

STOCKTAKING OF
**PEACEBUILDING
EXPENDITURES**
2002–2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This research brief outlines the size, direction and source of global peacebuilding expenditures financed by (1) Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as (2) domestic expenditures in the past decade.

Other potential sources of peacebuilding expenditure like contributions to peacekeeping operations, special political missions, and sub-national peacebuilding expenditure are not included. This research is part of a larger consultation process with international stakeholders and practitioners, led by the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). Furthermore, these consultations are also a prerequisite for long-term efforts to estimate global peacebuilding needs. Estimating global peacebuilding needs is a key recommendation of the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture which advocated for predictable financing of peacebuilding. In fact, the review recommends that:

“PBSO, together with relevant entities within the UN and amongst the international financial institutions (IFI), should initiate a process of preparing more detailed and accurate country-by-country estimates of the overall funding needs for sustaining peace over the longer-term.”

This research brief estimates the size of ODA-financed peacebuilding for 31 conflict-affected states and territories and provides estimates on domestic peacebuilding expenditures for 15 of these countries. The 31 countries all meet at least one of the following criteria: a) host an active multidimensional peacekeeping operation mandated by the UN Security Council; b) host an active special political mission with particular country focus mandated by the UN Security Council; or c) are eligible for funding from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). Our findings show:

- Donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures make up a small proportion of the total aid budget;
- 50 per cent of all donor-funded peacebuilding resources over the 12-year period 2002 to 2013 were directed to Afghanistan and Iraq;
- Domestic expenditure of conflict-affected countries on peacebuilding is limited and less than donor expenditure; and
- On average, donors spend more on peacebuilding on a per capita basis than national governments.

Total donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures of US\$6.8 billion to conflict-affected countries in 2013 were dwarfed by the direct costs of conflict, which IEP conservatively estimated at US\$817 billion. This means that donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures are 120 times less than the direct costs of conflict, highlighting that the investments in prevention are significantly outweighed by the costs of inaction.

To put the magnitude of peacebuilding into perspective, it is important to understand its comparative size. Over the 12-year period 2002-2013, peacebuilding expenditures averaged US\$13 per capita, per year, for conflict-affected countries. This compares to US\$62 per capita for all other official development aid over the period. When excluding outliers like the West Bank and Gaza and Kosovo¹, peacebuilding goes down to US\$9 per capita. Furthermore, when looking at the median level of donor commitments to conflict-affected countries, peacebuilding amounted to only US\$6 per capita, per year, over the 12-year period, indicating an uneven distribution of peacebuilding expenditures.

¹ All reference to “Kosovo”, whether to the territory, institutions or population, should be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. Donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures accounted for a small share of the total aid budget.

- In 2013, for conflict-affected countries, peacebuilding represented a small proportion of the US\$42 billion in development assistance received, at 16 per cent or US\$6.8 billion.
- Over the 12-year period 2002-2013, total donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures amounted to US\$60.4 billion (in constant 2013 US\$), or 15 per cent of the total.
- For 2002-2013, peacebuilding expenditures averaged US\$13 per capita for conflict-affected countries. This compares to US\$62 per capita for other ODA over the period. When excluding outliers like the West Bank and Gaza and Kosovo, peacebuilding went down to US\$9 per capita.
- Because of the uneven distribution of peacebuilding expenditures, the median level of donor commitments to conflict-affected countries was only US\$6 per capita; much lower than the average US\$13 per capita.

2. Donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures were distributed in a highly uneven way. Over the past twelve years Afghanistan and Iraq dominated donor-financed peacebuilding expenditures.

- Of the US\$60.4 billion that went to all 31 conflict-affected countries over a 12-year period, Afghanistan and Iraq received almost 50 per cent of the total or US\$28.7 billion.

3. Donor-funded peacebuilding expenditure as a percentage of total ODA almost stagnated in real terms for conflict-affected countries.

- For conflict-affected countries, peacebuilding as a percentage of total ODA moved between 11 and 19 per cent of the total. This variation is largely due to increased peacebuilding to Afghanistan.
- Removing Afghanistan from the figures reveals that peacebuilding in fact fell for three consecutive years between 2010 and 2012. Iraq also accounted for a large portion of the increase from 2004 to 2005.

4. Donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures vary significantly from year to year.

- While the average level of peacebuilding as a percentage of total ODA remained fairly constant, between 11 and 19 per cent of the total, the year-to-year percentage for individual countries varied.

5. Current donor-funded peacebuilding expenditure was concentrated toward Inclusive Political Processes and three other sub-categories of the 16 identified areas.

- For conflict-affected countries, approximately 54 per cent of donor investments in peacebuilding were directed toward Inclusive Political Processes and 35 per cent toward Core Government Functions, with Basic Safety and Security accounting for the remaining 11 per cent.
- Two sub categories accounted for almost half of peacebuilding investments. These were Legal and Judicial Development and Public Sector Policy and Administrative Management.

6. Donors prioritize peacebuilding to greatly differing degrees.

- › In outright terms, the US committed the most resources to peacebuilding followed by the International Development Association (IDA, World Bank) and European Union (EU) institutions. In proportional terms, the UK, US and Norway committed the largest sum toward peacebuilding at 24, 23 and 21 per cent of their development budgets, respectively. France and Japan conversely spend only three and six per cent of their development budgets on peacebuilding, respectively.

7. From their own resources, conflict-affected countries spend a modest amount of their budgets on peacebuilding.

- › Of the 15 domestic budgets for conflict-affected states analysed, an average of four per cent of budgets was spent on peacebuilding activities.
- › On average, for the 15 countries analysed, donors spent more on peacebuilding on a per capita basis than the conflict-affected countries did from their own resources.

8. The data suggests that conflict-affected countries may not have the capacity to deliver on current stated peacebuilding investments.

- › Approved expenditure for peacebuilding initiatives is often significantly larger than actual expenditure. Notably, this gap was particularly significant for peacebuilding related line items, which indicates that many conflict-affected states face capacity constraints in their ability to execute peacebuilding-related budget expenditures.

9. Comparatively, donor peacebuilding expenditures to conflict-affected countries (US\$6.8 billion) were dwarfed by the direct costs of conflict (US\$817 billion).

BACKGROUND

WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR THIS RESEARCH?

“[The development community] should initiate a process of preparing more detailed and accurate country-by-country estimates of the overall funding needs for sustaining peace over the longer-term. Such estimates will help the UN and partners better understand their investments, better discuss compacts with national governments about national contributions, identify prevailing gaps and justify global fundraising.”

— Recommendation from the report of the Advisory Group of Experts of the Peacebuilding Architecture Review, June 2015

Peacebuilding involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into violent conflict by strengthening national capacities and institutions at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. It is distinct from peacekeeping and peacemaking activities, which broadly involve activities aimed at ending violence and establishing security.

While peacebuilding activities are extremely important, there is no accurate measure of the size of global peacebuilding expenditures. There is no international standard definition for what constitutes definitive peacebuilding actions. As a consequence, there is no clear comparable country-specific data on peacebuilding expenditure nor a clear understanding of where resources are being committed – whether simply at the national level or at the programme level.

This highlights an obvious problem: without a clear picture of the yearly recurrent expenditures and resources committed to peacebuilding – who is spending where and on what – it is not possible to systematically assess the global strategic efficacy and efficiency of peacebuilding expenditures. Without this data, it is very difficult for governments, bilateral donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and UN agencies to project peacebuilding needs. Furthermore, without an accurate global picture of the direction of peacebuilding resources, various research and advocacy efforts aimed at understanding what works or does not work in peacebuilding are hampered. Some fundamental questions in this field depend on the availability of this data. For example, are funds directed in

a coordinated and coherent way? Are funds appropriately matched to country needs and levels of peace and conflict? Are funds commensurate with other donor aid and are programmes appropriately timed with other interventions? Are those funds having a positive long-term impact in mitigating violence and building positive peace?

The consequences of the current lack of coded data on peacebuilding include:

- **Inadequate resource planning**
Inability to compare the current aid allocated to peacebuilding initiatives and the actual financial needs of peacebuilding initiatives, due to the absence of reliable estimates of peacebuilding aid and peacebuilding needs alike.
- **Inability to measure the effectiveness of peacebuilding initiatives**
By generating data on the relative size of various peacebuilding investments, it may be possible to inform future research on the effectiveness of various peacebuilding approaches.
- **Impaired macro-level monitoring and evaluation efforts**
By generating data on peacebuilding investments, it will be possible to support “big-picture” research aimed at understanding whether the UN system and international actors are making adequate efforts to mitigate conflict and build positive peace in fragile contexts in the long term.

