, technical, security environment for the electoral framework. The report from the NAM is expected to shape the UN’s decision on electoral support to Uganda. In the interactions between the NAM and various interlocutors, various concerns came up, some repeatedly, pertaining to the electoral body, the political environment for the elections in 2016, internal party dynamics and electoral reforms.

JP Support: There was general concern on the EC’s capability to deliver credible elections due to its composition and consequently, its independence from external influence. It was clear to the mission that the EC suffers credibility issue with the population. Among the issues raised by the interlocutors on the EC, it became apparent that with sustained communication form the EC to the public, most of the misperceptions relating to its operations could be dispelled. The PDA played an important role in supporting the NAM’s engagement with national and development partners, and continues to provide strategic support to the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team to inform engagement with national partners. The PDA is leading the UN’s support on the development of a national peace infrastructure, while also supporting increased efforts for coherent, conflict-sensitive programming across the UNCT. With the PDA having been deployed in early 2015, a more detailed summary of the PDA’s work will be included in the next report.

*Ukraine (short-term support and PDA to be deployed through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme)*

Context: In the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme has helped position the UN to respond to the immediate needs of affected populations. Ukraine faces a multitude of political, security, social and economic challenges that continue to threaten the country’s fragile development trajectory. In the context of the political upheaval of 2014, including mass protests and large-scale violence – culminating in early presidential and parliamentary elections and the formation of a new Government, many of these risks have become significantly more pressing. Compounding the political crisis are socio-economic challenges that mean Ukrainians are particularly vulnerable to external shocks and to longer-term challenges relating to the conditionality of external financing arrangements.

JP Support: The UN has a long history of working to further and protect Ukraine’s developmental gains at the national and local level, and, while the context of the crisis has added urgency and tension to the country’s situation, there is a large degree of continuity in the UN’s aims and priorities in Ukraine. The organisation has extensive on-the-ground presence across the country allowing it to combine national, regional and community-based approaches to development. The continuation of this work, in light of the country’s dynamic and tense situation needs to be based on careful analysis and an understanding of the country context. While the previous PDA position concluded in early 2014 the need for a renewed presence was self-evident. To that end, a short-term PDA was deployed in early 2014, with a long-term PDA presence established in mid-year. The PDA has played an important role in supporting the RC and UNCT in navigating political complexities at all levels through constant analysis and effective relationship-building with partners, coordinating closely with DPA staff deployed to Ukraine to collectively support as a UN presence the Secretary-General’s good offices role in the country. The PDA was instrumental in ensuring project design and implementation in Ukraine is undertaken in a conflict-sensitive manner and is able to adjust to the rapidly changing context.

**Output 2: Specific tensions reduced through time-bound dialogue facilitation initiatives supported through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme**

Fiji

With the PDA deployed in September 2014, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme fielded a mission in June to support the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team undertake a scenario planning exercise and to explore opportunities for dialogue between the Government and the opposition, community leaders, women’s groups and civil society in the lead up to September’s general elections. As the Roundtable process for dialogue was cancelled. The mission sought to assess the validity of other entry points for dialogue, including through the facilitation of a platform comprised of key individuals outside of the formal political space. A group of prominent civil society leaders, intellectuals, as well as individuals from the Office of the Attorney-General were convened at the residence of the Resident Coordinator to discuss options for continuing dialogue in the lead up to the elections, with a view to using the platform to re-launch the multi-sector dialogue following the polls. A number of recommendations were produced following the mission pertaining to possible coordination of electoral assistance and support to the Resident Coordinator in this regard, sustained engagement and support to the informal dialogue platform in the lead up to elections, and linking to local peacebuilding capacities through UNDP programming to address possible tension and to promote peace. The UN-supported dialogue contributed to a less polarised environment leading up to the elections, especially within the context of restricted media and electoral decrees, with the elections subsequently being assessed as credible by international observers. These dialogues formed the basis for the UN’s subsequent initiatives to expand the dialogues to include newly elected parliamentarians.

Malawi

In the lead up to tripartite elections in Malawi, two DPA Standby Team Mediation Experts, together with UNDP complemented the PDA’s work with the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), boosting their efforts to serve as ‘inside mediators’ before, during, and after the elections. The PAC benefitted from a simulation and mediation training facilitated by the mission, and went on to play a key role as an effective and efficient intermediary between the president candidates in securing their advance commitment for peaceful elections through signing of the Lilongwe Peace Declaration, and calling on supporters to remain calm and peaceful after the elections.

