



OPERATIONAL FUNDING OVERVIEW

2017-18 / 2018-19



Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Section
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI)
Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
United Nations

DDR OPERATIONAL FUNDING OVERVIEW

Over the past decade, **DDR** has evolved from a set of sequenced activities to a flexible programme, that applies a number of innovative tools. Operational funding proved to be critical in implementing mandated peacekeeping tasks.

Today, five peacekeeping missions (**MINUSCA**, **MINUSMA**, **MINUSTAH/MINUJUSTH**, **MONUSCO**, **UNAMID**) implement DDR activities. DDR components continue to develop new programmes that rely on operational funding to address emerging peacekeeping challenges.



UNAMID, El Fasher
CSP Community Center

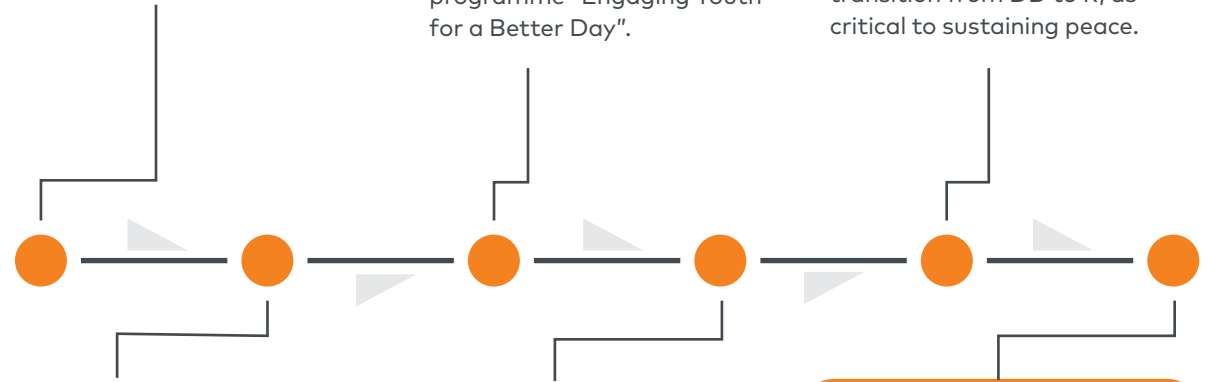
THE JOURNEY

The following milestones contributed to the strategic use of Operational Funding for DDR programming:

On 15 August 2005, GA resolution A/RES/59/296 established reinsertion as a fundamental aspect of the demobilization process, authorizing the use of assessed budget funding.

In October 2014, the UNAMID DDR team received the UN 21 Award from the Secretary-General in the category of "outstanding vision" for the impact and innovation of their programme "Engaging Youth for a Better Day".

On 27 April 2016, the GA and the SC adopted identical resolutions on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture which, inter alia, identified effective DDR programmes, including the transition from DD to R, as critical to sustaining peace.



On 15 August 2006, SC resolution S/RES/1702 (2006) mandated MINUSTAH to implement a Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programme. The GA then allotted \$3 million to the MINUSTAH CVR programme.

