



**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

PART ONE

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
www.undp.org/mdtf**

14 JULY 2009

PEACEBUILDING FUND

RECIPIENT UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



World Food Programme (WFP)

NON-UN RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

PBF WINDOWS

Window I: Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone

Window II: Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Nepal

Window III: Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya and Liberia

CONTRIBUTING DONORS¹

1. Australia		24. Libya	
2. Austria		25. Luxembourg	
3. Bahrain		26. Mexico	
4. Belgium		27. Morocco	
5. Brazil		28. The Netherlands	
6. Canada		29. Norway	
7. Chile		30. Org. of the Islamic Conference	
8. China		31. Poland	
9. Croatia		32. Qatar	
10. Cyprus		33. Republic of Korea	
11. Czech Republic		34. Romania	
12. Denmark		35. Russian Federation	
13. Egypt		36. Saudi Arabia	
14. Finland		37. Slovenia	
15. France		38. Spain	
16. Germany		39. Sweden	
17. Iceland		40. Thailand	
18. India		41. Turkey	
19. Indonesia		42. United Arab Emirates	
20. Ireland		43. United Kingdom	
21. Italy		44. Private Donor ²	
22. Japan			
23. Kuwait			

¹ Donors that have deposited funds as of 31 December 2008. In addition, Portugal deposited USD 1 million on 3 February 2009.

² President of the Sixty-First Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASG	Assistant Secretary-General
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi
CAR	Central African Republic
CBO	Community based organization
CDCPA	Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight Against the Proliferation of Light and Small Calibre Arms
CENFI	Centre for Industrial Training
CNIDH	National Commission for Human Rights
CNTB	National Commission for Lands and Other Property
CPT	Tripartite Steering Committee (Burundi)
CSO	Civil society organization
CTDC	Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DENARP	National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (Guinea Bissau)
DGTTF	Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDN	National Defence Force
FNL	National Liberation Forces
GBV	Gender-based violence
GoB	Government of Burundi
GoL	Government of Liberia
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
HRCSL	Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPC	Justice and Peace Commission
LOA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDNAC	Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces
MDTF Office	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office/UNDP
MFI	Micro-finance institution
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Secretariat
NEC	National Elections Commission
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIF	International Francophonie Organization
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
ONS	Office of National Security
ONUCI	United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office (United Nations)

PD	Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNRRC	National Program for Economic Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RSF	Facilitator's Special Representative
RSLAF	Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
SNR	National Intelligence Service
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TOR	Terms of Reference
UA	African Union
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
UNIPSIL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YES	Youth Employment Scheme

Definitions

Allocation

A PBF country envelope allocated to an eligible country under PBF Window I and/or II. It is also used to indicate amounts assigned to country-level Priority Areas (i.e. within Priority Plans).

Approved Project

A project that has been approved by the applicable decision-making entity (for PBF Window I and II: Country-Level Steering Committee; for PBF Window III: Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, United Nations).

Country Envelope

A PBF country envelope is an allocation that is made to an eligible country under PBF Window I and/or II.

Donor Pledge

An amount indicated as an intent to contribute by a Donor. Pledges are not included in the financial statements. The UNDP/MDTF Office's financial reports only include legally binding donor commitments and deposits to the PBF.

Donor Commitment

A legally binding commitment of a contribution to the PBF for a specific amount over a specific time frame, formalized through a Letter of Agreement with the UNDP/MDTF Office, in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PBF.

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received in the PBF account.

Priority Plan

The main country-level strategic instrument that summarizes the joint assessment by the Government and the UN on the immediate peacebuilding priorities proposed for PBF funding support, facilitates the determination of the country allocation, and serves as the conceptual framework against which project submissions are evaluated and approved at country level.

Project Commitment

The amount for which a legally binding project contract has been signed by the Recipient Organization.

Project Disbursement

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered.

Project Expenditure

Amount of project disbursement plus unliquidated obligations related to payments due for the year.

Recipient Organizations

All UN Organizations that have signed the PBF MOU and are eligible to receive PBF funding, in addition to IOM, that is a non-UN Recipient Organization, collectively referred to as Recipient Organizations in this report.

Executive Summary

Introduction

1. The Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is consolidated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator of the PBF. The report is submitted to the Secretary-General, through the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support, heading the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) that, as Fund Manager of the PBF, provides overall direction and guidance to the programme management of the PBF, as well as to Donors contributing to the PBF. It is submitted in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the PBF Terms of Reference, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN/PBSO and the UNDP/MDTF Office, the MOU between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Recipient Organizations, and the Letter of Agreement between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Donors. The consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2008 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the PBF, as well as the common achievements and challenges.
2. As of the end of the reporting period, the PBF had funded projects in nine post-conflict countries: Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia and Sierra Leone, as well as approved an allocation to Nepal. Building on the lessons learned to date, the PBF will continue to enhance its architecture and operations in order to fulfil its objectives of quickly identifying and funding countries' most critical peacebuilding gaps, and catalyzing more substantial and sustainable peacebuilding funding in the countries it assists. This will be facilitated by the revised PBF Terms of Reference which aim at enhancing its capacity to serve as a flexible, responsive and focused resource for peacebuilding support including through rationalizing and simplifying the PBF's structure and architecture; as well as enhancing and maximizing the synergy between the PBC and the PBF through improved consultation and dialogue.

Progress reports

3. The report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial reports and statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MDTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the PBF, nor the MDTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Recipient Organizations, tasks that belong to an independent evaluation of the PBF. Moreover, while results have been reported at the level of PBF projects, it is too early to assess the impact of these on peacebuilding in the supported countries.
4. In addition to the consolidated annual progress report, the MDTF Office can provide Donors, upon request, with the individual project progress reports submitted by the Recipient Organizations presenting further information on the activities and results of each project.
5. Moreover, individual project summaries and progress updates are also available on the regularly updated PBF website (www.unpbf.org), maintained by the MDTF Office.

PBF Strategic Framework and Eligibility

6. The PBF was launched on 11 October 2006, following General Assembly and Security Council resolutions A/60/984 and S/2005/1645 (2005) respectively, requesting the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund for post-conflict peacebuilding. Aimed at extending critical support during the early stages of a peace process, the PBF is an innovative mechanism, and its design embodies a number of key principles: (1) it is premised on the national ownership of a peace process; (2) it is designed as a catalyst to kick-start critical interventions; (3) it utilizes UN capacities as recipients to support project implementation by national entities; (4) it operates as a global fund but at the same time allows for a decentralized and flexible disbursement process at country level.

7. The role of the PBF is to establish a crucial bridge between conflict and recovery at a time when other funding mechanisms may not yet be available. In helping to address the most immediate of the multiple challenges facing post-conflict countries, the PBF seeks to minimize the risk of a relapse into conflict. With an initial funding target set at \$250 million, the PBF aims at stabilizing and strengthening government institutions, thereby enhancing their capacity to sustain the peace process. Furthermore, it aims to address countries' immediate needs as they emerge from conflicts and thus focuses on providing support during the very early stages of a peacebuilding process, as well as addressing any gaps in the process.
8. In line with provisions of the PBF Terms of Reference, PBSO has led a process to revise the PBF Terms of Reference, which were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 June 2009. The revision of the PBF Terms of Reference has been guided by two broad objectives formulated by Member States, namely to enhance PBF's capacity to serve as a flexible, responsive and focused resource for peacebuilding support including through rationalizing and simplifying the PBF's structure and architecture; and to enhance and maximize the synergy between the PBC and the PBF through improved consultation and dialogue.
9. Whereas the revised PBF Terms of Reference contains two funding facilities, an Immediate Response Facility and a Peacebuilding Recovery Facility, during the applicable reporting period, the PBF provided support to eligible countries through three different funding windows: a) Window I: countries before the Peacebuilding Commission; b) Window II: countries designated by the Secretary-General; and c) Window III: emergency facility managed by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support and available for urgent and discrete peacebuilding activities.
10. Under Window I, as of 31 December 2008, four countries had been made eligible for PBF funding: Sierra Leone on 12 October 2006, Burundi on 13 October 2006, Central African Republic on 8 January 2008 and Guinea Bissau in March 2008. Sierra Leone and Burundi were provided a funding envelope of \$35 million each to fund their country-specific PBF Priority Plan; Guinea Bissau received a funding envelope of \$6 million; and Central African Republic \$10 million. The Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan identifies four Priority Areas: Youth Empowerment and Employment; Democratic Governance; Justice and Security; and Capacity Building of Public Administration. The Burundi PBF Priority Plan identifies four areas of intervention: Governance; Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector; Strengthening of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights; and Property and Land Issues. Central African Republic has identified three Priority Areas: Revitalization of Communities affected by Conflicts; Security Sector Reform; and Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law. The Guinea Bissau Priority Plan has three Priority Areas: Security and Justice Sector Reform; Youth Training and Employment; and Democratic Governance and Participation. Given that transfer of funds to Central African Republic did not take place until early 2009, it is not included in this Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report.
11. Under Window II, five countries have been designated by the Secretary-General as eligible for PBF-funding: Liberia on 4 October 2007, Nepal on 28 December 2007, Côte d'Ivoire on 19 June 2008, Guinea and the Comoros on 25 June 2008. A funding envelope of \$15 million was approved for Liberia in December 2007, in support of its Priority Plan, which identified three Priority Areas: Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation; Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management; and Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict. A funding envelope of \$5 million was approved for Côte d'Ivoire in August 2008, in support of two Priority Areas identified in its Priority Plan: Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk and Conflict Management; and Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. A funding envelope of \$10 million was approved for Nepal in September 2008. The PBF contribution to Nepal is being channelled through the existing United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) for which, as of 31 December 2008, the administrative arrangements were still being worked on. At the end of the reporting period, the Priority Plans for Guinea and the Comoros were under preparation and no funding envelope had been determined for both countries.

12. Under Window III, emergency projects have been approved in seven countries: Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya and Liberia.

Projects Approved

13. As of the end of the reporting period, 31 December 2008, 62 projects had been approved for PBF-funding by the PBF Steering Committees in Burundi (17 projects), Central African Republic (11 projects), Côte d'Ivoire (two projects), Guinea Bissau (four projects), Liberia (seven projects), Sierra Leone (14 projects); and by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support (seven Emergency Window projects). Total funding for these projects amounted to \$93.7 million. Of the 51 projects, for which total funding of \$87.7 million had been transferred at the end of December 2008³, 38 were executed by UNDP while 13 were executed by other Recipient Organizations: UN-HABITAT, IOM, OHCHR⁴, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNOPS. All projects have national authorities as implementing partners. Furthermore, 17 UNDP-executed projects are jointly implemented with integrated UN missions (United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, BINUB; and United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, UNIPSIL).

Projects Implementation Status

14. As of 31 December 2008, 45 of the 62 projects approved for PBF-funding were ongoing. Six projects had operationally closed – two in 2007 and four in 2008: “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” (UNDP) and “Support to Peaceful Resolution of Land Disputes” (UNHCR) in Burundi; “Support to Guinea-Bissau’s Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)” (UNDP); and “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia” (UNOPS Liberia), an Emergency Window project. The 11 projects approved in Central African Republic late in 2008 did not start activities before 2009.

Project Implementation: Achievements and Challenges

15. The achievements and challenges of the PBF in 2008 are considered in terms of global fund priority areas (Support to the Implementation of Peace Agreements; Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution; Establishment of Essential Administrative Services; Critical Interventions to Respond to Imminent Threats to the Peacebuilding Process); as well as in terms of Priority Areas defined at the country level which broadly cover the areas of democratic governance, justice and security, human rights, and youth and employment.
16. *Support to the Implementation of Peace Agreements*: PBF projects in support of the implementation of peace agreements fall primarily under the Emergency Window. The “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia” project, implemented by UNOPS, was closed in 2008, having succeeded in generating a “momentum for peace” according to the external Evaluation Report of the project. The UNDP-executed “Support to National Dialogues in Guinea” project has succeeded in bringing together a wide audience across the country in a dialogue on peace and social cohesion. And in Côte d'Ivoire and the Central African Republic, the work of the UNDP-executed (with UNOPS as implementing partner) “Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso” and “Inclusive Political Dialogue, Central African Republic” projects has been accompanied by progress in the peace process – especially in the CAR, where a global peace agreement has been signed and is being monitored.

³ Since the 11 projects that were approved late in 2008 in Central African Republic did not start activities before 2009, the report only refers to the implementation of 51 projects.

⁴ Upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) and on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/Fund Manager would be signed shortly, funds approved for OHCHR execution were transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation. In this report, when reference is made to project execution, OHCHR is mentioned, when reference is made to transfer of funds and expenditure reporting, UNDP is mentioned.