**Output 3: Joint UNDP/DPA analyses and strategies for supporting preventive action developed for up to nine countries through the Joint Programme**

Ethiopia

Following recommendation from the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme Technical Committee to undertake a joint mission to Ethiopia to assess entry points for deploying a PDA, the assessment was included as part of an Electoral Needs Assessment Mission between DPA and UNDP took place in May 2014. The mission found that UN assistance may be necessary for the prevention and resolution of potential conflicts and would have to focus on strengthening the capacities of the UNCT, including the Resident Coordinator’s Office, as well as those of national institutions and civil society organizations involved in conflict prevention and resolution. To that end, the mission recommended the deployment of the PDA, with the TOR to be approved by the Resident Coordinator and the recruitment to subsequently take place, building on the entry points developed through UNDP’s programming on conflict prevention.

**Output 4: Short-term frameworks for effective and integrated UN responses in emerging crisis situations developed through deployment of specialized advisors through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme**

Short-term PDAs were deployed to **Belarus** and **Ukraine** in early 2014, with the longer-term PDAs arriving in both countries in the middle of the 2014. In **Belarus**, the short-term deployment led a UNCT analysis exercise which in turn informed the definition of the UNDAF and helped identify a number of entry points for the full-time PDA’s work once deployed. In early 2014, and in light of the escalating crisis in **Ukraine**, a short-term PDA was deployed to support the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team analyse and support the development of a conflict sensitive programming package that would enable the UN Country Team to respond accordingly, and in a conflict sensitive manner.

**Output 5: New skills and tools effectively acquired and applied by PDAs and other conflict prevention specialists**

This output area captures a growing range of activities and partnerships where the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme is involved in supporting and strengthening the PDA community of practice, and leveraging the comparative advantages of both UNDP and DPA to advance UN system coherence and coordination on issues pertaining to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and the UN’s engagement in complex political situations more broadly.

‘Montreux III’ Workshop

The ‘Montreux’ workshops are considered a marquee series in this regard, offering a bi-annual forum for Resident Coordinators and other senior UN officials to discuss and identify ways of strengthening support to UN Country Teams in complex political situations. In April 2014, 30 Resident Coordinators as well as senior representatives from DPA, OCHA, PBF, UNDP, and elsewhere across the UN system participated in the third iteration of the workshop series.

Key donors, including Switzerland, UK/DFID, EU and Norway were also present. These partners demonstrated keen interest throughout the retreat, and clearly valued the opportunity to engage in the forum, gaining a first-hand insight into the work of the UN in complex political situations, and sharing their views on key priority areas and the role of the UN. To that end, partners demonstrated renewed support for the UN’s work in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, viewing it as a critical component of the UN’s work in complex political situations and central to the organization’s ability to effectively understand, adapt, and engage with national partners.

The selection of Resident Coordinators represented a range of regional and country contexts (10 from Africa, 8 from Asia/Pacific, 6 from Europe/CIS, 3 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 from Arab States) and included a combination of post-conflict settings, countries that have witnessed recent turbulence, Middle Income Countries, perceived ‘stable’ contexts, as well as those facing ‘non-traditional’ threats such as cross-border crime and the presence of non-state armed groups. Having a diverse group ensured that a wide range of experiences were shared among the Resident Coordinators, who benefitted from the insights gained from practices used in different country contexts.

The retreat provided an opportunity to engage in substantive discussions pertaining to the role of the UN, led by Resident Coordinators, in engaging and facilitating dialogue between national partners and supporting national capacities for conflict prevention. The reformulation and re-launch of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme from 2010 was seen by many to underpin these efforts, with the strengthened governance structure and predictability and transparency of support broadly recognized. In continuing to broaden the range of UN partners and donors involved, the Joint Programme has grown steadily. Donors who participated all pointed to the Programme as a positive driver of change in the UN's modus operandi.

