



# Peacebuilding

Sustaining Peace

## **Webinar 1: INTRODUCTION TO PBF**

**#GYPI 2018**

**14 May 2018**



# Agenda – Webinar 1

- ◆ **Overview of the Peacebuilding Fund**
  - Purpose & added value
  - Implications of Sustaining Peace agenda
  - Funding facilities
  - Thematic priority areas
  - M&E approach
  
- ◆ **Information on PBF GYPI 2018**
  - Rationale for GYPI
  - Eligible Countries
  - Funding to UN Country Team
  - Funding to CSOs
  
- ◆ **Q&A**



# **Overview of the Peacebuilding Fund**

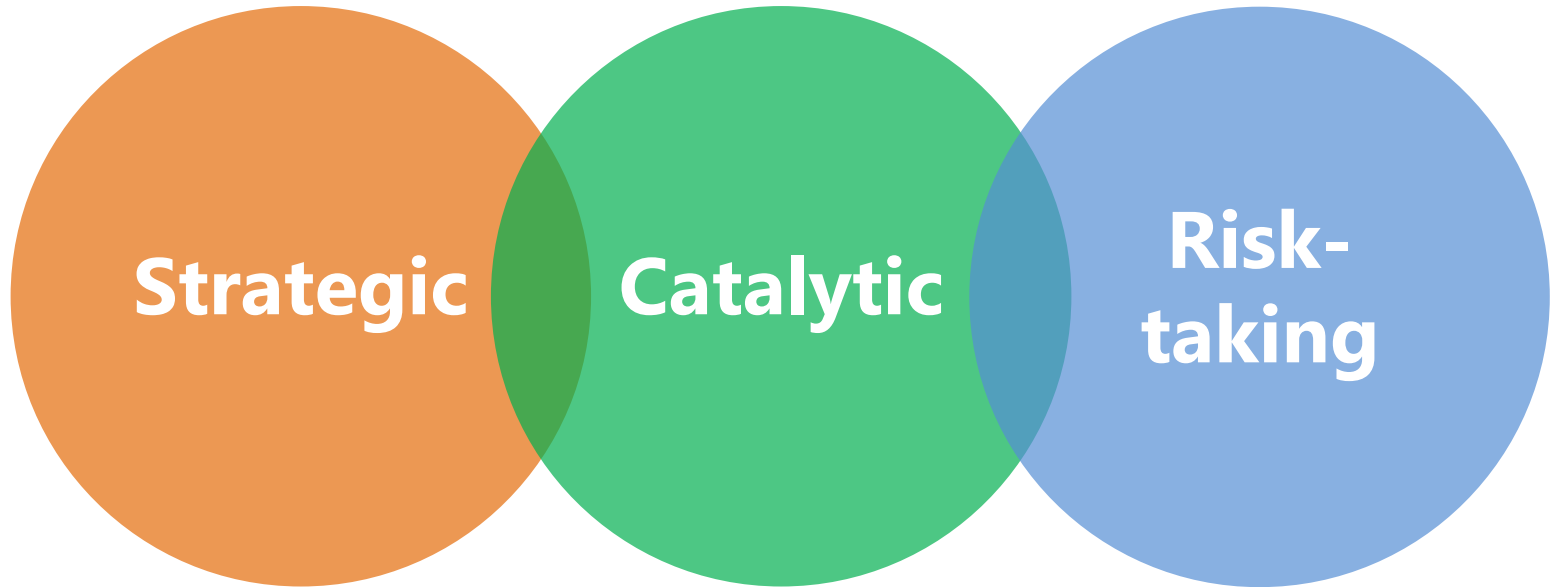


# Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund

- Established in 2005 to deliver fast, flexible funding aimed at launching essential peacebuilding interventions in countries experiencing or at risk of crisis.
- Early emphasis on PBF as a **rapid UN-wide response** mechanism, bridging political and development engagement by the UN.
- Bridging peacebuilding funding gaps – aimed at **catalytic** programming and **innovative** approaches, **risk taking**.
- Requires **national commitment** and dedicated to national ownership.