Data on conflict and violence tell us that the world has never been more peaceful. On key indicators of homicide, violent crime, prevalence of mass killings, armed conflicts and battle deaths, the world is notably more peaceful than 50 or even 20 years ago. However, in the last ten years, on these same indicators, world peace has taken a step backwards.²

A key part of this recent trend is the continued shift from conflict between states to conflict within states. Thus, while diplomatic efforts between states remains paramount to preventing the worst types of conflict and war, the ability of states to mitigate violence and conflict within their borders also increases in importance. Peacebuilding activities are a critical way in which donors and governments can tackle the sources of violence and address the weak institutional and state capacities that contribute to internal conflict and violence.

Furthermore, the immediate cessation of conflict is only the first step in building long-term peace. Of the 103 countries that have been affected by civil war during the period 1945-2009, only 44 countries avoided relapsing into conflict.³ The immediate post-conflict period is usually the most critical time to lay the ground work for peace. World Bank research has shown that the risk of civil war restarting is very significant at the dawn of peace after a conflict.⁴

Whereas Official Development Assistance (ODA) has reached a record high, it is understood that inexorable gains in world peace are not guaranteed. It is in this context that the world looks to peacebuilding measures — the actions to stop conflict from resuming or starting — to arrest the decline in peacefulness.

To better understand and address the challenges mentioned above, a long-term mapping exercise of peacebuilding needs is necessary and will allow policymakers, practitioners and researchers to highlight whether the current and projected expenditure in peacebuilding is sufficient to build peace and help governments and donors to rethink and refine their existing investments.

“ The immediate cessation of conflict is only the first step in building long-term peace.

2 Global Peace Index Report 2016, Institute for Economics and Peace

3 http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01306/web/pdf/wdr%20background%20paper_walter_0.pdf: “civil wars have a surprisingly high recidivism rate. Of the 103 countries that experienced some form of civil war between 1945 [and] 2009 [...], only 44 avoided a subsequent return to civil war”.

4 World Bank, *Breaking the Conflict Trap*, 2003 - On figure 3.10 p. 83 (2002): the risk of civil war is nearly twice higher at the dawn of peace (43.6 per cent) than at the eve of civil war (24.8 per cent) — <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/13938/567930PUB-Obrea10Box353739B01PUBLIC1.pdf?sequence=1>

METHODOLOGY AT A GLANCE

This paper aims to assess in constant US dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP) the yearly expenditures that go into peacebuilding.

Two distinct types of spending are counted: (1) donor expenditures as measured by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS); and (2) domestically sourced and spent expenditures as measured via the government budgets of selected conflict-affected countries.

The following 17 categories, based on three peacebuilding priority areas identified by the 2009 *Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881 - S/2009/304)*, were taken into consideration. A consultative process within the UN Peacebuilding Contact Group, convened by PBSO, fed into the selection of these categories.

PRIORITY AREA 1 BASIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

- 1.1. Security system management and reform*
- 1.2. Reintegration and SALW control*
- 1.3. Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
- 1.4. Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilization)
- 1.5. Participation in international peacekeeping operations

PRIORITY AREA 2 INCLUSIVE POLITICAL PROCESSES

- 2.1. Legal and judicial development*
- 2.2. Legislatures and political parties*
- 2.3. Anti-corruption organizations and institutions*
- 2.4. Democratic participation and civil society*
- 2.5. Media and free flow of information
- 2.6. Human rights*
- 2.7. Women's equality organizations and institutions*
- 2.8. Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution*

PRIORITY AREA 3 CORE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

- 3.1. Public sector policy and administrative management*
- 3.2. Public finance management
- 3.3. Decentralization and support to subnational government

OTHER

Specific peace-related expenditure*

To classify the categories under the three priority areas, the descriptions provided by the OECD for the different CRS categories have been used. A description of these categories is provided in Appendix A. For 11 of the above mentioned categories, domestic related expenditures were identified; these are marked {*}.

TABLE 1 THE 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES USED IN THIS REPORT

For the 15 countries marked {*}, domestically financed peacebuilding expenditures could be identified.

Afghanistan*	Iraq	Palestine
Burundi*	Kosovo ^{7*}	Papua New Guinea*
Central African Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Sierra Leone*
Chad	Lebanon	Somalia
Comoros	Liberia*	South Sudan*
Côte d'Ivoire*	Libya	Sudan
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Madagascar*	Syria
Guatemala*	Mali*	Uganda*
Guinea*	Myanmar	Yemen
Guinea-Bissau	Nepal*	
Haiti	Niger	

The following differences exist between donor and domestic allocations:

DONOR PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE

- **Number of countries:** 31 conflict-affected countries⁵
- **Time series:** 2002–2013
- **Value:** Gross ODA Disbursement in constant (2013) US dollars

DOMESTIC PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE

- **Number of countries:** 15 conflict-affected countries (subset of countries mentioned above)
- **Time series:** latest available year 2012–2015
- **Value:** Budget allocation, equivalent to 2013 PPP⁶

The counting process for domestically allocated peacebuilding is more complex and less readily comparable and comprehensive. The data presented in this report represents a conservative attempt. ODA and domestic expenditure are presented separately.

⁵ 'Conflict-affected countries' are defined as the 31 states and territories with multidimensional peacekeeping operations, special political missions and/or are UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) eligible.

⁶ PPP conversion factors are based on the 2011 ICP round. Source: World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

⁷ All reference to "Kosovo", whether to the territory, institutions or population, should be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

RESULTS

This section summarizes the findings from the coding exercise of the OECD DAC CRS database for the donor-side expenditures in 31 conflict-affected countries as well as the findings from a coding exercise of 15 domestic budgets.

Debt relief, while performing an important support function to development and peacebuilding, is shown as a separate line item as it does not represent programmatic actions of a comparable nature to other development initiatives.

According to the OECD, net disbursements of ODA from DAC members totalled US\$135.1 billion in 2013 constant US dollars. This is the commonly reported figure used to summarize the size of ODA flows whereas the numbers presented in this report are gross disbursements, which allow for deeper disaggregation of the CRS codes.

As a side note, the fact that the 2013 figure represents a 66 per cent increase in real terms since 2000⁸ demonstrates the notable impact of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in encouraging greater global commitment to development. In highlighting this, it is also important to note that total ODA as a percentage of global national income (GNI) is at 0.29 with the very great majority of developed countries in the world not currently reaching the 0.7 per cent of GNI target.

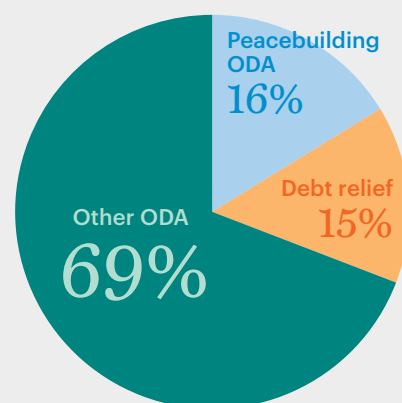
ANALYSING DONOR PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES

Total ODA in 2013 as measured by gross disbursements⁹ in constant US dollars from DAC countries amounted to US\$166.7 billion.

In the 31 conflict-affected countries where peacebuilding expenditures are more critical, several important findings can be seen. As shown in figure 1, conflict-affected countries do not represent the main beneficiaries of ODA as in 2013 they received only slightly more than 24 per cent of total ODA, or US\$41 billion. These countries received US\$6.8 billion for peacebuilding activities, which represents 16 per cent of their total gross ODA allocation. For 2002-2013, the

FIGURE 1 PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES VERSUS TOTAL ODA (INCLUDING DEBT RELIEF) IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (2013, US\$)

Of the US\$41 billion of ODA directed to conflict-affected countries, US\$6.8 billion is peacebuilding related.



Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD data

⁸ OECD, April 2015, Development aid stable in 2014 but flows to poorest countries still falling, Media Release <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/development-aid-stable-in-2014-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-still-falling.htm>

⁹ Gross ODA is on average 20 to 25 per cent higher than net ODA. Gross becomes net once repayments of the principal on loans made in prior years (but not interest) are taken into account, as well as offsetting entries for forgiven debt and any recoveries made on grants. OECD does not provide net ODA figures along CRS codes.

total donor-funded peacebuilding expenditures amounted to US\$60.4 billion (in constant 2013 US\$), or 15 per cent of total gross ODA allocation (see Table 4).