UNDP-DPA Partnership Note

Many of the areas where participants noted improvement in the past few years, including the paradigm shift associated with the role of the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team in supporting conflict prevention efforts and engaging on political sensitive issues, were largely attributed to the growing profile and support provided by the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. To this end, the leadership of both UNDP and DPA was credited. Following the first meeting in 2009, UNDP and DPA committed to enhance their support to Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams in situations characterized by political tensions through a ‘Partnership Note’.

The note provides the foundation to increase collaboration through a variety of efforts, and helped strengthen the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention. While a number of the recommendations emanating from ‘Montreux III’ call for efforts to strengthen and build-on existing elements of the partnership, many recommendations also call for additional joint action by UNDP and DPA that goes beyond the current efforts and remit of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. To that end, and to reaffirm the commitment of each entity to the partnership, it was proposed that a revised ‘Partnership Note’ be signed by UNDP Administrator, Ms. Helen Clark, and the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Jeffrey Feltman. The note has been drafted and is expected to be signed by mid-2015.

Strengthening linkages to Human Rights Up Front Action Plan (HRuFAP)

As the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan continued to be rolled-out during 2014, there were a number of initiatives that sought to strengthen linkages between the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to these broader system-wide efforts. A central part of this process is to ensure that Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams receive the support they need to respond to the risks identified. Specifically, the HRuF Action Plan outlines four areas of possible support:

* deployment of Human Rights Advisors and Peace and Development Advisors;
* deployment of ‘light’ models of UN advisors, combining political and human rights expertise;
* stand-by surge capacity to provide RCs and UNCTs with short-term support staff in a timely manner; and
* support needs in the areas of strategic planning, analysis, reporting, coordination, strategic communication, advocacy and information management.

The Secretariat of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme participates in the HRuFAP subgroup on support and, in a subgroup workshop in November 2014, contributed to discussions to draw out comparative lessons learned across various short-term deployment and capacity support mechanisms regarding agility/interoperability; information-sharing; and funding. Following the workshop, there was commitment from all subgroup participants to articulate a common narrative regarding the complementarities and comparative advantages of the various mechanisms (the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, UNDP’s ExpRes Roster, OHCHR’s Rapid Response, Human Rights Advisor deployments, etc) and the linkages to HRuFAP.

Partnerships

Recognizing the importance of leveraging the capacities and comparative advantages across the UN system, the Joint UNDP-DPA Programme continues to develop and pursue strategic partnerships. In noting the number of countries where both PDAs are deployed and the Peacebuilding Fund active, UNDP, DPA, and the Peacebuilding Fund have agreed to share the costs of PDA deployments in countries of mutual interest. In such instances, the PDA will provide strategic and technical support to Peacebuilding Fund supported activities, while maintaining the dual role and engagement in support of the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team. Emphasis has been placed on the need to avoid situations whereby PDAs become heavily involved in the programme management of PBF activities, with all parties noting that this detracts from the very added-value of the PDA role. Countries where PDA positions are currently cost-shared include Burundi, Comoros, and Papua New Guinea, with possible future opportunities to partner in Niger, and Kyrgyzstan, and Sierra Leone.

The Joint UNDP/DPA Programme is also working with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to deploy national UNVs to work closely with PDAs. This partnership is intended to support national capacity development, with the international PDA acting as a mentor on technical and strategic skills regarding conflict prevention and peacebuilding. This is expected to strengthen the efficacy of the UN’s engagement through the transfer of local knowledge and engagement through local networks. Two national UNV/PDAs were deployed in 2014 to Sierra Leone and Bosnia and Herzegovina, respectively. Additional UNV/PDAs are to be deployed in 2015.

In an effort to better link the human rights and conflict prevention communities of practice within the UN system, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme participated in a series of initiatives with other UN partners, including a dialogue workshop event held in February in Caux, Switzerland, which involved PDAs and Human Rights Advisors (HRAs) from across Europe/CIS to share experiences and to reflect on practical opportunities for better linking the two areas of work. The initiative also serves to inform other opportunities for closer collaboration between OHCHR and the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, particularly in light of the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan.