17. Although conceived as six-month interventions, the support provided through Emergency Window projects is essentially intended to fill gaps which threaten to undermine peace or reconciliation processes and are therefore open-ended in nature, as indicated by the extensions provided to two projects, beyond the six-month timeframe of Emergency Window projects, and the graduation of the “Support to the Implementation of Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou” project, from Emergency Window funding to Window II funding.
18. *Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution:* The bulk of the PBF’s efforts in the area of capacity building for conflict resolution have been in Liberia. Four projects started in 2008 directly address the issue of government capacity for managing conflict, and by the end of the year had established and staffed project units and started awareness raising activities – though they had little in the way of successes and challenges to report as yet. There has been more progress in Burundi, where two projects started in 2007. A mid-term evaluation of the “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” found that there has been a reduction in violence, the reinstatement of the authority of the judiciary and a progressive improvement in confidence in the administration of justice. And the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project closed in October 2008, having supported the processing of more than 3,000 cases, of which nearly a half were resolved by the National Commission for Lands and Other Property.
19. *Establishment of Essential Administrative Services:* This is a cross-cutting area, in that PBF projects across the portfolio have directly supported, or established Secretariats or project offices which provide support to, counterparts (primarily in government) as a means of enhancing – or enabling – operational capacity. Beneficiary institutions include the National Elections Commission and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat, the Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone, the National Commission for Social Action and the Office of National Security in Sierra Leone; the Peacebuilding Office in Liberia; the Independent National Human Rights Commission in Burundi.
20. The bulk of projects in this area have been in Burundi and Sierra Leone, with an emphasis on support to human rights institutions. While activities in Burundi were just getting under way towards the end of 2008, projects in Sierra Leone have been able to report a growing trust in the capacity of the Human Rights Commission, improved human rights norms and access to justice, and improved operational capacity of courts.
21. *Critical Interventions to Respond to Imminent Threats to the Peacebuilding Process:* Projects responding to this priority have supported the establishment of an observatory on armed violence, supported the police force in helping to establish transparent administration and respect for the law, and helped build a more positive perception of the military among the population in Burundi. In Sierra Leone, the PBF has supported the police to become more operationally effective, and public confidence in the police was reported to have improved. In Liberia, relocation and reintegration of ex-combatants is reported to have contributed to an overall reduction in the number of security related incidents in the area.
22. *Democratic Governance* The democratic governance Priority Areas aim to support governments with urgent actions relating to strengthening democracy and democratization. In 2008, six projects were ongoing in Burundi in this area, of which three started in 2008 and one closed in December 2008. In Sierra Leone, there were four ongoing projects, all of which started in 2008. One project, “Support to National Elections Commission Polling Staff” in Sierra Leone, was started and closed in 2007.
23. Across the democratic governance projects, there has been progress in the areas of anti-corruption, reintegration of communities, integration of women in the reconciliation process, and integration of youth. A number of projects have focused on women’s empowerment, and in Burundi substantial achievements have been reported under the UNIFEM-executed “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction”. The project’s economic support activities are reported to have improved the economic power and living conditions for women and their

households; and contributed to a decrease in the stigmatization and marginalization of certain groups of women.

24. Across countries, the projects have reported a number of delays in implementation due to factors including: doubts and mistrust among the population as well as among beneficiaries; political risks to implementation, including an absence of political good will and a lack of ownership by the main actors; inadequate capacity of government counterparts.
25. *Justice and Security*: The justice and security Priority Area is by far the largest in terms of the number of projects supported, as well as financially, within the PBF, accounting for a majority of approvals in Burundi, Sierra Leone and Liberia – eight projects in Burundi, six in Sierra Leone and seven in Liberia. These projects aim to address some of the most pressing problems facing the judiciary, police and security forces in terms of enforcing the rule of law, conflict and dispute resolution, and reducing the threat of tension and violence.
26. The projects report a number of achievements, both in terms of institutional capacity building and improving living conditions. Projects in Burundi and Sierra Leone have helped to strengthen the Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (Burundi) and the National Intelligence Service (Sierra Leone), as well as building the capacity of the judiciary and transitional justice systems in Burundi. The National Defence Forces in Burundi and the police in Burundi and Sierra Leone have been supported through capacity building activities which have helped to improve public perception and credibility.
27. Among the issues encountered in the implementation of justice and security projects, the unpredictable institutional and security context in Burundi has been particularly destabilizing, with several violent confrontations with the FDN occurring in 2008. In Sierra Leone, the institutional capacity building projects have run into a number of challenges relating to recruitment of staff and building their implementation capacity. The issues facing the projects focusing on rehabilitation and construction works have been primarily technical and related to procurement: there has been a slow or inadequate response to procurement for a number of projects, delaying implementation.
28. *Human Rights*: Burundi has been characterized for many years by a culture of impunity, which has encouraged citizens to take justice into their own hands, escalating insecurity and conflict. In Sierra Leone, human rights issues remain matters of serious concern, in particular in relation to contradictions between some aspects of customary law with basic human rights. Within this area, PBF-funding has been approved for one project in Burundi and one project in Sierra Leone, both of which started in 2007.
29. Projects are reported to have contributed to improved human rights norms and access to justice, and improved operational capacity of courts in Sierra Leone: in 2008, the Human Rights Commission received 244 complaints of human rights violations, indicating a growing trust in its capacity. The Burundi project has completed procurement and a preparatory study on the law pertaining to the creation of a human rights commission.
30. In Sierra Leone, the project has run into a number of challenges relating to recruitment of staff and building their implementation capacity, as well as in some cases inadequate staffing on the part of the Recipient Organization. Coordination between different counterpart and implementing agencies has also proven a challenge, requiring time for relationship-building and awareness raising..
31. *Youth and Employment*: Youth development and employment projects support initiatives by government and other partners for training and employing young people as a way of reducing their vulnerability to crime and violence. This Priority Area includes one project each in Burundi, Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau.

32. In Sierra Leone, 4,147 beneficiaries in 10 districts are involved in micro finance schemes and funds have been committed to work with about 11,900 youth in projects in 11 districts; in Burundi, nearly 9,000 young people have participated in a 'cash for work' programme and 540 associations have benefited from microcredit; and in Guinea Bissau trainers have been trained, and have started providing training. PBF support is helping to strengthen the strategic and operational capacity of the Youth Employment Secretariat in Sierra Leone; and is supporting the integration of young people in community activities in Burundi, as a means of encouraging them to contribute to the consolidation of the peace.
33. Implementation in Sierra Leone has been slow due to delays reaching political consensus over who should benefit and which activities should be supported, as well as the need for the Steering Committee to take time to find a good working and decision-making modality.

Financial Performance

34. During the reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2008, the PBF received contributions from donors totalling \$91.9 million. Since its inception and up to the period ending 31 December 2008, the PBF had received contributions from 44 Donors amounting to \$291 million, exceeding by \$41 million the initial funding target for the PBF of \$250 million. The five largest overall contributors to the PBF are Sweden (\$54.6 million), the Netherlands (\$46.5 million), the United Kingdom (\$35.9 million), Norway (\$32.1 million), and Japan (\$20 million). 22 OECD-countries (members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) and 21 non-OECD-countries had made contributions to the PBF, illustrating the broad donor base and signifying the important role the PBF plays, and is expected to play, to address the most immediate challenges and funding gaps during the early stages of a peace process.
35. As of 31 December 2008, a total of \$87.7 million for 51 projects had been transferred by the MDTF Office, as Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator of the PBF, to 11 Recipient Organizations, which accounted for 30 percent of total deposited funds. UNDP was the largest recipient, with \$67.7 million⁵ (77 percent of the total funding of \$87.7 million). Other Recipient Organizations were IOM (\$4.6 million, 5 percent), UNFPA (\$4.2 million, 5 percent), UNIFEM (\$3.7 million, 4 percent), UNHCR (\$2.8 million, 3 percent) and UNOPS (\$2.7 million, 2 percent). UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC accounted for the remainder.
36. Under Window I, 94 percent of the \$35 million allocated to Burundi (or \$32.8 million) was transferred to Recipient Organizations; 95 percent of the \$6 million allocated to Guinea Bissau (\$5.7 million) was transferred; and in Sierra Leone 93 percent of the \$35 million allocated to the country (or \$32.7 million) was transferred to Recipient Organizations. Under Window II, 100 percent of the \$5 million allocated to Côte d'Ivoire was transferred, and 34 percent of the \$15 million (or \$5.1 million) was transferred to Recipient Organizations in Liberia. Under the Emergency Window, projects amounting to \$6.4 million were approved, of which Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya each received \$1 million, Guinea received \$963,284, Central African Republic \$801,975, Haiti \$800,000 and Liberia \$788,644.
37. As of 31 December 2008, the total expenditure incurred by the Recipient Organizations was \$47.1 million, or 54 percent of the total transferred to them. Total expenditure for Window I was \$40.6 million or 57 percent of the total funds transferred under Window I. For Window II total expenditure amounted to \$3.7 million or 37 percent of total funds transferred under Window II. Under Window III, expenditure amounted to \$2.7 million or 43 percent of total funds transferred under this Window.

⁵ This includes the OHCHR project (PBF/BDI/C-1) as funding for this project was transferred to UNDP upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) that funds approved for OHCHR execution be transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation, on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/UNDP MDTF Office would be signed shortly.

38. Considerable spending occurred in the contracts category (\$18.7 million, 42 percent), followed by supplies, commodities, equipment and transport (\$12.0 million, 27 percent), personnel (\$7.4 million, 17 percent), other direct costs (\$6.2 million, 14 percent), and training of counterparts (\$128,145, 0.3 percent). Indirect costs of Recipient Organizations amounted to \$2.55 million, representing 5.7 percent of total programme costs of \$44.56 million. The direct cost rate is below the 7 percent average foreseen in the PBF LOA and MOUs, and which has recently been agreed to by all Recipient Organizations implementing activities under UN MDTFs.
39. As of 31 December 2008, a total of \$13.2 million of interest and investment income was earned by the MDTF Office, as PBF Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator, on the balance of unallocated funds it held in the separate PBF Account maintained by UNDP treasury. This income will become available as additional resources for funding of PBF projects. As of 31 December 2008, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNOPS had reported interest amounting to \$844,959 of which \$709,304 has been refunded to PBF by UNDP and UNIFEM. It is expected that the balance of interest will be refunded to the MDTF Office in 2009.
40. At the end of the reporting period, the indirect and direct costs charged to the PBF, in accordance with the PBF TOR, MOUs and LOA were: i) the Administrative Agent fee of \$2.91 million, equivalent to 1 percent of total contributions deposited in the PBF account, a one-time deduction made at the time of deposit; ii) the indirect costs of Recipient Organizations of \$2.55 million, which represents 5.7 percent of total programme costs, that is within the range of 5-9 percent permitted by, and below the 7 percent average foreseen in the PBF LOA and MOUs; and iii) direct costs of \$8.7 million incurred for the period ending 31 December 2008 covering direct costs related to the implementation by PBSO of activities related to the PBF (e.g. staff cost, missions travel, etc.), expenditures related to the Advisory Group and support to Steering Committee Support Offices at the country-level involved in the review of projects submissions. Payments of direct costs are approved by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support.

PBF Transparency and Accountability

41. The major vehicle for public transparency of PBF operations is the PBF website, www.unpbf.org, maintained by the MDTF Office. The public posting of donor contributions, decisions made by PBF decision-making bodies, as well as information on all projects approved for funding (including project summaries and regular progress updates), provide a high level of transparency to national authorities, donors, the public, and to the Recipient Organizations. Recipient Organizations' 2008 Annual Progress Reports, by project, are available to Donors upon written request to the MDTF Office. Additionally, the PBSO convenes regular donor briefings and produces PBF Bulletins that may be accessed through the PBF website. Furthermore, the UN Peacebuilding Commission's website, <http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding>, contains information about its mandate and deliberations.
42. In early 2009, the MDTF Office launched the first phase of the MDTF Reporting Portal to allow uploading of expenditure data for the year ending 31 December 2008 by Recipient Organizations. The Reporting Portal will facilitate the accuracy and timeliness of narrative and financial annual reports submitted by Recipient Organizations, for consolidation by the MDTF Office. It will also allow PBSO as the PBF Fund Manager to report more effectively to donors, the Advisory Group and other PBF stakeholders. Since its introduction, the Portal has already proven to be a useful tool for improved financial management and reporting on funding received from the MDTF Office, including the PBF. The Reporting Portal will also facilitate, from 2009 onwards, the submission of narrative reports, and archiving of data, to be accessible by all Recipient Organizations. The Portal will provide a single window for the collection, tracking, and reporting of non-financial performance information to stakeholders of the PBF.

43. A separate Contributions Account and separate General Ledger have been established to ensure the highest level of accountability, transparency, and audit traceability, for funds that are held by the MDTF Office/Administrative Agent of the PBF and passed through to Recipient Organizations.

Conclusion

44. This Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the PBF reports on the implementation of 51 projects approved for funding to the end of 2008⁶, the second year of operation of the PBF. It is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MDTF Office. Of these projects, 47 were operational during the reporting period.
45. While it is too early to assess the impact of PBF activities on peacebuilding, PBF funding has been critical in filling initial and immediate peacebuilding gaps in the supported countries. It has also been used to stabilize and strengthen national institutions and organizations, thereby enhancing their capacity to sustain the peace process and minimize the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict. Projects have provided logistical and administrative assistance in order to facilitate national dialogue processes in support of the implementation of peace agreements. They have helped to build national capacity for conflict resolution, focusing on building the capacity and credibility of legal institutions, with a reported reduction in the incidence of violence and conflict. A number of projects provide critical interventions to address imminent threats to peacebuilding processes, with assistance to the police or security forces in establishing rule of law and respect for the law; as well as to the military and ex-combatants in terms of supporting processes of integration/reintegration within civilian communities.
46. Most of the new projects approved in 2008 have found that it has taken time, especially in the early months, to familiarize local staff and counterparts with project management and administration requirements. This has sometimes undermined the 'quick impact' objectives of PBF projects, and local expectations of early, visible results – bringing with it the risk that local ownership and momentum are diminished.
47. Reports from Recipient Organizations for projects started in 2007 in Burundi and Sierra Leone show the longer implementation period has allowed project activities to gain momentum and traction. Activities are well under way, in particular in the areas of support to dialogue and consultation, public awareness and outreach, technical assistance support to institutions, capacity building and provision of equipment. Across the projects, there has been progress in providing support for women, youth and ex-combatants to engage in income generating activities as well as to participate in community and national level reconciliation processes.
48. Implementation challenges persist, and a few projects have experienced protracted delays, well beyond the 18-months duration that is recommended for most PBF projects. The most significant reasons for these delays have included unpredictable political and security climates, shortfalls in staffing or counterpart capacity, problems with procurement, and underestimated budget costs.
49. The UNDP MDTF Office envisages that this Consolidated Progress Report will provide PBSO, donors, national PBF Steering Committees and other stakeholders the basis on which to better assess achievements and challenges faced by projects implemented under the PBF. Similarly, it is envisaged that Part Two of the Report, the country reports, will provide national PBF Steering Committees a comprehensive tool, contributing to their overall role in overseeing and guiding PBF-funded projects.

⁶ A total of 62 projects have been approved by the end of 2008, but 11 projects were approved late in 2008 in Central African Republic and did not start activities before 2009.

