The Secretary General's Peacebuilding Dashboard - Codebook and Methodology

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Introduction

Peacebuilding activities remain fragmented and the field of peacebuilding lacks transparency. There are no overarching definitions and standards for what counts as peacebuilding, let alone what should be included in peacebuilding expenditures. The comprehensive tracking and analysis of expenditures across time and sources of funding, however, is essential to coordinate action, inform management, program, and policy decisions, learn from previous engagement and improve programming for peacebuilding. Reducing fragmentation will help to increase resources and enhance coherence, transparency, accountability and effectiveness. Therefore, the Secretary-General has committed to establish a funding dashboard to track expenditures related to peacebuilding of UN HQ funds, as stated in his report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707-S/2018/43). This dashboard will catalogue existing instruments, including their capitalization, allocations, income, rules and procedures, governance structures and areas of intervention.

This document outlines the methodologies developed to this effect by the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, including on identifying and analyzing peacebuilding priorities, their relation to OECD Creditor Reporting System Purpose Codes, and the linkages between peacebuilding and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Codebook

The dashboard visualizes peacebuilding expenditures of UN headquarter-based funding instruments from 2015 until today. It is based on a relational dataset where information is captured at the level of funds, individual projects, and at the outcome level.

The following table details the information collected in the dataset at project, recipient organization and outcome level.

Project Level Data

Variable Name	Explanation
Fund Name	Abbreviated name of the Fund (e.g. PBF)
Country	Official Country Name
Project Number	The fund's own project number series
Project Number MPTF (stored as text)	If fund associated with MPTFO, project number as on MPTFO website
Project Name	Complete title of project
Project Name MPTF	As on MPTFO website (if applicable) Alternatively, combination of project number and name - this is the unique project identifier that serves to connect the different levels in the dataset
Approved Budget	Amount as approved by fund, in USD
Approved Budget MPTF	As on MPTFO website (if applicable), in USD
Year	Year of approval as recorded by fund
Approval Date MPTF	Date of approval as on MPTFO website
Year MPTF	As on MPTFO website (Year the project started (according to MPTFO if applicable)
Project Type	New/Cost extension (see explanation below)
Project Category	If fund has different categories of projects (e.g. PBF differentiates between IRF/PRF)
Project Status	Ongoing/Operationally Closed/Financially Closed or other
Project Document availability	Yes/No - ProDoc available online (MPTFO website or Fund's own website)

End of project report availability	Yes/No - End of project report available online (MPTFO website or Fund's own website)
Link	Link to project (on MPTFO website or Fund's own website)
Fund Specific Details	Funds may choose to provide fund specific information which can feature on their customized dashboard page, e.g. PBF tracks priority areas, gender marker, youth marker etc.
Comments	Any other information or project specific issue

Table 1: Project Level Data Collection (Unit of Analysis is Project)

Recipient Organization Level Data

At this level, information is captured on recipient organizations (UN and others) and the budget allocated to each entity for that specific project.

Variable Name	Explanation
Country	Official Country Name
Project Name MPTF	As on MPTFO website (if applicable) Alternatively, combination of project number and name - this is the unique project identifier that serves to connect the different levels in the dataset
Project Name	Complete title of project
Year	Year of approval as recorded by fund
Approved Budget	Amount for entire project as approved by fund, in USD
Recipient Organization	Name of recipient organization. If a civil society organization, put CSO
Name of CSO	If a civil society organization, enter their full name here
Recipient Organization Budget	Budget that this organization receives for this project, in USD

Table 2: Recipient Organization Level Data Collection (Unit of Analysis is Recipient Organization per Project)

Outcome Level Data

At this level, information is captured on the project outcome(s).

Variable Name	Explanation
Country	Official Country Name
Project Name MPTF	As on MPTFO website (if applicable)

	Alternatively, combination of project number and name - this is the unique project identifier that serves to connect the different levels in the dataset
Project Name	Complete title of project
Year	Year of approval as recorded by fund
Approved Budget	Amount for entire project as approved by fund, in USD
Outcome	Project outcome (usually) in original language and wording
Budget per Outcome	Outcome budget, excluding indirect costs
SDG Coding	Percentages attributed to relevant SDG targets, see explanation below
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	Percentages attributed to relevant Peacebuilding Priorities, see explanation below
Outcome Budget per Recipient Organization	Budget allocated to each RUNO/CSO or other recipient organization for each outcome

Table 3: Outcome Level Data Collection (Unit of Analysis is Outcome)

How to code Peacebuilding Priorities

Rules for coding Peacebuilding Priorities

To address the need for increased coherence, transparency, accountability in UN headquarters-based trust funds and global programmes related to peace, the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) of the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs has developed a Peacebuilding Priorities Coding System, which is based on a UN understanding of peacebuilding and sustaining peace. PBSO has identified shortcomings in the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS),[1] which provides information on most ODA flows, but does not cover peacebuilding activities in the necessary breadth and depth.

Building on the OECD/DAC CRS and the 2009 Secretary-General's Report on peacebuilding[2], PBSO identified recurring peacebuilding activities under six peacebuilding priorities (PBP): Political Process, Safety and Security, Rule of Law and Human Rights, Core Government Functions, Basic Services, Economic Revitalization. Activities in the areas Political Process, Safety and Security, Rule of Law and Human Rights, and Core Government Functions usually are fully focused on and aimed at sustaining peace. In the Areas Basic Services and Economic Revitalization, not all activities are fully focused on and aimed at sustaining peace but could contribute to sustaining peace depending on the theory of change.

The table in Annex A includes a description of the 40 subcategories to assist in the coding. The descriptions are partly based on language from the OECD/DAC CRS Purpose Codes.

For each project outcome, one or several relevant Peacebuilding Priorities (PBP, see Appendix A) are identified and weighed in percentages reflecting their importance. In order to attain a close approximation of funding per PBP, the share of the outcome budget that can be attributed to an identified PBP is calculated on the basis of that percentage.

In order to identify the relevant PBP for an outcome, the coder needs to at least be familiar with the goals and planned activities of the project. It is encouraged to use the planned activities as a basis for coding decisions in case the actual outcomes oftentimes do not provide details. The coder then will identify one or several immediately relevant PBP for each of the outcomes. To allow for weighing the relevance of the different PBP and to indicate if the outcome speaks only peripherally to PBP, each of the PBP can be assigned a percentage value between 10% and 100%, so that the total percentages attributed to different PBP in one outcome are 100% as per below table.

[1] http://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/purposecodessectorclassification.htm

[2] A/63/881–S/2009/304 Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. Accessed at https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/pbf_090611_sg.pdf

Example

As an example, we use a 2017 Peacebuilding Fund Project in Sri Lanka.

Project Title: Support to strengthen capacities to undertake reforms to advance peacebuilding and transitional justice processes in Sri Lanka.