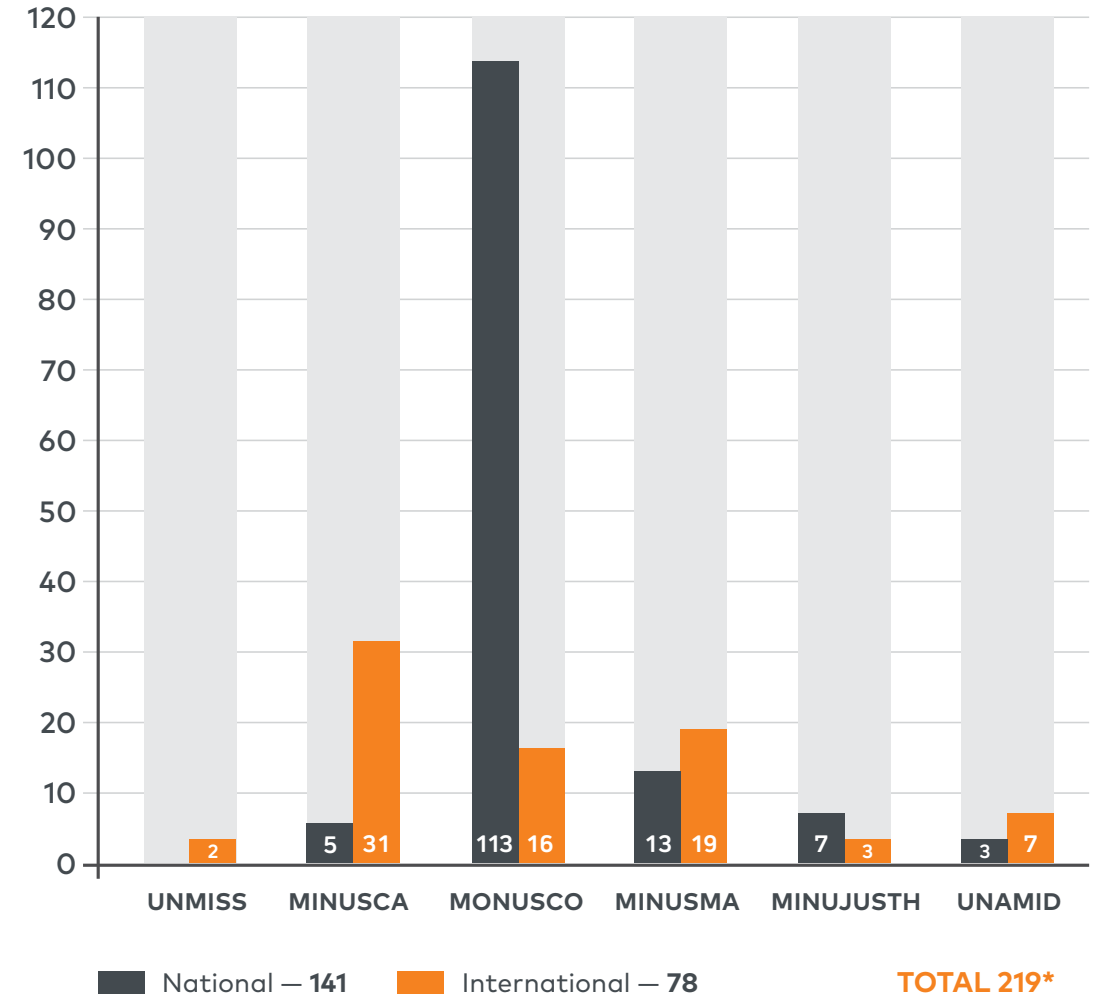
In September 2015, the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) acknowledged the "early and important experiences of reinsertion funding for DDR".

On 31 March and 15 November 2017 the SC adopted two resolutions acknowledging the successful implementation of CVR projects in MONUSCO and pre-DDR and CVR activities in MINUSCA, and mandated both missions to continue with their execution.



