

Conflict Prevention and Peace Building

Thematic window development results report – October 2013





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Acknowledgements

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PROLOGUE

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports mainly focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

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Main Findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB) thematic window, which includes 20 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

Overall, direct programme beneficiaries are estimated to have reached more than **408,000 citizens**, plus **400,000 youth** and 6,400 civil servants. The participation of youth was particularly relevant in FYR Macedonia where more than 94,000 youth were involved in the programmes and in Costa Rica (118,591). Programmes strongly focused on youth also in Afghanistan (49,305), Croatia (22,426), and Sudan (89,134).

The programmes also involved **293 civil society organizations**, as well as **1,043 local institutions**, 227 national institutions and more than 1,400 schools (314 in Costa Rica, 404 in Mexico.)

Access to justice was increased for **78,278 citizens**. The majority of people reached by these services were concentrated in three countries, respectively 51,654 in Afghanistan, 10,377 in El Salvador and 9,232 in Serbia.

Conflict resolution and reconciliation services were supplied to 63,757 citizens: of whom 35,083 in Serbia, 10,700 in Mexico and 4,191 in Lebanon.

Improvements of **citizen security involved 135,879 right-holders**. Four programmes directly targeted the **rights of minority groups** benefiting 53,233 individuals: 48,424 citizens in Chile, 3,734 in El Salvador and smaller groups in Serbia and Mexico.

Emphasis on creation of economic opportunities reached 4,134 agents and particularly relevant in Mauritania, reaching 3,520 people; also, **support to income generating activities benefitted 22,047 citizens** and was a core element of the programme in Sudan (17,245 right-holders), Mauritania (2,320) and Serbia (945).

Provision of infrastructure was present in four programmes, overall benefitting more than **60,000 citizens**: 40,570 in Democratic Republic of Congo, 7,700 in Serbia, 12,000 in Croatia and a smaller group in Sudan.

The joint programmes have been effective in **formulating laws, policies, plans and creating fora and various dialogue spaces at different levels**. 40 policies (**22 national policies**, 4 regional and 14 local policies) were supported by the programmes. The joint programmes influenced **32 laws at national level** in 6 countries and 10 local laws in three countries.

It is estimated that **6.8 million citizens** have been affected by policies, laws, plans, roundtables and other mechanisms supported by the programmes. About 52% of those citizens were located in urban areas and 48% in rural areas, while 50.8% of citizens were women.

Capacity building initiatives focused on six areas and benefited more than 141,000 individuals and 266 organizations. 14 programmes report to have strengthened capacity in the area of violence and conflict resolution; conflict mediation has been strengthened in 13 countries, and dialogue was reinforced in 12 countries.

1. Introduction

1.1. Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB)

About 1.5 billion people live in areas where violent conflict limits their ability to live, work and get educated. Social and economic inequalities and lack of good governance and the rule of law still represent the greatest challenges in the achievement of the MDGs and in determining the transition to sustainable development and democratic participation in decision-making processes. Conflict can reverse developmental gains by decades and it is a huge impediment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹.

The gap in MDG performance between post-conflict or conflict-affected countries and other developing countries has widened. Inequities are staggering: 60% of the world's undernourished people, 61% of the impoverished and 77 % of children not enrolled in primary school live in conflict-affected or fragile countries. About 65% of people with no access to water and sanitation, and 70% of infant deaths worldwide occur in the most fragile countries. Many of the fragile states that have experienced violent conflict have a high chance of relapsing into violence².

“Despite these devastating impacts, countries can and do find pathways out of fragility and conflict. Since 2004, 11 countries have graduated from fragile state status through steady progress in building institutions and strengthening policies³. These countries had economic growth rates of 4.3 % on average. Experiences from Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mozambique, and South Africa show that sustained efforts to build institutions that address the stresses and strains driving conflict can achieve results. There is still much to learn from these good examples, but the most important lesson is that countries can find their own way out of fragility. Their paths are generally long and complex with many risks and reversals. In most, the international community has played an important role in supporting governments, the private sector and civil society in the long term transformation process out of fragility and conflict”⁴.

Peace building is about reducing the risk of relapsing violence and conflict. One crucial aspect of the relationship between development, peace and security is the capacity and legitimacy of the State. After a violent conflict, the provision of social services by the state can go a long way towards (re)establishing trust and legitimacy and reinforcing commitment to the peace process—especially if inequity and discrimination issues were some of the drivers of the conflicts and disputes.