Recognizing the need to provide more systematic capacity building and training support to PDAs, and building on the success of the Dakar workshop held last year together with FBA and CMI, the Joint UNDP-DPA Programme worked with Sweden’s Folke Bernadotte Academy in developing a series of training modules on key areas that would be offered to PDAs shortly after their deployment. Each training will be tailored to the specific needs of the PDA, based on an assessment of their individual and professional capacities, TORs, and country context. Key modules are expected to address: conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programme design; gender sensitivity and conflict prevention; mediation, dialogue, and facilitation; as well as natural resources, land, and management. In developing the modules, resources developed by UNDP, DPA, FBA, and other partners will be drawn on to ensure good practices and state-of-the-art knowledge is shared. The modules will be developed and finalized towards the end of this year, with the first PDA training set to take place in early 2015.

Support to PDAs

Building on the recommendations following the 2013 Global PDA Retreat, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme introduced a number of measures to strengthen support to newly deployed PDAs, including through funding support for PDAs to lead conflict analysis exercises and benefit from the experience of more senior PDAs. From early 2014, newly deployed PDAs could apply to the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme for up to USD 50,000 to undertake a conflict analysis exercise with the UN Country Team, in countries where appropriate. This support is intended to, firstly, serve as an introduction to the PDA function for the UN Country Team, and, secondly, generate entry points for the PDA’s support to UNCT agencies based on a thorough understanding of the country context and, importantly, how the UN can adjust or develop programming in a manner that advances conflict-sensitive development. To date, the PDA in Honduras has received support through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to complete a conflict analysis exercise, with the financial support matched with technical expertise and accompaniment from both UNDP/HQ and DPA.

In an effort to increase greater collaboration and peer-to-peer learning amongst PDAs, particularly those in neighbouring countries or in the same geographic region, a process of ‘shadowing’ has been established as a core part of a PDA’s orientation. This involves a short, one-week mission to a neighbouring PDA, where the incumbent ‘shadows’ the more experienced counterpart in their daily work, during their meetings with national partners, as well as their interactions with the relevant Resident Coordinator and engagements with the UN Country Team. To date, ‘shadowing’ missions have been completed involving the visit of the PDA/Honduras to Guyana, and the PDA/Sierra Leone visiting Ghana.

Two PDA orientations were conducted in May and October 2014. The orientation in May involved five PDAs and three other conflict prevention specialists, who participated in a week-long orientation programme at United Nations/Headquarters, New York. PDAs recently deployed to Honduras, Sierra Leone, Comoros, Tunisia and Fiji alongside conflict prevention specialists working in Liberia, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe participated in the programme. The programme involved a series of tailored discussions with relevant UN agency country focal points as well as a number of thematic sessions on key areas pertaining to the work of PDAs. These included sessions on conflict analysis; human rights and conflict prevention (organized with DOCO and OHCHR); and gender and conflict prevention (organized with DPA, UNDP, and UNWomen).

PDA Advisory Group

Formed in response to recommendations emanating from the 2013 Global PDA Retreat, a PDA Advisory Group comprised of six PDAs was formed in early 2014. With due consideration given to the range of experiences of selected PDAs, gender balance, and regional representation, the PDA Advisory Group in 2014 included PDAs in Guyana, Malawi, Sri Lanka, Kosovo, and Timor-Leste, as well as UNDP’s Europe/CIS Regional Conflict Prevention Specialist. The PDA Advisory Group convenes via “virtual consultation” on a quarterly basis, and is consulted on key issues pertaining to the management and activities of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. The PDA Advisory Group contributed to the development of the management response to the external review, while also providing feedback on the new Programme Document for the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme (2015 to 2018).

External Review: Finding and Next Steps

An external review of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme was conducted in 2014. The review was commissioned by DFID on behalf of the current group of donors to the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. The first external review of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme since the programme’s formulation in 2004, the review focused on the period from 2012 to 2014. The significant growth of the programme in that period, exemplified by the near doubling of the number of PDAs deployed, reflects increasingly close collaboration between DPA and UNDP across a number of areas pertaining to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. While PDAs are often the most visible output of the programme, all support provided is geared towards building national capacities for conflict prevention and strengthening capacity of Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to engage in politically complex situations. On both accounts, the external review found the support provided through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme to be effective, catalytic, and impactful.

The review sought to assess the contribution of the Joint DPA/UNDP Programme to the UN system’s efforts to advance conflict prevention at the country-level, predominantly through the deployment of Peace and Development Advisors. In addition, the review identified the factors that determine the Programme’s success and provide recommendations and next steps to further strengthen these efforts.