Introduction

The Second Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is submitted to the Secretary-General, through the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support, heading the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), and to Donors contributing to the PBF. It is submitted in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the PBF Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN/PBSO and the UNDP/Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), the MOU between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Recipient Organizations, and the Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Donors. PBSO, as the Fund Manager of the PBF, is responsible for the overall PBF operations and provides overall direction and guidance to the programme management of the PBF. The MDTF Office, as the Administrative Agent of the PBF, is responsible for the fund administration of the PBF, including the submission of consolidated annual progress reports that provide information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the PBF, as well as the common challenges and lessons learned. The partnership between PBSO and the MDTF Office has facilitated regular updates on the PBF to donors, the Advisory Group and other PBF stakeholders, as well as continuously supporting PBF recipient countries by fielding joint missions, including the provision of training and technical support.

As of 31 December 2008, marking the end of the PBF's second year of operations, the PBF has funded projects in nine post-conflict countries (Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia and Sierra Leone), supporting interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the peacebuilding process in these countries, and addressing critical funding gaps in that process. In addition, a PBF allocation of \$10 million has been approved and will be channelled through the existing UN Peace Fund for Nepal.

The PBF builds on lessons learned, including shortcomings and achievements, and will respond to the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) evaluation (see Section 2.3) to continue to enhance the architecture and operations of the Fund in order to fulfill its objectives of quickly identifying and funding countries' most critical peacebuilding gaps, and catalyzing more substantial and sustainable peacebuilding funding in the countries it assists. The process of revising the Terms of Reference for the PBF (see Section 1.2) also seeks to address these priorities.

Report structure

This Annual Progress Report is a synthesis and a consolidation of individual project-level progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations⁷ and is presented in two main parts. Part One presents the global consolidation and contains eight chapters. Chapter One provides a review of the establishment and strategic framework of the PBF as well as a description of the three PBF Windows. Chapter Two provides an update on project approvals and implementation status during the reporting period. Chapter Three highlights key project implementation achievements and challenges at the global fund level; while Chapter Four highlights implementation achievements and challenges relating to country-level Priority Areas. Chapter Five provides an overview of the Emergency Window achievements and challenges. Chapter Six provides an overview of the financial performance of the PBF. Chapter Seven elaborates on efforts made to ensure PBF transparency and accountability. Chapter Eight provides concluding remarks.

Part Two of the report contains six sections providing more detailed information to support the consolidated information contained in Part One of the report. The six sections provide individual progress reports for Window I (Burundi, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone), Window II (Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia) and Window III (Emergency Window).

⁷ The report uses the term Recipient Organizations throughout to refer to all Recipient UN Organizations as well as to IOM, that is a non-UN Recipient Organization, that execute PBF projects at the country level.

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Eligibility

1.1. Establishment of the Peacebuilding Fund

The General Assembly and the Security Council, in its resolutions A/60/984 and S/2005/1645 (2005), requested the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded through voluntary contributions while taking account of existing instruments. These resolutions also called for the establishment of a Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and a Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), as a basis of an established peacebuilding architecture of the UN, which also includes other UN entities.

Extensive inter-agency and inter-departmental consultations during the first half of 2006, involving leading practitioners in the UN system, were undertaken in an effort to apply best practices in Trust Fund Management and to ensure that the scope of the PBF would not overlap with existing funding mechanisms. Simultaneously, extended consultations took place with interested Member States, including members of the Peacebuilding Commission. These discussions provided critical inputs to devise appropriate governance arrangements for the Fund and enhance the disbursement architecture. As an outcome of these consultations, the PBF Terms of Reference were presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on 22 August 2006 (A/60/984).

The PBF was launched on 11 October 2006. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support, as the head of the PBSO, provides overall direction and guidance on the programme management of the PBF and monitors its operations. Aimed at extending critical support during the early stages of a peace process, the PBF is an innovative mechanism, and its design embodies a number of key principles: (1) it is premised on the national ownership of a peace process; (2) it is designed as a catalyst to kick start critical interventions; (3) it utilizes UN capacities as recipients to support project implementation by national entities; (4) it operates as a global fund but at the same time allows for a decentralized and flexible disbursement process at country level.

The role of the PBF is to establish a crucial bridge between conflict and recovery at a time when other funding mechanisms may not yet be available. In helping to address the most immediate of the multiple challenges facing post-conflict countries, the PBF seeks to minimize the risk of a relapse into conflict.

The PBF supports countries that come before the Peacebuilding Commission, but is also available to countries designated by the Secretary-General, and has an Emergency Window available for urgent peacebuilding activities. With an initial funding target set at \$250 million, the PBF aims at stabilizing and strengthening national institutions, thereby enhancing their capacity to sustain the peace process.

The PBF, as stated in its Terms of Reference, focuses on providing support during the very early stages of a peacebuilding process, as well as addressing any gaps in the process, in four main areas:

1. Activities in support of the implementation of peace agreements;
2. Activities in support of efforts by the country to build and strengthen capacities that promote coexistence and the peaceful resolution of conflict;
3. Establishment or re-establishment of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities; and
4. Critical interventions designed to respond to imminent threats to the peacebuilding process.

1.2. Revision of the PBF Terms of Reference

In line with the PBF Terms of Reference, PBSO has led a process to revise the PBF Terms of Reference leading to its adoption by the General Assembly on 17 June 2009. The revision has been guided by two broad objectives formulated by Member States, namely to enhance PBF's capacity to serve as a flexible, responsive and focused resource for peacebuilding support including through rationalizing and simplifying the PBF's structure and

architecture as set out in the terms of reference; and to enhance and maximize the synergy between the PBC and the PBF through improved consultation and dialogue.

The major changes/additions in the revised PBF Terms of Reference include:

- a) Clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the key entities of the PBF, i.e., the fund manager, the administrative agent, recipient agencies, country-level steering committees, etc.
- b) Core principles that guide the operations of the Fund, i.e. transparency; flexibility; operational speed; accountability; catalytic effect; effectiveness; needs-based allocations; and national ownership.
- c) Modest broadening of scope of activities to be funded by the PBF based on experience.
- d) PBC and PBF synergy effectively mainstreamed throughout the document, including regular updates on PBF activities and activations of the PBF, as well as provision of strategic advice on overall funding priorities.
- e) Revised, two funding facilities:
 - Immediate Response Facility – acts rapidly and flexibly on a case-by-case basis to provide emergency funding for immediate peacebuilding and recovery needs; and
 - Peacebuilding Recovery Facility – country programme based on a priority plan jointly developed by national authorities and UN presence in the country.
- f) Removal of the funding cap of \$1 million for the proposed Immediate Response Facility, with guarantee of a thorough review of each funding request with accompanying risk assessment.
- g) Strengthened reporting and accountability requirements of the PBF to enable effective use of evaluations and lesson learned on peacebuilding, including the convening of an annual PBF meeting for key stakeholders.
- h) Proposed annual PBF meeting as an occasion for replenishment of the PBF.

1.3. Window I: Countries before the Peacebuilding Commission

Under Window I, the PBF supports countries before the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), irrespective of their specific circumstances. The PBC advises the Secretary-General that the country under consideration should be considered as eligible for funding, which then formally triggers the allocation and disbursement process. The PBC is expected to make this determination early on in its deliberations to ensure that support through the PBF can be brought about in a timely manner.

During the current reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2008, two new countries were made eligible for PBF funding, Central African Republic (8 January 2008) and Guinea Bissau (13 March 2008), with a funding envelope of \$10 million for the Central African Republic (8 January 2008) and \$6 million for Guinea Bissau (16 April 2008). These envelopes are the first tranches of a two-tier allocation strategy that builds on lessons learned to date.

In 2007, the two countries that had been made eligible for PBF funding in 2006, Sierra Leone (12 October 2006) and Burundi (13 October 2006), were provided a funding envelope of \$35 million each. The allocation of \$35 million was made on 29 January 2007 for Burundi and 1 March 2007 for Sierra Leone.

1.4. Window II: Countries made eligible by the Secretary-General

Under Window II, the Secretary-General may determine that a country in exceptional circumstances and on the verge of lapsing or relapsing into conflict be considered eligible for support, even if the country is not yet under consideration by the Peacebuilding Commission.

During the current reporting period, three new countries were made eligible for Window II funding: Côte d'Ivoire on 19 June 2008, and Comoros and Guinea on 25 June 2008. Côte d'Ivoire was allocated a funding envelope of \$5 million on 5 August 2008. By the end of 2008, the funding allocation to Comoros and Guinea was still pending.

In 2007, two countries, Liberia and Nepal, were made eligible for funding from the PBF under this window. Liberia was announced eligible for PBF Window II funding in October 2007, and its country-envelope of \$15

million was announced in December 2007. Nepal was made eligible in late-December 2007, with a funding envelope of \$10 million announced in September 2008 on the basis of the approval of the PBF Priority Plan for Nepal. The PBF-envelope to Nepal is being channelled through the existing United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN), for which the MDTF Office is also the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2008, the administrative arrangements for this channelling were still being finalized.

1.5. Window III: Emergency Window

Under Window III, in circumstances where a country requires access to immediate funding in order to respond to an unforeseen and imminent threat to the peace process, the PBF allows for emergency disbursements not to exceed \$1 million and a duration of six months. Under this facility, projects are approved by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support upon the completion of a comprehensive review process by the PBF Senior Policy Group, comprised of senior UN officials, and based on a simplified submission format.

In 2008, three new projects were approved in Burundi, Haiti and Kenya. These are in addition to four projects in four countries approved for funding in 2007: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Liberia.

1.6. Determination of Country-Specific Priorities and Funding Envelope

Once a country has been made eligible to receive funding from PBF Window I or II, the national authorities and the United Nations presence in the country jointly conduct an analysis of critical gaps and, on that basis, draw up a short-term priority plan containing a select number of critical interventions to strengthen and sustain the peacebuilding process. These proposed interventions are presented to the ASG for Peacebuilding Support in the form of succinct concept notes and supported by respective budget estimates. Where a post-conflict needs assessment has been completed or is ongoing, the results of that assessment feed into the priority-setting exercise.

The Priority Plan may indicate tentative funding requirements beyond the immediate scope of the Peacebuilding Fund. In this case, PBSO will present such requirements to the PBC, with a view to securing early consideration for additional financial support from other sources, including from bilateral Donors.

Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the ASG for Peacebuilding Support conducts an expeditious review of the Priority Plan through a consultative process involving the Inter-departmental UN Contact Group comprising of PBSO, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO), in an effort to avoid any duplication with ongoing or planned interventions. On the basis of the review, the ASG for Peacebuilding Support determines the overall funding envelope for the country, with due regard to the available balance in the PBF Fund Account and projected requirements for other countries likely to be considered under the three windows.

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Updates

2.1. Projects Approval Status

In total, country envelopes of more than \$112 million have been approved across the three PBF Windows, of which 78 percent has been approved in project funding and transferred by the MDTF Office to Recipient Organizations.

During the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008, 33 new projects were approved for funding by the PBF Steering Committees in Burundi (two projects), Côte d'Ivoire (two projects), Guinea Bissau (four projects), Liberia (seven projects) and Sierra Leone (seven projects); and Central African Republic (11 projects). Another three new projects were approved by the ASG for Peacebuilding under the Emergency Window. Total funding to these projects was \$39.3 million. A further \$1.1 million was allocated in the form of budget extensions to projects approved in 2007.

This is slightly lower than the \$47 million approved for 26 projects in 2007. However, between 2007 and 2008 the number of countries in which the PBF is operational went from two to six, in addition to the Emergency Window projects. At the end of 2008, the PBF portfolio encompassed 62 projects with total approved funding of \$93.7 million.

During the reporting period, 11 out of the 36 projects approved during 2008 had not started implementing activities – the 11 projects approved in Central African Republic late in 2008.

Of the 51 projects, for which total funding of \$87.7 million had been transferred at the end of December 2008, 38 were executed by UNDP while 13 were executed by other Recipient Organizations: UN-HABITAT, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNOPS. UNDP received funding equivalent of 77 percent of the total transferred funds. In Burundi, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire, a leading role is taken by in-country UN missions on 17 projects executed by UNDP (the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, BINUB; the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone, UNIOSIL⁸; the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI; and national authorities).

Table 2.1: Summary of PBF Approved Projects by Window, Country and Priority Area, as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
ALL WINDOWS AND COUNTRIES				87,669,504
WINDOW I				71,193,032
BURUNDI				32,836,315
A- Governance				15,665,645
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi	UNDP	Ministry for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration, Ministry of Justice	5 Apr 2007	1,500,000

⁸ UNIOSIL was renamed United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, UNIPSIL in mid-2008.