1.2. The MDG-Fund Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB) thematic window

The 20 joint programmes under the thematic window on Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB) received a significant allocation of US\$ 90.4 million (net funded amount) from the MDG-F to support interventions focusing on conflict prevention and violence reduction, livelihood improvements to mitigate youth violence, and the fostering of dialogue and equity (See Figure 2 for details).

¹ MDG-F (2012) “Conflict prevention and peace building. MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary.” New York.

² Ibid.

³ Cambodia, Djibouti, the Gambia, Georgia, Lao PDR, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

⁴ World bank (2013) “Stop conflict, Reduce Fragility and End Poverty: Doing things differently in fragile and conflict-affected situations”. Washington.

The 20 countries of intervention experience differing degrees of conflict, but one common premise across all programmes is ensuring that people know and exert their rights as an important component of a peace building and conflict prevention strategy. Some programmes also pursued more context-specific outcomes, such as helping Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) or building the capacity of a particular minority.

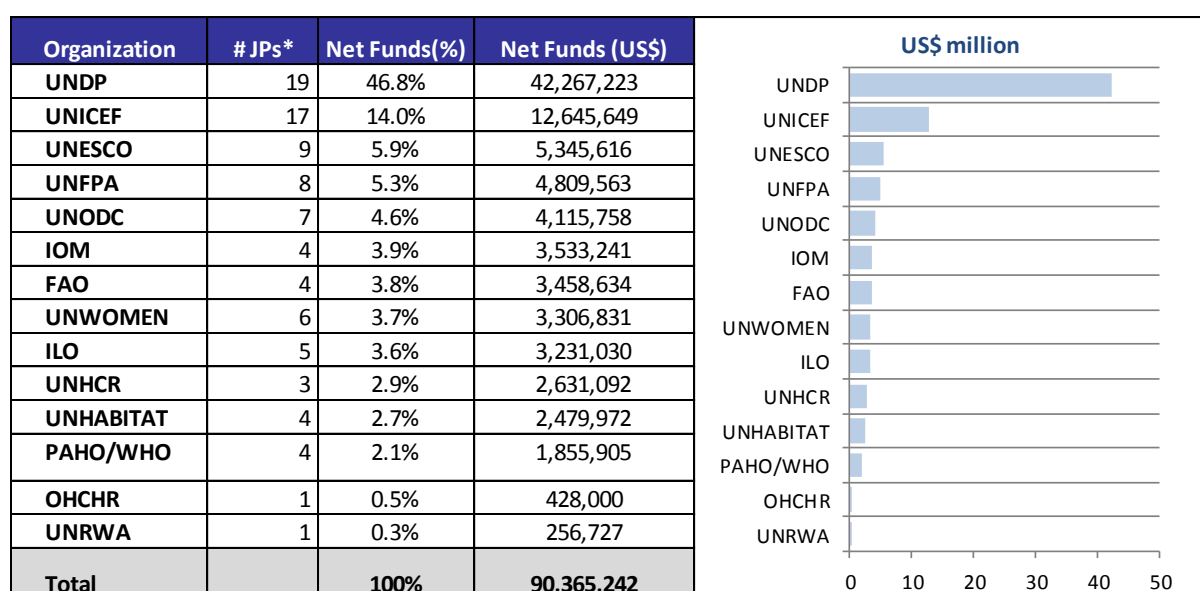
Programmes belonging to this window are very country specific; nonetheless interventions can be grouped under the following areas:

- Promoting and Protecting the Rights of IDPs (Mexico, Serbia, Croatia).
- Conflict and Violence Prevention (Serbia, Sudan, Guatemala, FYR of Macedonia, Haiti).
- Access to Justice, Strengthening of the Rule of Law (Afghanistan, Mauritania, Bolivia, Mexico).
- Enhancing Inter-Ethnic Community Dialogue (Colombia, FYR of Macedonia, Chile, Serbia).
- Citizen Security (El Salvador, Panamá, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haití).
- Preventing Conflict, Targeting the Most Vulnerable Areas (Lebanon, DR Congo).

The Joint Programmes supported a variety of stakeholders, including the most vulnerable populations, the government at the national and/or local levels, and civil society, community and local leaders⁵.

14 UN agencies participated in the implementation of the 20 programmes belonging to the CPPB thematic window. Figure 1 below details net funded budget by agency; it should be noted that the net funded budget amounts are slightly lower than the approved budget amount. The UN agency receiving the highest share of the funded budget is UNDP (46.8% and US\$42.3 million), followed by UNICEF with 14% of the thematic budget (US\$ 12.6 million). Five agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO UNFPA and UNODC received almost 80% of the thematic budget.