# PBF Added Value



**Strategic**

**Catalytic**

**Risk-taking**

**Responds rapidly to support critical prevention efforts, crisis mitigation efforts, as well as post-conflict transition moments**

**Provides multi-year support to consolidate peace**

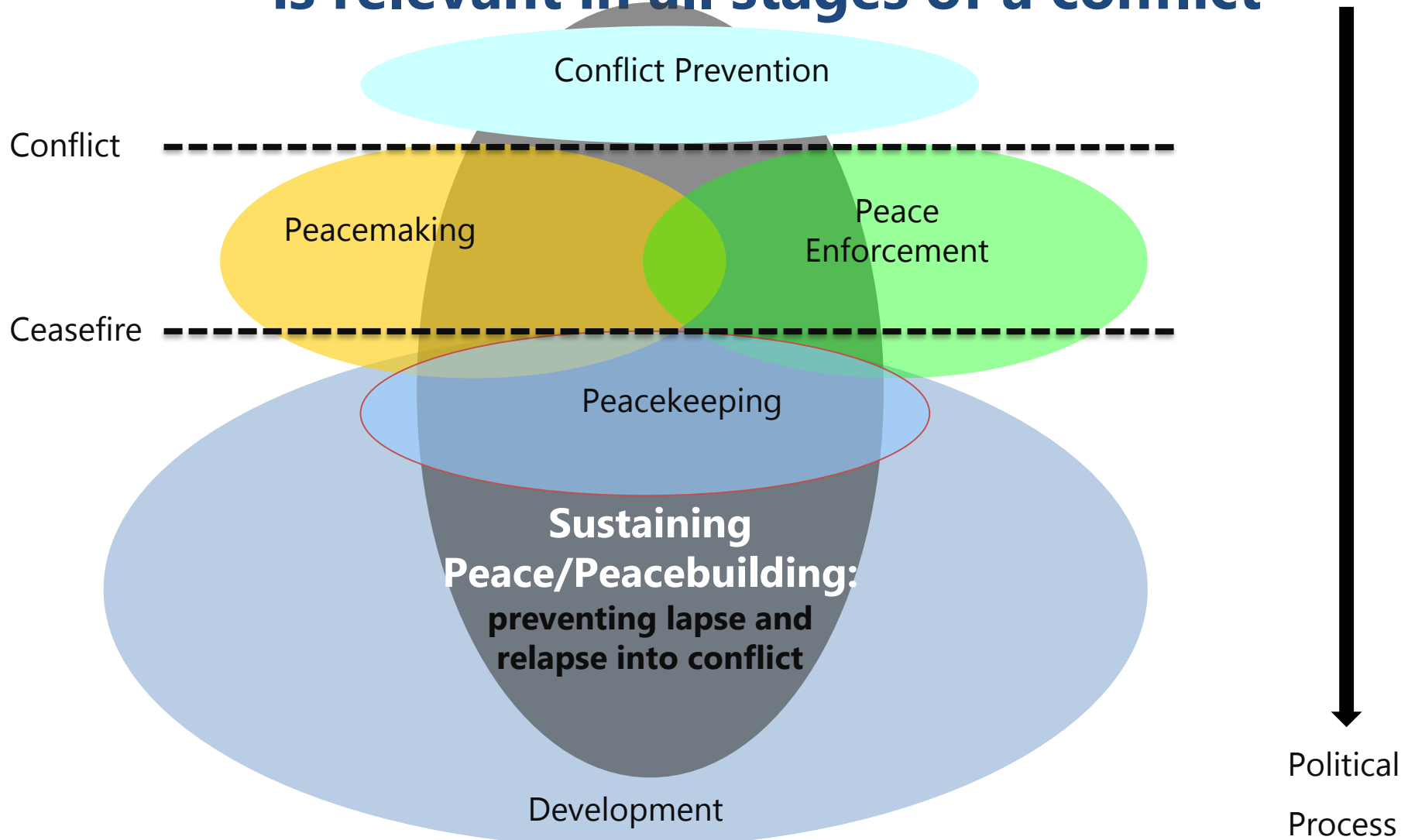
**Financial and process. Impact of PBF's support can be much larger than the size of the funds.**

**Filling critical funding gaps**

**More risk-tolerant than most other donors**



# The concept of Sustaining Peace recognizes that peacebuilding is not a linear process and is relevant in all stages of a conflict





# PBF Funding Facilities

All GYPI projects:



