

MULTI-YEAR APPEAL

2023-2026



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND PEACEBUILDING AFFAIRS

 **DRPA**
Preventing Conflict. Sustaining Peace

PEACE IS PRICELESS.
AND POSSIBLE.

MULTI-YEAR APPEAL
2023-2026 

FOREWORD



Rosemary A. DiCarlo
Under-Secretary-General for
Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

Over the past year, face-to-face diplomacy came back in earnest. Obviously, even at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the search for multilateral responses to the myriad challenges before us did not stop, it just went virtual. It is also clear that the greatest social and economic dislocation in nearly a century did little to calm violent conflict around the world. Indeed, in some instances hostilities grew even worse, exacerbated by the health crisis.

Thus, as we return to a semblance of normality in our work, we are confronted with an exceedingly fraught, and dangerous, global peace and security landscape. We are witnessing deep divisions between major powers, a global food crisis, and even revived fears of a nuclear catastrophe. Consensus on matters of peace and security has not been so challenging to achieve for a long time.

But it is precisely during such difficult times that the work of the United Nations is most important. Even in the tense environment we are experiencing, the members of our Organization recognize that in it they have an indispensable forum for cooperation, an incubator of ideas for potential breakthroughs and, more directly, a provider of expertise and services not available anywhere else. Whether working behind the scenes to avert the flare up of violence, deploying envoys to bring warring parties together or helping countries conduct elections, we in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) are committed to continuing to leverage our strengths.

As we embark on a new DPPA Strategic Plan and shape the Secretary-General's *New Agenda for Peace*, the steadfast support of our partners—the growing body of Member States that contribute to our Multi-Year Appeal over and above their share of the United Nations regular budget—will be indispensable. We hope to continue to count on that backing and thank you for your trust.

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A NEW MULTI-YEAR APPEAL: AN INTRODUCTION

**DPPA is requesting
\$170 million**

Safeguarding peace and security

The 2023-2026 Appeal sets out the ways in which DPPA intends to harness the generous support of Member States to play its role in averting or overcoming violent conflict and building durable peace.

Stating our mission is easy. Carrying it out has never been more difficult. We are only just emerging from the clutches of a global pandemic, we have seen renewed war, unconstitutional changes of government, food scarcity and rising inflation. Meanwhile, the accelerating climate crisis contributes to further exacerbating tensions around the world and threatens the very survival of the human species.

These and other global developments have a direct impact on our work. They pose significant challenges, but they also force us to become more creative, more flexible, and more dynamic in responding to incipient signs of violence, or to requests for our expertise in mediation, peacemaking, electoral assistance, peacebuilding, and other areas.

And that is why the MYA is so important. Funded primarily by the regular United Nations budget, DPPA relies on voluntary contributions to cover much of its operational work. Whole areas of activity, including mediation and electoral support, as well as our work on partnerships, on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), and on innovation and climate security, depend fully on MYA funding.

In an important additional area of work, the Department is helping take forward the vision of the Secretary-General as laid out in the report *Our Common Agenda* and its ambitious roadmap for strengthening multilateralism in today's volatile global environment. Specifically, the Department is leading development of the *New Agenda for Peace*, as envisaged in *Our Common Agenda*. The *New Agenda for Peace* will build on the UN75 Declaration and its call for using the "diplomatic toolbox" of the Charter to its full potential, including in preventive diplomacy, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

The *New Agenda for Peace* will frame our work in the coming years and translate into renewed emphasis on prevention and peacebuilding. It will reinforce long-standing DPPA prevention priorities, allowing us to intensify our efforts to promote inclusion in political processes and to implement the WPS, areas funded under this Appeal. Thanks to voluntary funding, we will maintain a small surge capacity to support the drafting of the *New Agenda for Peace* ahead of the 2024 Summit of the Future.

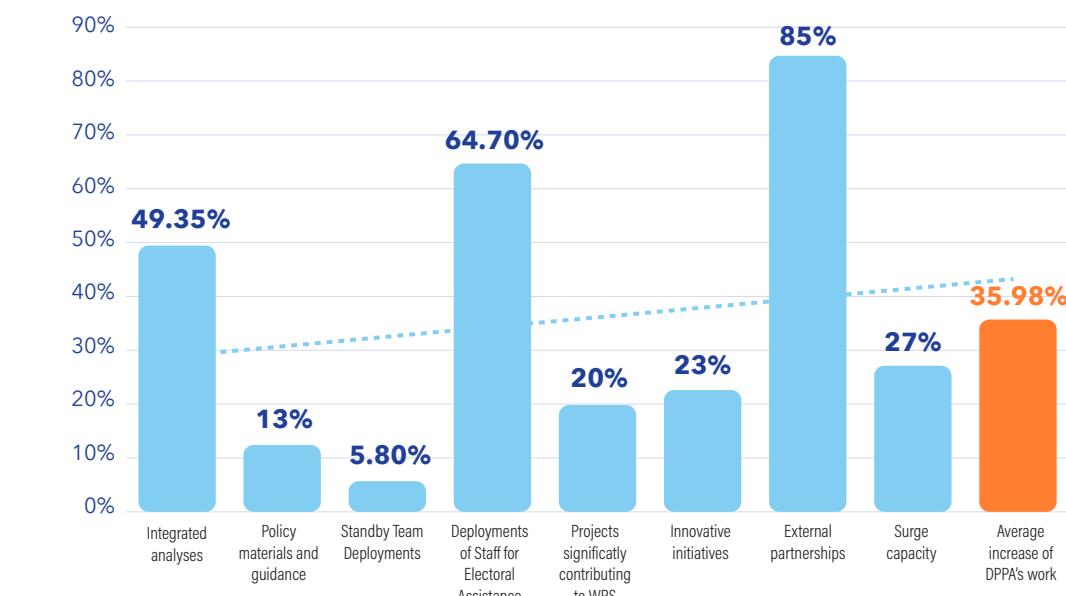
As we look ahead, we must acknowledge that the ability of the United Nations to help manage global tensions and prevent violence is under more strain than at any other time since the end of the Cold War. Yet, we must expect the demands placed on DPPA to continue to grow. We hope to remain able to respond to requests for our assistance and are comforted by the trust placed in us by our partners. We also hope that we can count on support from an ever larger and more diverse group of supporters in the coming four years and beyond.

A call for increased investment in conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding

Two billion people live in countries affected by conflict. Wars drive 80 per cent of all humanitarian needs. According to the Global Peace Index, in 2021, the economic impact of armed conflict increased by 27 per cent to reach \$559.3 billion. Conflicts and instability also have a detrimental effect on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Investing in prevention is one of the most cost-effective ways so as to secure development gains and achieve the SDGs. The MYA contributes directly to their achievement, in particular SDG 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships). MYA funding requirements are modest when compared to the annual overall financing required for the SDGs. Yet when seen in terms of its influence on the achievement of the SDGs, the impact of MYA funding can be exponential.

In an environment characterized by crisis, between 2020 and 2022, the Department's overall work increased by almost **36 per cent**.

|||| Increase in DPPA's work from 2020 to 2022



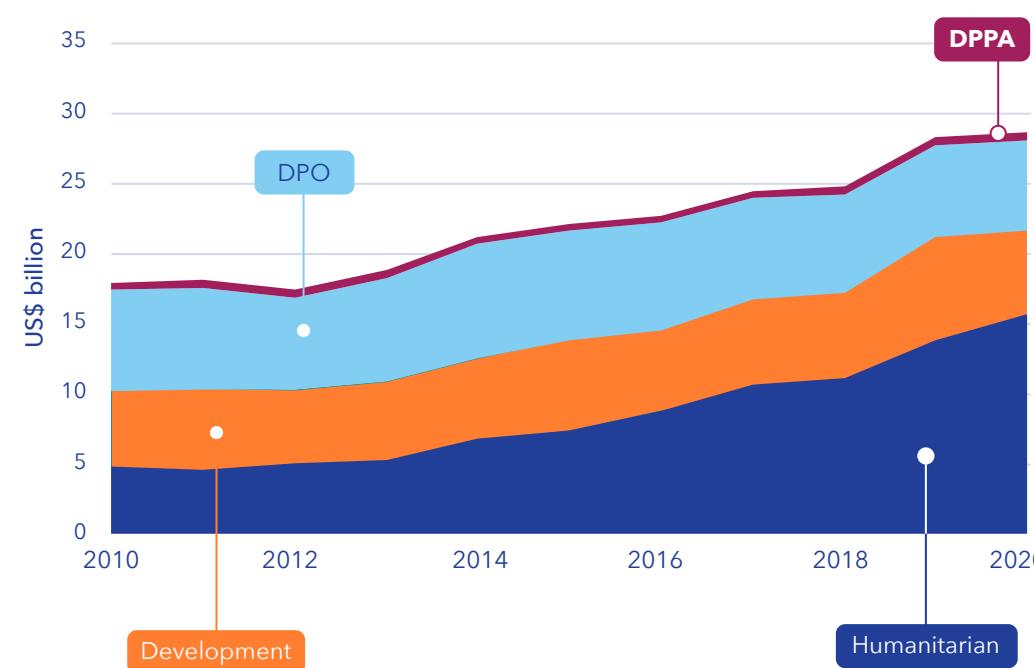
To meet growing demand for its expertise in preventing and resolving violent conflict, DPPA has had to significantly increase its capacity in personnel. It stepped up its analytical work by **49 per cent** in the face of the fragmentation of conflicts at the national and local levels, the multiplication of actors involved in conflict, and the overall deteriorating environment for international peace and security. The demand for deployments of the Standby Team of Senior Mediation Advisors grew by almost **6 per cent**. The Department's commitment to multilateral cooperation translated into an **85 per cent** increase in joint assessments, strategies and interventions with regional and other multilateral organizations. A greater demand for the use of data, technical

tools and new technologies, especially post-COVID-19, triggered a **23 per cent** surge in innovative approaches to peace and security. The number of these multidisciplinary innovative activities rose from **48** to **59** over the past three years.

In the period 2023-2026, rising inflation will also affect the regular programme budget, while the environment for Official Development Assistance (ODA), including for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, is expected to continue to feel the combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Preliminary information on ODA allocations for 2022 suggests a significant drop in funding for civilian peacebuilding and conflict prevention and resolution.