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners	UNDP	Ministry for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration	13 Jun 2007	3,148,000
PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	UNIFEM	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	2 May 2007	3,105,193
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level	UNFPA	Ministry of Youth and Sports	5 Jul 2007	4,200,005
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks	UNDP	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	29 Nov 2007	212,447
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding	UNDP	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	29 Nov 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Community Development	13 Mar 2008	3,000,000
B- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces				13,112,150
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons	UNDP	Ministries of the Interior and Public Security, Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC)	29 Mar 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	5 Apr 2007	4,812,150
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	29 Jun 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, National Police of Burundi	5 Jul 2007	6,900,000
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	26 Oct 2007	400,000

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
C- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights				3,358,520
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities	UNDP/OHCHR	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	7 Mar 2007	400,000
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	UNDP	Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court	29 Mar 2007	1,158,520
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	10 May 2007	800,000
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	13 Mar 2008	1,000,000
F- Property/Land Issues				700,000
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	UNHCR	National Commission of Lands and Other Property	20 Mar 2007	700,000
GUINEA BISSAU				5,686,889
A- Improving Democratic Governance and Participation				1,381,889
PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)	UNDP	Secretariat of State for Territorial Administration/Office of Technical Support to the Electoral Process and National Electoral Commission	29 May 2008	1,381,889
B- Security and Justice Sector Reform				2,805,000
PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons	UNODC	Ministry of Justice	16 Jun 2008	900,000
PBF/GNB/B-2: Rehabilitation of Military Barracks	UNOPS	Ministry of National Defence	29 May 2008	1,905,000

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
D- Youth Training and Employment				1,500,000
PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment	UNDP	National Youth Institute/Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning	29 May 2008	1,500,000
SIERRA LEONE				32,669,828
A- Democracy and Good Governance				5,750,401
PBF/SLE/A-1: Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff	UNDP	National Elections Commission (NEC)	11 July 2007	1,598,727
PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat	UNDP	Office of the President: Anti-Corruption Commission	15 July 2008	349,034
PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding	UNICEF/ UNIFEM	Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs	15 July 2008	189,390 613,250
PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	IOM	National Commission for Social Action	15 July 2008	3,000,000
B- Justice and Security				13,490,394
PBF/SLE/B-1: Improved Public Order Management Capacity	UNDP	Sierra Leone Police	11 May 2007	1,042,565
PBF/SLE/B-2: Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL)	UNDP	Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone	22 June 2007	1,522,056
PBF/SLE/B-3: Emergency Support to the Security Sector	UNDP	Ministry of Finance	11 July 2007	1,822,824
PBF/SLE/B-4: Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent delays in trials and to clear backlog of cases	UNDP	Office of the Chief Justice	11 July 2007	3,959,773
PBF/SLE/B-6: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown	UNDP	Ministry of Defence	11 July 2007	1,955,706

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security	UNDP	Office of National Security	15 July 2008	1,576,538
PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates	IOM	Sierra Leone Prisons Department	15 July 2008	1,610,933
D- Youth Empowerment and Employment				4,080,907
PBF/SLE/D-1: Youth Enterprise Development	UNDP	Ministry of Youth and Sports, Youth Employment Secretariat	11 May 2007	4,080,907
E- Capacity Building of Public Administration				348,125
PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues	UNDP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	15 July 2008	348,125
I- Support to Increased Energy				9,000,000
PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector	UNDP	Ministry of Energy and Power and National Power Authority	15 July 2008	9,000,000
WINDOW II				10,122,569
COTE D'IVOIRE				5,000,000
B- Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk				4,000,000
PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	Office of the Prime Minister	12 Sept 2008	4,000,000
H- Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement				1,000,000
PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue	UNDP	Office of the Prime Minister	12 Sept 2008	1,000,000
LIBERIA				5,122,569
A- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management				1,832,400
PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships	UNHCR	Justice and Peace Commission	25 Sept 2008	932,400

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System	UNESCO	Ministry of Education	17 Oct 2008	900,000
D- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict				1,219,800
PBF/LBR/D-1: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	13 Jun 2008	48,150
PBF/LBR/D-2: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	13 Jun 2008	48,150
PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme	UNDP	Landmine Action	8 Oct 2008	1,123,500
E- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation				2,070,369
PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia	UNHCR	The Carter Center	25 Sept 2008	1,167,610
PBF/LBR/E-2: Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office	UNDP	Ministry of Internal Affairs	29 Sept 2008	902,759
WINDOW III: EMERGENCY WINDOW				6,353,903
PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	UNDP Côte d'Ivoire	Ivorian Ministry of Planning and Development	17 Aug 2007 (Ext. 12 May 2008)	1,000,000
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue	UNDP Central African Republic	National Preparatory Committee and Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	13 Sept 2007	801,975
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea	UNDP Guinea	International Foundation for Election Systems and local NGOs	2 Nov 2007	963,284
PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia	UNOPS Liberia	Ministry of Interior, Government of Liberia	14 Dec 2007	788,644
PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process	UNDP Burundi	Political Directorate for the Burundi Peace Process	27 Mar 2008 (Ext. 22 Dec 2008)	1,000,000
PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti	UNDP Haiti	Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire	12 Apr 2008	800,000

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme	UNDP Kenya	Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security	20 June 2008	1,000,000

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

As of 31 December 2008, six projects had operationally closed – two in 2007, and four in 2008: “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” (UNDP) and “Support to Peaceful Resolution of Land Disputes” (UNHCR) in Burundi; “Support to Guinea-Bissau’s Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)” (UNDP); and “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia” (UNOPS Liberia), an Emergency Window project.

Annexes II of the country specific reports (Part II of the Consolidated Annual Progress Report) provide the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status as reported on in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations. A number of projects have made good progress, and are on track to achieve project objectives within the anticipated timeframe, or soon thereafter. Of the 46 operational projects, 14 were expected to run beyond the duration originally planned. However, most projects have experienced various degrees of delays in implementation.

The reasons for these delays have ranged from difficult institutional and operational circumstances to constraints imposed by the political environment. Several projects have reported institutional constraints which have limited the capacities of government and local counterparts in implementing PBF projects. Several projects also comment on the longer than expected time taken to equip and staff project offices, and develop the administrative and managerial capacity of project staff, including counterpart staff. The political environment has caused delays to some projects, which have reported issues including lack of political goodwill and lack of political or public support for projects which has discouraged potential beneficiaries from coming forward for inclusion in projects. Other projects have been delayed due to logistical or physical obstacles: procurement has been slower or more difficult than anticipated for a number of projects, and weather conditions have hampered field work on others. Some projects commented on the limited scope of PBF funding to deal with the scale of the problems faced.

A few projects have experienced protracted delays, well beyond the 18-month maximum duration that is recommended for most PBF projects. Six projects in Burundi and two in Sierra Leone, as well as one Emergency Window project, are expected to take more than two years to complete⁹. The most significant reasons for these delays have included unpredictable political and security climates, shortfalls in staffing or counterpart capacity, problems with procurement, and underestimated budget costs.

⁹ PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi; PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding; PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians; PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities; PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals; PBF/SLE/B-1: Improved Public Order Management Capacity; PBF/SLE/B-6: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown; PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue in the Central African Republic. As explained below, peace or reconciliation processes supported by Emergency Window projects like the latter are often open-ended in nature.

2.3. Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting

As stated in the PBF MOU between the UN/PBSO and the UNDP/MDTF Office, the ASG for Peacebuilding Support will provide overall direction and guidance on the programme management of the PBF and monitor its operations, whereas monitoring and evaluation of projects will be undertaken by the respective Recipient Organizations, in accordance with the provisions contained in the approved projects, which are to be consistent with the respective regulations, rules, and procedures of the Recipient Organizations. In addition, the Advisory Group or ASG for Peacebuilding Support may request an independent lessons-learned and review exercise relating to the operations of the PBF to be undertaken within two years of the Fund's establishment.

In this connection, an independent evaluation of the PBF has been undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) between May and September 2008. The evaluation's objective was to assess, as systematically and objectively as possible, the PBF's performance and operations and propose enhancements to its architecture and functions.

The evaluation concluded that the PBF, which focuses on early entry, speed, and high risk tolerance, has the potential to fill a vital peacebuilding niche not readily met by other funding mechanisms. Moreover, despite the challenge of assessing the PBF's impact at this early stage of its operation, the evaluation noted a handful of notable early results achieved on the ground, including direct contributions to peace and peaceful dispute resolution. While recommending that its existing architecture and operations should continue to be enhanced, the evaluators found that the PBF had yet to fully fulfill its two key objectives: quickly identifying and funding countries' most critical peacebuilding gaps, and catalyzing more substantial and sustainable peacebuilding funding in the countries it assists. The evaluation report has been followed by a Management Response from the PBSO and an action plan to implement the recommendations of the evaluation.

At the fund-level, strategic monitoring is the responsibility of the country-level Steering Committees and overseen by the PBSO. While the PBF MOU requires Recipient Organizations to submit annual narrative and financial progress reports to the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent of the PBF, the PBF Steering Committees also request Recipient Organizations to submit quarterly project progress updates to review progress in project implementation against the objectives set in the Priority Plan. These quarterly updates also provide the PBF's stakeholders with regular and updated information on achievements.

At project-level, monitoring and evaluation is the responsibility of the Recipient Organizations and carried out according to their respective regulations, rules and procedures. Several of the PBF projects have adopted a similar M&E framework, overseen by a project-level management unit, board or committee. This consists of the preparation of a set of routine reports, which are reviewed by the country-level Steering Committee as well as, in some instances, a technical monitoring committee. Provision for impact assessment, mid-term or final evaluation is made on a project-by-project basis.

In practice, the establishment of an M&E framework and the extent to which M&E takes place at project level varies considerably across countries and projects. In the two countries which have received PBF funding since 2007, Burundi and Sierra Leone, M&E frameworks are clearly established and M&E activities are well under way. However, even those countries where PBF activities did not start until later in 2008 have been able to define their M&E frameworks and, in the case of Côte d'Ivoire, evaluation activities have started. Some countries, such as Côte d'Ivoire, have integrated M&E of PBF projects within the M&E framework of the broader projects or reform processes which they are designed to supplement: this is also the case in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

In Burundi, the Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the daily monitoring of activities and the preparation of periodic narrative and financial reports. A Technical Monitoring Committee evaluates progress achieved towards expected results and reviews financial and narrative reports prepared by the PMU. The Joint Steering Committee evaluates project impact in accordance with the peacebuilding priority plan strategic framework. Lessons learned are identified and documented by the project management unit and shared in Technical Monitoring Committee meetings. The lessons are shared with other PBF project teams and, if applicable, incorporated into other ongoing PBF projects.

A number of evaluation activities have taken place over the course of 2008. The “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” project has established a national monitoring and evaluation group which undertook a mid-term evaluation in September 2008. Its recommendations regarding the adaptation of the project methodology, further training for facilitators and others were included in the project review in September/October 2008. Under the “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project, the Ministry for the Environment has conducted an environmental impact assessment. Mid-term evaluations were conducted in July 2008 for both this project and the “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project.

In Sierra Leone, monitoring and evaluation are undertaken at project level, primarily through a (Joint) Project Board and frequently through the submission of quarterly progress updates by the implementing partner in consultation with the executing agency. A number of projects have been monitored within the framework of parallel projects or broader reform processes. The “Youth Enterprise Development” project has appointed an M&E Advisor, funded by the World Bank. The “Capacity Development of the Human Rights Commission” project conducted a mid-term review in March 2008.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the “1,000 Micro-Projects” project is monitored through the Project Committee (ONUCI and UNDP), which undertakes field visits or meetings every two weeks, as well as through central management of the project (from Abidjan) which undertakes field visits to follow up on reports received from the field. The project works together with the “National Program for Economic Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation” (PNRRC) and, in September 2008, a first joint evaluation mission was conducted in the town of Bouaké. The recommendations of the evaluation fed into subsequent adjustments to the finances allocated to micro-projects.

In Guinea-Bissau monitoring of project activities is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit and the Steering Committee. For the “Youth Professional Training and Employment” project, activity reports are prepared and distributed quarterly. It is intended that beneficiary surveys and questionnaires will be carried out in support of evaluation purposes. Between October 2008 and February 2009 the “Rehabilitation of Military Barracks” project undertook technical evaluations, including site visits to the military barracks and field surveys. An independent, external evaluation is anticipated after the end of the project.

In Liberia, monitoring and evaluation draws on existing Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) mechanisms in order to avoid duplication of effort. Activities implemented under the Priority Plan are considered as contributions to the PRS. The Joint Steering Committee calls for evaluations, including independent evaluations for separate projects. An overall external evaluation of the PBF in Liberia may be called for by either the Joint Steering Committee or the PBSO to document the lessons learned, the effectiveness and value-added of the PBF. Such an evaluation would take place no later than two years after approval of the Priority Plan.

For projects funded under the Emergency Window, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting are also to be conducted in accordance with the Recipient Organization rules, regulations, and procedures. The projects in Central African Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya and Liberia describe monitoring arrangements ranging from Steering Committee or management oversight to the proposed creation of a Monitoring Committee (Haiti) and, in Liberia, a monitoring system which worked through the Monrovia coordination unit and a Geneva-based team to implement regular review sessions at the end of each phase, drawing out lessons for improving practice which would feed into the implementation in an iterative process. There has also been an external evaluation of the project in Liberia.

3. Project Implementation: Global Priorities

The PBF is intended to support interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the peacebuilding process and to contribute towards addressing critical gaps in that process, in particular in areas for which no other funding mechanism is available. Use of PBF resources is meant to have a catalytic effect in helping to bring about other, more sustained support mechanisms, such as longer-term engagements by development agencies and bilateral donors.

The current Terms of Reference for the PBF identify four activity areas which fall within the specific scope of PBF engagement:

- Support to the Implementation of Peace Agreements
- Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution
- Establishment of Essential Administrative Services
- Critical Interventions to Respond to Imminent Threats to the Peacebuilding Process

These four activity areas cover the bulk of PBF projects to the end of December 2008. Several projects address more than one of these priorities (most commonly Establishment of Essential Administrative Services in addition to one other). A few projects, however, fall outside of these areas, and focus on economic revitalization as a means of laying foundations for peace in terms of livelihood security and stability. These include the “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding” project in Burundi, the “Youth Enterprise Development” project in Sierra Leone and the “Youth Professional Training and Employment” project in Guinea-Bissau, all executed by UNDP.

Economic revitalization is a theme which is increasingly being selected by country-level Steering Committees for PBF funding, as a means to bring peace and stability to the country. In this section we look briefly at these four strategic areas of emphasis, and progress over 2008 within each of them.

3.1. Support to the Implementation of Peace Agreements

PBF projects in support of the implementation of peace agreements fall primarily under the Emergency Window. They provide immediate, ongoing support to facilitate dialogue in order to ensure the smoother continuation of peace talks. Key activities involve the provision of logistic, material and administrative support in order to facilitate travel and make available briefing papers and other documentation to ensure the continuance of ongoing meetings between the parties to peace agreements; the staging of country-wide consultations as part of national reconciliation processes; and institutional support and capacity building for peacebuilding and conflict management.