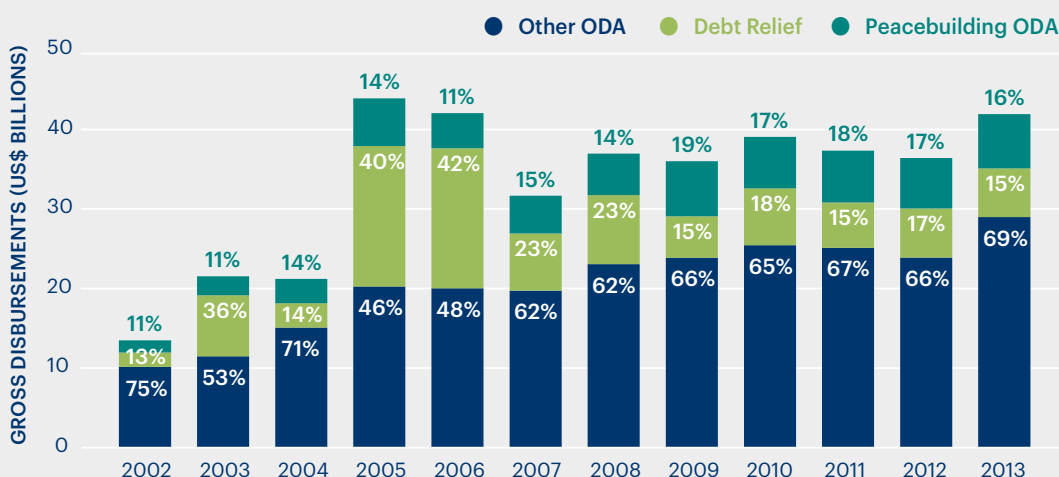
Figure 2 shows the trend of peacebuilding as a proportion of ODA for the 31 conflict-affected countries only. It highlights that peacebuilding-related expenditures for conflict-affected countries slightly increased. It also highlights that debt relief accounted for a very significant proportion of total ODA in the conflict-affected countries. However, these average numbers do not show the great variation in the yearly size of peacebuilding investments in conflict-affected countries.

In 2009, peacebuilding reached 19.2 per cent of total ODA. While peacebuilding expenditures appear to have remained fairly constant in relative terms from 2010 to 2012, this does not show the very large bias toward Afghanistan, which had its peacebuilding expenditure grow by 230 per cent between 2005 and 2013, whereas during the same time period, peacebuilding for the remaining 30 conflict-affected countries experienced three consecutive years of contraction. This is suggestive of a hollowing out effect of Afghanistan’s peacebuilding expenditures on the rest of the world’s 30 conflict-affected countries. Further research of the disaggregated data is needed to reveal additional information behind these trends.

“ Afghanistan had its peacebuilding expenditure grow by 230 per cent between 2005 and 2013, whereas during the same time period, peacebuilding for the remaining 30 conflict-affected countries experienced three consecutive years of contraction.

FIGURE 2 PEACEBUILDING CATEGORIES VERSUS TOTAL ODA (INCLUDING DEBT RELIEF) IN 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (% , 2002–2013)

The highest peacebuilding expenditures, as a proportion of total ODA for the 31 conflict-affected countries, reached 19 per cent of the total in 2009



COMPOSITION OF PEACEBUILDING DONORS AND RECIPIENTS

Looking at the composition of ODA reveals donor priorities and how they relate to peacebuilding. Figure 3 shows the total ODA given to conflict-affected countries over twelve years from the ten largest donors of the 29 DAC members. In outright terms, the US commits the most resources to peacebuilding followed by the International Development Association (IDA, World Bank) and EU Institutions. In proportional terms, the UK, US and Norway commit the largest sum toward peacebuilding at 24, 23 and 21 per cent, respectively. France and Japan conversely spend only three and six per cent, respectively, of their development budgets on peacebuilding.

Figure 4 shows the ten largest ODA recipients of the 31 conflict-affected countries over the last twelve years. They are representative to the extent that they attracted 71 per cent of total ODA disbursements to this grouping of countries over the 2002-2013 period. Iraq and Afghanistan accounted for the majority of peacebuilding expenditure over the 12-year period and peacebuilding was in fact a notable proportion of their respective total ODA during the period – at 18 and 31 per cent, respectively.

Looking more specifically to peacebuilding expenditures on a per capita basis reinforces the fact there is significant variation in both ODA and peacebuilding among countries. Figure 5 shows the 31 conflict-affected countries and compares their peacebuilding expenditures to other ODA

FIGURE 3 TEN LARGEST ODA DONORS, TOTAL ODA, CONSTANT (2013) US\$, 2002-2013

Peacebuilding as share of total ODA varies significantly among donors.

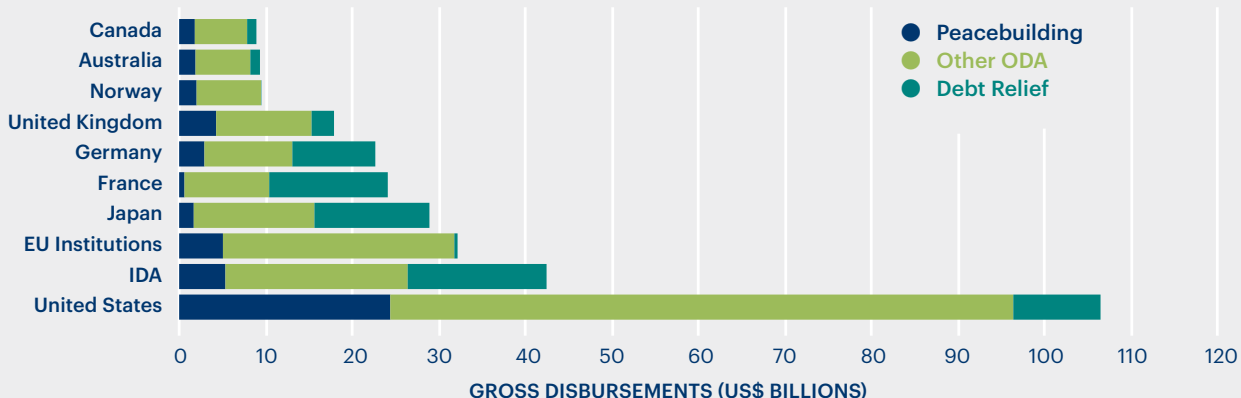
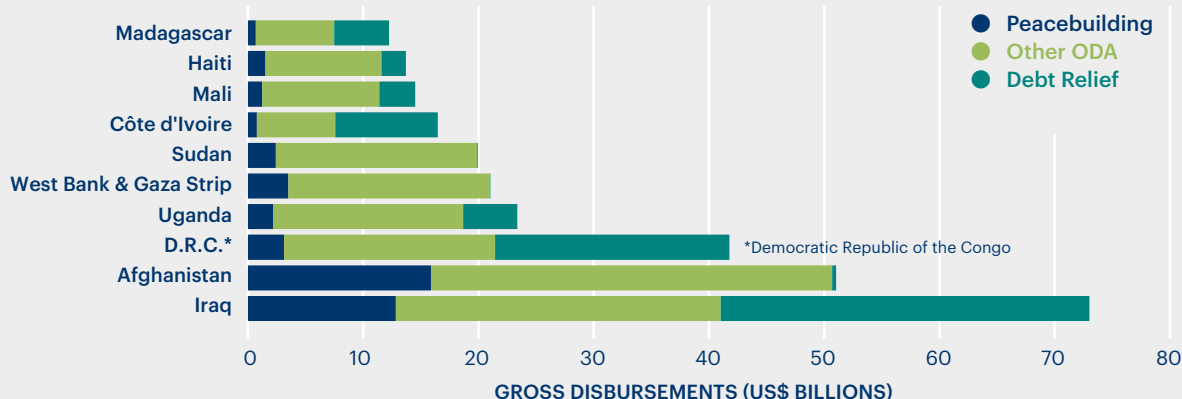


FIGURE 4 TEN LARGEST ODA RECIPIENTS OF THE 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (TOTAL ODA, %, 2002-2013)

The size of peacebuilding expenditures directed to conflict-affected countries is highly unbalanced. Iraq and Afghanistan account for 18 and 31 per cent, respectively, of total peacebuilding expenditures allocated to the 31 conflict-affected countries over the 2002 to 2013 period.



expenditures on a per capita basis for 2013. This shows the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a clear outlier in terms of overall ODA receipts per capita. When looking at peacebuilding expenditures, however, Kosovo stands out, receiving the most peacebuilding expenditures per capita out of any conflict-affected country — US\$195 per capita compared to the West Bank and Gaza Strip which received US\$116, and Afghanistan which received US\$60 of peacebuilding expenditure per capita.