In his report *Our Common Agenda*, the Secretary-General surveys the world's most pressing challenges and makes a compelling call for enhanced investment in prevention and peacebuilding¹. The Secretary-General recalls that investment in prevention represents only a fraction of multilateral funding flows dedicated to humanitarian assistance, development and peacekeeping (see graph below).

|||| UN OAD and peace and security-related expenditure in 38 crisis-affected countries, 2010-2020 (in billion US\$)



Humanitarian assistance and development assistance are commonly referred to as UN operational activities for development (OAD).

Source: Report of the Secretary-General (A/77/69, A/76/5, A/76/6), World Bank, OCHA and the Peacebuilding Fund. Historical data from various reports.

¹ Our Common Agenda. See [here](#).

² Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict, United Nations-World Bank Group, 2018.

Yet, research shows that funding prevention is among the most powerful investments possible. It has been estimated that a scaled-up system for preventive action would save the world between \$5 billion and \$70 billion every year², which could be re-invested in reducing poverty and improving the wellbeing of populations.

A versatile funding instrument

The MYA is indispensable to DPPA. It is our primary instrument to raise extrabudgetary funding for conflict prevention and conflict resolution. It complements the main source of financing for the Department, the United Nations regular budget, which has been under increasing strain in recent years and must also contend with rising inflation. The total annual budget of DPPA, combining resources under the programme budget and the MYA, amounts to about \$85 million, roughly equivalent to what is needed for one day of humanitarian assistance.

As the recent Study on UN Funding Arrangements for Peacebuilding³ found, assessed budgets do not adequately support prevention,

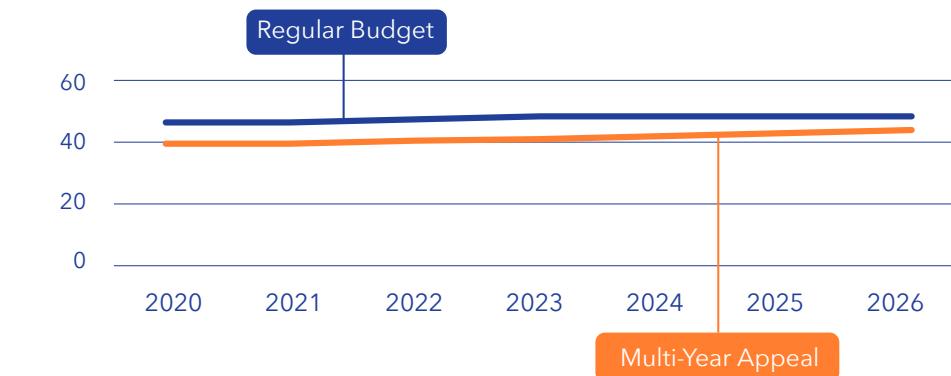
peacemaking and peacebuilding work. **The MYA fills this gap:** it provides nearly half of DPPA's total funding.

In the short to medium term, the importance of the MYA is set to grow, and the cumulative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the wider repercussions of the invasion of Ukraine, could continue to significantly impact donor budgets for some time to come⁴. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the share of total ODA going to fragile contexts is currently at its lowest level since 2016.⁵

Over the 2023-2026 funding cycle, the MYA will leverage its unique role by supporting both core and non-core capacities. On the one hand, it will continue to enable DPPA to be operational and field-oriented, facilitating deployments and activities around the world at short notice.

|||| DPPA's current resource and projections from 2020-2026

Regular Budget vs. MYA Budget (in million US\$)



³ Study on UN Funding Arrangements for Peacebuilding, 2022.

⁴ According to the OECD, despite this anticipated rise in ODA volumes in response to these crises, the share of total ODA going to fragile contexts is the lowest since 2016.

⁵ OECD, States of Fragility 2022. See [here](#).

Two-thirds of MYA funding is unearmarked, which critically grants DPPA the flexibility to deploy rapidly and in response to acute needs. On the other hand, the MYA will continue to fund core support in the form of augmented capacities at Headquarters and in the field. The fact that it fills the gaps under the United Nations regular budget makes it indispensable for the Department to deliver on its mandate. The MYA is also an incubator of ideas and increasingly invests in new areas, such as innovation and new technologies (see page 50), or by helping expand on the interlinkages between climate change and peace and security challenges (see page 40).

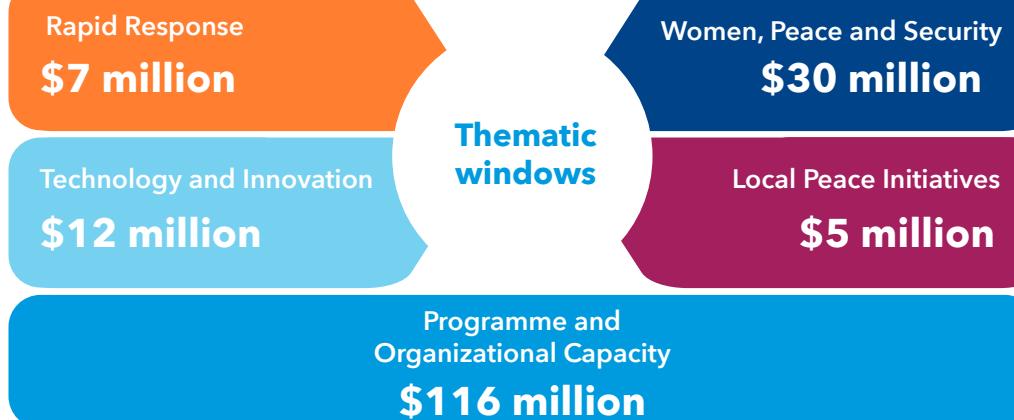
Through its funding window entirely devoted to WPS (see page 20), the MYA will support targeted activities to further strengthen DPPA's commitment and operationalize this critical agenda.

Thanks to its flexibility and versatility, the MYA is well-suited to help us respond to rapidly shifting and increasingly complex conflicts, balancing demands for crisis response with the need to invest in long-term prevention. An underfunded MYA could limit DPPA's operational reach, hampering its capacity to deliver under the Department's new Strategic Plan for 2023-2026⁶, and ultimately, under its mandate.

Retooling the Multi-Year Appeal to respond to new challenges

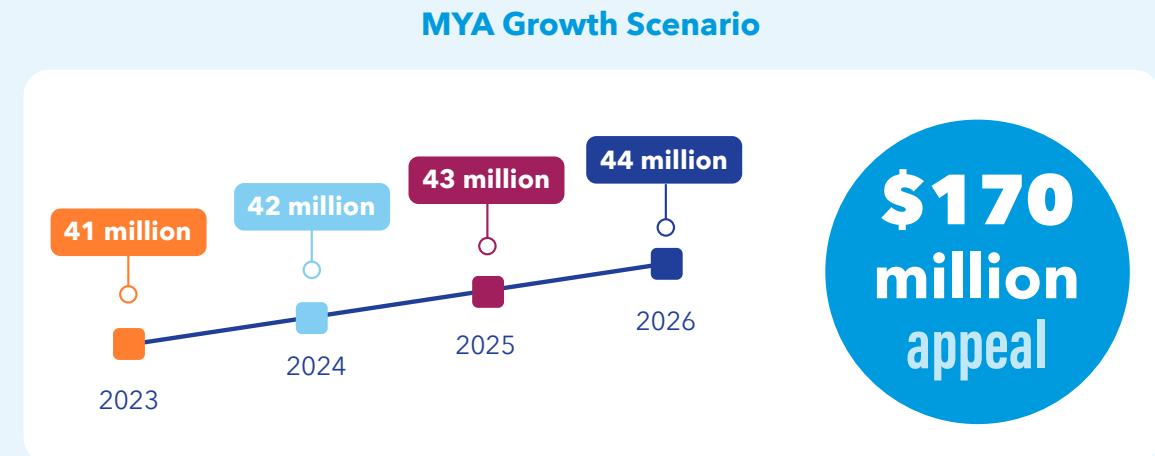
To maintain the effectiveness of our current programmes and to meet the urgency of future needs, the MYA calls for **\$170 million** for the period 2023-2026. Some 70 per cent of MYA funding is unearmarked, allowing for rapid deployments and engagement worldwide. The four thematic windows each have a funding cap, limiting the possibility of additional earmarking.

The MYA windows

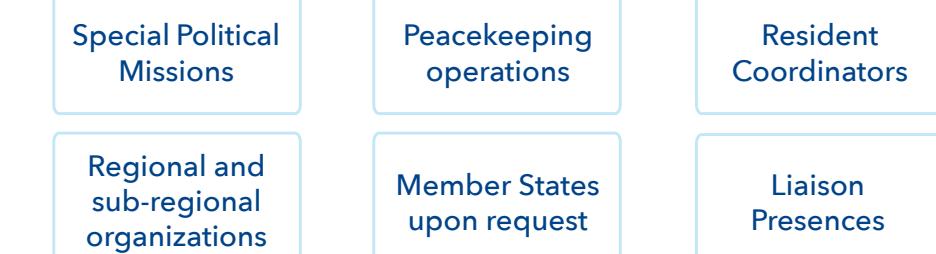


⁶ Strategic Plan. See [here](#).

|||| The Multi-Year Appeal: Investing before, during and after conflict



Partners/Recipients



Global, Flexible, Fast, Innovative and Inclusive



Maintaining investment in the MYA, an urgent priority

The availability of MYA funding exponentially increases our ability to deliver on our mandate. The booster effect of the MYA can be expressed in three ways: **do more, act faster, and amplify impact.** On average, the MYA funds one-third of DPPA's staffing capacities⁷ and more than 90 per cent of its travel needs. It also supports DPPA's ability to recruit specialized personnel to fill staffing gaps.

The MYA allows for flexible engagement in situations falling within DPPA's responsibilities but ahead of formal legislative mandates. Ahead of the disbursement of an allocation under the United Nations regular budget, the MYA can accelerate DPPA's response time by days or weeks, allowing the Department or its Special Representatives and Envoys to kickstart consultations and fund surge staffing capacity⁸.