Outcome 1	SCRM (Government's Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanism) and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact peacebuilding results.			
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	PBP	4.1		
	Weight	30%		

In outcome 1, some focus is on the national authorities which falls under PBP 4.1 'Center of government and executive coordination'. Based on a closer look at the outcome activities, we attribute 30% of the share to this PBP. The bigger focus lies on the Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat. We understand this as administrative costs of the PBF that are not directly contributing to any peacebuilding priority. Thus, the remaining 70% will automatically be attributed to PBP 0 'Administrative or not peacebuilding related'. **Note**: When only a part of the outcome budget (or indeed no part) can be attributed to a specific peacebuilding priority area, there is no need to distribute the entire 100%, as any un-coded part of the percentage is automatically attributed to PBP 0 within the data management system.

Outcome 2 and outcome 3 are analyzed in a similar manner by looking at project activities in detail and analyzing which PBP are being covered:

Outcome 2	Sri Lanka undertakes reforms and establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards			
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	PBP	3.5 Transitional Justice	1.7 Civil society	
	Weight	70%	30%	

Outcome 3	Key independent commissions contribute to accountable and transparent democratic governance			
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	PBP	2.6 Police	3.7 Human Rights	
	Weight	70%	30%	

How to code SDG Targets

Rules for coding SDG Targets

Noting the complementarity of the 2030 Agenda with the sustaining peace approach, it is important to map the peacebuilding projects' contribution to financing the SDGs.

For each project outcome, one or several relevant SDG targets (usually not more than 5) are identified and weighed in percentages reflecting their importance. In order to attain a close approximation of funding per SDG target, the share of the outcome budget that can be attributed to an identified SDG target is calculated on the basis of that percentage.

In order to identify the relevant SDG targets for an outcome, the coder needs to at least be familiar with the goals and planned activities of the project. It is encouraged to use the planned activities as a basis for coding decisions in case the actual outcomes oftentimes do not provide details.

The coder then will identify one or several immediately relevant SDG targets for each of the outcomes. To allow for weighing the relevance of the different SDG targets and to indicate if the outcome speaks only peripherally to a target, each of the targets can be assigned a percentage value between 10% and 100%, so that the total percentage attributed to different SDG targets in one outcome are 100%.

If an outcome does not appear to be directly related to any SDG target or just slightly, the remaining SDG credits (100% minus X) will be automatically allocated to 'Other Peacebuilding Activities'. This category encompasses all other peacebuilding objectives and activities that cannot be directly related to any of the SDG targets and mainly includes administrative activities such as a fund's in-country secretariats.

Decision Tool

In order to standardize the way qualitative information on SDG targets is extracted from the project documents and fed into quantitative analysis, it is key that this process takes place in a standardized and reliable manner. The decision tool (see graphic 1 below, and Appendix B) developed for this task is set up like a decision tree, leading the coder to the relevant SDG targets.

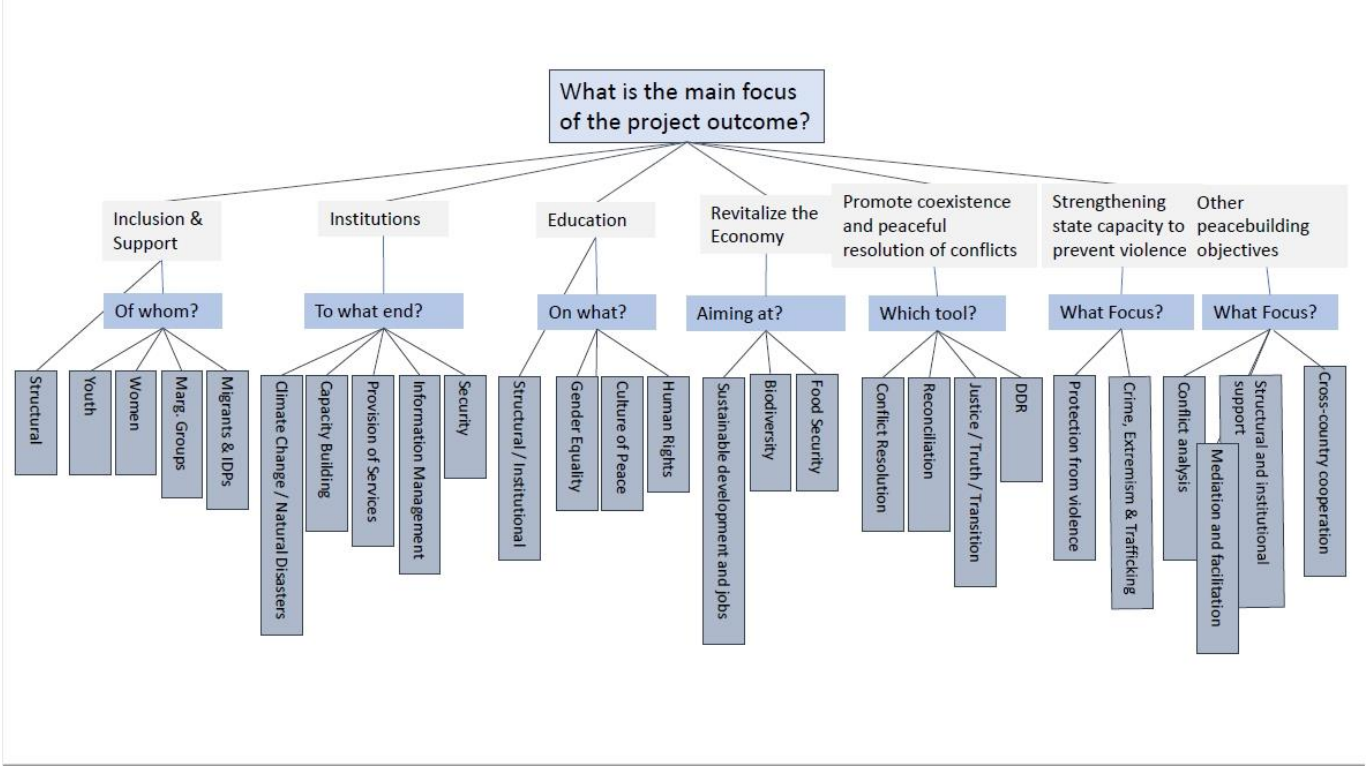
The decision tool at hand provides a structured and reliable manner of attributing peacebuilding themes and topics in the outcomes to most of the relevant SDG targets while saving time compared to a regular review of the SDGs. After the coder familiarizes him/herself with the project outcome, a quick look at the different themes and foci helps to identify the relevant branches. In some cases, it can still be helpful to look at the regular

overview of SDG targets, especially if the targets in the decision tree does not seem to represent a specific project outcome that might still be associated to other SDGs.

Some SDG targets are rather broad and seem to fit many outcomes. While this may be true, coders are encouraged to follow strict interpretations for these targets.

For example, targets under SDG 5 should not by default be attributed to an outcome that simply mentions women as one of their target audiences but rather reserve using these targets for outcomes that particularly focus on women in their activities.

In another example, Target 17.9 should strictly be used for describing outcomes that have capacity building at their core and/or constitute of south/south cooperation.



Graphic 1: First Level of Decision Tool

Example

As an example, we use a 2017 Peacebuilding Fund Project in Sri Lanka.