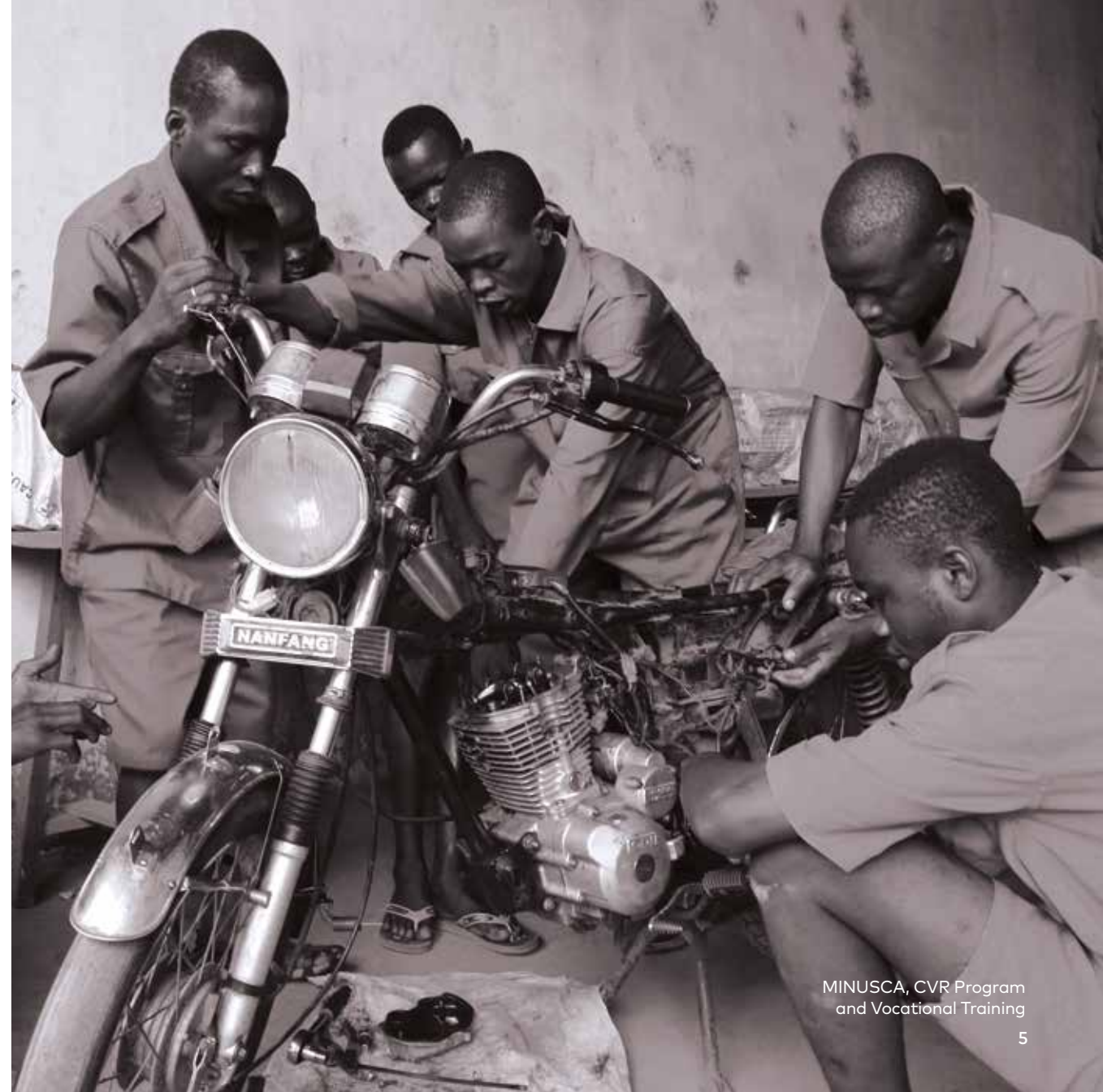
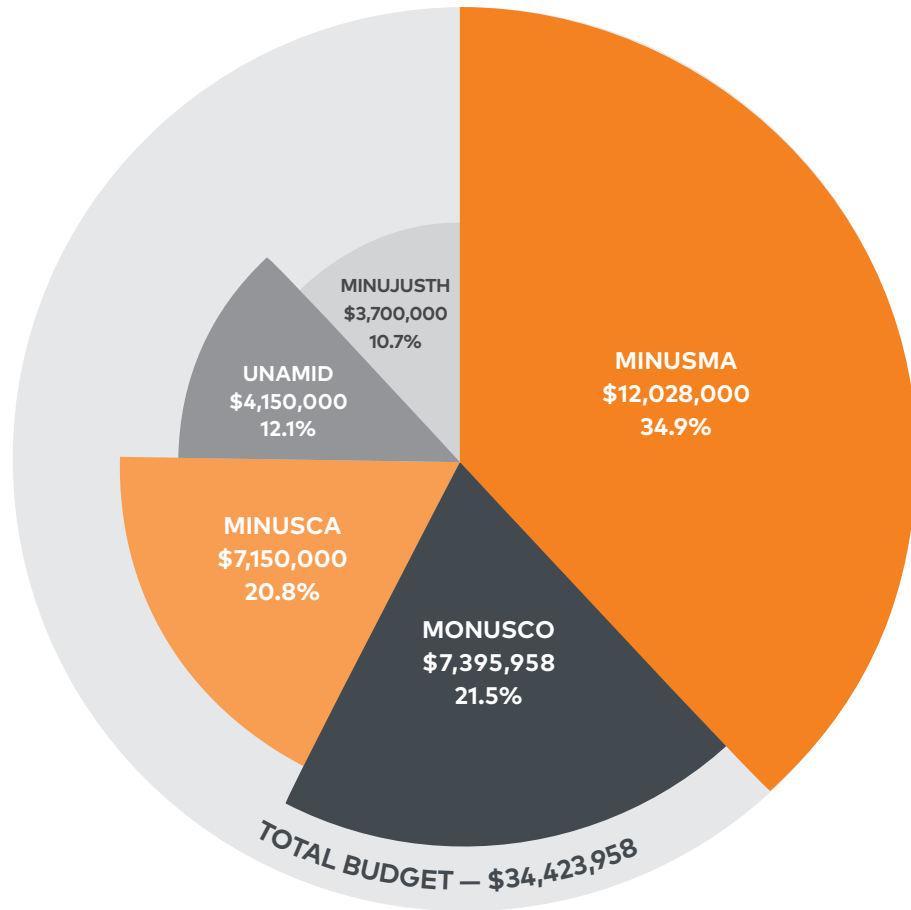
MINUSTAH,
CVR Ravine Building