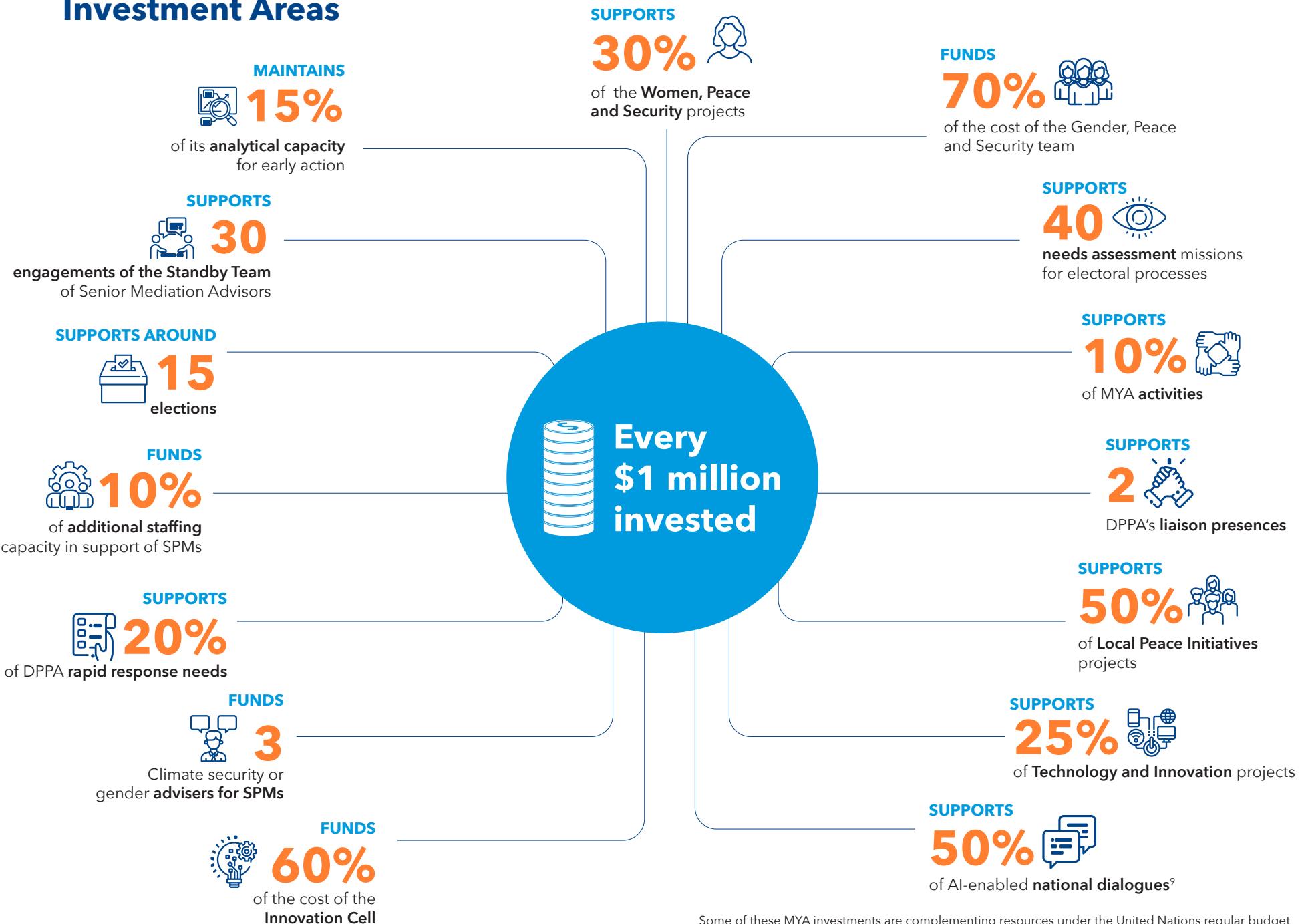
The table illustrates the value dimensions of the MYA. It underscores that effective operational deployment or engagement with the right actors can make a difference at a relatively low cost, while also augmenting DPPA capacities and delivering impact. A pessimistic scenario, with shortfalls in contributions to the MYA, would not only undermine our ability to act flexibly, with speed and agility. It would also reduce our basic long-term capacities, eroding effective conflict prevention and conflict resolution efforts for years to come.

⁷ Mostly surge and backstopping capacity.

⁸ See more information under Rapid Response (page 31).

⁹ Such as those conducted in the contexts of Libya or Yemen.

Highlights of MYA Investment Areas



Some of these MYA investments are complementing resources under the United Nations regular budget

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ||||

Strategic Plan for 2023-2026

The new Strategic Plan sets out a bold vision and direction for the Department for the period 2023 to 2026. The implementation of the Strategic Plan will depend on the availability of sufficient, predictable and flexible resources, primarily under the MYA. We will also leverage other sources of funding, such as the Peacebuilding Fund and the Joint UNDP-DPPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention, in addition to United Nations regular budget resources.

The new Strategic Plan comes at a pivotal time for the Department. Global phenomena increasingly drive country/regional conflict dynamics. Climate change, sexual and gender-based violence, and technological change are often direct causes of fragility within countries and regions. This requires us to work even harder to ensure that our analysis and research on global issues—for example on climate and security—has an impact on our prevention activities on the ground.

The Strategic Plan lays out how preventive diplomacy, mediation, peacemaking engagement and peacebuilding complement and mutually reinforce one another, and how DPPA organizes its work, both internally and with outside partners, to maximize its impact. It also strikes a balance between, and renews our operational focus on, both crisis response and non-crisis conflict prevention, aligning the necessary tools and resources.

The Plan also stresses the importance of further consolidating the restructuring of the peace and security pillar and strategically leveraging the tools and capacities at our disposal across the pillar. Innovation and digital transformation, inclusion, and diversity are common threads in the plan, helping to ensure that DPPA will remain focused on improving delivery.

GOAL 1

PREVENTING AND RESOLVING

violent conflicts and sustaining peace



Analysis



Crisis response and support to "good offices"



Longer-term prevention and peacebuilding support

GOAL 2

A MORE EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL ARCHITECTURE for international peace and security



Support to UN bodies



Multilateral partnerships and frameworks

GOAL 3

A STRONGER, MORE DIVERSE AND MORE EFFECTIVE Department



Innovation and continuous learning



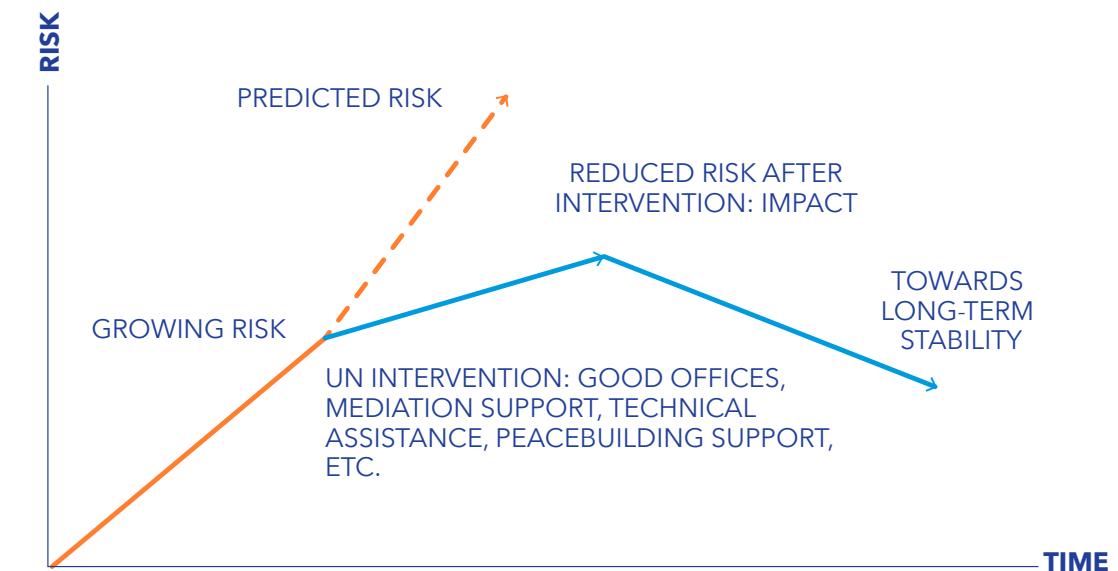
A more collaborative, creative, diverse, inclusive and empowering work environment

|||| Theory of change



DPPA's Strategic Plan is accompanied by a Results Framework (see page 54), which articulates how our theory of change plays out in operational terms, at different levels of the Plan's Objectives and with different tools and partners.

|||| The risk reduction model



Our overarching priority is to contribute to a reduction in the risk of the outbreak, escalation, continuation or recurrence of violent conflict globally, while also helping move towards recovery, increased inclusion, social cohesion, resilience and development. This "risk-reduction model" means that we measure our impact by the extent to which DPPA is contributing to diminishing the risks of violence across a wide range of settings and timeframes, and in conjunction with other actors. It rejects the simple binary of "whether or not conflict occurred," or whether efforts were a "success or failure". Instead, we must examine the extent to which DPPA is contributing, working in concert with others, to reducing the risks of violence and conflict.

In practice, the "risk-reduction model" shows how strategic interventions can shift or reverse the trajectory of risk and conflict, and allow for the possibility of steps to build trust and social cohesion with the aim of long-term stability. In devising integrated political responses, we draw on capacities and resources internal to the Department, but also coordinate and exchange information with other parts of the UN system (e.g. Resident Coordinators, special political mission (SPMs), the Standby Team of Senior Mediation Advisors, etc.). This model allows for a sharper DPPA focus on its contributions to reducing the risks of violent conflict.



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY WINDOW

As part of its commitment to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda, DPPA continues to boost its investment under a dedicated funding window. In the next cycle, at least 18 per cent of the annual MYA budget will be allocated to support gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives, as well as programmes that recognize and help advance the crucial role of women in conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

Since the creation of a funding window entirely devoted to WPS, the MYA has taken additional steps to further support targeted activities to operationalize this agenda. Eligible projects must promote gender equality and women's empowerment as their principal objectives and remain entirely dedicated to operationalizing the WPS agenda.