Project Title: Support to strengthen capacities to undertake reforms to advance peacebuilding and transitional justice processes in Sri Lanka

Outcome 1	SCRM (Government's Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanism) and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact peacebuilding results

SDG Coding	SDG Target	17.9				
	Weight	20%				

In outcome 1, the focus is on institution building, so we follow the 'Institutions' category of the Decision Tool. Under institutions, its focus is on capacity building of national authorities. It thus contributes to SDG Target 17.9 'Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation'. We attribute 20% to this target. The bigger focus is on the PBF Secretariat. We understand this as administrative costs of the Fund that do not directly contribute to any SDG target. Thus, the remaining 80% will automatically be allocated to 'Other Peacebuilding Activities'.

Note: When only a part of the outcome budget (or indeed no part) can be attributed to a specific SDG target, there is no need to distribute the entire 100%, as any un-coded part of the percentage is automatically attributed to 'Other Peacebuilding Activities' within the data management system.

Outcome 2 and outcome 3 are analyzed in the similar manner by looking at project activities in detail and analyzing which SDG Target are being covered.

Outcome 2	Sri Lanka undertakes reforms and establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards					
SDG Coding	SDG Target	16.1	16.3	16.a		
	Weight	20%	60%	20%		

Outcome 3	Key independent commissions contribute to accountable and transparent democratic governance					
SDG Coding	SDG Target	16.6				
	Weight	100%				

What to do with cost extensions

Some projects benefit from a cost extension one or several years after the launch of the project. These new investments should be included into the SDG analysis, and should factor in the for the year they have been approved in (not necessarily the year of the project launch).

Most of the time, the new project document and/or the detailed budget per outcome allows to calculate the new allocation of resources to the already existing outcomes. There is no new coding needed, unless an outcome has been significantly altered or an outcome has been added.

For each cost extension for an outcome, duplicate the row of that outcome, and in the new row:

- Update the "Approved budget" and "Date" (so that the budget is allocated to the correct year it has been approved)
- Update the budget per outcome as follows:
  - If the cost extension figures separately on the new budget, enter the amount of the cost extension for that outcome.
  - If the cost extension does not figure separately in the budget, calculate the extended budget by subtracting the old outcome budget from the new outcome budget (the difference being the amount of the cost extension).

Example of Complete Coding Exercise

Project Level Data

Variable Name	Example
Fund Name	PBF
Country	Sri Lanka
Project Number	PBF/LKA/A-1
Project Number MPTF	00105729
Project Name	Support to strengthen capacities to undertake reforms to advance peacebuilding and transitional justice processes in Sri Lanka
Project Name MPTF	PBF/LKA/A-1: Support to streng
Approved Budget	$ 4,190,000
Approved Budget MPTF	$ 4,411,874
Year	2016
Project Approval Date MPTF	5/26/2017
Year MPTF	2017
Project Type	New
Project Category	PRF
Project Status	Ongoing
Project Document availability	Yes
End of project report availability	No
Link	http://mptf.undp.org/AB92/project/00105729
Fund Specific Details	Priority window: None Focus area: 2.2 Priority area: 2 Gender marker: 2 Youth marker: None
Comments	Any other information or project specific issue

Recipient Organization Level Data

Recipient Organization Budget	UNDP: $ 3,450,420 IOM: $ 739,580

Outcome Level Data

Outcome 1	The project aims to SCRM (Government's Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanism) and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact peacebuilding results					
Budget per Outcome	$ 1,180,000					
Outcome Budget per Recipient Organization	UNDP: $ 1,180,000					
SDG Coding	SDG Target	17.9				
	Weight	20%				
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	PBP	4.1				
	Weight	30%				

Outcome 2	Sri Lanka undertakes reforms and establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards					
Budget per Outcome	$ 1,860,000					
Outcome Budget per Recipient Organization	UNDP: $ 1,420,420 IOM: $ 439,580					
SDG Coding	SDG Target	16.1	16.3	16.a		
	Weight	20%	60%	20%		
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	PBP	3.5		1.7		
	Weight	70%		30%		

Outcome 3	Key independent commissions contribute to accountable and transparent democratic governance
Budget per Outcome	$ 700,000

Outcome Budget per Recipient Organzation	UNDP: $ 400,0000 IOM: $ 300,000					
SDG Coding	SDG Target	16.6				
	Weight	100%				
Peacebuilding Priority Coding	PBP	2.6		3.7		
	Weight	70%		30%		

Appendix A: Peacebuilding Priorities Coding System

PBP Code	Name	Description	OECD/ DAC CRS Code[3]
	What area(s) does the project intervene in?	How does the project achieve its goal?	
0	**Administrative or not peace-building related**	Activities indirectly related to peacebuilding, such as project management capacities, M&E, communications and other indirect costs.	
1	**Political Processes**		
1.1	Electoral processes	Support electoral management bodies and processes, election preparation and observation, voters' education.	15151
1.2	Facilitating and promoting inclusive dialogue	Promote inclusive dialogue, enable different groups in society (e.g. youth, women, marginalized) to make their voices heard through participation in dialogue processes.	15220
1.3	Reconciliation	Support reconciliation among groups in society, and between the state and the population by building or rebuilding relationships damaged by violence, which may include trauma healing, truth telling, truth and reconciliation commissions, defining a shared vision, addressing long-standing grievances and dialogue with the main goal to reconcile dialogue partners.	15220
1.4	Conflict management, mediation and dialogue capacities, and infrastructures for peace at national and subnational level	Capacity building, monitoring, information exchange. Support formal mediation and dialogue mechanisms. Support to the implementation of peace agreements generally. Support conflict management institutions, such as ombudsmen, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation, traditional authorities (*see also category "Access to justice"*). Deliver equipment and training of civilian and military conflict management personnel. Participation in international civilian peace missions such as those supported by the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA) or the European Union (European Security and Defense Policy).	15220
1.5	Legislatures and political parties	Strengthen key functions of legislatures/parliaments, including subnational assemblies and councils (representation; oversight; legislation); capacity building to improve legislatures' committees and administrative procedures; research and information management systems; provide training programmes for legislators and support personnel. Strengthen party systems and assist political parties.	15152
1.6	Democratic participation	Support the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections; direct democracy instruments, such as referenda and citizens' initiatives; curricula and teaching for democratic education at various levels.	15150

[3] OECD/DAC CRS Codes highlighted in green match with PBSO codes almost entirely, while the ones highlighted in yellow match partially. For red areas, there is no OECD/DAC CRS Code.

