



Peacebuilding

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

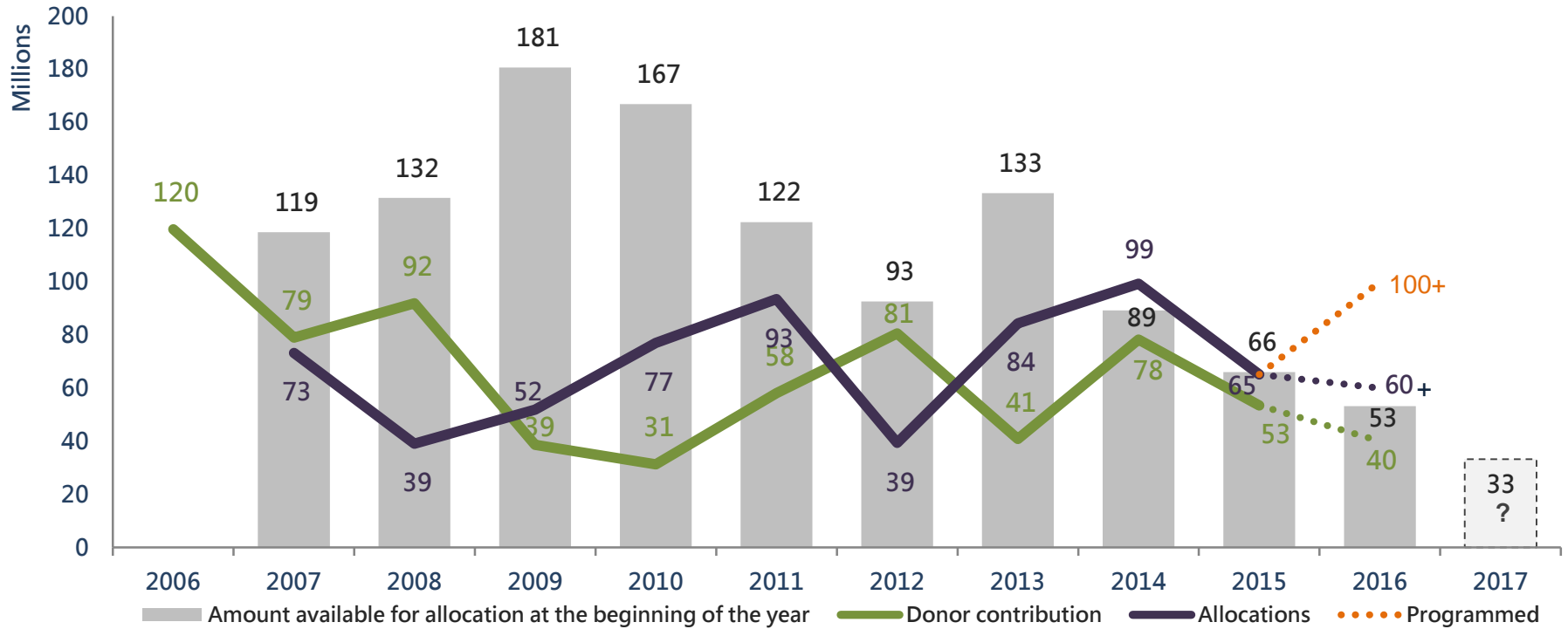
PBF UPDATE

DONOR MEETING

3 JUNE 2016

FINANCIAL STATUS

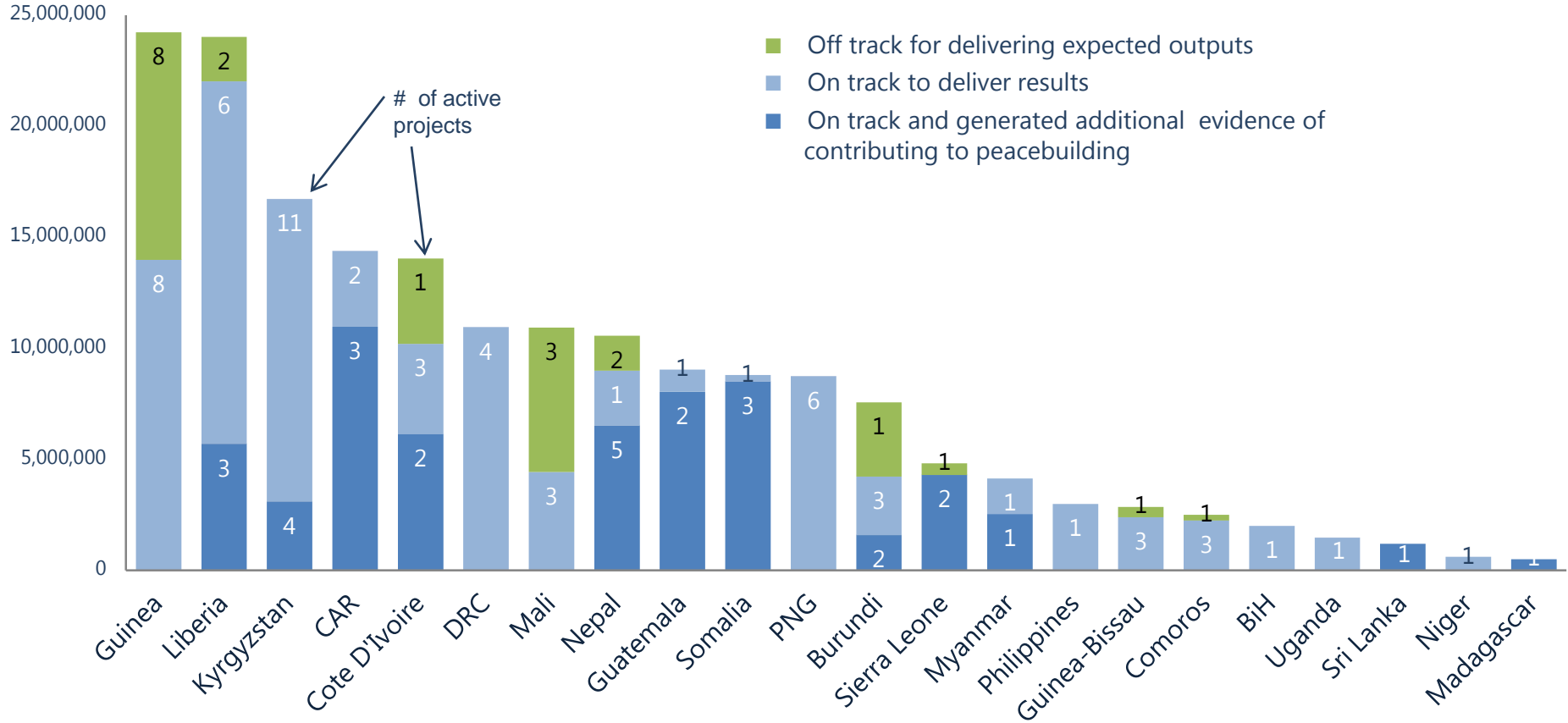
ALLOCATIONS, INCOME & BALANCE



2015 PERFORMANCE

2015 PERFORMANCE - COUNTRY

Total value of active projects in USD



2015 IN REVIEW – LESSONS LEARNED

Comparison of mid-year and year-end review showed impact of a number of crises (Ebola countries, Mali, Burundi):

Mid-year

71% on track

Year-End

82% on track

Improvement largely driven by reprogramming to respond to crises

Important lesson is to anticipate the crisis through close monitoring and reorient programming earlier; key to new Business Plan's risk management approach

New Business Plan

UPDATING THE PRF MECHANISM

Retain what is critical and unique. participatory priority setting, whole of UN approach through a common framework, explicit identification of intended peacebuilding results, community-led monitoring, and rigorous evaluation.