Investment 2023-2026
\$30 million

MYA funding is critical to augment the capacity, both staffing and operational, of the Department's Gender, Peace and Security team.

In the face of the backlash against women's rights we have witnessed in different parts of the globe, MYA funding will enable us to develop innovative pathways, including through the use of behavioural insights, to ensure women and their priorities are included in peacemaking efforts and decision-making structures. We will explore new entry points for women's participation, including in climate security; strengthen our work to support women's participation in ceasefires and security arrangements; and make use of more digital platforms to enhance the inclusiveness of peace processes.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

of UN-led or co-led peace or constitution making processes where women civil society was regularly consulted

% of cases where electoral needs assessment reports include specific gender-related recommendations

of UN-led or co-led peace or constitution of women and % of total participants included in formal/Track 1 negotiations of peace processes (co-) led/supported by UN

of electoral capacity-building initiatives conducted with/for/in partnership with Member States and regional organizations, where gender is a key component

Gender will be mainstreamed and integrated throughout all MYA projects and our programmatic work, from planning, analysis, design and implementation, to reporting and evaluation, whether or not these are primarily aimed at promoting the WPS agenda.

To ensure this, project managers utilize a gender marker. This tool allows DPPA to perform gender budgeting and to track investment into the overall WPS agenda.



MYA funding will be invested against the following **PRIORITIES**:

Applying gender perspectives throughout political and conflict analysis

to account for the differentiated impact of armed conflict on women and men, girls and boys, and to ensure that their distinct roles and needs are reflected.

Promoting women's meaningful participation in all peacemaking, peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts, including by promoting

the inclusion of women delegates in ceasefire mediation, discussions on technical issues, and peace talks, from pre-negotiation to implementation phases, and encouraging ongoing systematic engagement between Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General and women's groups as well as civil society organizations. In Iraq, Syria and Yemen, our MYA-funded Women's Advisory Boards continue to ensure that women's perspectives inform the work of the respective envoys, special representatives, and missions.

Advancing women's participation in electoral and political processes

and addressing violence and hate speech against women in politics, and advising Member States, upon request for electoral assistance, on ways to safely include women in electoral processes as candidates, voters, and election officials, and to design or reform electoral systems to ensure gender equality is a key guiding principle.

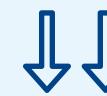
Preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence as a priority

for early warning, analysis, political advocacy and peacemaking, and as an issue to be addressed in prevention, mediation, ceasefires, and peace agreements.

IMPLICATIONS in case of a lack of funding



Fewer women in UN mediation support teams



Less capacity for DPPA's Gender, Peace and Security team, resulting in less gender mainstreaming work across the Department and reduced capacity to advise and support SPMs in WPS activities



Less capacity to implement the WPS agenda



Less capacity to apply a gender lens throughout the MYA projects



Less funding under the WPS window to fund targeted MYA projects

GOAL 1

PREVENTING AND RESOLVING VIOLENT CONFLICTS, PEACEBUILDING AND SUSTAINING PEACE

PROGRAMMATIC CAPACITY

Action-oriented multidimensional analysis

Support to SRSGs and Special Envoys

Long-term prevention

STAND-BY CAPACITY

Mediation support

Electoral assistance

DEDICATED FUNDING WINDOW

Rapid response



Indicative resources needed

\$95 million

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

% of Departmental analytical products contain gender-sensitive analysis

of deployments of staff/advisors (upon request) for assistance in mediation and conflict prevention

of SPM leadership briefings to the Security Council and GA supported by DPPA

% of cases where a coordinated response was communicated to Member States within four weeks of DPPA receiving their requests for electoral assistance

of country settings/sub-regions where DPPA engages on prevention and peacebuilding issues with RCOs/UNCTs

Under **GOAL 1**, MYA funds amplify and expand the work of DPPA in support of conflict prevention, management and resolution. Through its network of SPMs, Headquarters-based capacities and work with UN partners (Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams), as well as regional partners (regional and sub-regional organizations), the Department will act in response to violent conflict that is occurring or at risk of breaking out. Investment under Goal 1 encompasses a variety of tools and approaches such as analysis, mediation, and electoral assistance, which are all primarily funded by the MYA. In an increasing difficult context, demands for our tools and expertise has skyrocketed, and MYA funding will be regularly prioritized between crisis and non-crisis files to maximize impact.

|||| PROGRAMMATIC CAPACITY

Expanding our conflict analysis to respond effectively to new threats

Value statement: With MYA investment, DPPA's analysis is timely, multidimensional and inclusive, allowing for the efficient deployment of a range of tools and integrated political responses.

Using the MYA, DPPA will continue to generate analysis on country and regional situations to inform political strategies and provide situational awareness as well as early warning to the Secretary-General and Member States. Analysis can also lead to identifying entry points for action at Headquarters, in SPMs, and among our other presences in the field. Through continued investment, we will also improve the scope of our analysis, making it gender-responsive, data-driven, and climate-informed, ultimately leading to more efficient and targeted UN responses.

There will also be continued investment to look at new stressors that may trigger conflict or violence to develop effective responses. This includes researching the ways in which climate change can impact peace and security. Innovative approaches to data mining will also continue to add new dimensions to our analysis.

MYA directly funds additional staffing capacity at Headquarters to monitor global political developments and to provide the Secretary-General with analysis that informs decision-making and shapes diplomacy at all levels.

These investments have enabled us to provide surge staffing capacity to support political analysis, scenario-building and crisis management planning in the context of the war in Ukraine, as well as on tensions in Israel/Palestine and developments in Sri Lanka.

In addition, building integrated responses to threats requires us to work with the wider UN system, and DPPA is increasingly working with UN partners to bring solutions to conflict-sensitive and transitional contexts.

Support to Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the Secretary-General

Value statement: While SPMs are primarily funded through assessed contributions, MYA funding multiplies their impact by directly enhancing their capacities both at Headquarters and in the field, and by allowing innovation and risk taking, to advance political solutions.

The more than 30 Special Political Missions (SPMs) under the purview of DPPA manifest the power of effective multilateralism and the ability to provide unified support to complex and fragile processes. They bring the Secretary-General's good offices directly to conflicting parties to help end violence, build peace processes, and reduce risk over time.

These field missions are deployed worldwide in a broad range of contexts: in preventive efforts (such as the regional offices in Western Africa and the Sahel, Central Africa, and Central Asia), in support of complex transitions (e.g., Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Sudan etc.), and in helping build and sustain

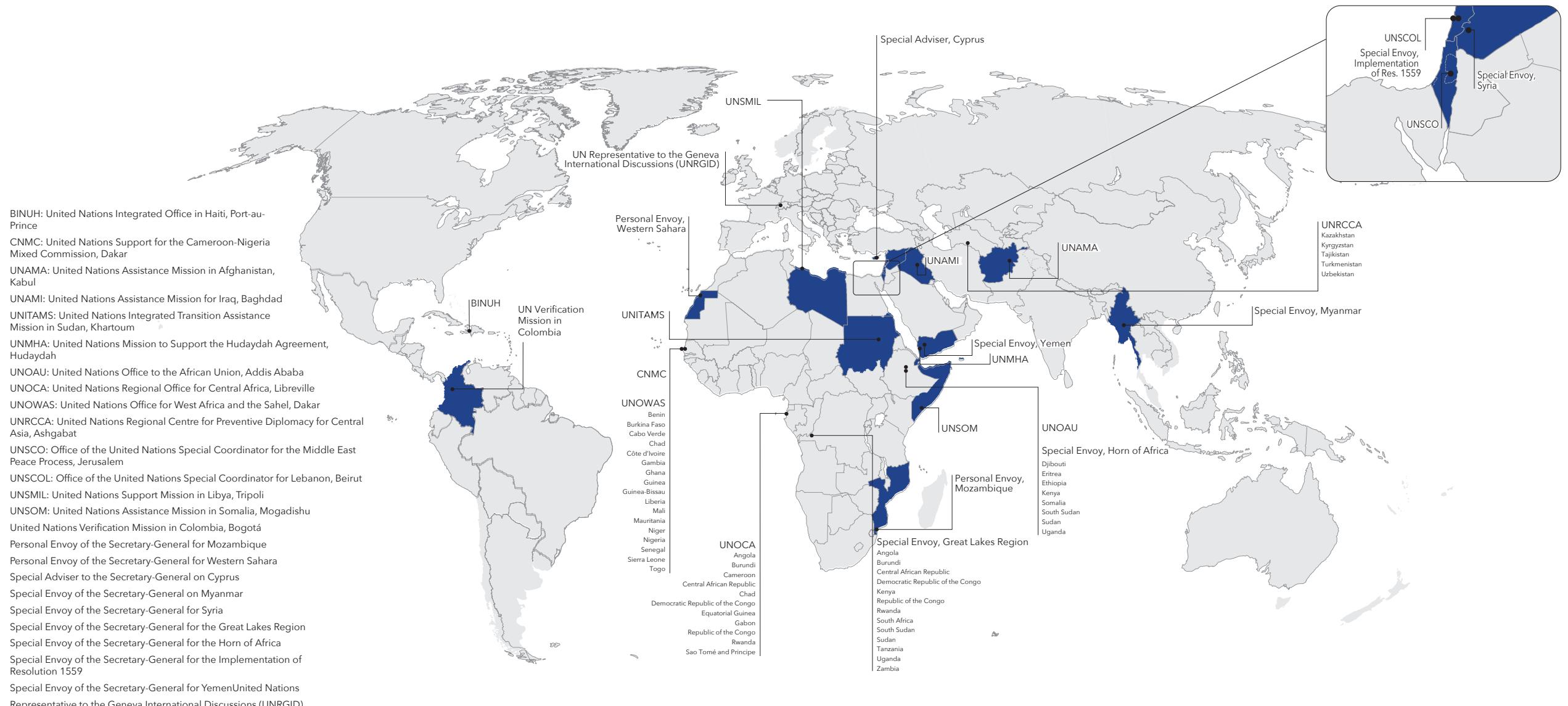
peace alongside other actors on the ground (e.g. Colombia, Haiti). Among the SPMs, Special Envoys help resolve a wide range of disputes, facilitate peace talks and manage electoral crises. Special Envoys can have country-specific mandates (e.g. Myanmar, Syria, Yemen) or regional ones (e.g. Horn of Africa, Great Lakes).