1.7	Civil society, communities and civic engagement	Support peacebuilding activities of civil society. Support organizations that support, represent and advocate for their members and/or social groups/communities (e.g. women, youth) and monitor, engage and hold governments accountable. Enable the population to participate and act in the public sphere, support the development and protection of a civic space beyond state-oriented democratic participation, mobilize communities for a specific cause.	15150
1.8	Women empowerment and gender equality	Support women and girls (as well as men and boys) and institutions and organizations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment. *For projects related to GBV (see 2.3) and/or economic empowerment of women, use both this and other relevant categories.*	15170
1.9	Youth empowerment and participation	Support children, adolescents and young adults as well as institutions and organizations (governmental and non-governmental) working for youth empowerment and participation. Activities focused on youth to prevent violent extremism (PVE). *For projects related to education and/or economic empowerment of youth, use both this and other relevant categories.*	
1.10	Media and free flow of information	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.	15153
2	**Safety and Security**		
2.1	Mine action	All activities, related to land mines, explosive remnants of war, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), which have benefits to developing countries as their main objective, including removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war, training on IED threat mitigation, and stockpile destruction and management; risk education and awareness raising; rehabilitation, reintegration and assistance to victims (*if medical, see also category 5.2 "Health"*); and research and development on demining and clearance, as well as capacity development of national institutions in the area of mine action.	15250
2.2	Small arms and light weapons	Control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW); support governmental and non-governmental initiatives in this area; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs.	15240
2.3	Sexual and gender-based violence	Support programmes designed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls/gender-based violence, which encompasses a broad range of forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including but not limited to: intimate partner violence (domestic violence); sexual violence; female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C); child, early and forced marriage; acid throwing; honour killings; and trafficking of women and girls). Prevention activities may include efforts to empower women and girls (*see also category "Women empowerment and gender equality*); change attitudes, norms and behaviour (*see also category 1.7 "Civil society, communities and civic engagement"*); adopt and enact legal reforms and strengthen implementation of laws and policies on ending violence against women and girls (*see also*	15180

		category 3.1 "Rule of law"), including through strengthening institutional capacity (*see also category 3.4 "Capacity of justice institutions"*). Interventions to respond to violence against women and girls/gender-based violence may include expanding access to services, including legal assistance (*see also category 3.2 "Access to justice"*), psychosocial counselling and health care (*see also category 5.2 "Health"*); training personnel to respond more effectively to the needs of survivors; and ensuring investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of violence (*see also category "Performance and independence of justice institutions"*).	
2.4	Child soldiers	Support adoption and application of legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, and to demobilize, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDR) child soldiers *(see also category 6.1 "Employment generation and livelihoods, particularly for youth and demobilized former combatants"*); support governmental and non-governmental initiatives in this area.	15261
2.5	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	Support the implementation of integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, targeting former combatants, including women and children, persons formerly associated with armed forces and groups, as well as receiving communities. Support the development of national and local capacities on DDR, including coordination mechanisms and national strategies. Advance gender-responsive initiatives to ensure women's meaningful participation across all stages of the DDR process. Promote the sustainable social, economic and political reintegration of former members of armed groups into society. Develop community-based initiatives aimed reducing violence, promoting community resilience, preventing recruitment into armed groups, and increasing communities' capacity to absorb ex-combatants. Promote effective weapons and ammunition management to reduce arms proliferation and increase security conditions. Support the rehabilitation and reintegration of combatants who voluntarily disengage from armed groups. Provide technical support to mediation processes, particularly on DDR provisions. Support the implementation of transitional security arrangements. (*Other than "child soldiers"; see also category 6.1 "Employment generation and livelihoods, particularly for youth and demobilized former combatants"*).	15240
2.6	Police	Support police affairs and services; improve police-community relations inland and at borders. Support the maintenance of law and order and public safety	15132
2.7	Security sector governance	Assist parliament and government entities in reviewing and reforming the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control as well as its ability to sustain peace; assist the legislature in improving 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; assist civil society in enhancing its competence and capacity to scrutinize the security system so that it is managed in	15210

		accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance. Improving security sector-community relations (other than police), including of border security forces.	
3	**Rule of Law and Human Rights**		
3.1	Rule of law	Promote the equality of all persons before the law and prevent arbitrary use of power. Improve legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform; integration of formal and informal systems of law.	15130
3.2	Access to justice (including informal or traditional mechanisms)	Improve individuals' access to justice, especially of marginalized groups, including displaced persons. Includes legal aid and counsel; public legal education; dissemination of information on entitlements and remedies for injustice; awareness campaigns. Includes access to traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system, Ombudsmen, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation mechanisms.	15130
3.3	Performance and independence of justice institutions	Support the performance and independence of institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal, including ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs. Strengthen the performance of judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations. Including traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system. Measures to enhance public trust in justice institutions.	15130
3.4	Capacity of justice institutions, including prisons	Improve capacity of institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, including (but not limited to) prisons, e.g. through professional legal education; equipment.	15137
3.5	Transitional justice, including mechanisms for truth seeking, accountability, reparation and guarantee of non-recurrence	Support transitional justice arrangements and institutions, including mechanisms for truth seeking, accountability, reparation and guarantee of non-recurrence.	15130/ 15220
3.6	Protection of civilians	Activities aimed at protecting civilians from physical harm, protecting their lives and dignity, preventing destruction of livelihoods through violence and conflict, creating an environment conducive to the prevention of violence against civilians (e.g. community alert networks, non-armed protection force, reporting systems); includes compliance with and accountability for applicable international humanitarian and refugee law. Actions aimed at preventing forced displacement, and at protecting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, as well as migrants (*see also category 5.5 "Safe and*	

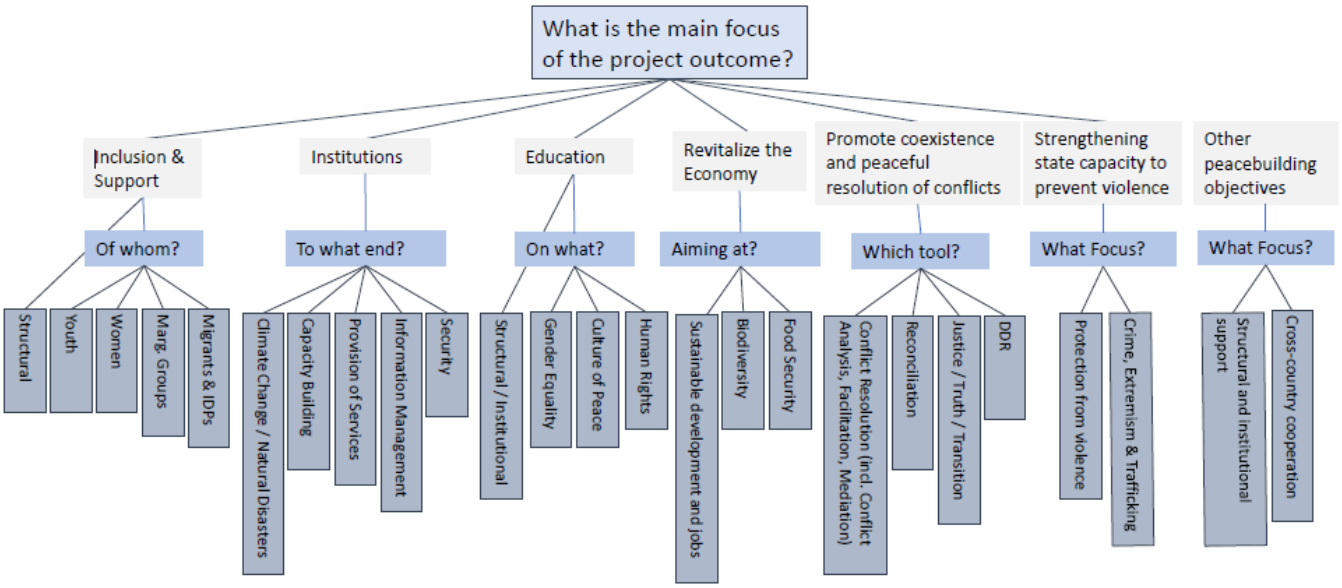
		sustainable return and (re-) integration of internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants).	
3.7	Human rights	Support specialized official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international treaties, conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Support 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.	15160
4	**Core Government Functions**		
4.1	Center of government and executive coordination	Support the administration and operation of executive office. Capacity building in executive branch and office of the chief executive at all levels of government (monarch, governor-general, president, prime minister, governor, mayor, etc.).	15154
4.2	Basic public administration at the national and subnational level	Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities, including human resource management. This includes support to ministries and all levels of public administration for the delivery of basic public services, interaction between civil servants and the population, including e-government.	15110
4.3	Multi-dimensional risk management (violence, disasters, climate change, etc.)	Build the responsiveness, capability and capacity of international, regional, national and local actors to crises. Support institutional capacities of national and local government, specialized humanitarian bodies and civil society organizations to anticipate, respond and recover from the impact of potential, imminent and current risks, hazardous events and emergency situations that pose threats of humanitarian crisis or social/political destabilization. Including early-warning systems, risk analysis and assessment, mitigation, preparedness, such as stockpiling of emergency items and training and capacity building aimed to increase the speed and effectiveness of relevant action in the occurrence of crisis.	74020
4.4	Anti-corruption organizations, institutions, measures and transparency	Support 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. Awareness-raising among the population, civil society, local and national, formal and informal authorities.	15113