When looking across the 12-year time period 2002-2013, peacebuilding on a per capita basis averaged US\$13 per person, and went down to an average of US\$9 per capita when outliers, Kosovo and the West Bank and Gaza, are removed. The remaining ODA averaged US\$50 per person not including debt relief. This shows that on a per capita basis, the average peacebuilding spending that conflict-affected countries received per country¹⁰ was significantly smaller than other forms of development assistance.

TABLE 2 AVERAGE PER CAPITA PEACEBUILDING FOR 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, 2002-2013 (CONSTANT (2013) US\$)

	ALL CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES	WEST BANK, GAZA AND KOSOVO EXCLUDED
Median peacebuilding spending	\$6	\$5
Average peacebuilding spending	\$13	\$9
Average other ODA spending	\$50	\$40
Average debt relief	\$12	*

10 The average was calculated by taking a simple average of each conflict-affected country's per capita peacebuilding expenditure.

FIGURE 5 PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA COMPARED TO OTHER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (US\$ / CAPITA, 2013)

On a per capita basis, peacebuilding expenditures vary significantly and that by and large, they constitute a small proportion of total development assistance provided.

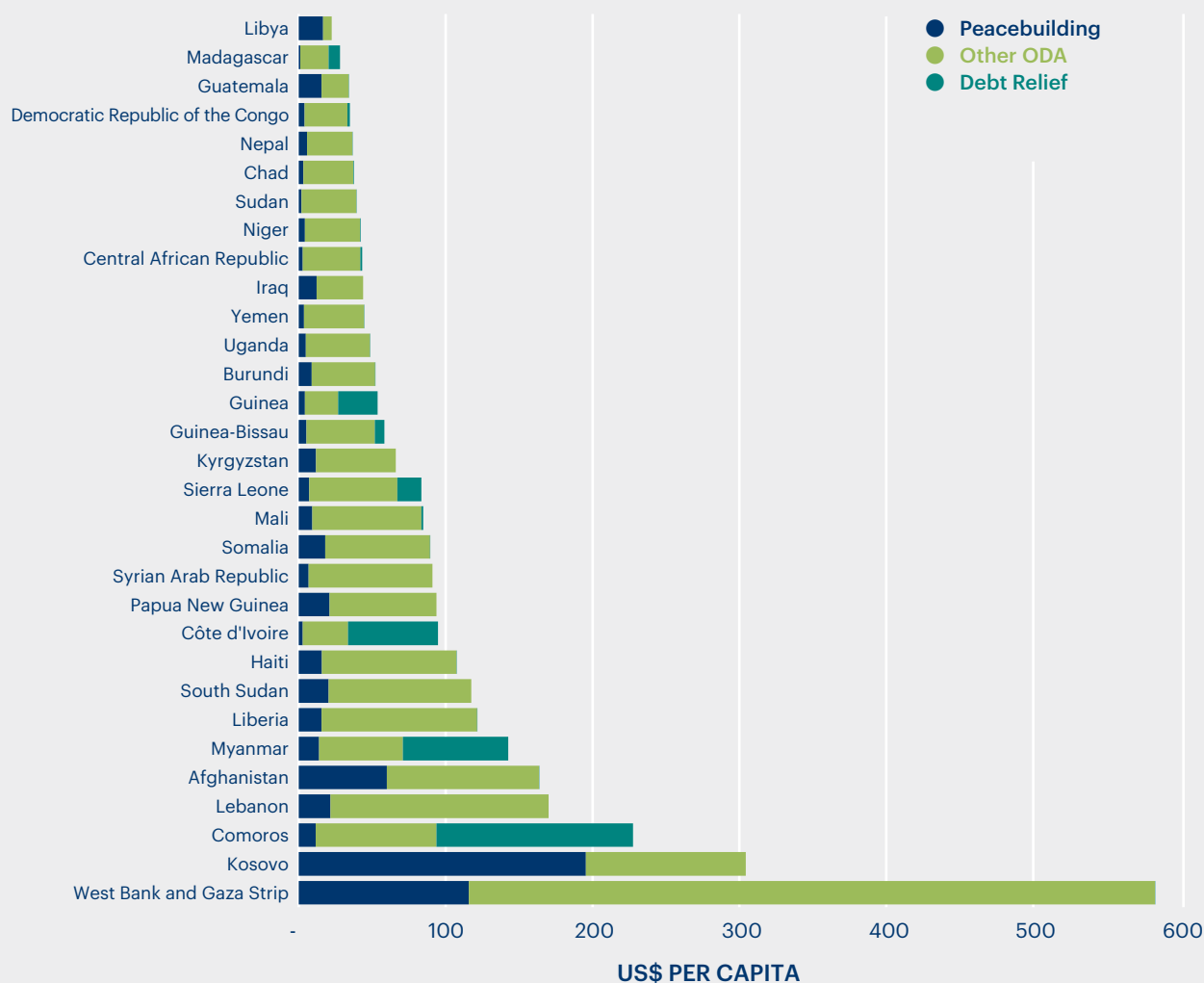


TABLE 3 PEACEBUILDING ODA PER CAPITA, RANKED BY TOTAL PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE, 2002–2013 (CONSTANT (2013) US\$)

CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRY	PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES (US\$)	DEBT RELIEF (US\$)	OTHER ODA (US\$)
Kosovo	90	<1	44
West Bank and Gaza Strip	68	<1	340
Afghanistan	42	1	92
Iraq	31	77	67
Liberia	24	53	73
Lebanon	18	<1	100
Papua New Guinea	18	0	54
Haiti	12	16	80
Sierra Leone	12	22	51
Guinea-Bissau	8	29	51
Comoros	7	20	54
Burundi	7	12	36
Somalia	7	<1	45
Kyrgyzstan	7	1	41
Mali	6	15	50
Guatemala	6	3	18
Uganda	5	10	36
Sudan	5	<1	37
Central African Republic	4	16	33
Nepal	4	1	21
South Sudan	4	0	17
Côte d'Ivoire	3	33	26
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	23	20
Niger	3	10	28
Chad	3	1	30
Libya	3	0	11
Madagascar	2	17	24
Guinea	2	16	20
Yemen	2	1	19
Myanmar	2	6	9
Syrian Arab Republic	1	<1	18

Taking the average across all conflict-affected states by aggregating all peacebuilding and treating the population of all conflict-affected countries as one, shows peacebuilding expenditures still average a relatively low US\$12 per person.

ALLOCATION TO PEACEBUILDING CATEGORIES

Furthermore, when looking at the composition of global peacebuilding expenditures, they are also highly uneven within the 16 selected categories (based on OECD CRS classification). The two largest categories (15130, legal and judicial development; and 15110, public sector policy and administrative management) account for almost half of total peacebuilding to conflict-affected states in 2013. This is not only true for 2013, but also for the recent history of ODA, as can be seen in table 4. Those two categories account for 48 per cent of the total peacebuilding over the 12-year period from 2002 to 2013.

It is worth noting category 15220 - the only category that explicitly refers to peacebuilding (civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution) - has received notable funding in some years and is the third largest category at 12.3 per cent of the total. The notable donors for category 15220 were the US, Germany, the UK, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark.

Peacebuilding categories are large when compared to other forms of development assistance within conflict-affected countries, as Figure 6 shows (overleaf). There are three categories, highlighted in blue, that are peacebuilding categories making up the top ten types of ODA. This figure takes the 12-year average, smoothing the large year-to-year differences that occur in aid flows.

“ When looking at the composition of global peacebuilding expenditures, they are highly uneven within the 16 selected categories.

FIGURE 6 TEN LARGEST ODA CATEGORIES WITHIN THE 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (GROSS ODA DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT (2013) BILLIONS US\$, SUM OF 2002-2013 ALLOCATIONS)

Three peacebuilding categories highlighted in light blue are amongst the largest categories of development aid.