The review cites the work of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme and PDAs as “one of the most effective multi-layered platforms for bringing together the complete spectrum of UN system resources – from precise technical expertise in a variety of thematic and programmatic areas, to senior mediators and even ‘good offices’ – to focus on specific countries and their needs, allowing the UN to more systematically and coherently address conflict prevention operationally”. In supporting the deployment of PDAs, the review found that Joint UNDP/DPA Programme engagement allows Resident Coordinators to be “better prepared to strategically guide the UN system, including in sensitive conversations with governments” thus positioning the UN to “play a critical role in ‘communicating quietly on behalf of the international community’ and using their access to advocate for issues in a manner that encourages national actors to take the lead and responsibly address topics of concern”.

While the recommendations and findings emerging from the external review are largely positive, there are aspects of the programme that could be further strengthened. The quality of support to PDAs in different countries and different regions continues to vary, despite efforts to establish a ‘minimum standard’ of support globally through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. At country-level, the effectiveness of a PDA’s work is often contingent on the relationships developed with the respective Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team, leading to mixed results. Both at HQ and country-level, there are numerous opportunities to strengthen engagement with UNCT agencies. Despite a growing emphasis placed on “non-PDA” areas of collaboration, there remains opportunities to deepen the partnership across UNDP and DPA to more fully draw on the respective comparative advantages of the entities, as well as expand engagement and coordination with PBSO, DOCO, UNICEF, and others. Moreover, there is a fundamental need to engage with donor partners in a dialogue on ways to strengthen the reliability and scale of support, noting the review’s findings regarding the timescale of conflict prevention work and the innovative, catalytic, and impactful results engendered through the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme.

**Conclusion/ Future Direction**

2014 was a year of growth and consolidation for the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, with the number of countries supported, including through the deployment of PDAs but also, importantly, through other means of collaborative UNDP and DPA engagement (joint analysis, joint country support, etc). The governance structure of the partnership became further embedded, and ownership of, and active engagement in, the partnership across UNDP, DPA, and PBSO was notably strengthened. The year was capped by the completion of the first external review of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, which was overly positive, while also usefully highlighting the areas and issues that need to be addressed if the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme is to be further sustained and strengthened. While the UNDP reorganization has presented some challenges in terms of the continuity of support, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme has emerged better placed to respond to country-level needs in a timely and effective manner as a result of the process. The external review has informed a detailed management response developed by the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme, which will serve to guide the partnership going forward.

In 2015, the Programme Document for the partnership through to 2018 will also be finalized, providing the overarching programmatic and strategic framework of the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme. Given the growing demand for Joint UNDP/DPA Programme support, coupled with the growing recognition from donors, external partners, and across the UN system (as evidenced in the recently completed reviews on Peace Operations and the UN’s Peacebuilding Architecture) and grounded in strong ownership across UNDP, DPA, and PBSO, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme is likely to remain well-positioned to act as a key tool for the UN system in advancing conflict prevention. Ultimately however, the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme will continue to focus on providing catalytic support to strengthen national capacities for conflict prevention, recognizing that it is national stakeholders and institutions that ultimately shape their countries stability, peace, and development.

**Attachments:**

Management Response Matrix and Cover Note;

Programme Document, 2015 to 2018.

Table on deployments – by region that we have.

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**Summary of Allocations;** SIDA contribution to the Joint UNDP/DPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention, 2010 to June 2013