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FIELD STAFF



* The count includes Field Service (FS) and UNV (UN Volunteers) positions
Source: Mission-reported figures

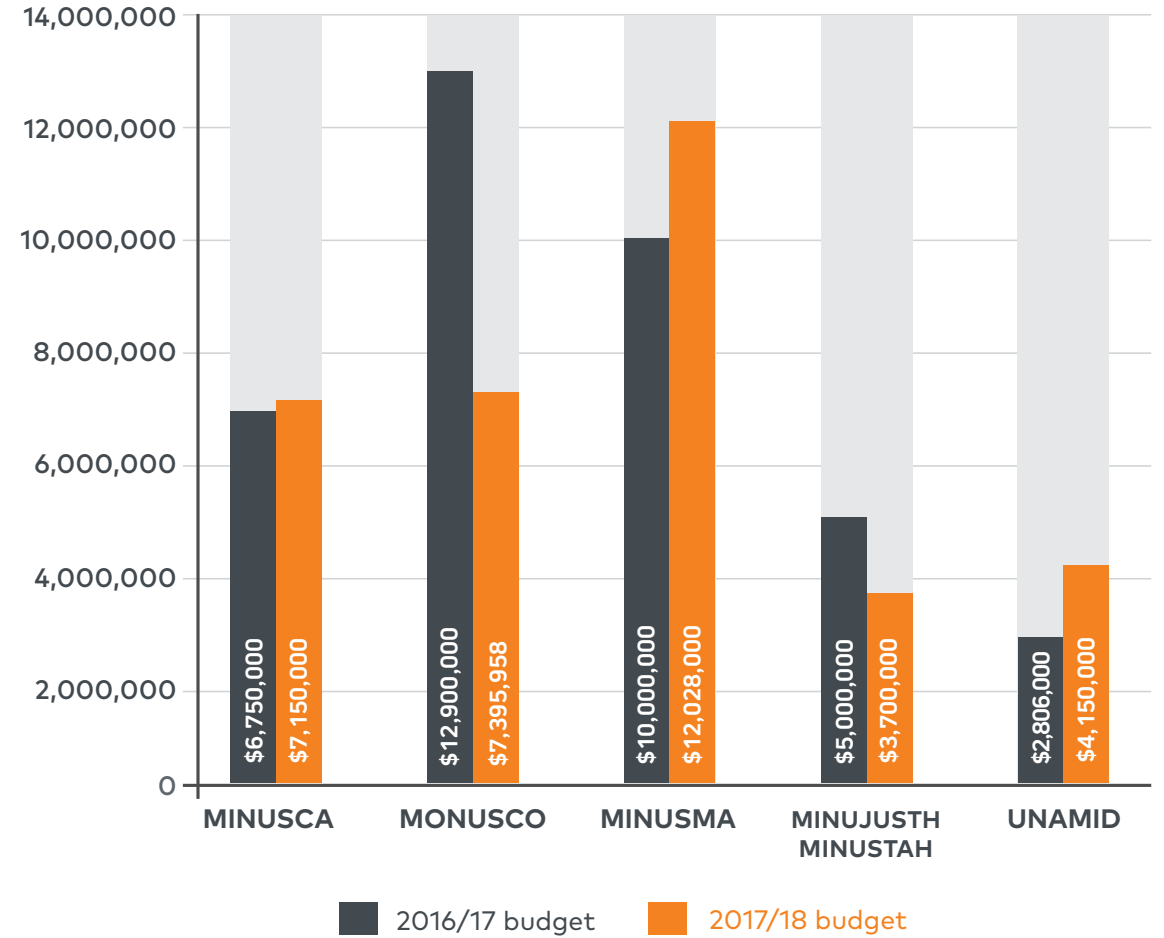
2017/18 DDR BUDGET BREAKDOWN





MINUSMA, Tarabangou
CVR Program (Water for Peace)

