

TIME TO TURN AROUND: THE DECLINE OF UK PEACEBUILDING

Sources and methodology

Page 1: UK, Germany, US, EU and Sweden spending on civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution.

These donors are the five largest donors in 2021 based on the following criteria:

Statistics derived using Query Wizard for International Development data, accessed 13 January 2023 (<https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>) with the following filters:

Donor = DAC Countries Grouping

Recipients = All Developing Countries

Flows = ODA

Flow Types = disbursements

Sectors = Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution 15220;

Time period = 2008-2021

Amount = constant prices (2020 USD millions)

And the above as a percentage of:

Donor = DAC Countries Grouping

Recipients = All Developing Countries

Flows = ODA

Flow Types = disbursements

Sectors = All Sectors, Total

Time period = 2008-2021

Amount = constant prices (2020 USD millions)

Global Peacefulness Annual Scores taken from the Global Peace Index 2022 Public Release Data, Institute for Economics & Peace (<https://www.visionofhumanity.org/public-release-data/>)

Page 1: UK Government spending commitments

HM Government (2015) 'Strategic Defence and Security Review and National Security Strategy', November, p48 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/478933/52309_Cm_9161_NSS_SD_Review_web_only.pdf)

HM Government (2018) 'National Security Capability Review', March, p 41 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/705347/6.4391_CO_National-Security-Review_web.pdf)

HM Government (2021) 'Global Britain in a Competitive Age: the Integrated Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy Review', p 79 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/975077/Global

[Britain in a Competitive Age- the Integrated Review of Security Defence Development and Foreign Policy.pdf](#))

HM Government (2022) 'The UK Government's strategy for international development', 16 May (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-governments-strategy-for-international-development>)

Page 2: Peacebuilding works

World Bank and United Nations (2018), 'Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict', March, p 289 (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/publication/pathways-for-peace-inclusive-approaches-to-preventing-violent-conflict>)

OECD (2020), 'Executive summary' in OECD, States of Fragility 2020 (Paris: OECD Publishing), p 3 (<https://doi.org/10.1787/f7f68906-en>)

OECD (2022), 'Charting a path through crises in fragile contexts' in OECD, States of Fragility 2022 (Paris: OECD Publishing) (<https://doi.org/10.1787/fa5a6770-en>)

ICAI (2022) 'UK approach to peacebuilding: A Review', 9 December, p 3 (<https://icai.independent.gov.uk/review/the-uks-approaches-to-peacebuilding/>)

Page 2: Addressing the root causes of conflict

Codes and definitions for core and ‘secondary peace building’ taken from Institute for Economics and Peace (2017), ‘Measuring Peacebuilding Cost Effectiveness’, March, (<http://ods.ceipaz.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Measuring-Peacebuilding-WEB.pdf>) and Batmanglich S (2018), ‘What are different methods to measure aid flows for preventing fragility, conflict and violence and for sustaining peace?’ in OECD, States of Fragility 2018 (Paris: OECD Publishing) (<https://doi.org/10.1787/fa5a6770-en>)

Statistics derived using Query Wizard for International Development data, accessed 13 January 2023 (<https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>) with the following filters:

Donor = UK

Recipients = All Developing Countries

Flows = ODA

Flow Types = disbursements

Sectors = Security system management and reform 15210; Reintegration and SALW control 15240; Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war 15250; Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilization) 15261; Participation in international peacekeeping operations 15230; Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution 15220; Legal and judicial development 15130; Legislatures and political parties 15152; Anti-corruption

organisations and institutions 15113; Democratic participation and civil society 15150; Media and free flow of information 15153; Human rights 15160; Women’s equality organisations and institutions 15170; Public sector policy and administrative management 15110; Public finance management 15111; Decentralisation and support to subnational government 15112

Time period = 2008-2020

Amount = constant prices (2020 USD millions)

And the above as a percentage of:

Donor = UK

Recipients = All Developing Countries

Flows = ODA

Flow Types = disbursements

Sectors = All Sectors, Total

Time period = 2008-2020

Amount = constant prices (2020 USD millions)

Page 2: Spending on women, peace and security

Statistics for UK peacebuilding spend which targets gender equality derived from OECD ‘Aid activities targeting gender equality and women’s empowerment’ database, with the following filters:

Recipient = developing countries total

Allocable = bilateral allocable

Flow type = disbursement

Amount type = constant prices

Sector = Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution 15220

Years = 2016 to 2020

(https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DV_DCD_GENDER)

Internal United Nations target recommended for United Nations agencies: United Nations Secretary-General (2010), ‘Tracking progress: 7 point action plan’, Report of the Secretary-General on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding (A/65/354-S/2010/466) (https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/seven_point_action_plan.pdf)

For more information on the sources and methodology behind this publication, contact:

Lewis Brooks at lbrooks@saferworld.org.uk

Miranda Hurst at mhurst@mercycorps.org



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