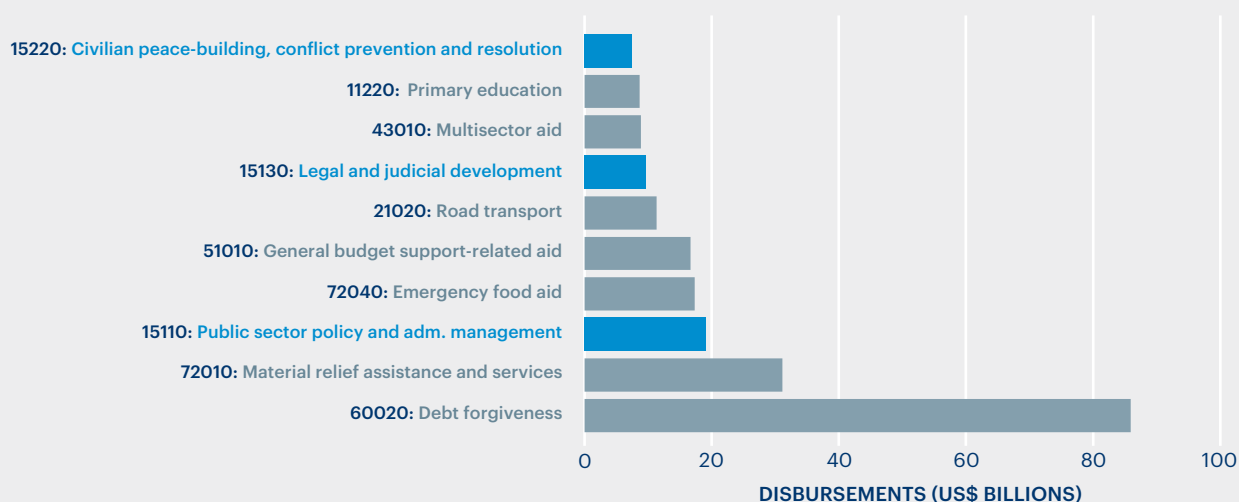


TABLE 4 ALLOCATION TO OECD CRS CATEGORIES IDENTIFIED AS PEACEBUILDING FOR 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, 2002-2013, (MILLIONS 2013 US\$ AND %)

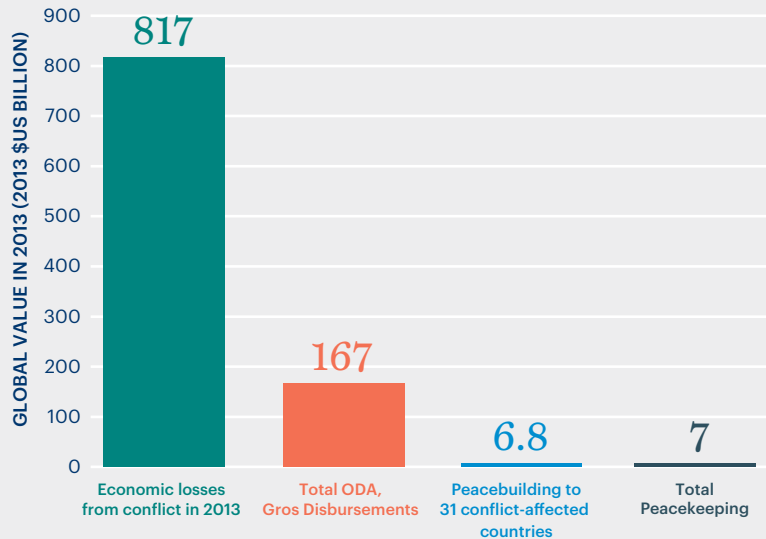
CODE	OECD CRS CATEGORY	TOTAL 2002-2013, 2013 US\$ MILLION	PERCENTAGE
15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	19,164	31.7%
15130	Legal and judicial development	9,738	16.1%
15220	Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution	7,418	12.3%
15111	Public finance management	4,725	7.8%
15150	Democratic participation and civil society	4,522	7.5%
15210	Security system management and reform	3,755	6.2%
15230	Participation in international peacekeeping operations	2,769	4.6%
15112	Decentralization and support to subnational government	2,652	4.4%
15160	Human rights	1,787	3.0%
15250	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	1,272	2.1%
15170	Women's equality organizations and institutions	731	1.2%
15240	Reintegration and SALW control	673	1.1%
15153	Media and free flow of information	495	0.8%
15152	Legislatures and political parties	284	0.5%
15113	Anti-corruption organizations and institutions	272	0.5%
15261	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilization)	128	0.2%
TOTAL		60,384	100%

COMPARING PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES TO THE LOSSES FROM CONFLICT

Comparatively, peacebuilding expenditures of US\$6.8 billion were dwarfed by the cost of conflict, which amounted to US\$817 billion in 2013 (see Figure 7). Peacebuilding expenditures were equivalent to 0.83 per cent of the yearly direct economic losses from conflict in 2013. However, by this calculation, peacebuilding was approximately equivalent to peacekeeping spending for 2013, underlining the need to better itemize and understand the composition of peacebuilding expenditures.

FIGURE 7 WORLDWIDE LOSSES FROM CRIME, INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, CONFLICT VERSUS TOTAL ODA AND PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES (BILLIONS US\$, 2013)

Global peacebuilding expenditure is dwarfed by the direct economic losses from conflict. This suggests the current theoretical spending on prevention is less than one per cent of the cost of the consequences of conflict.



Source: IEP Calculations, OECD CRS, UN

ANALYSING DOMESTIC PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURES

This section presents the results of a coding exercise to assess the domestically funded peacebuilding expenditures that priority countries undertook in the most recent year for which the financial data is available. As discussed in the methodology section, it covers 15 countries¹¹ and 16 categories of peacebuilding. These categories were created during the coding process and aggregated by IEP researchers. Numbers presented are exclusive of donor peacebuilding in order to avoid double counting and have also been converted from the local currency into 2013 PPP dollars.

Given that this is representative of only half of the 31 conflict-affected countries, it cannot be taken as a conclusive summary of the propensity for conflict-affected states to fund their own peacebuilding activities. However, 15 country budgets are a good indicative sample, highlighting some interesting variations between countries. The categories for domestic expenditure were selected because they are comparable across the different countries. There are other categories that were not included even though they would be relevant to peacebuilding as comparable numbers could not be determined. The methodology section of this report

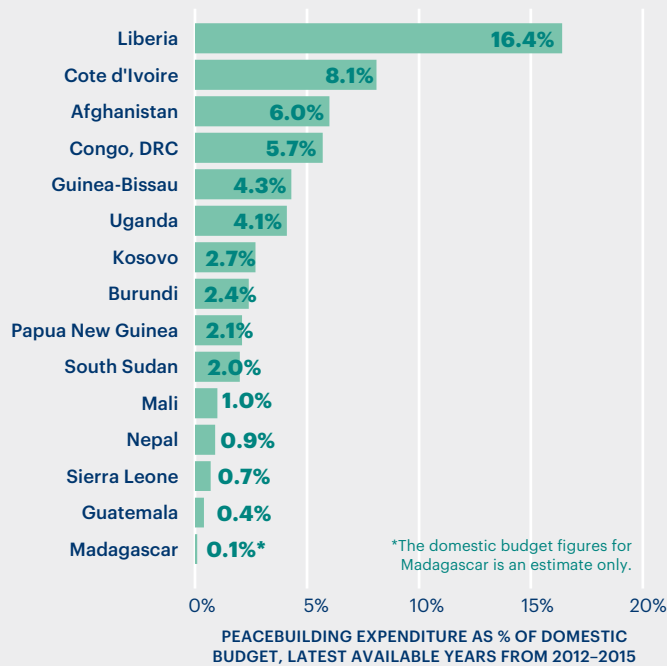
also highlights other important aspects and constraints of counting these expenditures.

Figure 8 shows that peacebuilding averaged around four per cent of domestic government budget expenditure for the 15 countries identified; noting that headline domestic budget figures are estimated for Madagascar. Liberia is the clear outlier, spending over 16 per cent of its budget on peacebuilding and within that, a big portion on the maintenance of parliament, which could simply reflect one-off capital expenditures.

Looking at a per capita basis reveals a similarly wide variation of peacebuilding expenditures among the 15 conflict-affected countries. Figure 9 shows the average domestic peacebuilding expenditures spent on a per capita basis (PPP), showing on average, donors spent more on peacebuilding on a per capita basis than domestic governments themselves. For these 15 countries, when removing outlier Kosovo, donors averaged peacebuilding expenditures of US\$10 per capita versus domestic governments, which on average spent US\$8.5 per capita in 2013. There were important exceptions

FIGURE 8 PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC BUDGET IN 15 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (% OF TOTAL BUDGET, MOST RECENT YEAR FOR WHICH THE FINANCIAL DATA IS AVAILABLE)

These selected conflict-affected states on average spent approximately four per cent of their domestic budgets on peacebuilding activities.