DDR BUDGET COMPARISON 2016/17 VS 2017/18



■ Sources 2016/17: A/70/712, 766, 735, 740, 730

■ Sources 2017/18: Mission-reported figures

**DDR Section HQ
(New York)**

Total HQ staff
10
**2017-2018
DDR Budget total**
\$34,423,958
**Total DDR beneficiaries
2016-2017**
406,029,
including 130,615 women
Total Field Staff
219

MINUSTAH

**Budget
2016/2017**
\$5,000,000
**Number of beneficiaries
2016/2017**
188,984 including
60,939 women
Total staff
30
Partners
Government,
UN Country Team
Type of activities
Facilitating access
to justice; providing alter-
natives to violence-based
livelihoods; encouraging
socio-economic recovery;
protecting female survivors
of violence; supporting the
reintegration of at-risk
youth and prison inmates.

MINUJUSTH

Current budget 2017/2018
\$3,700,000
Total staff
10
Proposed budget 2018/19
\$3,999,200
Partners
National NGOs; Internation-
al NGOs, Community-based
Organizations and UN
Country team.
Activities
In MINUJUSTH, CVR will
facilitate the transition to
the Government and UNCT.
Focusing on marginalized
communities, providing
alternatives to violence,
piloting new approaches to
CVR in the areas of political
affairs and human rights.

MINUSCA

**Current budget
2017/2018**
\$7,150,000
**Proposed budget
2018/2019**
\$6,200,000
**Number of
beneficiaries
2016/2017**
12,008 including 2,705 women
Total staff
36
Partners
Government, World Bank,
USA, France, Canada, CEMAC,
IOM, UNOPS and FAO.
Type of activities
Vocational training;
labor intensive short-term
employment; cash for
work activities.

MONUSCO

**Current budget
2017/2018**
\$7,395,958
**Proposed budget
2018/2019**
\$8,079,900
**Number of
beneficiaries
2016/2017**
68,187 including 5,302 women
Total staff
129
Partners
Government, World Bank
Type of activities
Labour-intensive short-term
employment; vocational/
skills training; infrastructure
improvement; community
policing; outreach and social
mobilization; psycho-social
support; civic education;
SGBV; gender sensitization.