Our three regional offices located in Western and Central Africa and in Central Asia serve as hubs for preventive diplomacy and peacebuilding. They support national actors, UNCTs, and regional and sub-regional organizations in their efforts to prevent conflict and sustain peace and are ideally placed to address cross-boundary issues.

United Nations

SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS

A number of sanctions panels, monitoring groups, and other entities and mechanisms under the purview of DPPA are also classified as special political missions. For a full list, visit dppa.un.org/dppa-around-world. DPPA also maintains liaison presences in Bangkok, Beijing, Brussels, Buka, Cairo, Gaborone, Jakarta, Kyiv, Nairobi and Vienna.



MYA funds support SPMs worldwide in the delivery of their mandates. These missions can tap a broad range of expertise across the Department, from mediation support to electoral assistance, climate, peace and security, or using Artificial Intelligence and other innovative methods and approaches to support peace efforts. Additional capacity to reinforce political engagement and/or technical advice, made possible by the MYA, has proven invaluable to SPMs to achieve progress and contribute to the good offices function of the Secretary-General.

The MYA also fills the gaps in the United Nations regular budget funding by providing essential backstopping support to these complex missions¹⁰. **It multiplies DPPA's operational reach** through additional staffing capacity to ensure regular communication between missions and Headquarters, liaison with Member States and the preparation of substantive material, such as briefings to the Security Council and reports of the Secretary-General. In the aftermath of the Taliban takeover in Afghanistan, for example, the MYA helped us recalibrate the UN presence in the country amid highly volatile conditions. It swiftly supported the surge in capacity required to provide system-level guidance, as well as for response, including the establishment of a temporary remote office in the region and the relocation of staff members.

Long-term prevention

Alongside crisis response, DPPA invests in initiatives to sustain peace. Partnerships are important accelerators of all efforts to sustain peace and advance development. MYA supports projects over longer periods in instances where we work with national partners to help build capacities for inclusive dialogue and mediation processes. For example, in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Niger, we continue to advance the establishment and strengthening of infrastructures for peace. National dialogue initiatives benefit from our technical assistance and support the inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized communities.

MYA projects underscore the importance of holistic and people-centered approaches. For example, they promote key themes and agendas relevant to peace and political processes, such as WPS, climate, peace and security, and efforts to combat hate speech and misinformation. Such approaches also contribute to the promotion of mental health and psychosocial support through DPPA's conflict resolution, prevention, and peacebuilding engagements. For people impacted by conflict, the resulting trauma can have significant long-term mental and social consequences. Improving psychosocial well-being and access to support is a continuing priority for the UN as a pathway to consolidating peace and preventing future conflict.

At the global level, the Department is leveraging its networks and partnerships to discuss and explore ways to integrate Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) into some areas of its work, while at the local level some SPMs have conducted a wide range of activities that contribute, directly or indirectly, to alleviating mental hardship and/or fostering reconciliation between communities. At the country level, some SPMs have integrated programme elements that are critical to ensuring that MHPSS is addressed across all peacebuilding efforts.

¹⁰ SPMs are financed under the United Nations regular budget and frequently depend on backstopping capacities funded from voluntary contributions.



RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW

The strategic relevance of the MYA is illustrated by its degree of responsiveness to the risk of violent conflict, and how the availability of rapid response funding accelerates DPPA's response. Rapid and efficient funding mechanisms are essential to allow us gain access to conflict-affected areas to conduct fact-finding and provide early support. It is therefore critical that unearmarked resources comprise 70 per cent of received contributions to provide the Department with agility and space for manouevre and response.

The Rapid Response window is designed to meet short-term needs in crisis situations. Pre-positioned funds under this window support high-value interventions and deployment of staff and envoys to prevent the escalation of conflict, including to engage with conflict actors, with a speed and flexibility that would be impossible under the regular programme budget. Thanks to the Rapid Response window, we typically deploy personnel more than 200 times a year.

This window has proved its efficiency. In 2022, following the invasion of Ukraine, Rapid Response funding allowed us to provide surge staffing and expertise. In 2021, within a week of the appointment of the new Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, Staffan de Mistura, extra-budgetary funding enabled additional staffing and expertise needed to support his efforts and seek a re-start of the political process between Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO.

Investment 2023-2026

\$7 million

|||| STANDBY CAPACITY

Mediation capacity

Value statement: DPPA has a unique role in mobilizing and deploying mediation expertise wherever and whenever it is required. MYA funding makes it possible to engage with parties to conflict and provide guidance and backing to mediators, SRSGs and Special Envoys, PKOs, UNCTs among others.

DPPA's Mediation Support Unit (MSU), as part of our Policy and Mediation Division, supports the good offices, mediation and facilitation work of the United Nations system and its partners. It provides direct operational support to peace processes, strengthening the capacity of the United Nations, its partners and parties to conflicts in areas such as mediation process design, gender and inclusion, constitutional issues, and ceasefires and security arrangements. It also develops and disseminates mediation guidance and best practice. The MYA funds a large part of MSU's capacity.

The Unit will continue to develop innovative approaches to provide mediation advice in new technical areas such as digital technologies, climate, local and sub-national mediation, and the youth, peace and security agenda.

DPPA delivers its tailored operational support to peace or dialogue processes through the MSU's expert staff and the Standby Team of Senior Mediation Advisors. The Standby Team mechanism, entirely funded by the MYA, ensures the timely provision of technical expertise otherwise not readily available within the UN system. Typically, members of the Standby Team are dispatched 100 times per year to dozens of countries.

"The evidence is clear. Having more gender-equal societies results in more stable and peaceful States. And research suggests that peace agreements in which women directly participate and influence the negotiation are more likely to last."

UN WOMEN

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-peace-security>).

Electoral support capacity

Value statement: While resources for field-based UN electoral projects are mobilized locally, MYA funding enables DPPA to deploy staff and expertise to conduct needs assessment missions and provide multifaceted electoral assistance.

The United Nations assists Member States at their request or as mandated by the Security Council or General Assembly to hold elections that legitimately express the people's will and are deemed credible by national stakeholders. Conducting elections that reflect the will of the people and that are credible and inclusive is vital to democracy, to development, and to human rights. If managed well, elections can prevent conflict and help ensure sustainable peace. However, the challenges around elections are numerous. They include deep polarization and voter apathy; misinformation; a continuation of deeply entrenched racial and gender inequalities, including discrimination and political violence against women; and a growing refusal to accept electoral outcomes. The United Nations will continue to prioritize the evolving needs of electoral stakeholders in addressing these and other key challenges, including through innovation and appropriate use of new technologies.

DPPA's electoral assistance work is funded to a significant degree by the MYA. Each year, on average 40 Member States benefit from this support, and it is expected that the demand for UN electoral assistance will increase further. The Department will continue to coordinate the activities of multiple UN entities involved in electoral assistance, develop electoral policies to ensure consistency and coherence in the work of the Organization on electoral assistance, and maintain and manage the United Nations single roster of electoral experts to facilitate expedited deployments to the field in support of Member States' electoral processes. We will also continue to partner with regional and sub-regional organizations to conduct electoral capacity development trainings for Member States' electoral stakeholders in various parts of the world.

It is anticipated that DPPA will need to conduct around 55 electoral missions of various types each year in the next four years. These will include needs assessment missions, advisory missions and deployments to support the conduct of regional trainings for Member States and partner regional organizations.

IMPLICATIONS

in case of a lack of funding under Goal 1



Less capacity to provide multidimensional analysis and identify entry points



Less deployments of the Standby Team of Senior Mediation Advisors and less technical capacity for mediation overall



Less ability to provide meaningful support to Member States in their efforts to conduct credible, inclusive and peaceful elections



Less capacity to support the good offices functions of the Secretary-General through the work of SPMs (SRSGs, Special Envoys, etc.)



Less support to SPMs in the implementation of their mandates, which could lead to a reduced scope of their engagements, greater strain on existing staff capacity, etc.



Less access to on-the-ground information collection through travel



Less resources to convene parties and support national dialogue processes



Less capacity to implement the WPS agenda



Less ability to respond to unexpected demands through the Rapid Response window

GOAL 2

A MORE EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL ARCHITECTURE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

PROGRAMMATIC CAPACITY

Multilateral partnerships

Liaison presences

DEDICATED FUNDING WINDOW

Local Peace Initiatives window



Indicative resources needed

\$50 million

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

of initiatives undertaken with the regional and sub-regional organizations

of initiatives undertaken with the World Bank

of inter-agency mechanisms of which DPPA is the lead or co-lead

of projects funded by MYA that incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations

GOAL 2 relates to DPPA's contribution to the multilateral system for international peace and security at the global and regional levels. This includes the support we provide to UN bodies (including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Peacebuilding Commission, and other subsidiary organs) to enable them to effectively perform their functions and deliver on their UN Charter mandates, as well as innovation in the types and methods of support we provide. Goal 2 is also focused on partnership-building with other multilateral organizations, including regional and sub-regional organizations and international financial institutions (IFIs), that establish the frameworks for cooperation on specific situations foreseen under Goal 1. DPPA has been able to partner with UN entities in other pillars, (for example, RCs/UNCTs) and with regional and subregional organizations and the IFIs. The resulting multiplier effect means that the strengths of different parties can be combined to provide deeper analysis and more coordinated responses.

|||| PROGRAMMATIC CAPACITY

Multilateral partnerships

Value statement: MYA funding enables DPPA to maintain existing partnerships and develop new ones in order to achieve more coordinated responses and amplified results.

Partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations enable DPPA to broaden its impact. As the repercussions of conflicts and crises are often felt across borders, we focus on both country-specific interventions and regional approaches.

Our MYA investment in institutionalizing and deepening partnerships with regional counterparts has led to more effective engagements before, during and after a crisis. Two-thirds of DPPA's mediation engagements involve regional partners such as African Union, the League of Arab States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), among others.

For example, in 2022, the Department developed and implemented 35 joint strategies and interventions with regional organizations.