4.5	Public sector policy and administrative management	Support the development and implementation of government policies, including support to ministries and all levels of public administration. This includes general public policy management, coordination, planning and reform; organizational development; civil service reform; development planning, monitoring and evaluation.	15110
4.6	Public finance management at national and subnational level	Support fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthen financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improve financial management systems; budget planning; inter-governmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt. Including local and subnational government financial management.	15111
4.7	Decentralization and subnational governance	Decentralization 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.	15112
5	**Basic Services**		
5.1	Water and sanitation	Water sector policy and administrative management; water resources conservation; water supply and sanitation; drinking water; waste management; education and training in water supply and sanitation.	140
5.2	Health	Health policy and administrative management; medical education, training, research; medical services; basic health care and infrastructure; disease control; control and treatment of substance abuse; mental health; population policy, reproductive health care; health education.	120+ 130
5.3	Education	Support basic education of youth and adults through various means: Education policy and administrative management; education facilities and training; primary education for youth and adults; school feeding; secondary education; vocational training; tertiary education.	110
5.4	Food security	Food security policy, programs and activities; institution capacity strengthening; policies, programmes for the reduction of food loss/waste; food security information systems, data collection, statistics, analysis tools, methods; coordination and governance mechanism. Short- or longer-term household food security programmes and activities that improve the access of households to nutritionally adequate diets, and increase household resilience. Emergency food assistance, including provision and distribution of food; cash and vouchers for the purchase of food; non-medical nutritional interventions for the benefit of crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries in emergency situations. Includes logistical costs.	72040 / 43071 + 43072
5.5	Safe and sustainable return and (re-) integration of internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants	Assist IDPs and refugees with their integration in host communities; assist refugees with their safe, dignified, informed and voluntary return to their country of origin; assist refugees with their sustainable reintegration in their country of origin (*see also categories 3.2 "Access to justice" and 3.6 "Protection of civilians"*); capacity building of host communities for better (re-)integration of displaced persons; support governmental and non-governmental initiatives in this area. Supporting durable solutions for refugees and IDPs. Assist countries and	15190

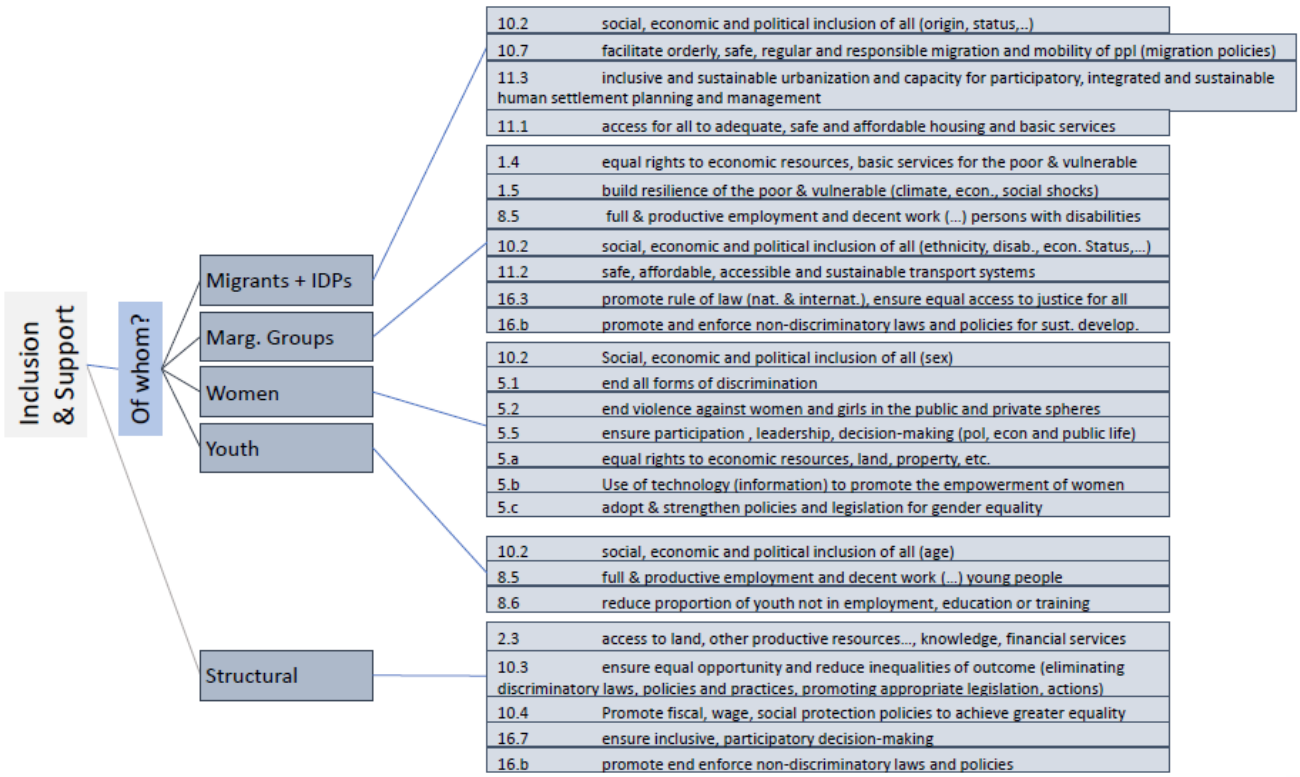
		communities to orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including assistance to migrants for their sustainable integration, return and reintegration in their country of origin.	
6	**Economic Revitalization**		
6.1	Employment generation and livelihoods (e.g. in agriculture and public works), particularly for women, youth and demobilized former combatants	Support conflict-sensitive and peacebuilding-relevant employment policy and planning; institution capacity building and advice; employment creation and income-generation programmes (e.g. in agriculture and public works), contributing to increased resilience; skills programmes, vocational training and apprenticeships, including activities specifically designed for the needs of women and vulnerable groups, such as youth and demobilized former combatants. Includes programmes on micro finance and credit co-operatives, etc.	16020
6.2	Economic recovery through enterprise recovery, including value chain	Support economic recovery, enterprise recovery through conflict-sensitive and peacebuilding-relevant public sector policies and institutional support to the business environment and investment climate; public and private provision of business development services, including support to private organizations representing businesses. Direct support to improve the productive capacity and business management of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including accounting, auditing, advisory services, technological transfer and skill upgrading.	250 / 320
6.3	Management of natural resources (including land and extractives) and climate change	Support sustainable management of natural resources with a view to managing conflicts and sustaining peace: Fair and sustainable agricultural development and use of land resources, including land reform and land (use) rights; land inventories, cadastre and information systems, institution capacity building and advice; soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control. Sustainable forestry development, including afforestation, erosion and desertification control. Sustainable water management, including fishery development, river basins development. Sustainable mineral resource management, including mineral and mining sector policy, planning and programmes; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, transparency (e.g. on concessions, contracts, tenders, revenues, royalties), institution capacity building and advice; mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety and environment management. Support activities related to adaptation and mitigation to the impacts of climate change with a view to managing conflicts and sustaining peace.	31110/ 31130/ 32210/ 32220
6.4	Basic infrastructure rehabilitation	Infrastructure rehabilitation and development to facilitate recovery and resilience building and enable populations to restore their livelihoods in the wake of an emergency situation: restoring pre-existing and building essential infrastructure and	730