Although conceived as six-month interventions, the support provided through Emergency Window projects is essentially intended to fill gaps which threaten to undermine peace or reconciliation processes. They are therefore open-ended in nature, as indicated by the extensions provided to two projects (“Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso”, and “Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process”, both executed by UNDP, the first one with UNOPS as implementing partner), beyond the six-month timeframe of Emergency Window projects, and the graduation of the “Support to the Implementation of Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou” project, from Emergency Window funding to Window II funding. This open-endedness is a response to circumstances which are ongoing, and in some cases follow-on support is not always identified or available.

Although the nature of the projects makes it difficult to observe quantifiable or tangible results, narrative reports from the Recipient Organizations have indicated some good progress. “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia”, implemented by UNOPS, was operationally closed in 2008, having succeeded in generating a “momentum for peace” according to the external Evaluation Report of the project, as reported in the progress report submitted by the Recipient Organization. The UNDP-executed “Support to National Dialogues in Guinea”

project has succeeded in bringing together a wide audience across the country in a dialogue on peace and social cohesion. In Côte d'Ivoire and the Central African Republic (CAR), where outputs and outcomes are more difficult to quantify and attribute, the work of the UNDP-executed "Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso" and "Inclusive Political Dialogue, Central African Republic" projects has been accompanied by progress in the peace process – especially in the CAR, where a global peace agreement has been signed and is being monitored.

3.2. Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution

Projects responding to this priority of the PBF Terms of Reference cut across several of the country-level Priority Areas covering broadly democratic governance, and justice and security. They aim to strengthen national institutions charged with laying some of the foundations for peace, as well as those responsible for driving peace processes – including support to the creation of such institutions. These institutions include not just government and public administration, but also judiciary and human rights institutions as well as civil society organizations working at national and local levels in PBF countries.

The bulk of the PBF's efforts in the area of capacity building for conflict resolution has been in Liberia, particularly under the Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management and Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Areas. Four projects started in 2008 under these Priority Areas directly address the issue of government capacity for managing conflict: "Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships", implemented by UNHCR; "Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System" (UNESCO); "Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia" (UNHCR); "Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office" (UNDP). All four started in the final quarter of 2008, and by the end of the year had established and staffed project units and started awareness raising activities but had little in the way of successes and challenges to report as yet.

Additionally, Sierra Leone's Capacity Building of Public Administration Priority Area includes one project started in 2008, "Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues", implemented by UNDP. Having started in August 2008, it also reports limited results beyond the staffing of a Secretariat to enhance the operational capacity of the counterpart ministry.

There has been more progress in Burundi, where two projects under the Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights Priority Area and one under the Property/Land Issues Priority Area started in 2007. The UNDP-executed "Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores" and "Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary" projects have established facilities and provided training for the judiciary as a means of increasing capacity and reducing tension and conflict with communities. A mid-term evaluation of the "Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores" found that there has been a reduction in violence, the reinstatement of the authority of the judiciary and a progressive improvement in confidence in the administration of justice. And the UNHCR-executed "Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes" project was operationally closed in October 2008, having supported the processing of more than 3,000 cases, of which nearly a half were resolved by the National Commission for Lands and Other Property.

3.3. Establishment of Essential Administrative Services

This is a cross-cutting area, in that PBF projects across the portfolio have directly supported, or established Secretariats or project offices which provide support to, counterparts (primarily in government) as a means of enhancing – or enabling – operational capacity. Beneficiary institutions include the National Elections Commission and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat, the Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone, the National Commission for Social Action and the Office of National Security in Sierra Leone; the Peacebuilding Office in Liberia; the Independent National Human Rights Commission in Burundi.

Project activities during the reporting period have ranged from the procurement of equipment and furniture to the staffing of Secretariats the establishment of administrative processes and the preparation of public awareness materials and campaigns. The bulk of projects in this area have been in Burundi and Sierra Leone. In Burundi,

there has been an emphasis on support to human rights institutions. The UNDP-executed “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi” project, which did not start until December 2008, aims to create a favourable environment for the implementation of mechanisms of transitional justice by developing possible modalities for the implementation of such mechanisms. The OHCHR-executed “Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities” project (which has started procurement of office equipment but is significantly delayed) aims to support the creation of an independent human rights commission, in line with international standards on human rights and which enjoys the trust and confidence of the people of Burundi.

In Sierra Leone, the UNDP-executed “Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone” and “Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent delays in trials and to clear backlog of cases” projects, having started in 2007, are able to report more substantial results in 2008, including a growing trust in the capacity of the Commission as evidenced by the number of complaints of human rights violations received, improved human rights norms and access to justice, and improved operational capacity of courts. The “Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Secretariat (NACS)” project, also executed by UNDP, has established a fully staffed and functional Secretariat (with five members of staff) and begun public awareness campaigns on the strategy of the NACS and issues related to combating corruption.

3.4. Critical Interventions to Respond to Imminent Threats to the Peacebuilding Process

Projects responding to this priority of the Terms of Reference fall primarily under security sector Priority Areas (“Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector” Priority Area in Burundi; “Justice and Security” Priority Area in Sierra Leone). They are intended to help stabilize security contexts which pose a risk to ongoing conflict resolution activities, especially the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements. Key activities relate to the reintegration of ex-combatants disarmed under a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, support for dismantling of small arms, and support for security forces and police authorities to alleviate tension and build capacity and credibility in local communities.

The UNDP-executed project “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” has supported the establishment of an observatory on armed violence, which has been operational since January 2008, while the “Support to the Burundi National Police” project, also executed by UNDP, has provide the police force with equipment as a first step towards helping to establish transparent administration, respect for the law and individual freedom, with a motivated and professional staff. Under the UNDP-executed “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population” project, support to the National Defence Force has helped to build a more positive perception among the population, while the “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project, also executed by UNDP, reports having played a role in creating a favourable environment for making the army more professional and integrating the military into the community, thus improving its image.

In Sierra Leone, the UNDP-executed “Improved Public Order Management Capacity” project was close to completion having supported the police to become more operationally effective, and public confidence in the police was reported to have improved. And the “Support to the Office of National Security” project, also implemented by UNDP, which started in September 2008, had engaged 15 Chiefdom Security Coordinators to provide information on the security situation on the ground as part of the establishment of an early warning system.

In Liberia, the “Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme”, implemented by UNDP, has completed its selection of a first batch of beneficiaries and relocated them for training. The relocation and reintegration of some 670 ex-combatants (under the current programme, as well as under previous funding) is reported to have contributed to an overall reduction in the number of security related incidents in the area.

In Côte d’Ivoire, by the end of December 2008 1,062 beneficiaries had been reintegrated in 13 locations, and 299 micro-projects started, under the “1,000 Micro-projects” project implemented by UNDP and ONUCI.

3.5. Catalysing and Supplementing Other/Longer-Term Funding

The country envelopes that have been allocated to the PBF countries across Windows I, II and the Emergency Window cannot sufficiently address all challenges posed by peacebuilding in the countries. According to the PBF Terms of Reference, the PBF is meant to play a “catalytic” role in “helping to bring about other, more sustained support mechanisms, such as longer term engagements by development agencies and bilateral donors”. In a number of countries PBF funding has had a positive impact in that it has catalysed government, bilateral or multilateral funding for PBF projects, or has provide additional funding to supplement existing activities by other donors. While it is too early to effectively assess the catalytic impact of the PBF, it is worth noting from the table below that a total of 21 of the 51 projects in the global PBF portfolio have reported that they accompany or are accompanied by further resources, amounting to \$21 million in total – 24 percent of the overall PBF approved budget.

Table 3.1: Additional Funding, by Country

Project	PBF Approved Budget (USD)	Source(s) of Additional Funding	Additional Funding (USD)	Additional Funding as % of Budget
BURUNDI				
PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	3,105,193	DANIDA	500,000	16
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding	500,000	UNDP	120,000	24
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians	4,812,150	Netherlands	1,645,220	34
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	1,158,520	Government of Burundi	500,000	43
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	800,000	Luxembourg	310,000	39
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi	1,000,000	UNDP, Government of Burundi	350,000	35
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	700,000	Government of Burundi, UNDP	622,500	89

Project	PBF Approved Budget (USD)	Source(s) of Additional Funding	Additional Funding (USD)	Additional Funding as % of Budget
TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET	32,836,315	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDING	4,047,720	12
GUINEA BISSAU				
PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)	1,381,889	European Commission, Brazil, Spain, Angola, ECOWAS, Germany, Italy	5,813,274	421
PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment	1,500,000	Japan	300,000	20
TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET	5,686,889	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDING	6,113,274	107
SIERRA LEONE				
PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding	802,640	UNICEF, UNIFEM	760,000	95
PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	3,000,000	Government of Sierra Leone, Germany	714,602	24
PBF/SLE/B-2: Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL)	1,522,056	DGTTF, Irish Aid (NB in EUR)	475,000	31
PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector	9,000,000	Government of Sierra Leone	739,200	8
TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET	32,669,827	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDING	2,688,802	8
CÔTE D'IVOIRE				
PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire (UNDP)	4,000,000	IOM	1,444,633	36
PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue	1,000,000	Norway, France, UNDP	570,654	57
TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET	5,000,000	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDING	2,015,287	40

Project	PBF Approved Budget (USD)	Source(s) of Additional Funding	Additional Funding (USD)	Additional Funding as % of Budget
LIBERIA				
PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships	932,400	UNHCR, JPC	337,749	36
PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System	900,000	UNESCO/USAID	1,383,500	154
PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme	1,123,500	UK, Government of Liberia	650,000	58
PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia	1,167,610	Open Society Initiative, Humanity United	1,722,113	147
TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET	5,122,569	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDING	4,093,362	80
EMERGENCY WINDOW				
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue	801,975	OIF, UA	171,480	21
PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County Liberia	788,644	Interpeace, Government of Liberia, UNMIL	74,440	9
PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme	1,000,000	UNDP, UNV	1,755,110	176
TOTAL WINDOW III BUDGET	6,353,903	TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDING	2,001,030	31

4. Project Implementation: Country-Level Priority Areas

In the absence of a common set of agreed peacebuilding sectors or thematic areas under the PBF, the analysis across PBF recipient countries below provides only an indicative overview of overall PBF strategic priorities. This issue will be even more prominent as the PBF portfolio expands. Each of the PBF countries has identified between three and five Priority Areas which are specific to the conditions and peacebuilding requirements in that country. These different Priority Areas correspond broadly to four key areas of intervention:

- Democratic governance
- Justice and security
- Human rights
- Youth and employment

The following sections provide an overview of the achievements and challenges reported across the PBF countries in each of these areas, based on individual programmes/projects progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

4.1. Democratic Governance

Table 4.1: Democratic Governance Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	19,946,055	% of Total Approved	23
Expenditure (\$)	12,482,449	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	63
PROJECTS			
<p>PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi (UNDP) PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners (UNDP) PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction (UNIFEM) PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks (UNDP) PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding (UNDP) PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008) (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/A-1: Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff (UNDP) PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat (UNDP) PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding (UNICEF/UNIFEM) PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (IOM) PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's direct dialogue, Burkina Faso (UNDP)</p>			

Democratic governance is a large Priority Area under the Priority Plans of Burundi and Sierra Leone, with six projects in Burundi, and four in Sierra Leone. It also includes one project each in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau.

The democratic governance Priority Areas aim to support government with urgent actions relating to strengthening democracy and democratization. The holding of general elections and the establishment of elected, representative and legitimate institutions are an important contribution to peace in both Burundi and Sierra Leone, which recognize the need to strengthen the culture of democracy. Projects in these Priority Areas aim to ensure various sectors of society, particularly youth, women and ex-combatants, are integrated in order to promote a

cohesive society. They aim to establish permanent frameworks for dialogue to develop broad national peacebuilding strategies, implement anti-corruption legislation and promote a culture of democracy which will allow for the peaceful resolution of potential causes of conflict.

In 2008, six projects were ongoing in Burundi, of which three started in 2008 and one was operationally closed in December; there were four projects ongoing in Sierra Leone, all of which started in 2008. One project, "Support to National Elections Commission Polling Staff" in Sierra Leone, was started and operationally closed in 2007.

Achievements

Across the democratic governance projects, there has been progress in the areas of anti-corruption, reintegration of communities, integration of women in the reconciliation process, and integration of youth. Both Burundi and Sierra Leone have been supporting anti-corruption institutions. The provision of training, capacity building and national workshops on the anti-corruption legal framework under the UNDP-executed "Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi" project is reported to have contributed to improved anti-corruption institutions, with public anti-corruption institutions now fully operational. In Sierra Leone, the National Anti-Corruption Secretariat (NACS) also now has a staffed and functional Secretariat which has been working to enhance the public awareness of the NACS under the UNDP-executed "Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Secretariat (NACS)" project

In terms of reintegrating displaced populations, 719 families of the military in Burundi who had found refuge in barracks have been relocated under the UNDP-executed "Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks" project, supported with funds for refurbishment of their homes and for acquiring livestock. At the same time, Burundi has started the "Rehabilitation of military barracks" project, executed by UNDP, to accommodate military personnel in barracks so as to reduce tension arising from their presence within civilian communities. Activities under this project have so far focused primarily on engaging stakeholders in dialogue.

A number of projects have focused on women's empowerment. In Burundi, substantial achievements have been reported under the UNIFEM-executed "Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction", which started in mid-2007 and was due to complete in March 2009. The project has provided direct technical, organizational and financial assistance to 1,000 of the most vulnerable women, in the form of subsistence kits and start-up materials for micro-enterprise activities. It has trained more than 5,000 women on micro-projects and supported 677 projects benefiting more than 15,500 association members, of whom more than 80 percent are women. These economic support activities are reported to have improved the economic power and living conditions for women and their households; the project also notes that they have contributed to a decrease in the stigmatization and marginalization of certain groups of women. Women's committees for peace have been formed across the country, in order to monitor projects for the consolidation of peace and, in terms of reducing gender based violence against women and girls, the project has launched a harmonized data collection tool for monitoring for gender-based violence (GBV), and provided training for the police, provincial governors and local authorities on their role in combating violence against women.