With MYA funding in areas such as conflict prevention, mediation, gender, and electoral affairs, we help build the skills and capacities of regional and subregional organizations, which are often better placed to facilitate negotiations, navigate political sensitivities and build trust among parties to advance peace and security in their own region. On average, DPPA carries out around 70 joint strategies and interventions with regional and sub-regional organizations a year.

The MYA also provides resources for dedicated staff to coordinate the UN-African Union partnership in peace and security, including the flagship "Silencing the Guns in Africa" initiative.

With staff capacity funded under the MYA, we continue to foster regular, structured dialogue with International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Other relevant initiatives have taken the form of dialogues, joint analysis, projects and even joint strategies. In 2022, three joint analyses and assessments were developed with the World Bank (through the UN-World Bank partnership).

Leveraging the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding (HDP) Partnership Facility anchored in the Peacebuilding Fund to support prevention and peacebuilding efforts, DPPA is also supporting strategic engagement with international financial institutions in priority settings to increase shared understanding of risk and resilience factors and facilitate joint analyses and assessments in support of our field missions.

Partnership building with civil society remains crucial. Civil society groups can be influential and effective actors in peace process negotiations and implementation, including of ceasefires. Our projects will continue to amplify under-represented voices for peace, particularly those of women and youth.

Thanks to MYA funding, we offer tailored support to RCs/UNCTs who operate in complex and polarized political environments. We help develop initiatives and approaches that build national resilience, local mediation capacities, and mechanisms for social cohesion, as well as support the meaningful participation of women and young people. Both Headquarters staff and special political missions are increasingly working with UN Country Teams and the wider UN system to better identify and build integrated responses to threats. On average, every year, around 40 Common Country Analyses (CCAs) are informed by our departmental analysis.

Liaison presences

Value statement: MYA funds nine liaison offices in key regions, strengthening DPPA's understanding of regional dynamics by engaging effectively in ongoing and emerging conflict scenarios.

DPPA relies heavily on its nine liaison offices, which allow for continued engagement with key regional and sub-regional organizations and with Member States where there is no UN mission on the ground. Located in Bangkok, Beijing, Brussels, Buka, Gaborone, Kyiv, Jakarta, Nairobi and Vienna, these presences are entirely funded by the MYA. The liaison offices ensure coherence, promote partnership with key regional organizations and actors, and advance the coordination of the UN's regional response and early warning capabilities.



Mainstreaming climate security

In responding to the accelerating climate emergency, DPPA is committed to deepening and expanding its work on the linkages between climate change, peace and security, supporting both analysis and action in the most affected areas. The findings from a series of evaluations launched in 2022—on the Climate Security Mechanism, on the work of select UN field missions in this area, and the Peacebuilding Fund's Thematic Review on Climate Security—have provided valuable direction in this regard.

Climate security is mainstreamed throughout MYA activities, and investment has consistently grown since 2020. In the years ahead, MYA funding will be used to assist SPMs, especially in the most climate-vulnerable regions such as Central Africa, West Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and the Middle East integrate climate considerations into their work and deliver concrete results. We will continue to invest in the capacity of missions to conduct climate-informed, gender-sensitive political analysis and help partners develop risk management strategies, as requested by the Security Council in a number of contexts. Climate and Security Advisors deployed with our teams in Somalia, the Horn of Africa and Central Africa have already shown the value of having a dedicated resource that can bring the mission and wider UN system together on this cross-cutting issue and work with a range of actors on the ground. The Department will also roll out, in collaboration with DPO and other partners, a training course on climate, peace and security, targeting special political missions and peacekeeping operations, the first of its kind. In 2022, the Department deepened its research into the intersection between climate and gender in peace and security, publishing a new Practice Note.

¹¹ The Climate Security Mechanism is composed of DPO, UNEP and UNDP.

With a growing number of climate-related projects in the Peacebuilding Fund's portfolio, we will identify and harness synergies between peacebuilding, climate action and our WPS agenda. Our expanding networks in affected regions will help guide this work.

Improving access to climate-related data will be a critical component across all these efforts, as we work with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), regional organizations, local and international researchers, as well as tech partners. Building on a number of pilot projects in this space, we will explore the use of innovative tools and methodologies to advance data visualization, understand climate trends, and listen to communities most affected by climate change and conflict.

To build the global evidence base, we will continue to promote knowledge exchange across regions, identify good practices, and develop guidance. A new workstream on climate, peace and security and gender will highlight the importance of inclusion and provide advice on strengthening the role of women in climate-informed peacebuilding. Building on a first DPPA practice note that looks at the implications of climate change on mediation and peace processes, we will also advance the body of knowledge on environmental peacemaking.

Partnerships will be critical to this ambitious agenda. First and foremost, we will continue to work closely with our partners in the Climate Security Mechanism to strengthen the Organization's ability to systematically address the linkages between climate change, peace and security. The Department will draw on a growing and active informal Community of Practice that now includes over 30 UN entities across the peace and security, humanitarian, human rights, and development pillars. DPPA will also pursue close engagement and collaboration with regional organizations, Member States, civil society, and research institutions.





LOCAL PEACE INITIATIVES WINDOW



The MYA enables DPPA to respond flexibly to diverse field-driven opportunities through the Local Peace Initiatives funding window.

In view of the multifaceted drivers of conflict and the importance of engaging stakeholders at all levels, supporting grassroots peace initiatives has often complemented higher-level peace and reconciliation efforts by our special political missions. With a strong emphasis on the inclusion of civil society, especially women, youth and minorities, the Local Peace Initiatives window can also help foster more sustainable peacebuilding. The projects are field-driven, developed and implemented by special political missions, which are best placed to identify opportunities for peace engagement.

Projects are also diverse in their approach, partners, and timeframes, enabling the missions to respond flexibly to unique situations. Within the broad scope of supporting peace processes, reconciliation or a national dialogue, projects can include mediation, dialogue, awareness raising or other activities.

While comprising just three per cent of MYA programming in 2022, Local Peace Initiatives projects have had a disproportionately positive impact. The Local Peace Initiative project in Colombia, for example, continues to support the community-based reintegration process of former FARC combatants, including by promoting greater ownership of host communities in relevant activities, especially those led by women.

Investment 2023-2026
\$5 million

IMPLICATIONS in case of a lack of funding under Goal 2



Less funding to provide technical expertise and help build the skills of regional and sub-regional organizations



Less funding to offer tailored support to RCs/UNCTs who operate in complex and polarized political environments



Less funding for grassroots mediation activities in a particular country setting which can open up entry points for further negotiations



Less funding to further expand the UN-World Bank partnership in fragile and conflict-affected countries and develop joint tools



Less programmatic funds to enhance our cooperation with partners on climate security



Fewer climate security advisors in the field



Reduced ability to provide dedicated support, including through developing dashboards, to the Security Council and other UN bodies, mechanisms and entities in support of the global peace and security architecture



Less funds to facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation

GOAL 3

A STRONGER, MORE DIVERSE, AND MORE EFFECTIVE DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

Guidance development

Knowledge management

Investing in human resources

Strategic communications

DEDICATED FUNDING WINDOW

Technology and Innovation



Indicative resources needed

\$25 million

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

of lessons learned studies and two self- evaluations conducted per year

of policy materials and guidance developed each year

of innovative initiatives undertaken each year

of initiatives implemented annually to create an enabling environment conducive to gender equality, diversity and inclusion

of inputs provided to the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General each year

GOAL 3 represents our vision for equipping DPPA for success as the primary entity tasked with executing the UN's global conflict prevention mandate, including responsibilities for early warning, political advice, and peacebuilding support. It is focused on strengthening knowledge management, investing in staff, driving innovation, and enhancing cross-pillar cohesion, areas that are crucial for improving the way DPPA delivers on Goals 1 and 2.

|||| ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

Guidance development and knowledge management

Value statement: MYA funding allows DPPA to be an effective UN system-wide focal point on the development of knowledge and action-oriented guidance on conflict prevention, mediation and sustaining peace.

DPPA possesses extensive expertise on critical peace and security-related issues, such as mediation, constitutional arrangements, ceasefires, elections, climate security, transitions, sustaining peace, WPS and more. Maintaining and strengthening knowledge management systems, and leveraging innovation and new technologies and approaches on these issues allows staff and organizational structures and enhance the UN collective impact.

MYA funding directly supports the four core components of DPPA's organizational learning cycle—lessons learning, policy and guidance development, training, and support to strategic planning in SPMs—which continuously inform each other.

When it comes to supporting SPMs, MYA funds enable us to develop internal knowledge management systems and help make them part of regular mission practice. With MYA funding, we offer technical support at all stages, from start-up to transition planning, and finally during the closure or withdrawal of SPMs. We also help implement the recommendations of the Review of UN Integration and represent DPPA in the UN Transitions Project.

DPPA produces on average four lessons-learned studies, six after-action reviews, and two self-evaluations per year. All these evaluative exercises are funded entirely by the MYA. These learning exercises have also led to the development of new or updated mission-specific policies to ensure more effective responses to future challenges.

Looking ahead to 2023-2026, MYA funding will remain critical in allowing us to advance Departmental priorities in guidance development and knowledge management. Thematic priorities will include: early planning for transitions for multidimensional missions that are not actively drawing down, a key priority of the Security Council; taking forward the recommendations of the Integration Review, a priority of the Secretary-General for which missions require considerable support; supporting joint protection strategies with the UNCT for relevant missions; drawing lessons from ongoing mediation support; and developing innovative techniques to improve mandate implementation, utilizing new technologies and data analytics.

In terms of knowledge management, DPPA will focus on the dissemination and operationalization of new guidance and practice notes such as the Guidance on Ceasefire Mediation; the Practice Note

on Integrating Climate Considerations into UN Mediation; the Practice Note on UN Engagement with Local Mediation Process; the UN/Swiss Peace paper on social media and Peace Mediation; and the Strategic Action Plan for Youth Inclusive Peace Processes. New learning products are already in development, focusing on fast-tracking women's participation in peace processes through bold leadership and targeted measures, and the use of a quota for women in parliamentary elections.