FIGURE 1 Net funded amount per UN Agency, CPPB thematic window



*Number of CPPB joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁵ MDG-F (2012) “Conflict prevention and peace building” MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary.” New York.

FIGURE 2 MDG-F CPPB programmes, Net Funded Amount

Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
Afghanistan	Joint Access to Justice at the District Level Project	3,646,810	4-Jun-12
Bolivia	Integrated Prevention and Constructive Transformation of Social Conflicts	3,999,825	31-Aug-12
Brazil	Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions in Brazilian communities	5,126,976	30-Jun-13
Chile	National capacity-building for intercultural conflict prevention and management in Chile	2,499,999	31-Dec-12
Colombia	Strengthening local capacities for peace-building in the Department of Nariño	7,000,000	30-Jun-13
Costa Rica	Networks for coexistence, communities without fear	3,300,000	28-Feb-13
Croatia	Closing the Chapter: Social Inclusion and Conflict Transformation in War-Affected Areas of Croatia	2,981,155	13-May-11
DR Congo	Project to Support Stabilization and Conflict Prevention in North Kivu	4,000,000	31-Mar-12
El Salvador	Building social capital to reduce violence: A new transition in El Salvador	8,500,000	28-Jun-13
Guatemala	Consolidating Peace in Guatemala through Violence Prevention and Conflict Management	5,500,000	30-Jun-13
Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau	3,854,817	14-May-13
Haiti	Conflict Prevention and social cohesion through Local Community Empowerment and Institutional Capacity Building	7,000,000	18-Jun-13
Lebanon	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Lebanon	4,955,659	31-Aug-12
Macedonia	Enhancing Inter-Ethnic Community Dialogue and Collaboration in FYR Macedonia	4,000,000	27-Jul-12
Mauritania	Strengthening conflict prevention capacities and the rule of law in Mauritania	5,000,000	30-Jun-13
Mexico	Conflict prevention, development of agreements and peace building for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Chiapas State	6,500,000	28-Feb-13
Panama	Improving citizens' security in Panama -- contributing to the social construction of peace	4,000,000	31-Mar-13
Serbia	Promoting Peace Building in Southern Serbia	2,500,000	31-Mar-13
South Sudan	Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in South Sudan	2,993,683	31-Dec-12
Sudan	Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in	3,006,317	31-Dec-12
Total		90,365,242	

* Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthesize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 20 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Conflict Prevention and Peace Building thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback. It should be noted that the programme in Sudan was divided into two national programmes after South Sudan became an

independent State on 9 July 2011. South Sudan did not report on development indicators regarding the CPPB programme after the separation from Sudan.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

2. Qualitative achievements and results⁶

An analysis of the Joint Programmes' key achievements has revealed the following trends:

Integrated multi-sectoral approaches: The cases of Serbia, DR Congo, Mexico and Colombia stand out for creating a good synergy among key stakeholders, leading to integrated results that better serve the beneficiaries.

Equity: Three joint programmes stand out in the area of addressing inequalities: Chiapas/ Mexico, Nariño/Colombia, and Southern Serbia were particularly successful in tackling inequities in marginalized communities.

Regional Trends in Citizen Security: Latin America is a good example of how the joint programmes helped foster best practices in CPPB to:

- Support national dialogue processes to prevent and transform the impact of conflicts on the basis of consensus (Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica).
- Promote the strengthening of national and local capacities to mitigate the impact of conflicts (Bolivia, Mexico, and Colombia).
- Improve citizen security in Central America through the support and design/implementation of national citizen security policies (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala).
- Support institutional and legal frameworks (Mexico, new law in Chiapas; Costa Rica, control of guns and ammunition law and procedural criminal law.)

Inclusion of a Gender Dimension in joint programmes: Social inclusion of women is important for sustainable development, reconciliation and conflict prevention (Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Chile).

Regarding the sustainability and possible 'replicability' of many of the joint programmes, the cases of Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador, Lebanon, Serbia and FYR of Macedonia provide interesting practices.