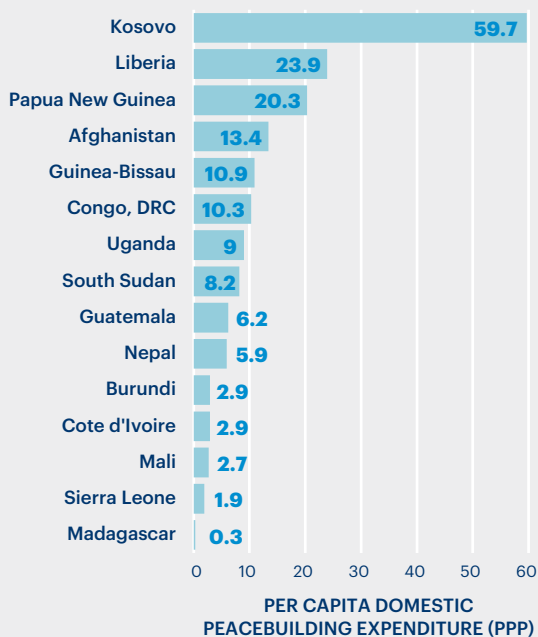
where conflict-affected countries spent more than donors on peacebuilding related categories, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan and Uganda all expending more domestically on peacebuilding than donors.

Figure 10 shows total domestic peacebuilding expenditure for 11 of the 17 categories¹² for the selected 15 conflict-affected countries.

While the results are somewhat skewed by outliers like Liberia, which spent a lot on maintenance of parliament in 2014, a large portion of domestic expenditures in the conflict-affected states goes into maintaining democratic institutions, with the top four categories on maintaining parliament, funding electoral commissions, supporting attorney general and judicial functions and the legislature and political parties. Table 5 shows the full results of domestic peacebuilding expenditure counting exercise at PPP.

FIGURE 9 AVERAGE PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE, (US\$, 2013 PPP)

There is great variation in domestic expenditure on peacebuilding, with the average per capita spending on peacebuilding for the 15 priority countries at approximately US\$12 per capita. This drops to US\$8.5 when outlier Kosovo is removed.



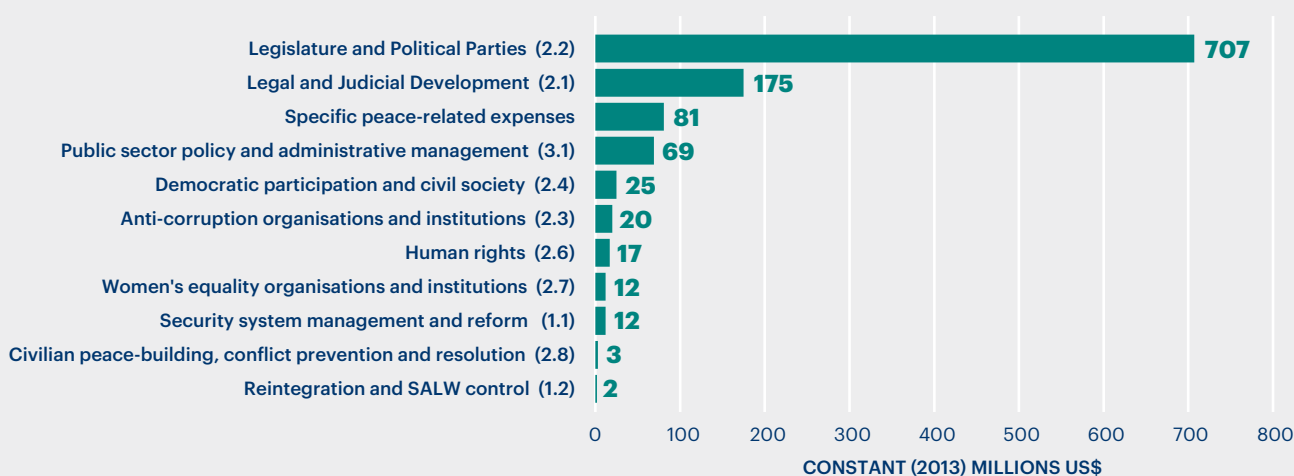
“ On average, donors spent more on peacebuilding on a per capita basis than domestic governments themselves.

11 For the 15 out of the 31 conflict-affected countries listed in table 5 domestically financed peacebuilding expenditures could be identified.

12 Categories for which a figure was found in the domestic budgets.

FIGURE 10 TOTAL DOMESTIC PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY FOR 15 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, CONSTANT (2013) MILLIONS US\$

A large portion of domestic expenditures in conflict-affected states goes to maintaining democratic institutions.



“ A large portion of domestic expenditures in the conflict-affected states goes into maintaining democratic institutions, such as maintaining parliament, funding electoral commissions and supporting judicial functions.

TABLE 5 ALLOCATION TO OECD CRS CATEGORIES IDENTIFIED AS PEACEBUILDING FOR 31 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, 2002-2013, (MILLIONS 2013 US\$ AND %)

COUNTRY	DOMESTIC PEACEBUILDING PPP	TOTAL DOMESTIC BUDGET PPP	DONOR PEACEBUILDING 2013 PPP	DONOR PEACEBUILDING 2013 US\$
Afghanistan	408	6,853.50	5,551.60	1,896.40
Burundi	29	1,188.40	275.6	95.4
Côte d'Ivoire	58.8	723.2	127.8	61
Democratic Republic of the Congo	696.6	12,300.60	493.4	293.4
Guatemala	95.6	24,361.00	524.8	250.4
Guinea-Bissau	18.7	437.3	24.1	9.5
Kosovo	108.5	3,970.80	814.7	356.2
Liberia	102.8	625	127.9	68.7
Mali	41.1	3,977.30	354.2	156.7
Nepal	163.5	17,267.40	524.8	161.9
Papua New Guinea	148.4	7,166.80	197.4	157.3
Sierra Leone	11.9	1,738.40	108.1	45.4
South Sudan	92.8	4,723.20	473.6	243.8
Uganda	338	8,172.10	459.9	180.6
Madagascar	5.9	3,970.40	71.9	23.6

NEXT STEPS & OUTLOOK

This first attempt at coding peacebuilding expenditures hopes to fuel a debate on conceptualising peacebuilding as a development approach. What falls within and what falls outside the scope of peacebuilding? How do we cost peacebuilding activities? How do we measure the effectiveness of peacebuilding? How do we assess the future financing needs for global peacebuilding?

Identifying past ODA and domestic expenditure on peacebuilding is a starting point in developing a methodology and an estimate of country-by-country peacebuilding needs.

SHORT-TERM

The IEP working with Milt Lauenstein Philanthropy will be putting together a preliminary report further detailing a short and medium-term research agenda and approach to measuring the cost-effectiveness of peacebuilding interventions. The research will articulate a longer-term approach for measuring peacebuilding and assessing its cost-effectiveness.

Furthermore, IEP researchers currently working as co-lead authors to the OECD's States of Fragility report will aim to integrate this coding taxonomy into an analysis on aid flows to fragile states. This will further establish the coding taxonomy and contribute to norm setting for peacebuilding and security expenditures, which was an explicit recommendation from the 2015 States of Fragility report.

LONG-TERM

In the long term, it will be highly beneficial if donors are able to identify the peacebuilding aspects of their development assistance. This could be linked to reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals. Identification of peacebuilding as an objective will make the tracking of donor expenditure on this area more accurate. Reporting on peacebuilding will be a fundamental step in judging the effectiveness of these projects. Furthermore, it will help to compare the magnitude of the allocations to peacebuilding relative to other objectives.

Assessment of peacebuilding needs and associated financial implications should be an integral part of determining an engagement strategy for the international community in a conflict-affected country. This assessment should be based on a rigorous conflict analysis and the interventions that take place to address key conflict drivers. Country-by-country peacebuilding needs assessments will provide the basis for a future global peacebuilding needs estimate.

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY

A key part of this research brief has been the initiation of a discussion within the UN, the OECD and the World Bank on the possibility of estimating global peacebuilding expenditures. This research brief understands peacebuilding as an approach rather than a pre-defined set of interventions. In theory, all development initiatives should contribute to long-term peace. However, in order to quantify historic peacebuilding expenditure it is necessary to select a more narrow set of interventions.