Partnerships will remain a key enabler of our knowledge management work. Specifically, DPPA will continue to draw on the expertise of members of the Standby Team, SPMs, DPO, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and others to foster pillar- and system-wide learning. Recent examples of working through the UN Transitions Project on Haiti, Guinea-Bissau and Sudan have demonstrated the value of these collective efforts.

Investing in human resources

Value statement: MYA funds dedicated training that contributes to an innovative and agile workforce, whose enhanced analytical capacities, help reduce known risks and identify emerging and evolving ones.

DPPA staff need to continue to be equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to deliver on our core prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding and sustaining peace mandates. Training and capacity-building are essential tools to that end.

MYA funding supports the implementation of our training strategy, including

in relation to the design, development and delivery of training programmes. About 350 DPPA and other UN staff take part in training programmes every year, as do a small number of non-UN staff from Member States, regional organizations and other partners, on a range of issues such as conflict analysis, scenario-building, gender, women peace and security, and mediation.

DPPA training courses further the priorities of the Department, including on: i) WPS and preventing and responding to emerging threats; ii) the interlinkages between climate change and security; and iii) the impact of digital technologies on conflict prevention.

Training courses are also essential to advancing the goals of the Organization as a whole, such as the "Quintet of Change"¹², for example, through its course on e-analytics and innovation.

Strategic Communication and Outreach

Value statement: MYA funding allows us to present the different parts of our work in a way that makes sense to those who sustain it and, just as importantly, those who benefit from it.

Conveying the importance of multilateral action to avert violent confrontation, rather than struggling to pick up the pieces after conflict, is essential to building support for DPPA and the UN generally. Our strategic communications work, which is entirely funded by the MYA, promotes and enhances the visibility of the Department's conflict prevention efforts and peacebuilding support.

It provides timely, in-depth, transparent, and accessible information to key external audiences, as well as an internal one.

DPPA has demonstrated its adaptability in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the Department moved most of its training courses to online platforms in 2020 and 2021, and transitioned some courses to hybrid formats in 2022, making targeted use of virtual formats and complementing these with in-person segments. Looking ahead to 2023-2026, we plan to continue delivering training courses in a cost-effective manner, particularly with respect to those that can be carried out either fully virtually (with the use of live online sessions or e-learning platforms), or through hybrid arrangements.

¹² Driven by *Our Common Agenda*, the Quintet of Change will accelerate the UN's transformation over the next five years through a focus on stronger capabilities for data, innovation, strategic foresight, behavioural science, and results.

IMPLICATIONS in case of a lack of funding under Goal 3



Less capacity to conduct learning exercises and develop knowledge management systems to inform more effective responses to prevent conflict and sustain peace



Less guidance related to the management and support of SPMs, resulting in less coordination between Headquarters and field missions



Fewer staff trained on critical areas of expertise, leading to less efficiency down the road.



Less funds for strategic communication, including crafting a large part of the political messaging of the Secretary-General



Lower DPPA communication capacity, resulting in less information and less transparency and accountability



Less dedicated capacity to monitor and evaluate our work to build a body of evidence that prevention works



Less capacity to enhance in-house innovation at Headquarters and in the field and respond to changing security trends



Less funding to develop innovative initiatives used for effective responses to conflict prevention and peacemaking



TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION WINDOW

In line with the Secretary-General's "Quintet of Change" priorities, focused on improving the UN's capabilities, the MYA funds projects that apply new practices and methods to strengthen the UN's conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding efforts. Solely funded by extra-budgetary resources, DPPA's Innovation Cell supports the Department and its field presences in exploring, piloting, and scaling cutting-edge approaches. Since its creation in 2020, dedicated investments in innovation have increased and require sustained funding, based on the high and continuously growing demand for support from our SPMs.

Programmatic funding is actively seeking out project ideas that can make our work more forward-looking, science-based, and evidence-driven,

through the development of original methodologies or through the design of new digital applications.

Priority areas include new ways to advance political participation and inclusivity, and deepen open data-driven political analysis, especially in support of our field missions or other field activities. All projects have an applied-science perspective that merges theory and practice to improve the delivery of our mandate, and has included work on digital dialogues and Artificial Intelligence for peacemaking, immersive storytelling and Virtual Reality, complex open-source earth observation and geospatial analysis, social media mining and Natural Language Processing, as well as speculative design and futures thinking.

Investment 2023-2026
\$12 million

Projects under this window benefit from the continuously growing innovation ecosystem of DPPA, based on a wide range of public-private partnerships with world-leading academic institutions, think tanks, technology leaders and other partners. We also draw from the internal experience of other members of the United Nations Innovation Network.



AIMS



Making innovation part of the institutional culture of the United Nations



Developing new methods and practices to support our work in conflict prevention, peace-making and peacebuilding

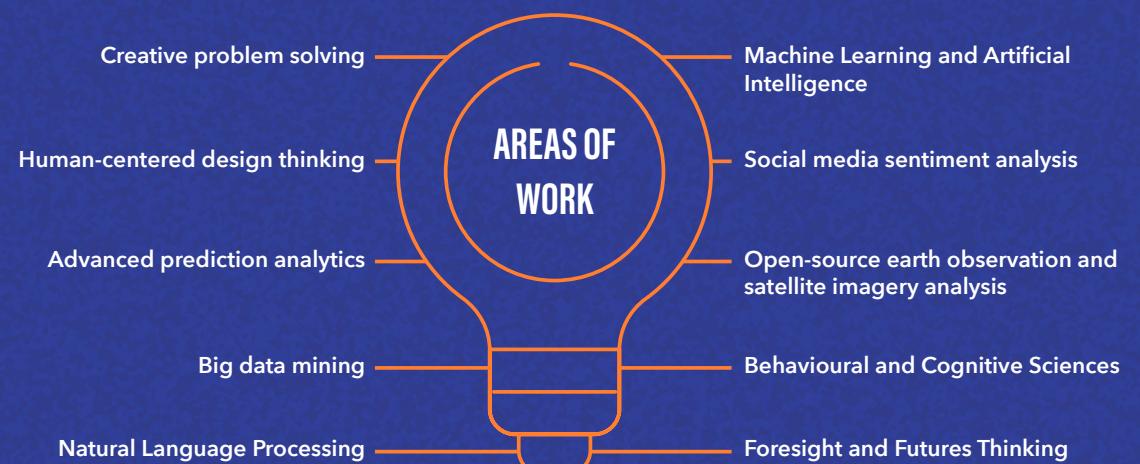
SOLUTIONS



Providing a safe space for creative problem-solving and outside-the-box ideas



Exploring, testing and piloting innovative solutions, including emerging technologies, to advance peace and security work





Monitoring and Evaluation

The MYA will continue to demonstrate its strategic and operational value building on the Value-for-Money assessment¹³ undertaken in 2020. As a timely, flexible and risk-tolerant financing tool, it recorded high achievements in all priority areas, a trend that the Department is committed to sustaining for 2023-2026.

As the MYA grows, so has the robustness of its monitoring and evaluation framework.

DPPA's approach on monitoring and evaluation reflects its explicit recognition that the work in conflict prevention and sustaining peace requires a greater emphasis on learning and course correction; these tools allow us to constantly improve and adjust in a rapidly evolving environment.

The table on the next page summarizes the different work streams of our monitoring and evaluation strategy.

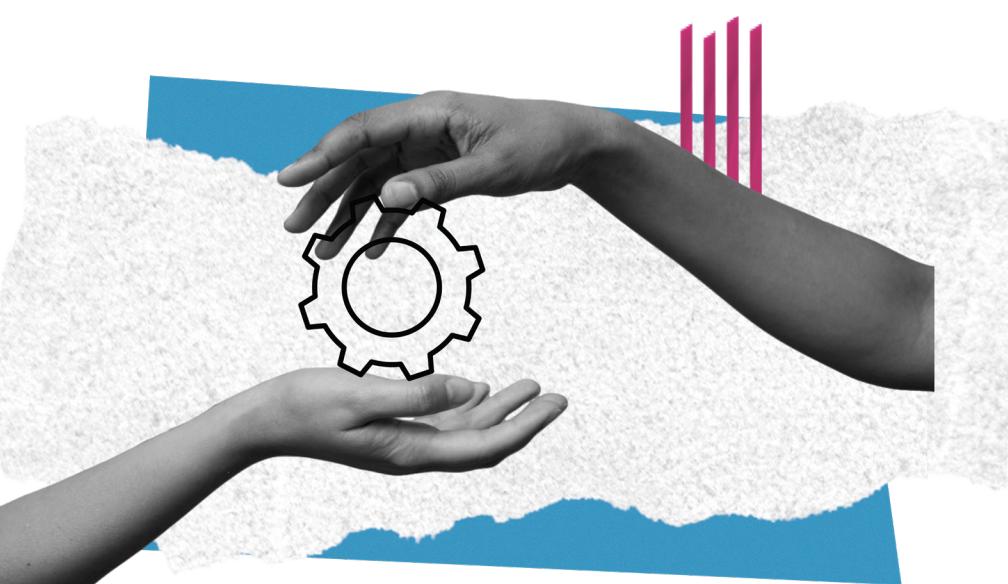
Monitoring and Evaluation strategy

Components	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MONITORING				
Monitor and collect data against the Results Framework ⁱ				
Monitor implementation rate of MYA projects and re-program unspent allocations				
Apply the gender marker to each project in the design process				
Monitor risks and adapt mitigation plans for all MYA projects				
Monitor recommendations from self-evaluations or from audits and evaluations conducted by internal and external oversight bodies				
REPORTING				
Track and report gender budgeting to ensure that at least 17 per cent of the annual MYA budget is programmed to advance gender and WPS commitments				
Document results in MYA reports ⁱⁱ				
SELF-EVALUATIONS				
Conduct evaluative exercises such as after-action reviews, lessons learned studies and self-evaluations				
DISSEMINATING AND UTILIZING KNOWLEDGE				
Ensure evaluation recommendations are implemented and that there are opportunities to learn				

¹³ DPPA Multi-Year Appeal Value-for-Money Assessment. See [here](#).

ⁱ Results Framework mid-year and end-year results are published in July, and January of the following year respectively.

ⁱⁱ MYA mid-year report is published in July/August and annual report is published in March/April of the following year.