In the area of **Promoting and Protecting the Rights of IDPs**, a new Law on the prevention of internal displacement in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, has been quite innovative in its approach to protecting the rights of the most marginalized and vulnerable communities. It put displacement on the political agenda, and is now owned by the regional government as well as the newly empowered

⁶ MDG-F (2012) "Conflict prevention and peace building. MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary." New York.

beneficiaries. The law is significant in the context of a growing internal displacement challenge at the national level in Mexico, due —in areas outside Chiapas— to narco-traffic. This law protecting the rights of the displaced and most marginalized has a good chance not only of becoming sustainable in Chiapas, but also of being replicated in other regions of Mexico.

The joint programme in Colombia, likewise, stresses community and government participation, including a close interaction with civil society, women and youth groups. This approach makes it a prime candidate for sustainability and provides evidence of national and local ownership.

In Eastern Europe, another joint programme that focuses on marginalized minorities and their rights has a good potential for sustainability. The reason for the success of the programme in Southern Serbia is the close collaboration with the government on ownership, visibility of results and impact. The root causes of conflict in the region are inequity, discrimination and economic issues. The joint programme projects targeting youth and women have been successful because they focus on creating economic opportunities for marginalized populations. These youth and gender initiatives have a good chance of being replicated across other vulnerable communities in Southern Serbia.

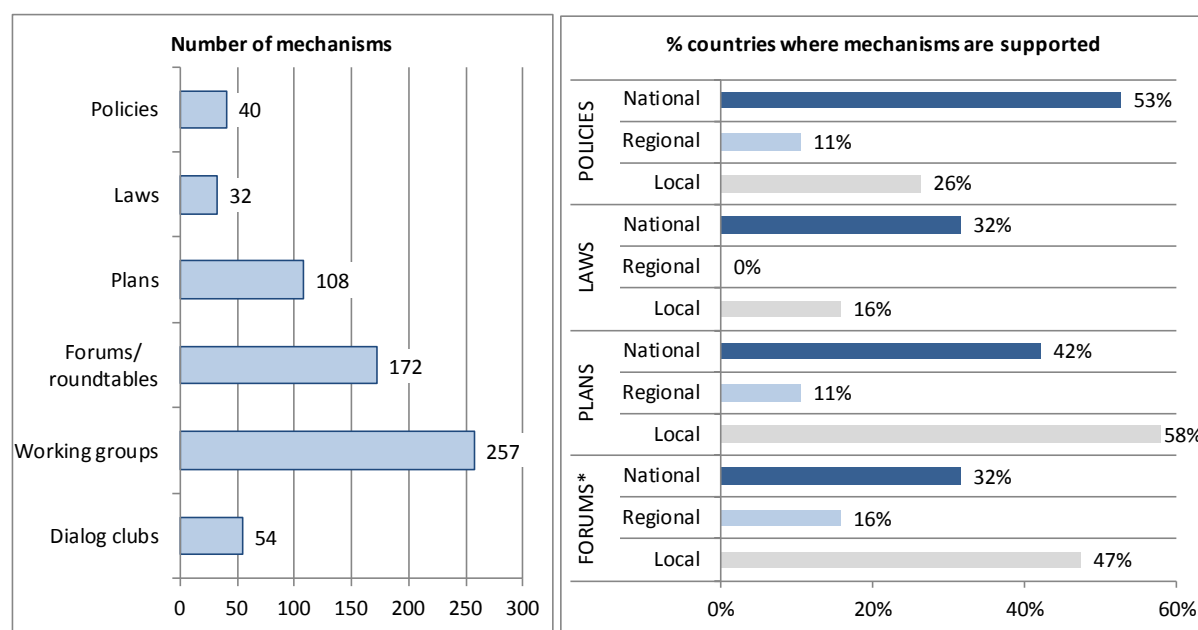
Citizen security is a common concern in Latin America, and especially in Central America. Some programmes, as for example, El Salvador and Costa Rica have provided good practices in citizen's security which are not only sustainable, but constitute a replicable example for other countries in Central America.

3. Quantitative achievements and results

3.1. Mechanisms supported to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with violent conflict

The joint programmes have been effective in formulating laws, policies, plans and creating fora and various dialogue spaces at different levels.

FIGURE 3 Type/number of new mechanisms supported by the joint programmes that respond to popular demands /dissatisfaction related to existing and/or potential sources of conflict



Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 19 programmes

40 policies (22 national policies, four regional policies, 4 regional and 14 local policies) were supported by the programmes. National level policies were influenced in 10 countries and local policies in 5 countries.