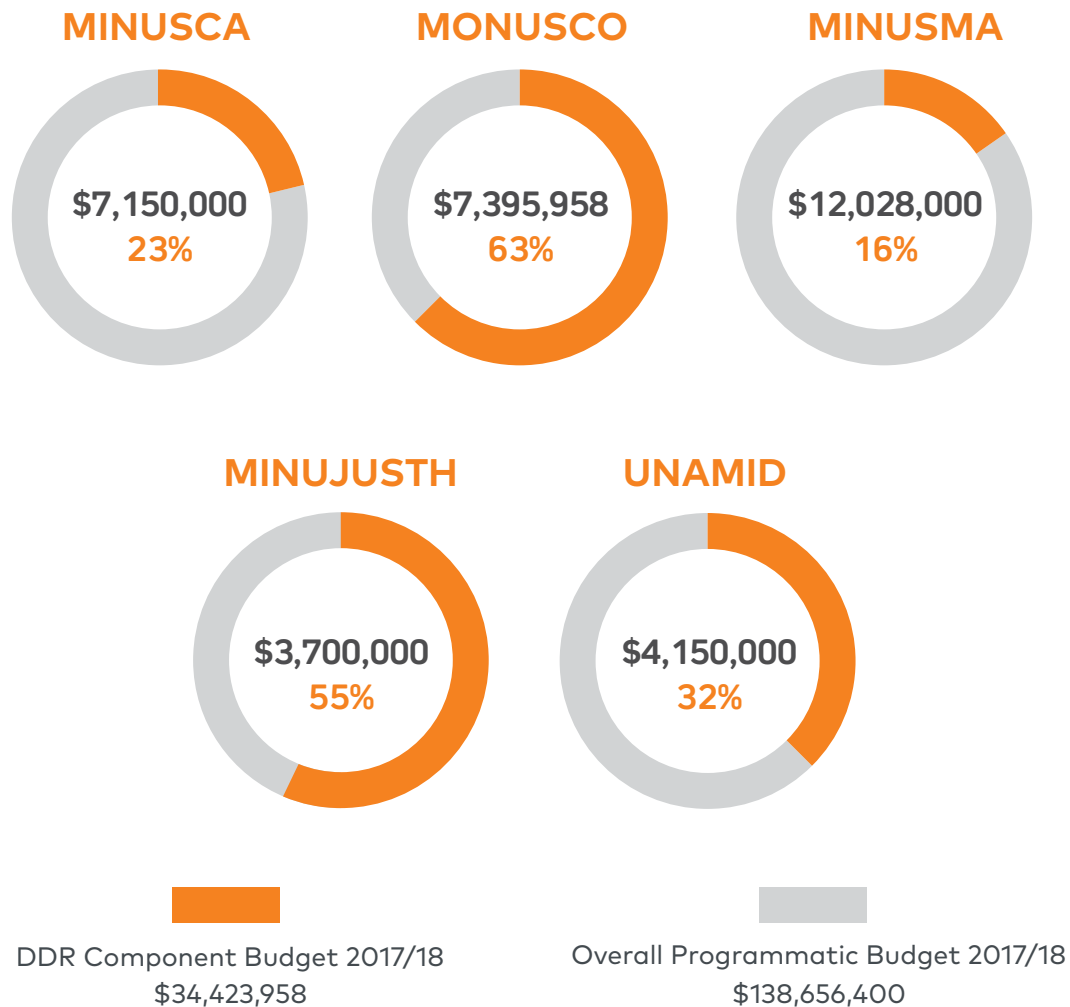
MINUSMA

**Current budget
2017/2018**
\$12,028,000
**Proposed budget
2018/2019**
\$6,480,000
**Number of beneficiaries
2016/2017**
132,571 including 60,376 women
Total staff
32
Partners
Government/ NDDRC,
World Bank, IOM, UNOPS,
Local NGOs.
Type of activities
Labor intensive short-term
employment, vocational/
skills training, support to
rehabilitation of community
infrastructure, agriculture
and livestock projects, water
and irrigation systems.