The Sierra Leone PBF has also been working to build gender capacity and protection of women's and children's rights. The "Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding" project, implemented jointly by UNICEF and UNIFEM, saw two to three months of operation to the end of 2008 during which recruitment was almost completed and procurement started. A Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) is being prepared, and training modules and guidelines are being developed.

Other projects which have included gender-sensitive elements include the UNDP-executed "Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in Peace Building" in Burundi, which is providing support to the Association of Women Entrepreneurs for the launch of its strategic action plan for 2008-15; and the IOM-executed "Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme" in Sierra Leone, which is supporting a surgery for severely sexually violated women.

The Sierra Leone PBF has also been working to support the implementation of the national reparations programme under the UNDP-executed “Support to Government’s Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues” and the IOM-executed “Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme” projects. These projects, which started in the second half of 2008, have established project offices and started procurement and awareness raising activities. The “Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme” project has started registration of beneficiaries.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the office of the Facilitator’s Special Representative (RSF) in Abidjan is reported to have contributed to the smooth conduct of high-level political and diplomatic meetings between the parties to the reconciliation process under the UNDP-executed “Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou’s Direct Dialogue” project, with UNOPS as implementing partner. It has also sought to re-establish links between Côte d’Ivoire and international donors, with funding now expected from the EC, the World Bank and Norway.

In Guinea Bissau, an electoral census was established under the UNDP-executed “Support to Guinea-Bissau’s Electoral Cycle” project which aims to establish the fundamental conditions for free and transparent elections. The registration of voters was supervised and an information campaign implemented which succeeded in increasing voter participation rates.

Challenges

The projects have reported a number of delays in implementation. Some projects have encountered doubts and mistrust among the population as well as among beneficiaries. Burundi’s “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project reports that political appropriation and disinformation have caused significant delays to project implementation and consequent frustration among certain beneficiaries, while under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project there was some continuing mistrust of the youth by the general population. The “Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi” project reports that a large sensitization campaign is critical to dispel scepticism and that delays have been compounded by doubts that are being cast by the population about the effectiveness of the anti-corruption strategy.

Other projects report political risks to implementation, including an absence of political good will, difficulties within parliament, hardening of positions, as well as a lack of ownership by the main actors. In some instances, the capacity of government counterparts has not been sufficient to meet the demands of the PBF projects, with the consequence that projects have had to seek intervention at higher levels of government. One project reported that a lack of staff, combined with security issues, has made monitoring difficult.

4.2. Justice and Security

Table 4.2: Justice and Security Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	39,966,578	% of Total Approved	46
Expenditure (\$)	20,214,527	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	50
PROJECTS			
<p>PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons (UNODC)</p> <p>PBF/GNB/B-2: Project for the Rehabilitation of Military Barracks (UNOPS)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/B-1: Improved Public Order Management Capacity (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/B-3: Emergency Support to the Security Sector (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/B-4: Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent Delays in Trials and to Clear Backlog of Cases (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/B-6: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates (IOM)</p> <p>PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships (UNHCR)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System (UNESCO)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/D-1: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/D-2: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia (UNHCR)</p> <p>PBF/LBR/E-2: Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office (UNDP)</p>			

The justice and security Priority Area is by far the largest in terms of the number of projects supported, as well as financially, within the PBF, accounting for a majority of the large Burundi, Sierra Leone and Liberia programmes – eight projects in Burundi, six in Sierra Leone and seven in Liberia. These projects aim to address some of the most pressing problems facing the judiciary, police and security forces in terms of enforcing the rule of law, conflict and dispute resolution, and reducing the threat of tension and violence. They recognize that reform of the security sector is a prerequisite for strengthening the rule of law and safeguarding advances made towards peace, and address the need to strengthen the judiciary. They work at national level to build the capacity of critical institutions, and at field level to improve living conditions of those caught up in violence and insecurity. PBF initiatives are largely intended to complement long-term initiatives being implemented by other donors.

In 2008, eight projects were ongoing in Burundi, seven of which were continued from 2007; six projects in Sierra Leone, two of which started in September 2008; and six projects in Liberia, two of which started in June 2008, the rest in the final quarter of 2008. Guinea Bissau had two security projects, started in 2008; and Côte d'Ivoire had one, started in September 2008.

Achievements

The projects report a number of achievements, both in terms of institutional capacity building and improving living conditions. In Burundi, the UNDP-executed “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” project aims to support disarmament activities and the campaign against small arms through increased public awareness. It has helped to improve the visibility of the Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC) and supported the creation of an observatory on armed violence, which has been operational since January 2008. The UNDP-executed “Support for a National Intelligence Service” project aims to enable the National Intelligence Service to assume its role and responsibilities vis-à-vis the security of state institutions, persons and their property ensuring the protection of human rights and upholding the rule of law. The project has been well received by civil society, and is reported to have been accompanied by a decrease in human rights violations by some National Intelligence Service (SNR) elements.

The UNDP-executed “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project in Burundi aims to restore confidence in the judicial system by strengthening capacity to carry out arrests and trials and ensure access to justice without resorting to extra-judiciary practices. Training and logistical support to magistrates under the project is reported to have contributed to a reduction in violence, and less violence in contesting judgments as confidence in the administration and the justice system has increased – as evidenced by an increased uptake of the justice system to settle disputes. A total of 17 courthouses have been built under the “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project, also executed by UNDP. A mid-term evaluation of the project found that the project had had an impact in terms of a degree of satisfaction among those coming to trial as well as among the staff of the judiciary.

The UNDP-executed “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi” project, which did not start until December 2008, aims to create a favourable environment for the implementation of mechanisms of transitional justice and the participation of the population in the process of national reconciliation through consultations with the people across the country. To 31 December 2008, the project has recruited some staff, procured equipment and services and advertised for a team of experts to undertake the development of a methodology and tools for the national consultations.

PBF funding has also supported the security forces, providing training to the National Defence Forces (FDN) in Burundi under the UNDP-executed “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps” project in a drive to improve public perception of the security forces; and under the UNDP-executed “Support to the Office of National Security” project in Sierra Leone, which aims to enhance capacity of the Office of National Security (ONS) for early warning systems and coordination of the security sector agencies. Under the project, 15 Chiefdom Security Coordinators have been engaged as part of the establishment of decentralized, enhanced early warning systems.

The PBF has provided logistical support to the police in Burundi under the UNDP-executed “Support to Burundian National Police” project which aims to support the police force in establishing transparent administration, respect for the law and individual freedom, with a motivated and professional staff; while in Sierra Leone the UNDP-executed “Improved Public Order Management Capacity” project, designed to strengthen the Sierra Leone police’s capacity to ensure public order and reduce levels of crime, was close to completion having supported the police to become more operationally ready and effective in providing security to lives and properties, including improved security during the 2007 and 2008 elections. Public confidence in the police was reported to have improved, as well as morale within the police.

Activities to improve living conditions and reintegrate displaced groups (military, ex-combatants and youth) have included the UNDP-executed “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project in Burundi, which is reported to have played a role in reinforcing chains of command, creating a favourable environment for making the army more professional and integrating the military into the community, thus improving its image. In Sierra Leone, 12,000 military personnel and their families have benefited from similar works to rehabilitate army barracks under the

UNDP-executed “Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown” project.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the UNDP-executed “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire” project aims to help ease tension within a security context which has become increasingly volatile with the demobilization of ex-combatants who are unable to find viable options for reintegrating into communities due to the financial constraints of the national DDR programme. By the end of December 2008 the project had brought about the reintegration of 1,062 beneficiaries in 13 locations, with 299 micro-projects started. Training for ex-combatants had started, and by the end of December 134 had completed their training with a further 644 in the process of being trained. Support for ex-combatants is complemented by support for the receiving communities, such as the construction and rehabilitation of two classrooms in Oliéno (Bouaké).

Challenges

Among the issues encountered in the implementation of justice and security projects, the unpredictable institutional and security context in Burundi has been particularly destabilizing, with several violent confrontations with the FDN occurring in 2008. As a consequence, activities under the “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” project, were postponed to the first quarter of 2009.

In Sierra Leone, the institutional capacity building projects have run into a number of challenges relating to recruitment of staff and building their implementation capacity, as well as in some cases inadequate staffing on the part of the Recipient Organization. Coordination between different counterpart and implementing agencies has also proven a challenge, requiring time for relationship-building and awareness raising. Elections in 2007 and 2008 were a significant distraction from project activities.

The issues facing the projects focusing on rehabilitation and construction works have been primarily technical and related to procurement. There has been a slow or inadequate response to procurement for a number of projects, delaying implementation. In Sierra Leone, a major portion of the “Improved Public Order Management Capacity” project was completed within the first three months of its implementation. However, there have been protracted delays in procuring anti-riot equipment due to procurement rules and unreliability of providers which meant that the procurement process had to be repeated. Similarly, in Burundi, there have been delays in acquiring equipment under the “Support to the Burundi National Police” project due to difficulties experienced in procuring equipment from overseas, and a poor response to the procurement of construction works, given the distance separating the different sites and the low profitability of the work.. An extension to 30 June 2009 has been requested.

In Burundi, the “Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force” project, reports that the presence of families in the barracks has slowed down the work to the extent that another project has had to be developed to reintegrate these families before continuing. The “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project is constrained by procurement problems, human resource problems (recruitment and strikes by judiciary staff) and fluctuations in fuel prices and fuel availability, which have impeded outreach to communities.

In Côte d’Ivoire, there have been delays in the process of regrouping beneficiaries in several villages in the north, due to a dependence on the political will of the national institutions through which the project works. This is compounded by the inadequate coordination of reintegration activities with other donors including the EC, World Bank, African Development Bank. The project has identified the need for a systematic mechanism for refreshing the training provided to beneficiaries, to enable them to sustain their micro-projects.

4.3. Human Rights

Table 4.3: Human Rights Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	1,922,056	% of Total Approved	2
Expenditure (\$)	1,682,738	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	88
PROJECTS			
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities (OHCHR)			
PBF/SLE/B-2: Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL) (UNDP)			

Burundi has been characterized for many years by a culture of impunity, whereby widespread human rights violations have been perpetrated, without the intervention of justice systems to bring perpetrators to justice. This has encouraged citizens to take justice into their own hands, escalating insecurity and conflict. The government has recognised the violation of human rights as a critical destabilizing factor. It identifies three avenues for addressing human rights abuses, and popular perception that human rights abuses go unpunished:

- Strengthening of the judiciary to demonstrate that the rule of law will be applied in Burundi and encourage the population to give up violent extra-judiciary practices;
- The establishment of an Independent National Human Rights Commission to ensure the protection of and respect for human rights in Burundi as a precondition for durable peace;
- National ownership of the national reconciliation process through mechanisms of transitional justice.

Similarly in Sierra Leone, human rights issues remain matters of serious concern, in particular in relation to contradictions between some aspects of customary law with basic human rights, discrimination, particularly against women, lack of codification of customary law and lack of clarity of what constitutes customary law. Sierra Leone has committed to building the capacity of traditional courts, specifically to uphold national and international human rights laws and commitments.

In support of these objectives, the PBF funds one project in Burundi and one project in Sierra Leone, both of which started in 2007.

Achievements

In Sierra Leone, the UNDP-executed “Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone” project supports institutional establishment and capacity building of the SLHRC as a means of improving the culture of respect and protection of human rights in the country; while the “Capacity Development to the Justice System” project, also executed by UNDP, aims to clear an existing backlog of criminal and civil cases both in the magistrate’s and high court. The projects are reported to have contributed to improved human rights norms and access to justice, and improved operational capacity of courts. In 2008, the HRCSL received 244 complaints of human rights violations, indicating a growing trust in its capacity, and published a first ‘Annual Report on Human Rights in Sierra Leone’. The Special Backlog court established under the “Capacity Development to the Justice System” project, combined with salary incentives, capacity building initiatives and refurbishment of courts, is reported to have increased access to justice in all 14 districts in the four provinces.

In Burundi, the “Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities” has completed procurement and a preparatory study on the law pertaining to the creation of a human rights commission.

Challenges

In Sierra Leone, the institutional capacity building projects have run into a number of challenges relating to recruitment of staff and building their implementation capacity, as well as in some cases inadequate staffing on the part of the Recipient Organization. Coordination between different counterpart and implementing agencies has also proven a challenge, requiring time for relationship-building and awareness raising. Elections in 2007 and 2008 were a significant distraction from project activities.

The Burundi project has experienced delays because of delays by the Government of Burundi in reviewing the study pertaining to the creation of a human rights commission, and because the project did not conform to the international operating standards of national human rights institutions.

4.4. Youth and Employment

Table 4.4: Youth and Employment Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	9,780,912	% of Total Approved	11
Expenditure (\$)	5,032,991	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	52
PROJECTS			
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level (UNFPA)			
PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment (UNDP)			
PBF/SLE/D-1: Youth Enterprise Development (UNDP)			

Youth enterprise development and employment is a separate Priority Area under the Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau Priority Plans. They emphasize the provision of short-term projects that are complementary to medium- and long-term initiatives by government and other partners for training and employing young people as a way of reducing their vulnerability to crime and violence. They identify the need for a strong gender focus as a means of addressing significant gender disparities in education and literacy.

This Priority Area includes one project each in Burundi, Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau.

Achievements

In Sierra Leone, the UNDP-executed “Youth Enterprise Development” project aims to support the empowerment of youth through the provision of employment opportunities, including the creation of enterprises as a potential source for self-employment, promotion of sustainable livelihoods for young people through entrepreneurship development, support to business development services, micro-finance, skills development and training and up scaling innovative projects. The project, which started in May 2007, is supporting 4,147 beneficiaries in 10 districts to access and make the most of micro finance schemes. Plans were completed and funds committed to work with about 11,900 youth in projects in 11 districts. There has been a reported improvement in the strategic and operational capacity of the Youth Employment Secretariat.