Radically streamline everything else. More succinct and strategic Priority Plan to be accompanied by project concept notes. As a prerequisite, require a more program-oriented conflict analysis with excellent stakeholder analysis.

Programming example

Niger Following the approval of the Priority Plan in June 2015, 6 projects were developed and approved within 6 months, amounting to \$10 million.

PPP projects have a strong focus on prevention of violent extremism, targeting in particular youth and women in regions at risk, as well as enabling a conducive environment for elections.

PERFORMANCE-BASED TRANSFERS

PRF transfers conditioned on meeting performance measures. To help PBF better manage its resources, but also serve as an important risk management tool by not committing the total amount of money in one allocation. Especially important point as PBF moves more and more into conflict prevention and accepting the risk burden.

Programming example

Somalia \$13 million total PRF in May 2016 signals PBF's first-ever PRF disbursed through performance-based tranches; first tranche of \$8 million. Priority Plan channels funds for community recovery and the extension of state authority and accountability at the district level in newly recovered areas.

South Sudan New IRF project to support transitional justice and trauma healing will be programmed in phases, allowing for adjustment or suspension in case the country context shifts again

ACCEPTING THE RISK BURDEN

Enable PBF's continued engagement throughout crises, by developing a range of nuanced options rather than simple suspension in a crisis. In addition to remaining steadfast to countries in crisis, this will enable PBF to be a better partner in risk to the broader donor community.

- PBF *ex officio* presence on JSC;
- closer monitoring to enable rapid reprogramming, as needed, in a crisis
- clearer procedures for the suspension of programming/return of funds in extreme crises or after a period of non-implementation;
- phased (IRF) or tranche-based (PRF) approach to transfers;
- clearer criteria on how level of risk is identified at project level and increased monitoring requirements for high risk projects.

Programming examples

Guinea-Bissau	As the political crisis deepened, PBF sent Interpeace to help recalibrate PRF projects and phase implementation to reduce financial exposure.
Somalia	Tranche-based PRF allocation; taking on the risk burden by testing national systems
DRC	Membership on Joint Steering Committee mechanism to mitigate risk of lighter Priority Plan process

REGIONAL ACTION

Capitalize on PBF's privileged position to work regionally, unlike country-based pooled funds, in recognition that conflicts and causes of fragility have their bases in regional dynamics. Includes cross border approaches and closer cooperation with regional actors (AU, UNOWA, UNOCA in particular).

Programming examples

Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan PBF approved its first-ever cross-border project for \$3 million in December 2015. Aim of the project is to promote confidence building by reducing tensions over scarce natural resources.

Sahel Burkina Faso-Chad-Cameroon-Niger-Mali cross-border projects involving communities in preventing violent extremism and strengthening social cohesion

Liberia-Cote d'Ivoire Cross-border project to support efforts of both governments to bolster social cohesion in the wake of Mission drawdown

FOCUS ON WOMEN, FOCUS ON YOUTH

On gender, refine and share gender budgeting methodology, require that GM 2 project budgets reflect methodology, conduct meta-evaluation of GPI 1 and 2 to consolidate learning. Above all, recognize that the UN's 15% corporate commitment is a floor not a ceiling.

On youth, Capitalizing on existing guidance on programming for positive youth engagement and promoting implementation of Res. 2250, encourage programming and youth-based budgeting and develop a "youth marker" to distinguish and track youth-focused programming.

Programming examples

GPI/YPI Launched new initiatives on 18 May 2016, with expected decisions in September 2016.

Guatemala Largest and most diverse network in the country, the Women's Forum, was reactivated and signed an agreement with the National Peace Accords Council to strengthen women's role in monitoring compliance with the Peace Accords.

Niger IRF project helped 71% of youth to sustain themselves financially by the end of the project; 79% of the youth to remain in the same area, a protection against risk of violence and recruitment; about 80% reduction in illicit activity; increased perception of social cohesion self-worth among youth and by the community.