	and development	facilities (e.g. roads, bridges, irrigation, water and sanitation, shelter, health care services, education). Includes longer-term reconstruction ("build back better") or construction of new infrastructure (*see also categories 5.1 "Water and sanitation", 5.2 "Health", 5.3 "Education", and other categories for relevant sectors*).	

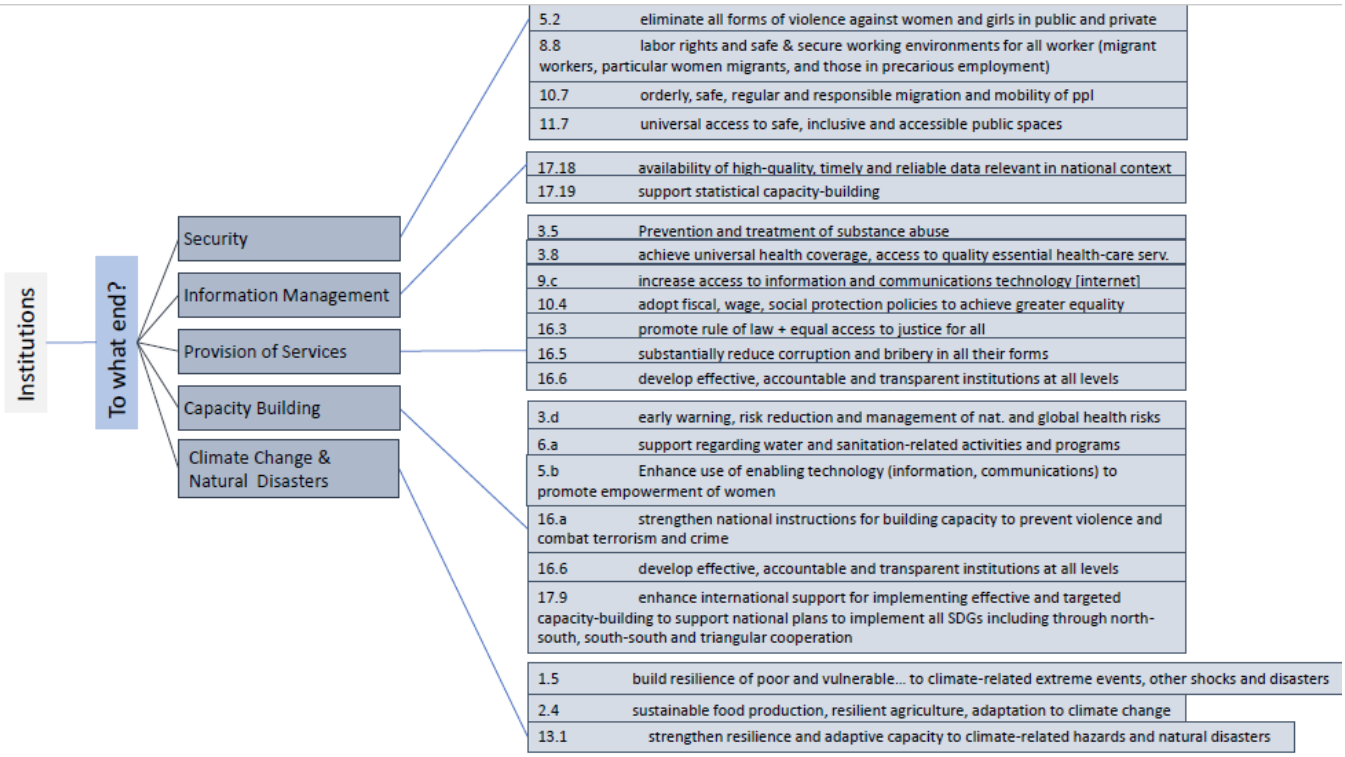
Appendix B: SDG Decision Tool



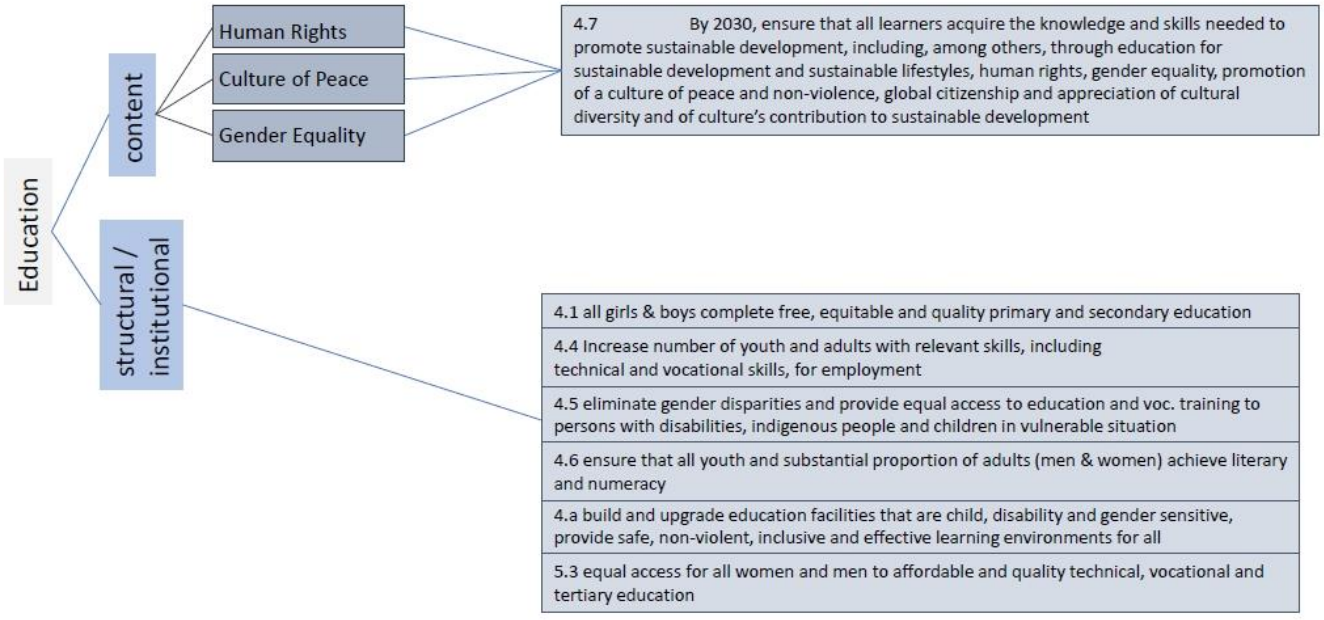
Graphic 1: First level of Decision Tool (General areas covered by peacebuilding projects)