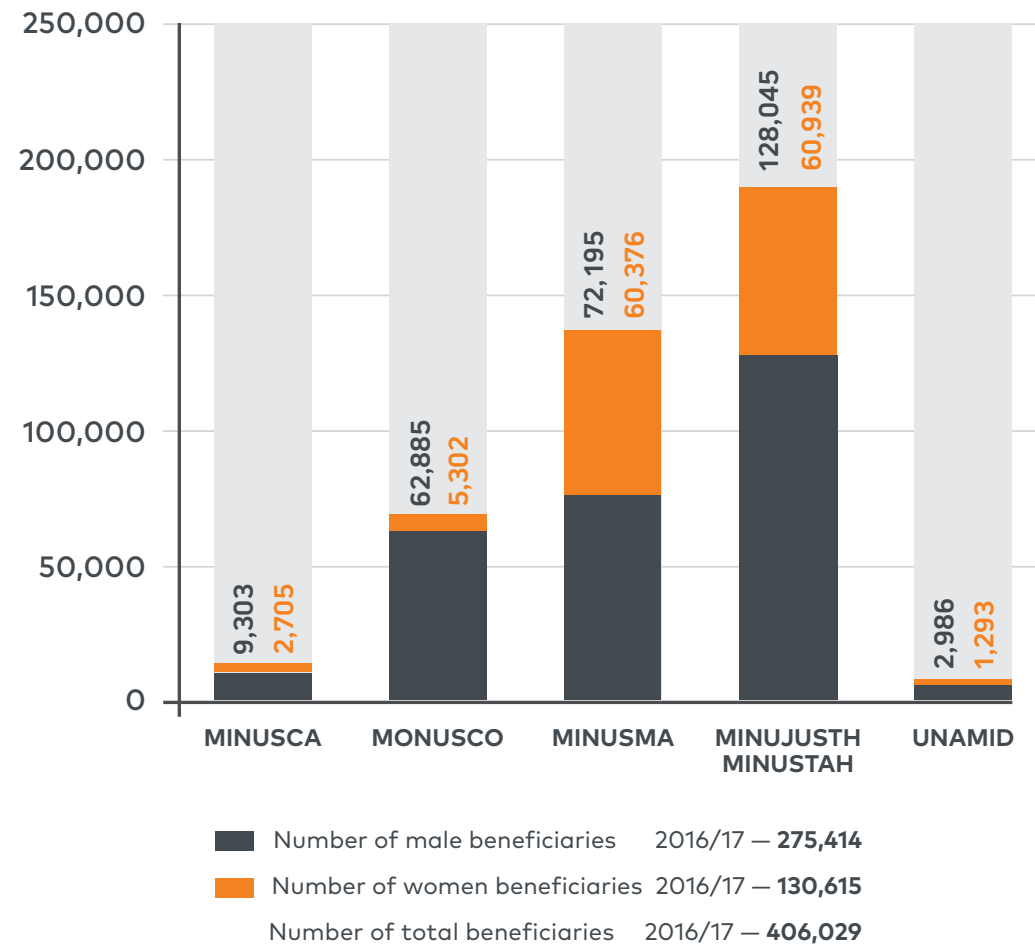
UNAMID

**Current budget
2017/2018**
\$4,150,000
**Proposed budget
2018/2019**
\$4,500,000
**Number of beneficiaries
2016/2017**
4,279 including 1,293 women
Total staff
10
Partners
Government, UNDP,
WFP and OCHA
Type of activities
Demobilization exercises;
Labor-intensive short-term
employment; Vocational/
skills training; sensitization
activities; support to
community infrastructure.

DDR OPERATIONAL FUNDING VS MISSION PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING 2017/18