The joint programmes influenced 22 laws at national level in 6 countries and 10 local laws in three countries. Plans were supported by the programmes at different levels. 13 plans to reduce violence and potential sources of conflict were supported at national level in 42% of countries where programmes have been implemented; three plans were developed at regional level and 92 at local level, in 58% of countries. These indicators show that most of the programmes were—in different extent—decentralized and that national incidence was often supported by localized interventions.

257 working groups were supported: 52 at national level, 8 at regional and 197 at local level. 172 forums/roundtables were promoted: in six countries at national level and in 9 at local level.

Programmes estimate that 6.8 million citizens have been positively affected by mechanisms supported by the Fund, mainly reported in Mexico (4.7 million) followed by Macedonia (0.9 million), Costa Rica (0.4 million) and Serbia (0.3 million).

FIGURE 4 Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms

	Total	Rural	Women
Citizens	6,799,180	48.2%	50.8%
Youth under the age of 25 years	671,711	43.5%	
IDPs/Refugees	29,332		
Other, Specify	601,465		

Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 14 JPs

In the 11 countries that provide information divided by sex, overall the 50.8% of indirect beneficiaries are women and the national average percentage of women affected by programme is 51%. Both data confirm a balance between sexes. The only exception among the countries that are reporting on this item is Haiti, where the 90% of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms are women (see annex 2 for detailed information per country).

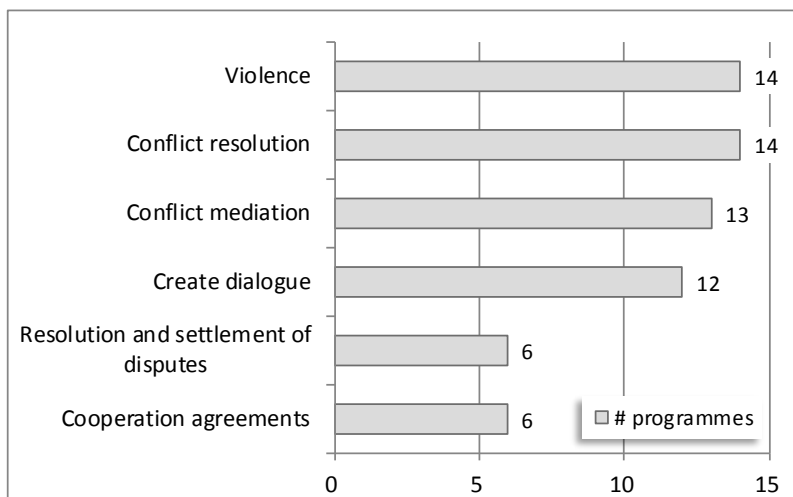
Based on available data, 52% of citizens indirectly supported by the set of mechanisms mentioned above were living in urban areas and 48% in rural areas. The national average percentage of people affected by programmes is 56.2% in urban areas and 43.8% in rural areas. Programmes in Haiti, Panama, and Chile report having an impact exclusively in urban area. Oppositely, Croatia and Sudan report a 10% focus on rural areas. In other reporting countries, the situation is irregular.

Internally Displaced Population (IDP), as group specifically reached by the mechanisms in place, is reported in Mexico, Lebanon and Serbia. The large majority of IDP is concentrated in Mexico, 29,208 individuals, 97.2% living in rural areas.

3.2. Capacity building to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict

As detailed in Figure 5 below, there are 17 programmes that report on the item “strengthened capacity at organization and individual level”. 14 programmes report that CPPB initiatives have increased the number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the area of conflict resolution and violence; conflict mediation has been strengthened in 13 countries, and dialogue was reinforced in 12 countries.

FIGURE 5 Number of programmes reporting strengthened capacity at organization and individual level, per area



Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 17 JPs

FIGURE 6 Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity

	Total
Individual level	
Citizens	122,906
- No. Women	61,621
- No. Men	61,285
Civil servants	10,568
Community Leaders	4,171
Policeman	2,799
Judges	480
Government representatives	431
Religion Leaders	36
TOTAL	141,391
Organizational level	
Youth organizations	77
Community based organizations	189
TOTAL	266

Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 19 JPs

Figure 6 provides the breakdown of the number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict.

At the organization level, the programmes strengthened the capacities of 266 organizations, of which 77 are youth organizations and 189 can be categorized as community based organizations.

At individual level, the programmes have strengthened capacity to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict of around 141,391 people, including 122,906 citizens, 10,568 civil servants, 4,171

community leaders, 2,799 policemen and more than 400 judges and government representatives.