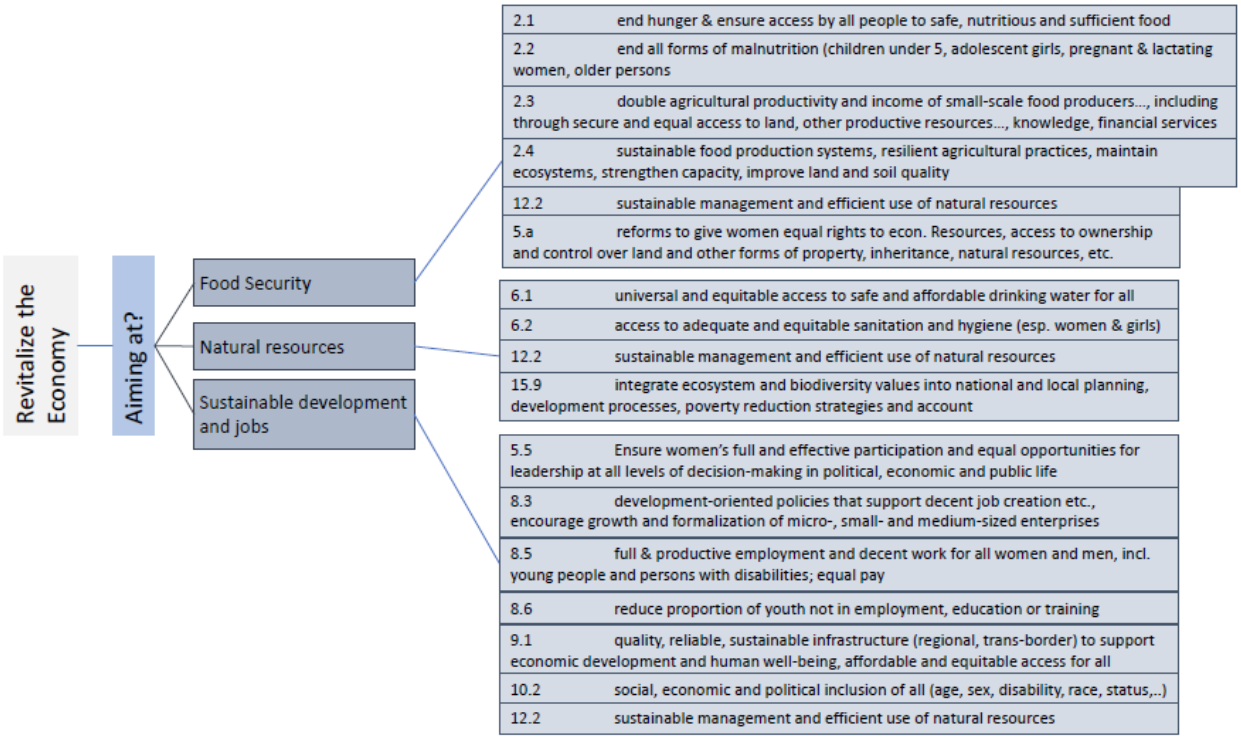
Graphic 2: SDG Targets related to Inclusion and Support



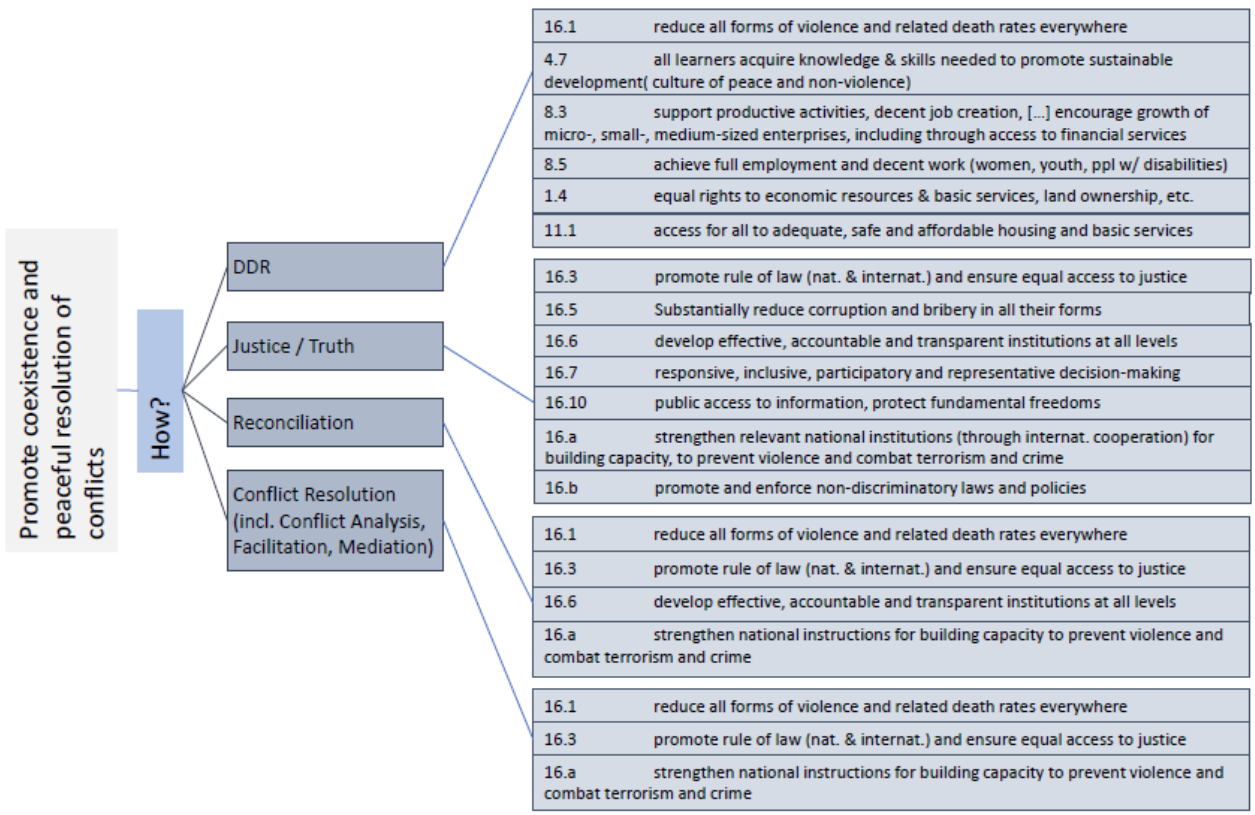
Graphic 3: SDG Targets related to Institutions



