

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

PROGRAMME TITLE: CSSF Multilateral Strategy - Peacekeeping		
Country/Region:	Multilateral	
HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Ministry of Defence (MoD)	
Total Budget:	ODA: £2.67m	Non-ODA: £2.5m
Start Date: April 2016	End Date: March 2020	
Outputs		Score
Strengthened UN planning capability for UN missions		A
UN secures pledges of troops, police & equipment to fill capability gaps		B
Enhanced UN technical capacity to deliver improved peacekeeping in the field		B
Increased number of UK Nationals accepted for deployment to UN missions and multilateral HQs		B
Outcome Assessment: B		
FINAL OUTPUT Score: B		Risk: Moderate

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2015-16 (as Building Multilateral Capacity Programme)	2016-17 (as Peacekeeping Programme)
Programme Score	A	B
Risk Rating	Low	Moderate

What support is the UK providing?

Through the CSSF Peacekeeping programme, the UK provides funding for three types of activity. Firstly, it offers extra budgetary funding to the United Nation's Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. This includes aiding the establishment of a Strategic Force Generation and Capability Cell, as well as positions in UN thematic policy teams including preventing conflict-related sexual violence, child protection etc. Secondly, it supports the Executive Office of the Secretary General Strategic Planning and Analysis Unit (EOSG) to better coordinate senior management planning and decision making regarding UN Peacekeeping operations, which fulfils a key recommendation of the previous years annual review. Finally, it allows UK military staff officers, civilian experts and police officers to deploy to UN HQs and on field missions. This facilitates the provision of UK expertise in niche areas and demonstrates our support for UN operations.

Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

Since the last review, elements of both the CSSF Multilateral Capacity Building and Deployments programmes were combined to form the CSSF Peacekeeping programme. This was to align its priorities with the UK's 3P policy focussing on Planning, Pledges and Performance. This change, accompanied with new multi-year extra budgetary funding, has enabled DPKO and the Department Field Support (DFS) greater certainty and predictability of funding, which has provided stability to recruitment and retention of staff, increasing impact and also helping to curtail programme underspend. At HQ level, UK support has been instrumental in developing the planning and analytical capability of DPKO and the Executive Office of the Secretary General Strategic Planning and Analysis Unit (EOSG), through the provision of funding for key posts. The numerous deployments to both Head Quarters and field missions were assessed to have achieved localised success, however it is unclear if these have or will be institutionalised. There is limited evidence that these activities are resulting in the lasting effect or systemic improvement of UN operations demanded by the higher level project outcomes

Through the civilian deployments to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the UK helped leverage an additional £6m from other donors for UN peacekeeping. Notably, these deployees were successful in increasing the OECD Peacekeeping coefficient for Official Development Assistance (ODA), thereby significantly increasing the amount the UK can record as having spent on ODA on UN peacekeeping operations.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

The flexibility of UK support is valued by partners and is directly responsible for increased analytical and planning capability within the UN system. However, due to the limited resources available it is recommended that the Peacekeeping programme is redesigned to be more narrow and targetted in scope to present a coherent package of support to key UN functions. The UK may then look to other member states to tackle issues of implementation and support a credible policy framework, supported by more realistic programming assumptions.