

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

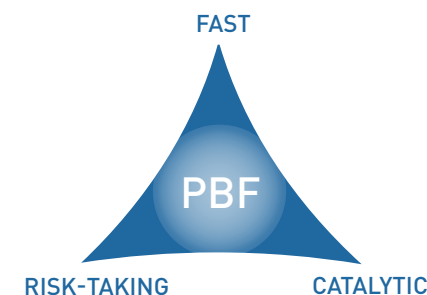
Secretary General's Declaration of Eligibility. PBF funding is provided to countries that are formally declared eligible by the Secretary-General, following a review by PBSO. To be eligible, countries must have emerged from conflict or political crisis and have national government commitment towards sustainable and inclusive peace. Countries on the Peacebuilding Commission agenda are automatically eligible.

Conflict Analysis. PBF's funding is based on a conflict analysis identifying the country's peacebuilding priorities. Conflict analysis is generally conducted by the UN together with the government, development partners and local civil society.

PBF FUNDING MECHANISMS

- **The Immediate Response Facility (IRF)** addresses critical and urgent peacebuilding needs in the immediate aftermath of conflict or as a result of a dramatic change in the country situation. Up to \$3 million in IRF funds can be approved by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support on behalf of the Secretary-General without a formal eligibility process for the country.
- **The Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF)** provides medium-term financing in post-conflict contexts for countries declared eligible for PBF funding. PRF funding is based on a Peacebuilding Priority Plan (up to 3 years duration) developed through a country-based Joint Steering Committee and subsequently approved by PBSO. Specific projects are then approved by the Joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Government and the UN and including civil society and other development partners.

Detailed guidance is available from the PBF Guidelines: <http://www.unpbf.org/application-guidelines/>



PBF: KEY FIGURES

- 543 MILLION** ▶ **THE AMOUNT IN DOLLARS** the PBF has received cumulatively by the end of 2013 from 55 contributors.
- 456 MILLION** ▶ **THE AMOUNT IN DOLLARS** the PBF has allocated to peacebuilding programmes and projects since its creation to end of 2013:
 - ▽
 - 38%** of this funding was allocated to countries with UN special political missions;
 - 29%** to countries with UN peace-keeping operations and to non-mission countries with a UN Country Team.
 - 33%** to non-mission countries with a UN Country Team.
 - 59%** of this funding was allocated to the 6 countries on the Peacebuilding Commission agenda.
- 28** ▶ **THE NUMBER OF POST-CONFLICT COUNTRIES** that the PBF has supported since its establishment to the end of 2013.
- 21** ▶ **THE NUMBER OF UN DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES** to which the PBF has channelled its funds.
- 290** ▶ **THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS** that the Peacebuilding Fund has supported since its creation to the end of 2013:
 - ▽
 - 26%** of those were IRF projects, while
 - 74%** were PRF projects.
- 4** ▶ **THE PERCENTAGE OF THE DONORS' CONTRIBUTIONS** used to finance the PBSO and MPTF Office management of the Fund.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING FUND
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United Nations Headquarters
New York, 10017, USA
<http://www.unpbf.org/>

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PBF AT A GLANCE



FUNDING PRIORITIES AND PBF ADDED VALUE

Since 2005 the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) has been delivering fast and flexible funding aimed at launching essential peacebuilding interventions in countries emerging from conflict. PBF combines the advantages of a pre-positioned global fund with mechanisms to ensure national ownership and a country-specific focus. It is managed on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO).¹ It works closely with and supports the political work of the Peacebuilding Commission.