DPPA will continue to collect several types of **monitoring** data on i) results; ii) MYA grants; iii) risks; and iv) gender budgeting. Monitoring will also include the tracking of recommendations stemming from self-evaluations or from audits and evaluations conducted by external oversight bodies, such as the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), or the UN Board of Auditors (BoA). Routine tracking and reporting helps measure progress and provides greater oversight of activities supported by the MYA.

Self-evaluations, another pivotal workstream, builds on the monitoring data to capture and analyze knowledge for institutional learning. To promote learning and accountability, we are equally committed to ensuring that information generated through monitoring and evaluation is **disseminated and that there are opportunities to learn**. Guided by the new UN Secretariat-wide Self-Evaluation Policy, the Department will revise its

own Policy to promote independent, credible and useful evaluations. DPPA will invest more in evaluative exercises while continuing to increase its own capacity for undertaking a diverse range of assessments.

Accompanying the 2023-26 Strategic Plan, is a **new Results Framework**, that measures our contribution to conflict prevention and sustaining peace through key performance indicators. Through mid-year and annual reviews, DPPA will track progress against qualitative and quantitative indicators, which will enable any necessary corrections. To improve data quality and to promote uniformity in reporting practices, we will also launch an indicator codebook. For the first time, we also developed more **operational-level theories of change** for each objective in our Strategic Plan. These lower level "theories of action" will allow us to articulate more clearly how/why MYA projects are designed and what they will do to affect positive change.

RESOURCES



The Department's ability to achieve its goals and objectives under the Strategic Plan depends on the availability of sufficient, predictable and sustained funding. The restructuring of the peace and security pillar was budget-neutral, with each Department using existing resources in a more rational manner, while maintaining separate funding sources for their respective mandates.

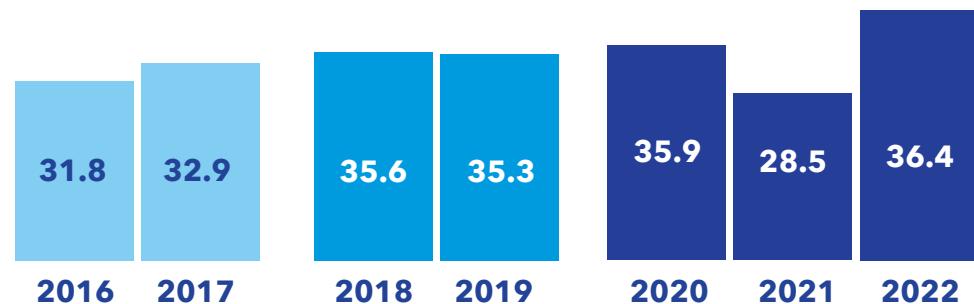
DPPA's primary source of financing is the United Nations regular budget, which has come under increasing strain in recent years. It covers only a portion of our global funding needs. The remaining requirements are met from voluntary contributions from Member States. Over the years, the demands placed on the Department have increased exponentially while regular budget resources have remained stagnant.

In the period 2023-2026, the reliance on voluntary contributions is only expected to increase further.

In recent years, the funds raised through the MYA indicated a decreasing trend. This started in 2020 when, for the first time, the MYA did not achieve its funding target. Global shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic or the war in Ukraine have doubtlessly affected the MYA, as some donors struggle with budget constraints and have had to re-direct funding towards other priorities. However, DPPA seems to have reversed this decreasing trend. In 2022, DPPA received \$36.4 million, a record high of contributions. This is a testament of the trust that our partners have placed on us and we hope that it will continue.

Funding levels of previous MYAs

|||| MYA funding received in the last cycles (in million US\$)

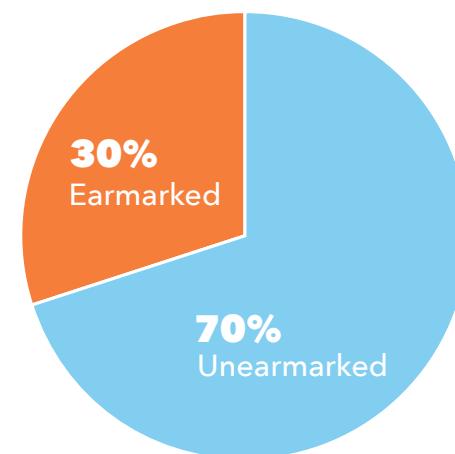


MYA 2023-2026

The MYA has been an effective mechanism to mobilize support. The achievement of the Strategic Plan is dependent on the availability of sufficient, predictable and sustained resources. DPPA's bold ambition is to raise **\$170 million** for the next cycle to put the Strategic Plan into action.

Flexibility of funding

Unearmarked funding is a prerequisite for the success of the MYA. It allows DPPA to invest when and where it is the most needed and to provide timely responses to requests from Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, and other UN partners. The target is to receive two-thirds of the funds unearmarked for 2023-2026, providing the required flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources. We are committed to ensuring the most efficient and transparent management, monitoring, and reporting of voluntary contributions to sustain the trust and support of our partners.



Predictability of funding

Predictability and sustainability, through multi-year agreements, are essential to plan and implement activities with greater flexibility and efficiency. In 2022, DPPA secured seven multi-year agreements, a positive trend that we hope to sustain. Donors are encouraged to disburse contributions as early as possible in the year to help mitigate cash flow concerns during the first two quarters and kickstart the implementation of activities.

Level of programming in 2023-2026

All MYA projects are formally evaluated on a quarterly basis to ensure effective implementation and re-alignment of funding, as necessary, to respond to situational needs. This underscores the importance of having unearmarked funding for DPPA, our MYA implementation rate remains above 70 per cent overall.



Junior Professional Officers

The JPO programme provides young professionals with the opportunity to engage in a range of substantive tasks and understand the work of DPPA from within. JPOs expand the talent pipeline in the Secretariat and increase the diversity of the UN's workforce. It also highlights the support we receive from donors beyond the MYA.



Donor	Number	Duty Station
Bahrain	1	New York
China	2	New York / Nairobi
Denmark	2	New York
Finland	3	New York
France	5	New York, Tripoli
Germany	7	New York, Addis Ababa, Khartoum
Italy	5	New York
Japan	2	New York
Kazakhstan	1	New York
Republic of Korea	1	New York
Luxemburg	1	New York
Netherlands	2	New York
Norway	2	New York / Beijing
Qatar	1	New York
Russia	1	Vienna
Spain	1	New York
Sweden	1	New York
Switzerland	7	New York, Nairobi

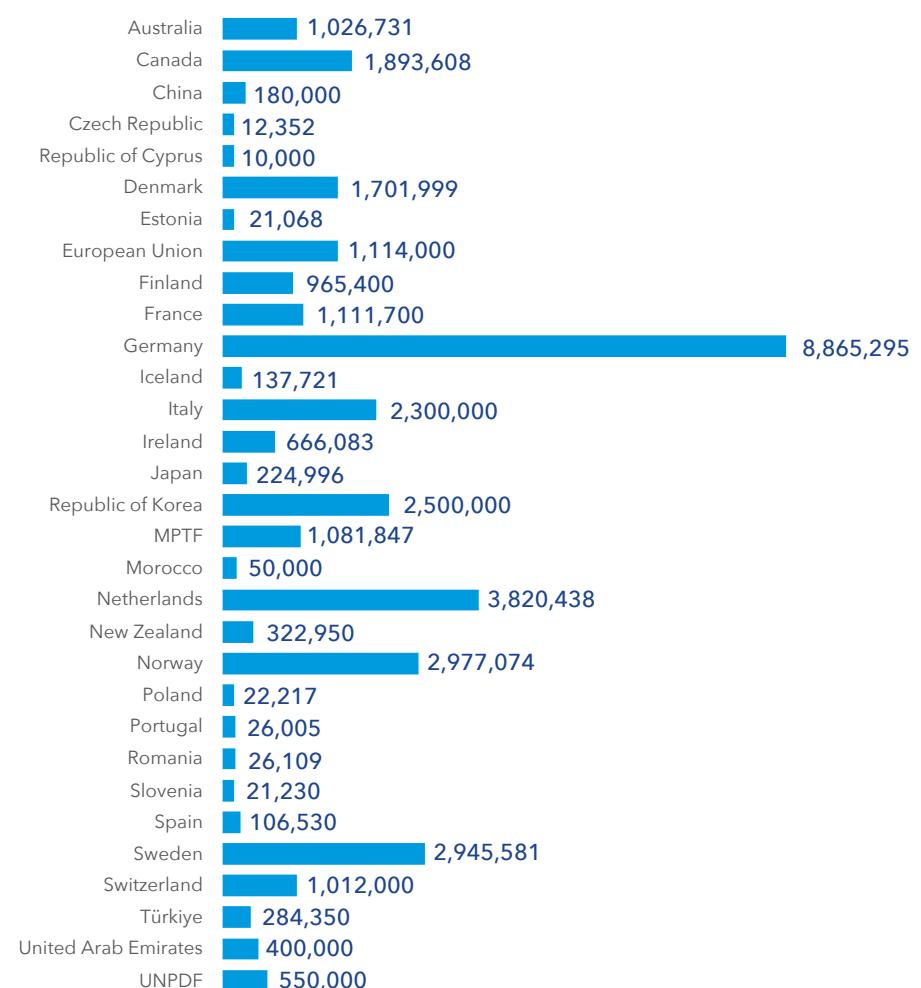
Data as of December 2022

Donors

The Department is grateful to its donors for their continued support. As emerging and continuing conflict situations continue to drive up demand for DPPA engagement, the extrabudgetary resources become ever more critical to supporting ongoing interventions and sustaining progress.

Although a large part of the funding remains dependent on our top ten donors, the MYA continues to have a wide donor base. Since its creation in 2010, the MYA has received contributions from 57 Member States and other partners (on average 25 donors a year). All contributions are equally important to DPPA. The Department continues to expand its donor base to broaden the support for its activities in the areas of conflict prevention, peacemaking and sustaining peace.

Funding per donor in 2022 (in million US\$)



**For further information on the
Multi-Year Appeal, please contact
the Donor Relations Team.**

dppa-donorrelations@un.org



**DIPLOMACY
FOR PEACE**

United Nations Special Political Missions



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