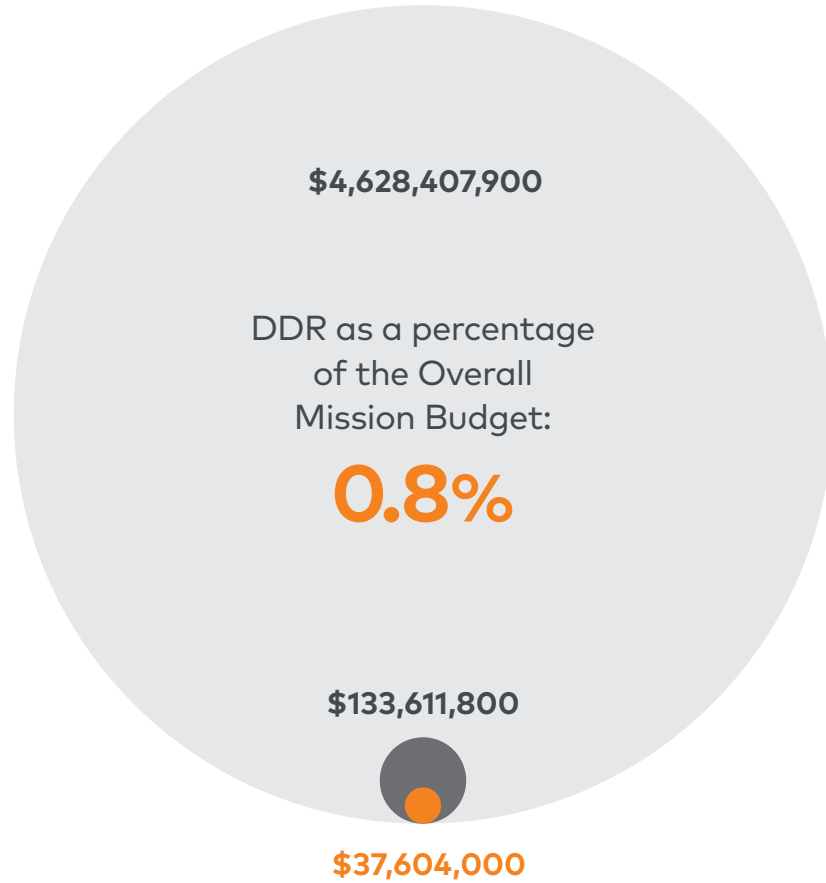


COMPARISON OF TOTAL BENEFICIARIES AND WOMEN BENEFICIARIES IN 2016/17

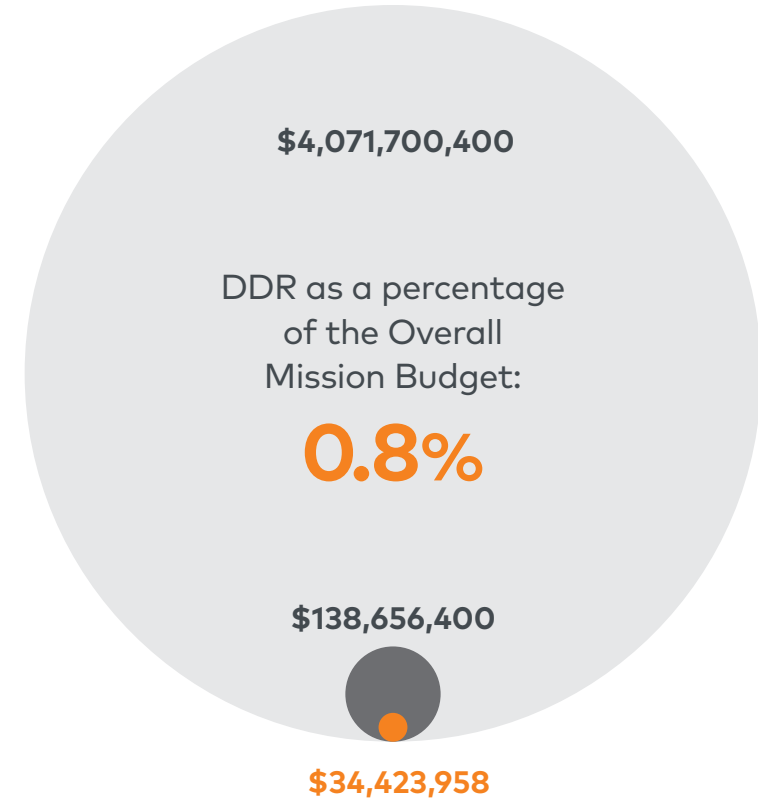


OVERALL BUDGET COMPARISON

2016/2017



2017/2018



- Overall mission budget
- Overall programmatic funding budget
- DDR operational funding budget



2017/18 PERSONNEL IN EACH MISSION DDR STAFF VS MISSION CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	DDR field staff	Civilian personnel
UNAMID	10	3,001
MINUJUSTH	10	1,151
MINUSMA	32	1,500
MINUSCA	36	1,344
MONUSCO	129	3,697
UNMISS	2	248
	219	10,941

DDR field
staff represents

2%

OPERATIONAL FUNDING STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2018-2020

- ◆ Ensuring linkages with political process and creating space for peace.
- ◆ Promoting the development of M&E capacities, which includes conducting external evaluations of all DDR programmes.
- ◆ Tailoring training modules for DDR project management, building on the workshop DDRS conducted in Entebbe in September 2015.
- ◆ Providing further guidance on DDR/CVR operational funding in line with international standards on effective project management.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Who are the implementing partners?

Implementing partners can include local, national or international organizations, as well as the mission's civilian, police and military components or UN agencies such as UNDP, FAO, UNOPS, ILO, UNWOMEN and IOM.

How does DDR operational funding differ from other programmes?

DDR operational funding is used to fund both traditional DDR processes as well as CVR projects. CVR projects comprise a vast array of community-level, non-military security interventions designed to be implemented before, during, after or instead of DDR programs.

Is there a risk of operational funding overlapping with development funding?

DDR operational funding funds reinsertion and CVR activities undertaken in UN Peacekeeping operations as short-term projects. Development and national actors engage in long-term reintegration programmes normally funded by voluntary contributions.

Who within missions is responsible for oversight?

While DDR components are responsible for managing their processes, DDR component chiefs should work closely with the DMS/CMS to ensure appropriate disbursement of funding approved by Member States in support of DDR and related programming.

Is the UNCT involved in the implementation?

In CVR programs, the seed funding provided to UNCT increases their capacity to demonstrate results and attract additional resources, thus contributing to consolidation and smooth transitioning of activities.

www.un.org/peacekeeping/issues/ddr

Designed by the Graphic Design Unit, Department of Public Information, United Nations