DIVERSIFYING PARTNERSHIPS

PBF to increasingly provide support directly to NGOs where their comparative advantage is required and in alignment with the broader UN peacebuilding strategy in the country. And following recommendations of the AGE report and PBA Resolutions, PBF will increasingly look to work directly with regional actors.

Programming examples

- Burundi** \$2.2 million to the AU in April 2016, marks first time PBF has funded a non-UN entity. Project funds 32 AU human rights observers for 6 months, and to work more closely with the UN OHCHR.
- GPI/YPI** 2016 call for proposals will include direct funding to NGOs through the establishment of a Managing Agent. MA facility may be open for NGO funding beyond the special initiatives.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP/SUSTAINABILITY

Commitment of government resources. As a path toward an exit strategy in countries that have received multiple PBF investments, condition additional programmatic support on the demonstration of committed government funds for commonly agreed strategic priorities. PBF then to match government allocations.

This will be trailed in **Liberia** and possibly **Sierra Leone** and **Guinea**, with close **PBC engagement**.

NEW COUNTRIES/RE-ENGAGEMENT

Burkina Faso. Following a March 2016 Joint UNOWAS/PBSO Mission (SRSG Chambas and ASG Taranco), possible support to Security Sector Reform and reconciliation

Chad. To support UNOCA/DPS's promotion of inclusive national dialogue, with strong participation of youth and women

Libya. If Government of National Accord endorsed by Parliament, up to \$3 million for a nationwide reconciliation process leading to the establishment of a Fact Finding and Reconciliation Commission (foreseen in the LPA), with strong inclusive approach

Sahel region. (Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Niger) Several connected cross-border IRF projects engaging communities in countering extremism, with strong youth component

Solomon Islands. Post-RAMSI support on national dialogue and reconciliation with strong role for women and youth

South Sudan. Initial IRF, in phases, to support early transitional justice and trauma healing

Yemen. Together with other donors, supporting mediation efforts, including local mediation; training LNGOs in conflict sensitive response and peacebuilding

COUNTRY LIMIT

Implications of emphasis on regional approach – more countries per project – and more explicit mandate on prevention mean an increase in the number of countries.

Recognizes that the nature of conflict has changed since establishment of the fund 10 years ago.

Not many funding mechanisms available to address regional issues.

Exit strategy will help offset the number.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING – ROLLING OUT NEW INITIATIVES

Use of **community based monitoring** and **community perception surveys** (though with challenges)

- First case of Mali with a private consultancy firm –second survey results expected;
- Currently recruiting in Niger and PNG;
- Cote d'Ivoire through the National Statistics Office – first survey expected;
- Postponing in Kyrgyzstan

Piloting UN's first-ever use of Big Data to monitor political and peacebuilding processes in Somalia

First evaluability assessment conducted in PNG with useful recommendations for program adjustment/ risk management.

For projects with unclear outcomes, such as mediation support, revise project proposals and deploy “**developmental evaluation**” approach to capture outcomes and learn

EVALUATION

Status of PBF managed evaluations

- Completed: Colombia final evaluation (IRF); Guatemala final evaluation (PRF); PNG evaluability assessment (PRF)
- Procurement/Request for Proposal: Cote d'Ivoire evaluability assessment (PRF); Guinea final evaluation (PRF)
- Procurement/Expression of Interest: Liberia final evaluation (PRF); Mali final evaluation (IRF package)
- Q4: Kyrgyzstan final evaluation (PRF); South Sudan lessons learned (PRF)

Status of PBF supported evaluations

- Examples: Niger and Myanmar (IRF - completed); Nepal (PRF - data collection); Bosnia and Herzegovina (IRF - procurement)

Other

- Thematic review on peacebuilding impact of employment programmes

PBF UPCOMING EVENTS 2016

GPI and YPI	May – September
Unemployment and Peacebuilding Review Meeting in Nairobi and Amman	14-15 June / 2-3 July
ACCORD –Supported Annual Workshop	August
Unemployment and Peacebuilding Report Launch	20 September
PBF Pledging Conference	21 September
Advisory Group Meeting	After September