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Contributions:****1st tranche/ 2nd tranche/ 3rd tranche** | **Amount received in US$****As of 30 June 2013** | **Balance to be allocated as of 30 June 2013** |
| **Aug 2010; SEK 15,000,000** | **$2,081,021** | **nil** |
| **Oct 2011; SEK 15,000,000** | **$2,221,394** | **nil** |
| **July 2012; SEK 15,000,000** | **$2,202,643** | **nil** |
| **TOTAL: SEK 45,000,000** | **$6,505,058** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Country** | **Programme/****Activity** | **Total allocation****2010-2013** | **Expend. as of** **31 Dec ‘10** | **Expend.** **as of** **31 Dec ‘11** | **Expend. as of** **31 Dec ‘12** | **Expend/****Commit. as of** **30 Jun** **‘13** |
| **2011** | **Benin** | Short-term support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$150,000** |  | **$150,000** |  | **0** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Bolivia** | Programme support to democratic governance and social cohesion | **$75,000** |  |  | **$62,872** | **12,128** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Bosnia** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$400,000** |  |  | **$168,036** | **231,964** |
| **2011/ 2013** | **Chad** | Programme to establish national and local capacities for dialogue and conflict management | **$631,680** |  | **$92,362** | **$149,701** | **389,617** |
| **2011/****2012** | **Cyprus** | Support for local level peace-building | **$119,000** |  | **$8,955** | **$110,045** | **0** |
| **2013** | **Ecuador** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$125,000** |  |  |  | **125,000** |
| **2011** | **Fiji** | Support to High-level Roundtable process between government and civil society | **$29,299** |  | **$29,299** |  | **0** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Georgia** | Programme and PDA support to peace and development | **$300,000** |  |  | **$230,471** | **69,529** |
| **2011/****2013** | **Ghana** | Assistance for the National PeaceCouncil and the associated national architecture for peace | **$200,000** |  | **$104,732** | **$94,745** | **523** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Guinea** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$125,000** |  |  |  | **125,000** |
| **2013** | **Guyana** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$200,000** |  |  |  | **200,000** |
| **2012/** **2013** | **Honduras** | PDA support to programming addressing urban violence, and national capacities for conflict prevention | **$230,000** |  |  |  | **230,000** |
| **2012** | **Kosovo** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$124,263** |  |  | **$124,263** | **0** |
| **2011/****2012** | **Lesotho** | Building Leadership and Collaborative Capacities | **$152,929** |  | **$30,694** | **$122,235** | **0** |
| **2013** | **Mauritania** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management, including national capacities for mediation | **$200,000** |  |  |  | **200,000** |
| **2011/ 2013** | **Macedonia (fYR)** | Assistance for cross-community and inter-ethnic confidence-building | **$89,836** |  | **$89,836** |  | **0** |
| **2011/****2012** | **Malawi** | Assistance for short-term internal mediation | **$75,300** |  |  | **$24,936** | **50,364** |
| **2012** | **Maldives** | Programme and PDA support to democratic transition | **$471,000** |  |  | **$34,016** | **436,984** |
| **2013** | **Niger** | PDA support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$225,000** |  |  |  | **225,000** |
| **2010/****2011** | **Nigeria** | Programme support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management in Jos | **$177,225** | **$7,321** | **$169,904** |  | **0** |
| **2013** | **Peru** | Support for ongoing conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities, including those pertaining to land and natural resources | **$100,000** |  |  |  | **100,000** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Sri Lanka** | Programme and PDA support to reconciliation and development | **$125,000** |  |  |  | **125,000** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Tajikistan** | Support for conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities, including those pertaining to land and natural resources and cross-border issues | **$250,000** |  |  |  | **250,000** |
| **2011/ 2013** | **Thailand** | Short-term support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for conflict management | **$348,848** |  | **$98,848** |  | **250,000** |
| **2011/ 2013** | **Togo** | Assistance for the development and implementation of a national peace architecture | **$300,000** |  | **$245,097** | **$54,903** | **0** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Tunisia** | Short-term support to UNCT for strengthening mechanisms for response to the post-crises transition | **$125,000** |  |  | **$93,771** | **31,229** |
| **2011** | **Uganda**  | Assistance for short-term internal mediation | **$89,143** |  | **$89,143** |  | **0** |
| **2012/ 2013** | **Ukraine** | Programme and PDA support to UNCT and Human Security Council | **$300,000** |  |  | **$93,623** | **206,377** |
| **2010-2013** | **HQ/UN** | Inter-agency missions; RR/RC support system | **$331,666** |  | **$76,532** | **$92,430** | **162,704** |
| **2010-2013** | **HQ/UN** | **GMS-7%** | **$434,869** | **145,671** | **$145,100** | **$144,098** | **0** |
|  | **TOTAL** | **$6,505,058** | **$152,992** | **$1,330,502** | **$1,600,145** | **3,421,419** |

1. As referenced in UN Security Council Resolution 1244. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)