3.3. Types of services and goods provided

The CPPB programmes have provided different services ranging from an improved access to justice, or protection of minority rights to support to income generating activities and strengthening the rule of law. These services can have been divided in 10 categories with the intention of simplifying the programmes contributions (see Figure 7).

FIGURE 7 Types of services or good delivered

Type of Service of Good delivered	# JPs	Total number of Beneficiaries
Access to Justice	10	78,278
Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation	10	63,757
Support to Policy and Law Development	8	56,109
Strengthening the Rule of Law	7	317,455
Support to Income Generating Activities	6	22,047
Creation of Economic Opportunities	4	4,134
Protection of Minority Rights	4	53,233
Provisions of Infrastructures and Services	4	60,349
Improvement of Citizen's security	3	135,879
Court and Judicial System Infrastructures	1	840
Total	57	792,081

in thousands

Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 18 JPs

Access to justice was increased for 78,278 citizens. The majority of people reached by these services were concentrated in three countries, respectively 51,654 in Afghanistan, 10,377 in El Salvador and 9,232 in Serbia.

Conflict resolution and reconciliation services were supplied to 63,757 citizens: of whom 35,083 in Serbia, 10,700 in Mexico and 4,191 in Lebanon.

The programme in Costa Rica was successful in improving citizen security for around 118,000 citizens, and the programme in Guatemala for more than 16,000.

Four programmes directly targeted the rights of minority groups, reaching 48,424 citizens in Chile, 3,734 in El Salvador and smaller groups in Serbia and Mexico.

Emphasis on creation of economic opportunities was particularly relevant in Mauritania, reaching 3,520 people; and support to income generating activities a core element of programme in Sudan (17,245 right-holders) in Mauritania (2,320) and in Serbia (945).

Provision of infrastructure was part of the programmes in four countries, overall benefitting more than 60,000 citizens, of whom: 40,570 in Democratic Republic of Congo, 7,700 in Serbia, 12,000 in Croatia and a smaller group in Sudan.

3.4. Coverage approximation

Providing estimations about coverage is particularly challenging for this thematic windows. Monitoring reports provide a fragmented picture with uneven situation in each country.

FIGURE 8 CPPB thematic window estimated coverage

Category of agents/rightholders/p	Total	% Women
Individual level		
Direct Citizens	408,857	45%
Direct Youth	400,350	51%
Civil Servants	6,475	46%
Organizational level		
Civil Society Organisations	293	
Local Institutions	1,043	
National Institutions	227	
Schools	1,418	

Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 18 JPs

Overall, the programmes of CPPB, involved more than 408,000 citizens, 400,000 youth and 6,400 civil servants. The participation of youth was particularly relevant in FYR Macedonia where more than 94,000 youth were involved in the programmes and in Costa Rica (118,591). Programmes strongly focused on youth also in

Afghanistan (49,305), Croatia (22,426), and Sudan (89,134).

The average citizen coverage varies depending on the programmes, fluctuating from few thousands to more than 200,000 in Sudan. The high variance of this variable is determined by the complexity and heterogeneity of the financed programmes and also depends on the culture of reporting that is uneven across countries.

293 civil society organizations were involved in the programmes across 11 countries, as well as 1,043 local institutions distributed across 13 countries.

Programmes worked with 227 national institutions and more than 1,000 schools. In Croatia, Haiti, , Costa Rica, Mexico, FYR Macedonia, and Afghanistan programmes involved more than 100 school per country, reaching the number of 314 in Costa Rica and 404 in Mexico.

4. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Overall description of the Conflict Prevention and Peace Building thematic window⁷

The 20 joint programmes in the Conflict Prevention and Peace Building window encompass 11 different major outcomes:

- 14 programs aim to prevent conflict and/or reduce violence in the country, sometimes for particular groups (e.g. youth, women);
- 8 programs aim to improve the socio-economic situation of the youth and/or the population in general, for example by creating opportunities, supporting income-generating activities, promoting equity, or improving nutrition;
- 7 programs aim to encourage dialog, such as between different ethnic groups or between indigenous populations and the government, and/or the inclusion of all components of the population in the national dialog;
- 6 programs aim to guarantee the rights of the population or facilitate all groups' exercise of their rights;
- 4 programs aim to promote cultural diversity in the country, notably through increased civic awareness or social cohesion between the various groups;
- 3 programs aim to strengthen the social services that the national and/or local governments provide, notably by improving the facilities in which these services are provided, as well as improve the access of the population to these services;
- 3 programs aim to build the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of the justice system and legal processes;
- 2 programs aim to help migrants or returning refugees settle in their country;
- 1 program aims to renovate and improve public spaces as a place for people to connect and share;
- 1 program aims to mainstream culture into national policies; and
- 1 program aims to implement a Code of Responsible Conduct.