CATEGORIES FOR DONOR & DOMESTIC PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE

For the selection of interventions the following five priority areas highlighted in the 2009 Secretary-General report¹ on peacebuilding were used as a starting point:

1. Support to **basic safety and security**, including mine action, protection of civilians, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, strengthening the rule of law and initiation of security sector reform.
2. Support to **political processes**, including electoral processes, promoting inclusive dialogue and reconciliation, and developing conflict-management capacity at national and subnational levels.
3. Support to restoring **core government functions**, in particular basic public administration and public finance, at the national and subnational levels.
4. Support to the provision of **basic services**, such as water and sanitation, health and primary education, and support to the safe and sustainable return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees.

Support to **economic revitalization**, including employment generation and livelihoods (in agriculture and public works) particularly for youth and demobilized former combatants, as well as rehabilitation of basic infrastructure. Because it is currently not possible to objectively link (part of) the investments in basic services and economic revitalization to peacebuilding, only priority area 1, 2 and 3 were used to identify peacebuilding expenditures in this report. These areas are similar to the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. Core peacebuilding investments in human rights, media, civil

society and gender were included as key conditions for an inclusive and participatory political process.

This brief has used the OECD CRS categories falling under the first three priority areas to identify both donor expenditure and domestic expenditure. Our selection of these OECD CRS categories is based on discussion with the UN Peacebuilding Contact Group and the OECD, but does not reflect a consensus opinion.

Table 6 depicts the selected CRS categories and the associated domestic expenditure on peacebuilding. A description of the categories and included domestic expenditure follows.

TABLE 6 CATEGORIES OF PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE

AREA	#	CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	CRS CODE	INCLUDED DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE
1. Basic Safety and Security	1.1	Security system management and reform	15210	Expenditures on security sector reform
	1.2	Reintegration and SALW control	15240	Expenditures related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
	1.3	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	15250	Not found
	1.4	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilization)	15261	Not found
	1.5	Participation in international peacekeeping operations	15230	Not found
2. Inclusive Political Processes	2.1	Legal and judicial development	15130	Expenditures on the attorney and judicial functions
	2.2	Legislatures and political parties	15152	Expenditures related to the electoral commissions and maintenance of parliament
	2.3	Anti-corruption organizations and institutions	15113	Expenditure on the internal corruption board
	2.4	Democratic participation and civil society	15150	Expenditure related to democratic participation and democratic reform
	2.5	Media and free flow of information	15153	Not found
	2.6	Human rights	15160	Expenditure to promote human rights activities
	2.7	Women's equality organizations and institutions	15170	Expenditure to explicitly support women's conditions
	2.8	Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution	15220	Expenditures on truth and reconciliation activities
3. Core Government Functions	3.1	Public sector policy and administrative management	15110	Expenditure to build and effective government
	3.2	Public finance management	15111	Not found
	3.3	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	15112	Not found
Other		Other specific peace-related expenses		

1. BASIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

1.1 SECURITY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT & REFORM

Technical cooperation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control; technical cooperation provided to government to improve civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, management, accountability and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme; assistance to civil society to enhance its competence and capacity to scrutinise the security system so that it is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance.

1.2 REINTEGRATION & SALW CONTROL

Reintegration of demobilized military personnel into the economy; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs; technical cooperation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

1.3 REMOVAL OF LAND MINES & EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

All activities related to land mines and explosive remnants of war which have benefits to developing countries as their main objective, including removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war, and stockpile destruction for developmental purposes; risk education and awareness raising; rehabilitation, reintegration and assistance to victims, and research and development on demining and clearance. Only activities for civilian purposes are ODA-eligible.

1.4 CHILD SOLDIERS (PREVENTION & DEMOBILIZATION)

Technical cooperation provided to government – and assistance to civil society organizations – to support and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, and to demobilize, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDR) child soldiers.

1.5 PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Bilateral participation in peacekeeping operations mandated or authorized by the United Nations (UN) through Security Council resolutions, and conducted by international organizations, e.g. UN, NATO, the European Union (Security and Defence Policy security-related operations), or regional groupings of developing countries.

2. INCLUSIVE POLITICAL PROCESSES

2.1 LEGAL & JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT

Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal; support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; maintenance of law and order and public safety; border management; law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision; ombudsmen; alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation; legal aid and counsel; traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system. Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform; integration of formal and informal systems of law. Public legal education; dissemination of information on entitlements and remedies for injustice; awareness campaigns.

2.2 LEGISLATURES & POLITICAL PARTIES

Assistance to strengthen key functions of legislatures/parliaments including subnational assemblies and councils (representation; oversight; legislation), such as improving the capacity of legislative bodies, improving legislatures' committees and administrative procedures; research and information management systems; providing training programmes for legislators and support personnel. Assistance to political parties and strengthening of party systems.

2.3 ANTI-CORRUPTION ORGANIZATIONS & INSTITUTIONS

Specialized organizations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money-laundering and other aspects of organized crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special

investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialized NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organizations directly concerned with corruption.

2.4 DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION & CIVIL SOCIETY

Support to the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections; direct democracy instruments such as referenda and citizens' initiatives; support to organizations to represent and advocate for their members, to monitor, engage and hold governments to account, and to help citizens learn to act in the public sphere; curricula and teaching for civic education at various levels.

2.5 MEDIA & FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

Activities that support free and uncensored flow of information on public issues; activities that increase the editorial and technical skills and the integrity of the print and broadcast media, e.g. training of journalists.

2.6 HUMAN RIGHTS

Measures to support specialized official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Human rights defenders and human rights NGOs; human rights advocacy, activism, mobilization; awareness raising and public human rights education. Human rights programming targeting specific groups, e.g. children, persons with disabilities, migrants, ethnic, religious, linguistic and sexual minorities, indigenous people and those suffering from caste discrimination, victims of trafficking, victims of torture.

2.7 WOMEN'S EQUALITY ORGANIZATIONS & INSTITUTIONS

Support for institutions and organizations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment.

2.8 CIVILIAN PEACEBUILDING, CONFLICT PREVENTION & RESOLUTION

Support for civilian activities related to peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange. Bilateral participation in international civilian peace missions such as those conducted by the UN Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) or the European Union (European Security and Defence Policy), and contributions to civilian peace funds or commissions (e.g. Peacebuilding Commission, peacebuilding thematic window of the MDG achievement fund etc.). The contributions can take the form of financing or provision of equipment or civilian or military personnel (e.g. for training civilians).

3. CORE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

3.1 PUBLIC SECTOR POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities. This includes macro-economic and other policy management, coordination, planning and reform; human resource management; organizational development; civil service reform; e-government; development planning, monitoring and evaluation; support to ministries involved in aid coordination; other ministries and government departments when sector cannot be specified.

3.2 PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; tax policy and administration; budget drafting; inter-governmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt.

3.3 DECENTRALISATION AND SUPPORT TO SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening departments of regional and local government, regional and local authorities and their national associations.

— OTHER SPECIFIC PEACE-RELATED EXPENSES

This category represents peace related (domestically financed) programmes that do not strictly fit into other identified categories.

SOURCES OF DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE

The national budget documents for these 15 countries have been collected from three different sources:

- The Open Budgets Portal, through BOOST Initiative, a World Bank project, which makes country budgets publicly available. As it is a recently-born project, only two relevant countries' budgets were available; Burundi and Liberia. This initiative is particularly relevant to accounting for peacebuilding expenditures since it provides full access to a country's budget for several years. It is an encouraging future prospect for accounting for domestic peacebuilding expenditure.
- UNPBSO also provided a comprehensive and extensive budget for Liberia, which enabled a thorough measure of the country's peacebuilding expenditure.
- 13 national budget documents have been found on the relevant Ministry of Finance websites of respective governments. The quality of the data provided by these sources varied among countries.

Most budgets were usually shown in the local currency, but the data was then converted into 2013 PPP US dollars. Most data collected was from 2014, although the most recent available data for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was 2012.

Where possible, contributions from donors have been excluded as they would essentially represent double counting in the exercise. However, most budget documents do not clearly indicate the funding sources.

Highlighted below are examples of domestic expenditure on peacebuilding and key findings.

1.1 SECURITY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT & REFORM

Example: The Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control in South Sudan is an example of domestic expenditure related to Security Sector Reform (SSR). On the one hand, its role is to coordinate the activities undertaken to control and limit the access to Small Arms and Light Weapons. On the other hand, it supports the relevant permanent security institutions in their action.