## IRF – Immediate Response

- Rapid and flexible facility
- Addresses critical and urgent peacebuilding needs (often due to dramatic context change)
- Max 18 months
- Up to \$10 million in active IRF projects per eligible country

## PRF – Peacebuilding & Recovery

- For countries declared eligible by the UN SG (5 years)
- Programmatic facility based on a strategic plan
- Priorities based on conflict analysis
- In country strategic oversight through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). JSC's co-chaired by Govt and UN, should include civil society, development partners and PBSO
- Package of grant support is up to 3 years



# Priority Areas & Focus Areas

- 1. Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue**  
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law, (1.3) DDR, (1.4) Political Dialogue
- 2. Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts**  
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management
- 3. Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends**  
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- 4. (Re)-establish essential administrative services**  
(4.1) Strengthening of national state capacity; (4.2) Extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources





# PBF's M&E approach

Rigorous evaluation underpinned by robust monitoring

## IRF Projects

- Fund recipient responsible for sufficiently budgeting and procuring an independent final evaluation
- Fund recipient responsible for monitoring, including data collection for baselines and end line (ideally target and non-target populations)
- For GYPI, PBF responsible for meta-evaluation of overall initiative



# **Information on PBF GYPI 2018**



# PBF's rationale for the GYPI

## Youth Promotion Initiative

- Security Council resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, adopted in 2015.
- Youth always a key stakeholder group but, following the resolution, PBF is keen to encourage innovative approaches that support the **positive contribution** of youth to peacebuilding.

## Gender Promotion Initiative

- Women's participation improves peacebuilding outcomes.
- Gender-responsive approaches can better address root causes.
- PBSO committed to implementing the SG's 15 per cent target – reached in 2015 and exceeded in 2016 (19.2) and 2017 (30%)



# GYPI 2018 – Eligible Countries

- **Burundi**
- **Central African Republic**
- **Chad**
- **Colombia**
- **Cote d'Ivoire**
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- **Guatemala**
- **Guinea**
- **Guinea Bissau**
- **Kyrgyzstan**
- **Liberia**
- **Madagascar**
- **Mali**
- **Myanmar**
- **Niger**
- **Papua New Guinea**
- **Sierra Leone**
- **Solomon Islands**
- **Somalia**
- **South Sudan**
- **Sri Lanka**
- **Yemen**



# Funding to UN Country Teams

- The maximum total amount of proposals will be two per Gender Initiative per UN Country Team, and two per Youth Initiative per UN Country Team, thus a total of 4 per UN Country Team.
- UN Country Team members can submit joint proposals with up to 3 recipient UN organizations.
- Proposed budgets may range from \$800,000-1,500,000.
- UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and Special Political Missions (SPMs) cannot be direct Recipient Organizations, but are encouraged to support GYPI projects as implementing partners of UN AFPs and CSOs.



# Why CSO Direct Funding?

- Recognizes CSOs' comparative advantage of closer engagement and networks with local communities
- Responds to recommendations of the Sustaining Peace resolutions to work more directly with civil society by opening up these calls to CSOs, as well as UN entities.
- PBF's Business Plan commits PBF to directly finance CSOs.
- Proposed budgets may range from \$300,000-1,500,000.
- The maximum total amount of proposals will be two per Gender Initiative, and two per Youth Initiative, thus a total of 4 per CSO.



# CSO Eligibility Criteria

- Have received funding from the PBF, UN, or any of the contributors to the PBF in the country of project implementation.
- Current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization in both the country where the headquarters is located and in the country of project implementation.
- An annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Audited financial statements of the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement, as well as the activities of the country of implementation.
- For the previous two calendar years, demonstrate an annual CSO budget in the country of proposed project implementation is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF.
- At least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provide an explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTFO for the PBF grant.



# Next steps...

## Types of available support

- A series of 3 Webinars (Introductory, CSO eligibility, Final)
- NO additional support to individual project proposals
- Possible UNV support during project implementation for some GPI projects (decision lies with UNV)

## Key dates

21 May	CSO eligibility webinar
TBD June	Final webinar
17 June	Deadline for Online Application
early Aug	Communication of decision by Project Appraisal Committee (PAC)





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# Questions and Answers