These observations show the diversity of outcomes pursued by Joint Programmes in this window. The three most common outcomes are (1) conflict prevention and violence reduction, (2) livelihood improvements against youth violence, and (3) the fostering of dialog. These outcomes represent a variety of direct and indirect approaches to building peace and preventing conflicts. Ensuring that people know and exert their rights is also an important component of a peace-building and conflict prevention strategy, and appears as an outcome of many Joint Programmes as well. Some countries also pursue specific outcomes that are relevant in their situation, such as helping returnees and building public spaces. The beneficiaries of the Joint Programmes are diverse. Virtually all joint programmes involve supporting the government, at the national and/or local levels. Many programmes also engage civil society, community, and/or indigenous organizations and leaders.

Many different indicators are used to measure progress on the three main outcomes selected. Out of more than 10 indicators used to measure the conflict prevention and violence reduction outcome, two indicators particularly stand out: (i) the number of initiatives or programmes conducted to resolve and (ii) the number of people—youth, civil servants, community leaders—receiving training and/or participating in the initiatives organized. The second outcome, socio-economic improvement, is mostly implemented through trainings (notably vocational trainings for youth), and naturally the most common indicator is the number of people trained. Finally, the numbers of roundtables, and the number of people participating in roundtables, are the most-used measures of efforts to foster dialog.

⁷ Excerpt from Jonathan Bauchet, "Desk Review of the MDG-F Joint Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks", October 2009

ANNEX 2: Citizens benefiting from policies, laws, plans, forums, roundtables

CITIZENS BENEFITING FROM LAWS, PLANS, FORUMS, ROUNDTABLES															
	Croatia	Haiti	Mexico	Guatemala	FYR Macedonia	Panama	Afghanistan	Chile	Costa Rica	DRC	Serbia	Brazil	Guinea-Bissau	Sudan	Total
Total Urban	-	3,564	2,350,324	4,356	680,000	31,269	n.d.	9,159	257,509	-	184,532	440	60	-	3,521,213
No. Urban Women	-	3,203	1,196,314	2,841	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	4,482	125,313	-	92,266	340	28	-	1,424,787
No. Urban Men	-	361	1,154,010	1,515	n.d.	n.d.	-	4,677	132,196	-	92,266	100	32	-	1,385,157
Total Rural	9,585	-	2,446,255	2,262	230,000	-	-	-	171,672	-	159,068	820	105	222,842	3,242,609
No. Rural Women	4,868	-	1,245,143	862	115,000	n.d.	n.d.	-	88,130	-	79,534	410	39	112,173	1,646,159
No. Rural Men	4,717	-	1,201,112	1,400	115,000	n.d.	n.d.	-	83,542	-	79,534	410	66	110,669	1,596,450
Citizens, Total	9,585	3,564	4,796,580	6,618	910,000	31,269	2,967	9,159	429,181	42,060	343,600	1,260	165	222,842	6,808,850

ANNEX 3: Youth under the age of 25 benefiting from policies, laws, plans, forums, roundtables

YOUTH BENEFITING FROM LAWS, PLANS, FORUMS, ROUNDTABLES										
	Croatia	Lebanon	Guatemala	FYR Macedonia	Costa Rica	DRC	Brazil	Mauritania	Sudan	Total
Total Urban	-	50	2,742	230,000	145,468	-	380	700	-	379,340
No. Urban Women	-	n.d.	2,094	115,000	70,768	-	180	n.d.	n.d.	188,042
No. Urban Men	-	n.d.	648	115,000	74,700	-	200	n.d.	n.d.	190,548
Total Rural	22,425	130	620	80,000	96,978	2,734	-	350	89,134	292,371
No. Rural Women	12,018	n.d.	188	40,000	49,800	2,734	-	n.d.	49,023	153,763
No. Rural Men	10,407	n.d.	432	40,000	47,178	-	-	n.d.	40,111	138,128
Total	22,425	180	3,362	310,000	242,446	2,734	380	1,050	89,134	671,711