The Burundi PBF has supported the integration of young people in community activities including tree planting, rubbish collection, road repair and building works under the UNFPA-executed “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project, which aims to encourage young people to feel valued, to have hope for the future, and to fully participate in the consolidation of peace within their communities. The project has also supported a ‘cash for work’ programme in which nearly 9,000 young people have participated and 540 associations have benefited from microcredit.

The UNDP-executed “Youth Professional Training and Employment” project in Guinea Bissau aims to develop the capacity of young people to find work and contribute to the peace by setting an example for other young people. During the course of the project, 17 trainers were trained, 33 young people received informal training related to business, the Centre for Industrial Training (CENFI) was designated as a priority centre for the training of young people, courses of study were identified for future development and awareness of training, support was provided, with the help of two banks, to the development of projects and activities that would generate revenue through micro-credit. The funds provided will be renewable and will permit future support of other young people.

Challenges

The “Youth Enterprise Development” project in Sierra Leone has been extended by a year due to delays reaching political consensus over who should benefit and which activities should be supported, as well as the need for the Steering Committee to take time to find a good working and decision-making modality.

4.5. Other Projects

Table 4.5: Summary – Other Projects

Approved for Transfer (\$)	9,700,000	% of Total Approved	11
Expenditure (\$)	815,399	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	8
PROJECTS			
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to Peaceful Resolution of Land Disputes (UNHCR)			
PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector (UNDP)			

The projects which fall outside the four overarching Priority Areas as identified above come under the Property/Land Issues Priority Area in Burundi, and the Support to Increased Energy Priority Area in Sierra Leone. Each of these Priority Areas has just one project, but in the case of Sierra Leone funding is significant – amount to 13 percent of the total approved budget for Sierra Leone.

Achievements

The aim of the Property/Land Issues Priority Area in Burundi is to build the institutional capacity of the National Commission for Lands and Other Property (CNTB), particularly in the management of land conflicts. The settling of conflicts will facilitate the integration of the most vulnerable (especially widows, orphans, persons living with HIV/AIDS, etc). The UNHCR-executed “Support to Peaceful Resolution of Land Disputes” was started in March 2007 and operationally closed in October 2008, after two extensions. The project undertook training and awareness raising activities, and a land survey. The project reports having completed 100 percent of outputs, with outcomes in terms of more effective and timely settlement of disputes by the CNTB (increase from 94 files per month to 426), and increased confidence in the CNTB. Issues for the project included an ongoing lack of resources to deal with the high number of land conflicts being registered, and the impact of large-scale repatriation which poses problems for reintegration.

In Sierra Leone, the Support to Increased Energy Priority Area prioritizes and addresses short-term emergency issues such as generation, distribution and management of electricity supply to Freetown, Bo and Kenema. The UNDP-executed “Emergency Support to the Energy Sector” provided short-term inputs to ensure the stable provision of electricity over a period from October to December 2008. This is reported to have contributed to the credibility of government, as well as improved security and stability in Freetown.

5. Project Implementation: Emergency Window

Table 5.1: Emergency Window Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	6,353,903	% of Total Approved	7
Expenditure (\$)	2,740,913	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	43
PROJECTS			
PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (UNDP Côte d'Ivoire) PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue (UNDP Central African Republic) PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea (UNDP Guinea) PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia (UNOPS Liberia) PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP Burundi) PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP Haiti) PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme (UNDP Kenya)			

Emergency Window projects are time-limited (up to six-month) interventions intended to address unforeseen and critical interventions that would constitute an imminent threat to a peace or reconciliation process if not addressed in a timely manner. Budgetary requirements are expected to be modest and fall within the approval limit of \$1 million.

In 2007, four Emergency Window projects were approved amounting to a total of \$3.3 million, with a further three projects approved during the current reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008. The three projects approved in 2008 were for activities in Burundi, Haiti and Kenya and amounted to a total of \$2.8 million. Together with budget extensions to two of the projects, the Emergency Window had cumulatively funded projects amounting to \$6.4 million by the end of 2008, and six of the seven projects were ongoing.

In 2008, one UNDP-executed project (with UNOPS as implementing partner) – “Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso” – received both Emergency Window and Window II funding in accordance with the country’s Priority Plan.

As of 31 December 2008, six of the seven Emergency Window projects were ongoing. One project, the UNOPS-executed “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia”, was operationally closed as planned in August 2008. Despite the longer than anticipated duration of several of the projects, the narrative reports submitted by Recipient Organizations do not identify clear causes for delay, with the exception of the deterioration in the political climate in Guinea. This reflects the ongoing nature of the support – focusing in most projects on supporting national dialogue and peace processes. Of the seven projects, two (“Support to the Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso” and “Support to the Dialogue between the Burundi Government and Palipehutu-FNL”) have been extended with a budget extension.

Across the Emergency Window portfolio, the originally envisaged, and approved, timeframe of six months appears to have been optimistic as the only project that has been operationally closed (“Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia”) did so after eight months and the rest are currently on track to be completed within anything up to two years. In the Central African Republic, the “Inclusive Political Dialogue” project, which began in September 2007, is expected to complete in December 2009 – a full year after its original expected closing date while the “Support to National Dialogues in Guinea” and “Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process” projects are due to complete 10 and six months, respectively, after their original expected completion date.

All projects report some degree of implementation activity, and all report expenditure – even the least advanced, the “Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti” project, to improve security in the prison and conditions for detainees in order to reduce the risk of breakouts, which could jeopardize the process of stabilization in the country, has started procurement activities. However, given the nature of the support provided – which is more in the form of ongoing support to dialogue – achievements and results are difficult to quantify or are not easily attributable. Across the four dialogue projects started in 2007 in Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Liberia, as well as the Burundi project started in 2008, activities have been ongoing, and dialogue has contributed to a number of positive outcomes including, in the Central African Republic, the signing of a global peace agreement and the restarting of the peace process in Burundi.

The other two projects started in 2008 have been more output-oriented, although results in terms of verifiable outcomes have yet to emerge. In Haiti, the UNDP-executed “Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince” project aims to renovate the boundary wall of the prison and install a video surveillance system in order to increase the area accessible to prisoners and thereby improve their quality of life. The project did not start until December 2008 when an engineer was recruited to prepare the technical specifications for the works. Reasons for delay included the absence of a counterpart Minister for several months (Ministry of Justice and Public security) and the need to relocate affected communities away from the prison. In Kenya, the UNDP-executed “Emergency Volunteer Scheme” project aims to engage and train volunteers in a range of conflict-related issues so that they can support neighbourhood reconciliation and peacebuilding. The project has identified 280 neighbourhood volunteers from the seven PBF districts and provided training, and by the end of 2008 the project had been launched in six of the seven districts.

6. Financial Performance

The Financial Performance chapter presents data and analysis on total contributions received, transfers made to Recipient Organizations for the implementation of approved projects, and the expenditures incurred against these projects. The tables on total contributions and funds transferred also provide data for the first quarter of 2009.

6.1. Sources and Uses of Funds

Since its inception and up to the period ending 31 December 2008, the PBF received contributions from 44 Donors amounting to \$291 million. The PBF has one of the broadest donor-basis of any MDTF administered by the UN, including contributions from 23 OECD-countries and 21 non-OECD-countries. Table 6.1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the PBF as of 31 December 2008.

Table 6.1: Sources, Uses and Balance of PBF Funds as of 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Source of Funds	
Gross Contributions	290,726
Fund Earned Interest Income	13,238
Agency Earned Interest Income	709
Total – Source of Funds	304,674
Use of Funds	
Transfers/Refunds to/(from) Implementing Agencies	87,670
Transfers from Donor Contributions	87,670
Refunds from Implementing Agencies	0
Administrative Agent Fees (1%)*	2,905
Direct Costs (3%)	8,716
Other Expenditures from Earned Interest	0
Bank Charges	0
Total – Use of Funds	99,291
Balance of Funds Available	
	205,383

* Excludes \$2,000 Administrative Agent Fee and \$6,000 Direct Costs, on Contributions of \$200,000 from the Government of Turkey, and has been adjusted in 2009.

Source and Uses of Funds

As of 31 December 2008 total deposits amounted to \$291 million exceeding by \$41 million, the initial funding target for the PBF of \$250 million. Apart from donor contributions, the other source of funds for the PBF is interest income. The two sources of interest income are Administrative Agent (Fund) earned interest, which is the interest earned by the UNDP MDTF Office on the balance of funds remaining in the PBF account, and agency earned interest, which is the amount earned by the Recipient Organizations on the undisbursed balance of the PBF funds. As of 31 December 2008, the Fund earned interest amounted to \$13 million. An amount of \$709,304 was received against \$844,959 reported as interest earned by the Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. The balance of the reported interest in the amount of \$135,655 is expected to be transferred to the PBF account in

2009 unless the governing bodies of those Recipient Organizations reporting interest for the first time do not allow for refund of interest. A detailed explanation on interest income is provided in Section 6.5.

Apart from the UNDP MDTF Office's Administrative Agent fee of 1 percent (\$2.9 million) deducted upfront from the total deposit of \$290.7 million, fund resources are also used to meet direct cost related to (a) the implementation by PBSO of activities related to the PBF; (b) expenditures related to the Advisory Group; (c) support to the office of the SRSG and the national counterparts involved in the review of projects submissions, and (d) subject to prior agreement between the Parties, tasks requested of the Administrative Agent by the PBSO that fall outside its administrative agent responsibilities specified in the UN/UNDP MOU Article I, Paragraph 4.

The deduction of the notional direct cost rate of 1 percent upfront on all funds deposited in the PBF account has been revised upwards to 3 percent in accordance with the authorization from the ASG for Peacebuilding Support. This was agreed because more countries became eligible for PBF funding which required higher direct cost support. The revised rate of 3 percent, while still adhering to the maximum rate of 11 percent of programme and management cost as provided in the PBF MOU/LOA, was approved to be retroactively deducted from contributions made to the PBF.

The amount deducted to meet the direct cost activities referred to above as support to the Steering Committee/Secretariat, was \$8.7 million of which \$1,389,033 has been direct costs incurred and recorded for the period ending 31 December 2008.

It is worthwhile noting that the total Administrative Agent fee and total direct costs amount to \$11.6 million, well below the total interest amount earned of \$13.9 million.

6.2. Donor Contributions

As shown in Table 6.2, the five largest contributors to the PBF in 2008 were the Netherlands (\$46.5 million), the United Kingdom (\$24.1 million), Sweden (\$12.3 million), Germany (\$11.0 million) and Spain (\$4.6 million). Since the inception of the PBF in 2006, the largest donors have been Sweden (\$54.6 million), the Netherlands (\$46.5 million), the United Kingdom (\$35.9 million), Norway (\$32.1 million), and Japan (\$20.0 million). Additional contributions totalling \$18.8 million were received after the reporting period from Australia (\$712,400), Egypt (\$25,000), Portugal (\$1 million), and the United Kingdom (\$17.1 million), bringing the total contribution as of 31 March 2009 to \$309.5 million.

The PBF has one of the broadest donor-basis of any MDTFs administered by the UN. Furthermore, the 22 OECD-countries and 21 non-OECD-countries contributing to the PBF, illustrates the broad donor base and signifies the important role the PBF plays, and is expected to play, to address the most immediate challenges and funding gaps during the early stages of a peace process.

Three donors (Finland, Germany and the Netherlands) have earmarked a percentage of their contributions to Official Development Assistance (ODA) activities, in total \$19.9 million. Finland has earmarked EUR 3.2 million (\$4.4 million), Germany \$8.5 million and the Netherlands EUR 5 million (\$7 million).

Table 6.2: Total Donor Deposits to the PBF (\$000s)