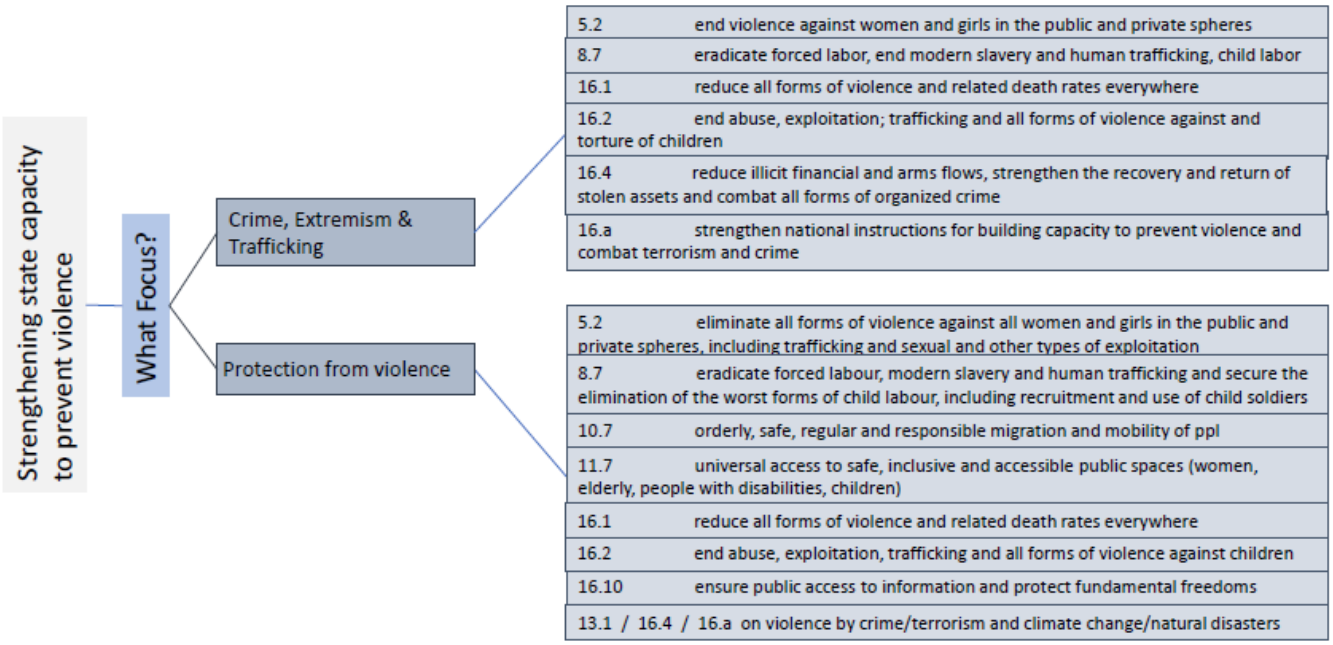
Graphic 4: SDG Targets related to Education



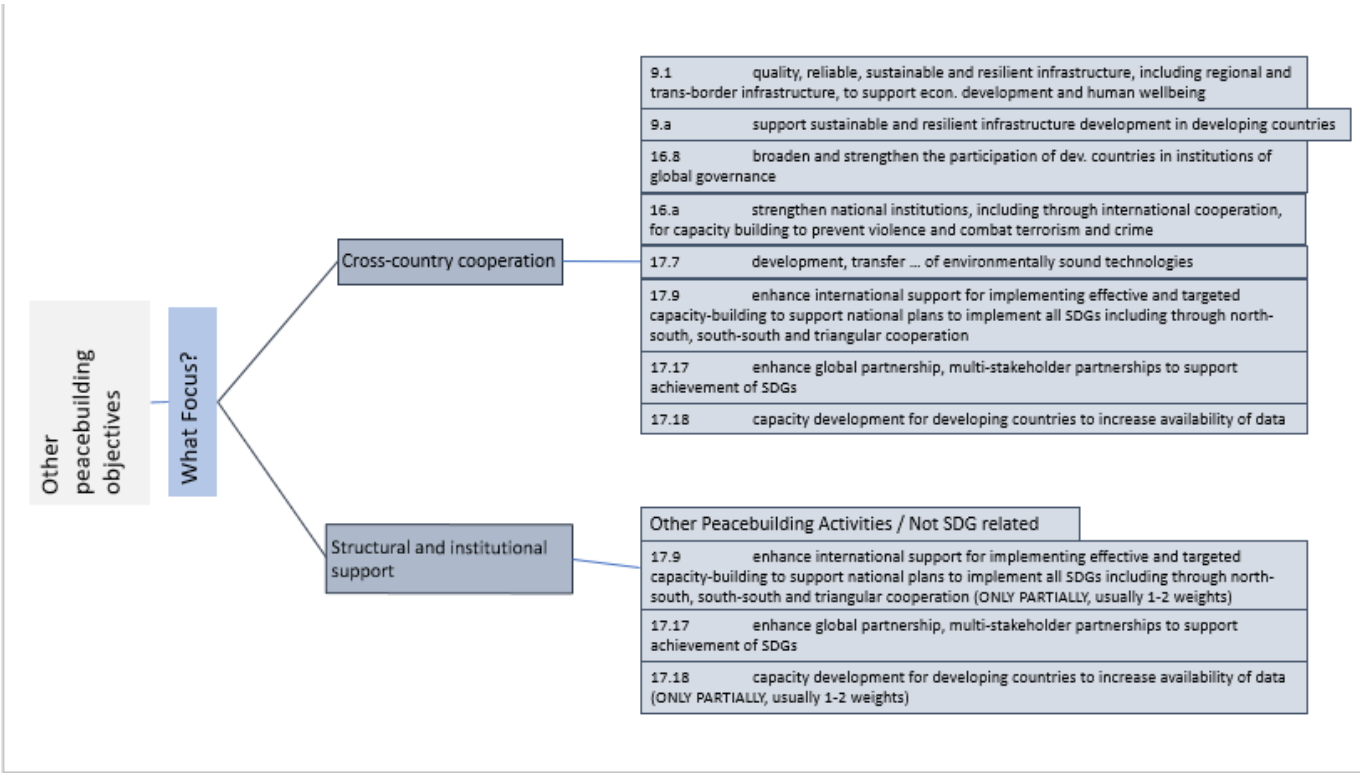
Graphic 5: SDG Targets related to revitalizing the economy



Graphic 6: SDG Targets related to Promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts



Graphic 7: SDG Targets related to Strengthening state capacity to prevent violence



Graphic 8: SDG Targets related to Other peacebuilding objectives