ANNEX 4: Capacity building, type of area

TYPE OF AREA WITH STRENGTHENED CAPACITY																		
	El Salvador	Croatia	Lebanon	Haiti	Mexico	Guatemala	FYR Macedonia	Panama	Bolivia	Chile	Costa Rica	Serbia	Brazil	Mauritania	Guinea-Bissau	Colombia	Sudan	# programmes
Violence	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	14
Conflict mediation	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x			13
Conflict resolution	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	14
Resolution and settlement of disputes		x	x				x				x			x	x			6
Cooperation agreements	x		x					x	x		x				x			6
Create dialogue	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		12

ANNEX 5: Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity

CAPACITY BUILDING: ORGANIZATIONS														
	Croatia	Lebanon	Haiti	Mexico	Guatemala	FYR Macedonia	Bolivia	Serbia	Brazil	Mauritania	Guinea-Bissau	Colombia	Sudan	Total
Youth organizations	n.d.	n.d.	45	n.d.	n.d.	7	n.d.	15	2	6	2	n.d.	n.d.	77
Community based organizations	70	4	11	3	1	n.d.	11	16	17	8	4	36	8	189

CAPACITY BUILDING: INDIVIDUALS															
	Lebanon	Haiti	Mexico	Guatemala	FYR Macedonia	Bolivia	Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Serbia	Brazil	Mauritania	Guinea-Bissau	Colombia	Sudan	Total
Citizens	n.d.	1639	9035	1667	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	104041	95	780	812	n.d.	4507	330	122,906
No. Women	n.d.	1258	4,474	1,052	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	51,775	52	440	456	n.d.	1,904	210	61,621
No. Men	n.d.	381	4,561	615	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	52,266	43	340	356	n.d.	2,603	120	61,285
Religion Leaders	n.d.	n.d.	1	5	10	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	20	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	36
Community Leaders	124	n.d.	30	826	10	n.d.	653	1,928	n.d.	16	374	n.d.	n.d.	210	4,171
Judges	n.d.	2	54	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	377	n.d.	n.d.	1	16	30	n.d.	n.d.	480
Policeman	n.d.	1	47	2,256	n.d.	n.d.	163	266	2	60	4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2,799
Civil servants		20	1,093	1,559	6	8	642	6,930	7	180	10	8	n.d.	105	10,568
Government representatives		3	12		20	54	45	241	10	6	40	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	431

ANNEX 6: Thematic window estimated coverage

BENEFICIARIES																			
Category of Beneficiary	El Salvador	Croatia	Lebanon	Haiti	Mexico	Guatemala	FYR Macedonia	Bolivia	Afghanistan	Chile	Costa Rica	DRC	Serbia	Brazil	Mauritania	Guinea-Bissau	Colombia	Sudan	Total
Individuals																			
Direct Citizens	10,377	32,091	1,075	4,121	10,670	16,405	117	483	2,967	48,992	0	420	45,431	970	6,393	165	4,929	223,251	408,857
Men	9,112	15,170	342	369	5,386	7,812	65	241	2,171	44,510		0	22,665	530	2,471	98	2,776	110,873	224,591
Women	1,265	16,921	733	3,752	5,284	8,593	52	242	796	4,482		420	22,766	440	3,922	67	2,153	112,378	184,266
Direct Youth	3,734	22,426	3,373	641	0	3,362	94,113	2,080	49,305	3,067	118,591	0	5,046	2,350	1,050	0	2,078	89,134	400,350
Men	3,734	11,213	1,631	488		2,282	44,767	1,040	25,640	346	58,645		2,523	1,475	525		1,039	49,023	204,371
Women		11,213	1,742	153		1,080	49,346	1,040	23,665	2,721	59,946		2,523	875	525		1,039	40,111	195,979
Civil Servants	0	81	0	0	1,082	0	66	62	642	3,724	0	23	230	352	70	38	0	105	6,475
Men		46			904		21	31	321	1,862		7	115	63	35	19		52	3,476
Women		35			178		45	31	321	1,862		16	115	289	35	19		53	2,999
Total	14,111	54,598	4,448	4,762	11,752	19,767	94,296	2,625	52,914	55,783	118,591	443	50,707	3,672	7,513	203	7,007	312,490	815,682
Organisations																			
CSOs*			13		9		20	5	54			98	5	19	14	6	50		293
Local Institutions		89	79		13	49	10	4	138	23	253		139	158			51	37	1,043
National Institutions	20	23			3	34	9	14	9	31	80		4						227
Schools		171	18	140	404		122	30	180	10	314		29						1,418

* civil society organizations