PBF provides support to peacebuilding initiatives in **four priority areas**:

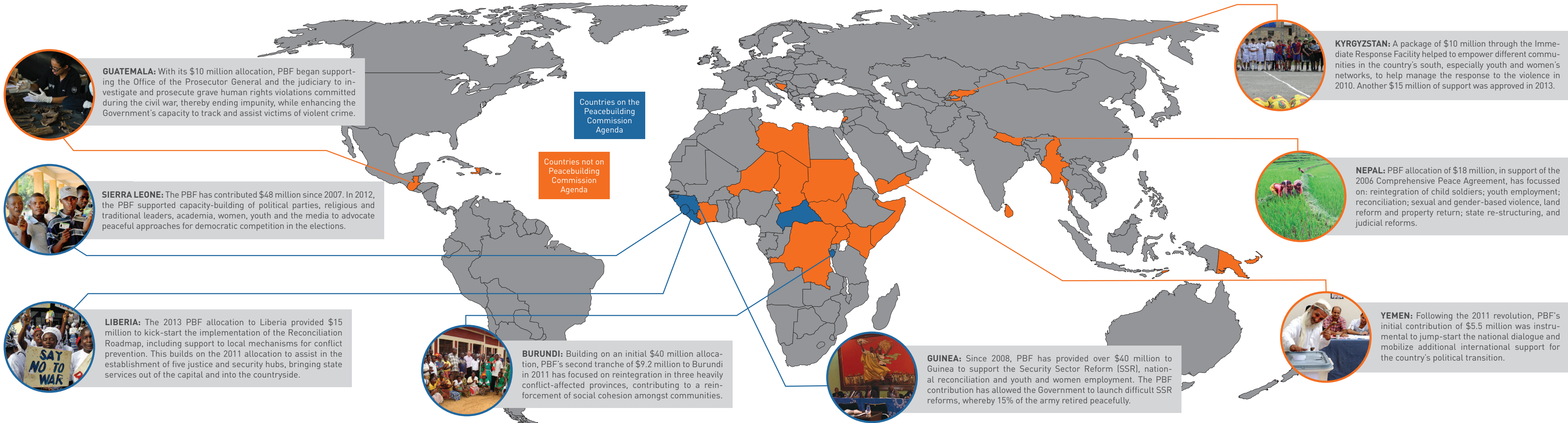
- (1) Supporting the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue;**
- (2) Promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict;**
- (3) Economic revitalization and generation of peace dividends;**
- (4) Rebuilding essential administrative services and capacities.**

The specific added value of the PBF is:

- Responding **quickly and flexibly** to critical peacebuilding needs in areas with financial gaps in a variety of post-conflict or fragile settings;
- Galvanizing **national ownership** of peacebuilding strategies and programs, including through co-chairing the Joint Steering Committee;
- Empowering UN leadership to be more **strategic and coherent** in responding quickly to critical post-conflict priorities;
- Encouraging **innovative** approaches that respond to **conflict analyses** and **political momentum**;
- Ensuring **catalytic effects**, by providing early support to start, unblock or accelerate peacebuilding processes.

¹ PBF is administered by the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office).

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRIES SUPPORTED BY PBF FROM 2007 TO 2013



1) SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AGREEMENTS AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

The PBF supports the implementation of peace agreements principally through projects in: Security Sector Reform (SSR); Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and the Rule of Law. The security sector in post conflict settings is often weak, fragmented and a source of instability. The PBF provides assistance to update equipment, provide training, and improve civilian oversight. To galvanize a functioning judicial system, the PBF strengthens national and local judicial institutions. The reintegration of ex-combatants has been a major focus of the PBF's involvement with DDR projects.

2) PROMOTING COEXISTENCE AND PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT

In order to promote peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution, the PBF supports projects which focus on national and local reconciliation efforts, good governance and the proper management of land and natural resources. Such projects can span a wide range of initiatives including encouraging political and community dialogue, facilitating trust-building and social cohesion, women's empowerment, peaceful resolution of land disputes and strengthening independent institutions and non-state actors.

3) ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION AND GENERATION OF PEACE DIVIDENDS

In order to generate peace dividends, the PBF supports targeted short-term employment and livelihood programs to encourage conflict-affected communities to support peaceful development during fragile post-conflict transitions. Activities include the promotion of private sector partnerships, development of micro-enterprises and employment promotion programs, often focused on youth and women, with clear and direct link to social cohesion and peace consolidation.

4) REBUILDING ESSENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND CAPACITIES

The PBF supports projects to rebuild key state services, especially at the local level, including basic infrastructure and improved public service delivery. With governments primarily focused on security and political processes in post-conflict settings, restoring basic services through decentralized approaches is a mechanism to restore state legitimacy and trust.