1.2 REINTEGRATION AND SALW CONTROL

Example: For Burundi, DDR-related domestic expenditure has been captured through the budget allocated to the General Direction of War Victims Repatriation, Reinstallation and Reintegration. This budget line item is for activities that ensure the safe reinstallation and reintegration of displaced and repatriated people, including through socio-economic reintegration programmes for conflict-affected people.

2.1 LEGAL & JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT

Example: Guinea-Bissau allocated US\$2 million to the Attorney General of the Republic in 2014. Papua New Guinea allocated US\$ 1.1 million to a Constitutional Law and Law Reform Commission in 2013.

Findings: Seven out of the 15 analysed countries use domestic resources to fund such judicial activities.

2.2 LEGISLATURES & POLITICAL PARTIES

Example: Liberia provided spending of US\$39.8 million for the maintenance of the parliament.

Findings: It has been considered that Maintenance of Parliament could be captured by collecting the functioning costs, hence development and capital expenditure have been excluded when possible. 11 of the countries that have been prioritised by the UN do allocate domestic resources to maintain parliament and show it in their budget. With an average spending of US\$42 million in each country, maintenance of parliament is the peacebuilding category that generates the largest expenditures.

2.3 ANTI-CORRUPTION ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Example: For example, Liberia allocated US\$2.1 million to its Anti-Corruption Commission during the financial year 2013-2014.

Findings: In most cases, anti-corruption expenditure has been captured through the costs engaged in specific anti-corruption entities, which receive domestic funds in nine of the analysed countries.

2.4 DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION & CIVIL SOCIETY

Example 1: Papua New Guinea allocated US\$1.1 million to a Constitutional Law and Law Reform Commission in 2013.

Example 2: Uganda spent US\$95,000 on the Office in charge for NGO Registration and Monitoring, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Example 3: Domestic expenditures on Election commissions in the analysed countries range from US\$2,293 (Guinea-Bissau) to US\$ 69 million (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

Findings: It has been found that only five of the 15 analysed countries allocate a part of domestic resources to enhance democratic participation and only four countries provided domestic resources to enhance the functioning of political parties. Expenditure on election commissions has been captured for 11 countries, most of which had an election commission.

2.6 HUMAN RIGHTS

Example: Since its establishment in 2001, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission provided Human Rights Education to more than half a million persons, addressed more than 27,000 human rights violation cases and supported the release of more than 5,000 illegally imprisoned persons.

Findings: It has been found that 12 out of the 15 analysed UN focus countries allocated a part of their own resources to specific human rights promotion activities.

2.7 WOMEN'S EQUALITY ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Example: In 2014, Madagascar spent US\$ 19,000 on the Ministry of Population, Social Security and Women Promotion's projects to "promote women's social, legal and cultural condition".

Findings: Ten out of the 15 analysed countries promote women's condition through projects that are domestically funded.

2.8 CIVILIAN PEACEBUILDING, CONFLICT PREVENTION & RESOLUTION

Example: In 2009, Madagascar experienced a political crisis that led to violent demonstrations and political repression, which resulted in distrust among state actors and between government and civilian society. The Malagasy Reconciliation Council is now tasked to resolve the political conflicts and indemnify their victims, finalise the amnesty process and promote the reconstruction of the nation.

3.1 PUBLIC SECTOR POLICY & ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

Example: Afghanistan allocated a total of US\$59 million to its Independent Directorate of Local Governance, which makes it the largest spender for this category.

Findings: Eleven conflict-affected countries use their domestic resources to improve governance.

— OTHER SPECIFIC PEACE-RELATED EXPENSES

Example: Nepal created a Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, which has been allocated US\$27 million within the domestic budget.

Findings: Ten out of the 15 analysed countries did allocate a part of their own resources to specific peacebuilding activities.

COUNTING DOMESTICALLY FUNDED PEACEBUILDING EXPENDITURE

Following data collection, three main issues have been encountered during the budget data collection process. They are due to a lack of clarity or thoroughness in some of the national budget documents.

The first obstacle to systematically compile reliable data was the inability to find actual expenditures rather than approved estimates. Indeed, the former sometimes being significantly larger than the latter, actual expenditure has always been captured when possible. It has also been noticed that this gap was particularly deep for peacebuilding-related line items, which means that peacebuilding is especially likely to be affected by budget restrictions in fragile states. For example, Papua New Guinea's budget shows that it had been approved to allocate US\$7.2 million to a National Anti-Corruption Strategy Taskforce in 2014, but that the actual amount spent on this project at the end of the year was nil.

Nonetheless, approved estimates and their amount relative to the budget are reflective of a country's degree of concern toward an activity or a topic. Indeed, the fact that a country plans to allocate a part of its own resources to peacebuilding-related projects is a quantitative indicator of a state's willingness to build peace in its country. That is why, for the seven countries for which the budget did not allow to capture actual expenditures, planned spending has been compiled.

The second constraint to gathering domestically-funded peacebuilding expenditure is that donations have to be excluded, which budget documents do not always facilitate. Some national budgets, such as Liberia's, made the funding source clearly appear for every activity but some did not mention whether expenses were domestically or externally funded.

Finally, the third barrier to capturing the totality of peacebuilding expenditure operated by a country on its own resources was the level of detail available for the budget

items and the labelling of expenditures. Indeed, whereas some countries report their expenses thoroughly, breaking them down to project level like Uganda, many others only provide general budget by institution, without details on their content. For example, it is not possible to collect Nepal's specific women-focused expenditures because the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare's budget is not detailed. Also, it is important to mention that the collected costs do not always precisely correspond to listed categories. For example, the expenditure on Security Sector Reform in South Sudan has been captured through the costs engaged in its Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control.

Due to these issues, it is necessary to gauge data quality for each country. Table 7 summarises it by classifying country budgets in four categories according to the level of confidence in the collected data; Category 1 showing the highest level of confidence and Category 4 showing the lowest. This level of confidence has been established as follows:

- **CATEGORY 1** contains countries for which budgets enabled to collect executed expenditure and fully exclude external funding;
- **CATEGORY 2** includes countries for which actual spending was possible to capture but donations could not be fully excluded;
- **CATEGORY 3** comprises countries for which approved estimates had to be used because the executed expenses were poorly reported;
- **CATEGORY 4** shows which country budgets were not detailed enough to comprehensively display either actual spending or external funding.

TABLE 7 COUNTRY CATEGORISATION ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN THE COLLECTED DATA

1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Kosovo	Nepal	
Guatemala	Mali	South Sudan	
Guinea-Bissau		Uganda	
Liberia		Côte d'Ivoire	
Papua New Guinea			
Madagascar			

APPENDIX B

DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES CODING SUMMARY

TABLE 8 DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES SUMMARY (2013 PPP US\$, MILLIONS)

CATEGORY NUMBER	SECTOR	AFGHANISTAN	BURUNDI	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	CONGO, DRC	GUATEMALA	GUINEA-BISSAU	KOSOVO	LIBERIA	MALI	NEPAL	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SIERRA LEONE	SOUTH SUDAN	UGANDA	MADAGASCAR
1.1	Security system management and reform	NA	NA	10.89	NA	NA	NA	0.37	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09	0.29	NA	NA
1.2	Reintegration and SALW control	NA	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.31	NA	NA
1.3	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.4	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilization)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.5	Participation in international peacekeeping operations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.1	Legal and judicial development	22.29	NA	1.28	13.5	7.96	1.99	23.47	NA	1.31	5.61	75.15	0.03	10.95	11.02	NA
2.2	Legislature and political parties	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	4.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.06	94.85	NA
2.3	Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	3.9	0.13	NA	0.02	0	NA	0.53	2.1	NA	NA	0	0.6	2.02	10.33	0.24
2.4	Democratic participation and civil society	1.16	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.29	NA	NA	NA	2.57	NA	NA	0.09	NA
2.5	Media and free flow of information	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.6	Human rights	1.71	0.04	0.58	1.62	6.99	NA	0.03	0.78	0.02	1.12	0	0.24	0.69	2.77	NA
2.7	Women's equality organisations and institutions	3.88	0.11	0.74	0.18	4.23	NA	0.2	NA	NA	1.42	0	0.36	NA	0.56	0.02
2.8	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	1.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5
3.1	Public sector policy and administrative management	57.51	NA	0.62	0.13	NA	0.12	NA	1.01	NA	0.45	0.85	0.24	0.12	8.16	0.18
3.2	Public finance management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.3	Decentralization and support to subnational government	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
—	Specific peace-related expenses	4.57	0.32	12.28	0.41	26.44	0.06	2.85	NA	NA	26.94	1.42	NA	4.58	0.78	NA

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