Donor	2006		2007		2008		Total January 2006 to December 2008		January to March 2009		Total January 2006 to March 2009					
	(Donor Curr 000s)	(US\$000s)	(Donor Curr 000s)	(US\$000s)	(Donor Curr 000s)	(US\$000s)	(Donor Curr 000s)	(US\$000s)	(Donor Curr 000s)	(US\$000s)	(Donor Curr 000s)	(US\$000s)				
	Australia			USD	786	786	USD	916	916	USD	1,702	1,702	USD	2,414	2,414	
Austria	EUR	500	657	EUR	500	670	EUR	500	782	EUR	1,500	2,109	EUR	1,500	2,109	
Bahrain			USD	10	10				USD	10	10		USD	10	10	
Belgium			EUR	2,478	3,647				EUR	2,478	3,647		EUR	2,478	3,647	
Brazil			USD	20	20	USD	570	570	USD	590	590		USD	590	590	
Canada	USD	8,573	8,573	CAD	10,000	10,193				USD	8,573	18,765	USD	8,573	18,765	
Chile	USD	10	10	USD	50	50				USD	60	60		USD	60	60
China			USD	1,000	1,000	USD	1,000	1,000	USD	2,000	2,000		USD	2,000	2,000	
Croatia	USD	10	10	USD	20	20	USD	33	33	USD	63	63		USD	63	63
Cyprus			USD	20	20	USD	20	20	USD	40	40		USD	40	40	
Czech Republic	USD	50	50	USD	168	168				USD	218	347		USD	218	347
Denmark	USD	8,879	8,879				CZK	2,500	129	CZK	2,500		USD	8,879	8,879	
Egypt	USD	20	20						USD	8,879	8,879		USD	8,879	8,879	
Finland			EUR	1,600	2,117	EUR	3,200	4,427	EUR	4,800	6,544		EUR	4,800	6,544	
France			EUR	1,000	1,359	EUR	1,000	1,523	EUR	2,000	2,882		EUR	2,000	2,882	
Germany						USD	11,000	11,000	USD	11,000	11,000		USD	11,000	11,000	
Iceland			USD	1,000	1,000				USD	1,000	1,000		USD	1,000	1,000	
India	USD	2,000	2,000						USD	2,000	2,000		USD	2,000	2,000	
Indonesia			USD	20	20	USD	20	20	USD	40	40		USD	40	40	
Ireland	EUR	10,000	12,600						EUR	10,000	12,600		EUR	10,000	12,600	
Italy			EUR	4,000	5,767				EUR	4,000	5,767		EUR	4,000	5,767	
Japan	USD	20,000	20,000						USD	20,000	20,000		USD	20,000	20,000	
Kuwait	USD	250	250	USD	250	250			USD	500	500		USD	500	500	
Libya			USD	50	50				USD	50	50		USD	50	50	
Luxembourg	EUR	100	130	EUR	500	724	EUR	300	403	EUR	900	1,257	EUR	900	1,257	
Mexico			USD	50	50	USD	50	50	USD	100	100		USD	100	100	
Morocco			USD	5	5				USD	5	5		USD	5	5	
Netherlands			USD	18,519	18,519				USD	18,519	46,457		USD	18,519	46,457	
Norway	EUR	12,230	32,124				EUR	20,000	27,938	EUR	20,000		EUR	20,000	46,457	
Organisation of Islamic Conference	USD	16,005							EUR	12,230	32,124		EUR	12,230	32,124	
Private Donor			USD	20	20				USD	16,005	16,005		USD	16,005	16,005	
Poland	USD	50	50	USD	19	19			USD	20	20		USD	20	20	
Portugal			USD	19	19				USD	19	19		USD	19	19	
Qatar			USD	50	50				USD	100	100		USD	100	100	
Republic of Korea			USD	200	200				USD	200	200	USD	1,000	1,000	200	
Romania	USD	3,000	3,000						USD	200	200		USD	200	200	
Russian Federation			EUR	100	147				USD	3,000	3,000		USD	3,000	3,000	
Saudi Arabia			EUR	100	147	USD	2,000	2,000	EUR	100	147		EUR	100	147	
Slovenia			USD	500	500				USD	2,000	2,000		USD	2,000	2,000	
Spain	EUR	2,600	3,430	EUR	500	500	USD	20	20	USD	500	500	USD	500	500	
Sweden	EUR	2,600	3,430	EUR	3,000	4,019	USD	20	20	EUR	20	20	USD	20	20	
Thailand	SEK	100,000	27,165	SEK	5,600	12,002	USD	4,553	4,553	EUR	5,600	12,002	EUR	5,600	12,002	
Turkey	USD	14,594		SEK	100,000	15,113	SEK	100,000	12,277	SEK	300,000	54,555	SEK	300,000	54,555	
United Arab Emirates	USD	800	800	USD	10	10				USD	14,594		USD	14,594		
United Kingdom	USD	800	800	USD	200	200	USD	200	200	USD	10	10	USD	10	10	
			USD	200	200	USD	200	200	USD	1,200	1,200		USD	1,200	1,200	
			USD	500	500				USD	500	500		USD	500	500	
			GBP	6,000	11,811	GBP	12,000	24,086	GBP	500	500	GBP	500	500		
									USD	35,897	35,897	GBP	12,000	17,063	30,000	
TOTAL																
			119,747		79,033		91,947		290,726		18,800		309,527			

* Contribution of SEK 100,000,000 (equivalent to US\$ 12,570,710) was received on 30 December 2005

6.3. Transfers of Funds to Recipient Organizations

All projects submitted by Recipient Organizations to a country-level Steering Committee undergo the same review and approval procedure. This ensures that PBF-funded projects meet the requirements set out in the Terms of Reference and the country-specific Priority Plan, and are in accordance with the national priorities of the relevant country. As of 31 December 2008, funds transferred to Recipient Organizations amounted to \$87.7 million, or 30 percent of the total deposited amount of \$290.7 million. Table 6.3 provides the distribution of funds allocated and transferred by window as of 31 December 2008.

Window I

Burundi was allocated an envelope of \$35 million in January 2007, of which 94 percent or \$32.8 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. The Priority Area Governance received 48 percent (\$15.7 million) of total transfers followed by Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector at 40 percent (\$13.1 million) of total transfers, Strengthening of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights at 10 percent (\$3.4 million) and Property/Land Issues at 2 percent (\$700,000).

Sierra Leone was allocated an envelope of \$35 million in March 2007, of which 93 percent or \$32.7 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. The Justice and Security Priority Area received 41 percent (\$13.5 million) of total transfers, followed by Support to Increased Energy with 28 percent (\$9 million), Democratic Governance with 18 percent (\$5.8 million), Youth Empowerment and Employment with 12 percent (\$4.1 million) and Capacity Building of Public Administration with 1 percent (\$348,125).

Guinea Bissau was allocated an envelope of \$6 million in March 2008, of which 95 percent (\$5.7 million) had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. The Security and Justice Sector Reform Priority Area received 49 percent (\$2.8 million), followed by Youth Training and Employment with 26 percent (\$1.5 million) and Improving Democratic Governance and Participation with 24 percent (\$1.4 million).

A fourth Window I country, the Central African Republic, was provided a funding envelope of \$10 million in January 2008, with initial transfer of funds taking place early in 2009. By 31 March 2009, 60 percent of the country envelope, or \$6 million, had been transferred to Recipient Organizations. The Priority Area Revitalization of Communities affected by Conflicts received 43 percent (\$2.6 million) of total transfers, followed by Security Sector Reform with 33 percent (\$2 million) and Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law with 24 percent (\$1.4 million).

Window II

Liberia was allocated an envelope of \$15 million in December 2007, of which 34 percent or \$5.1 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. The Priority Area Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation received 40 percent (\$2.1 million) of total transfers, followed by Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management with 36 percent (\$1.8 million) and Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict with 24 percent (\$1.2 million).

In June 2008, Côte d'Ivoire was allocated an envelope of \$5 million, all of which had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. The Priority Area Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk received 80 percent (\$4 million) of total transfers and the Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Priority Area 20 percent (\$1 million).

Window III

Under Window III, the Emergency Window, transfers of total approved amount of \$6.3 million had been made by 31 December 2008 to approved projects. Of these, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya each received 16 percent (\$1 million), Guinea 15 percent (\$963,284), Central African Republic and Haiti 13 percent (\$801,975 and \$800,000 respectively), and Liberia 12 percent (\$788,644).

Table 6.3: Distribution of Funds Allocated and Transferred, by Window (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED AND TRANSFERRED									
	as of 31 December 2008					as of 31 March 2009				
	Total Allocated	Amount Transferred	% of Allocation	% of Amount Transferred	No. of Projects	Total Allocated	Amount Transferred	% of Allocation	% of Amount Transferred	No. of Projects
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission										
Burundi	35,000	32,836	94		17	35,000	32,836	94		17
Good Governance	16,780	15,666		48	7	16,780	15,666		48	7
Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,700	13,112		40	5	13,700	13,112		40	5
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,800	3,359		10	4	3,800	3,359		10	4
Property/Land Issues	720	700		2	1	720	700		2	1
Central African Republic	10,000	0	0		0	10,000	6,044	60		11
Good Governance and Rule of Law	686	0		0	0	1,444	1,444		24	3
Security	2,390	0		0	0	2,000	2,000		33	1
Unallocated	3,961	0		0	0	3,956	0		0	0
Communities Affected by Conflict	2,963	0		0	0	2,600	2,600		43	7
Guinea Bissau	6,000	5,687	95		4	6,000	5,687	95		4
Democratic Governance	1,400	1,382		24	1	1,400	1,382		4	1
Justice and Security	2,900	2,805		49	2	2,900	2,805		9	2
Youth Empowerment and Employment	1,700	1,500		26	1	1,700	1,500		5	1
Sierra Leone	35,000	32,670	93		14	35,000	32,670	93		14
Democratic Governance	7,500	5,750		18	4	7,500	5,750		18	4
Justice and Security	13,700	13,490		41	7	13,700	13,490		41	7
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081		12	1	4,100	4,081		12	1
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	348		1	1	500	348		1	1
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000		28	1	9,000	9,000		28	1
Unallocated	200	0		0	0	200	0		0	0
Total Window I	86,000	71,193			35	86,000	77,237			46

WINDOWS	TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED AND TRANSFERRED									
	as of 31 December 2008					as of 31 March 2009				
	Total Allocated	Amount Transferred	% of Allocation	% of Amount Transferred	No. of Projects	Total Allocated	Amount Transferred	% of Allocation	% of Amount Transferred	No. of Projects
WINDOW II - Secretary-General										
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	5,000	100		2	5,000	5,000	100		2
Justice and Security	4,000	4,000		80	1	4,000	4,000		80	1
Support to National Political Dialogue	1,000	1,000		20	1	1,000	1,000		20	1
Liberia	15,000	5,123	34		7	15,000	9,837	66		12
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4,000	1,832		36	2	5,230	1,832		19	2
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	6,000	1,220		24	3	2,970	2,560		26	6
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	5,000	2,070		40	2	6,800	5,445		55	4
Total Window II	20,000	10,123			9	20,000	14,837			14
WINDOW III - Emergency Window										
Emergency Window	6,354	6,354	100		7	6,354	6,354	100		7
Burundi	1,000	1,000		16	1	1,000	1,000		16	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	1,000		16	1	1,000	1,000		16	1
Central African Republic	802	802		13	1	802	802		13	1
Guinea	963	963		15	1	963	963		15	1
Haiti	800	800		13	1	800	800		13	1
Kenya	1,000	1,000		16	1	1,000	1,000		16	1
Liberia	789	789		12	1	789	789		12	1
Total Window III	6,354	6,354			7	6,354	6,354			7
TOTAL	112,354	87,670			51	112,354	98,429			67

* Sierra Leone projects PBF/SLE/A-3a and A-3b are part of the same Joint Programme and therefore counted as one project

Distribution of Funds by Recipient Organization

Table 6.4 shows the funds transferred and number of projects by Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2008. UNDP was the largest Recipient Organization of the PBF and received \$67.7 million, which is 77 percent of the total funding of \$87.7 million¹⁰. A total of 51 projects were funded as of 31 December 2008.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Funds Transferred, by Recipient Organization (\$000)

AGENCY	Total Funds Transferred			
	as of 31 December 2008		as of 31 March 2009	
	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects
FAO	0	0	600	2
IOM	4,611	2	4,611	2
UNDP*	67,657	39	70,779	44
UNESCO	900	1	1,950	4
UNFPA	4,200	1	6,569	4
UNHCR	2,800	3	3,668	5
UNICEF**	189	1	2,189	2
UNIFEM**	3,718	2	3,718	2
UN HABITAT	0	0	750	1
UNODC	900	1	900	1
UNOPS	2,694	2	2,694	2
TOTAL	87,670	52	98,429	69

* Includes funding transferred for OHCHR project (PBF/BDI/C-1), as per the request from OHCHR Burundi.

** Sierra Leone projects PBF/SLE/A-3a and A-3b are part of the same Joint Programme but have been reflected here as two separate projects (one for UNICEF, one for UNIFEM)

6.4. Expenditure

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organization and are reported according to the UNDG categories so as to harmonize reporting of expenditure to Donors. The 2003 UNDG-approved nine budget and expenditure categories were replaced by the 2006 UNDG-approved six budget and expenditure categories. The Participating UN Organizations have reported on the six harmonized categories for the period ending 31 December 2008¹¹. The mapping of the 2003 UNDG nine harmonized categories to the 2006 categories is provided in Annex I.

¹⁰ This includes the OHCHR project (PBF/BDI/C-1) as funding for this project was transferred to UNDP upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) that funds approved for OHCHR execution be transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation, on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/UNDP MDTF Office would be signed shortly.

¹¹ See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>. The mapping of the categories can be found in Annex I.

All expenditure reported by the UNDG six categories, for the year 2008 under Table 6.8 were submitted by the Recipient Organizations via the MDTF Office Reporting Portal (see Section 7), and were extracted and analyzed by the MDTF Office.

Across the PBF Windows, expenditure reported by Recipient Organizations between 1 January and 31 December 2008 was \$37.4 million or 43 percent of total funds transferred of \$87.7 million. Expenditure for Window I was \$31.0 million or 44 percent of the total funds transferred, \$71.2 million. For Window II projects, 2008 expenditure was \$3.7 million or 37 percent of the total funds transferred, \$10.1 million. Under Window III, 2008 expenditure was \$2.7 million, 42 percent of total funds transferred (\$6.3 million): Burundi reported 2008 expenditure of \$270,055 against transfers of \$1 million (27 percent); Central African Republic \$708,953 against transfers of \$801,975 (88 percent); Guinea \$682,068 against transfers of \$963,284 (71 percent); Haiti reported negative expenditure (-\$90,000)¹²; Kenya \$307,899 against transfers of \$1 million (31 percent) and Liberia \$803,742 against transfers of \$788,644 (102 percent). Côte d'Ivoire did not report any expenditure for the Emergency window project during this reporting period as expenditure has been reported under Window II.

Cumulative expenditure for all PBF windows, from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008, was \$47.1 million or 54 percent of total transfers of \$87.7 million. Total expenditure for Window I was \$40.6 million or 57 percent of the total funds transferred in Window I. For Window II total expenditure amounted to \$3.7 million or 37 percent of total funds transferred in Window II. Under Window III, expenditure amounted to \$2.7 million or 43 percent of total funds transferred in Window III.

Financial Implementation Rates

Financial implementation rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred. Table 6.5 shows implementation rates for the year 2008 and the period 2007-2008, by country and Priority Area. Table 6.6 separates out implementation rates for countries and projects started in 2007.

The PBF recorded an implementation rate of 43 percent for 2008 against the total transferred amount of \$87.7 million, and an overall rate of 54 percent between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2008. This reflects implementation rates of 44 percent (2008) and 57 percent (2007-2008) for Window I; 37 percent for both 2008 and the 2007-2008 period for Window II; and 42 percent (2008) and 43 percent (2007-2008) for Window III.

These are average rates across countries (excluding Nepal and the Central African Republic) and projects, where some projects and/or countries (Guinea Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire) have been operational for as little as 3-6 months. For the 24 projects where funds were transferred in 2007 (13 in Burundi, seven in Sierra Leone and four Emergency Window projects) the financial implementation rate is 69 percent.

The implementation rates were obtained from an analysis of the transfers and expenditures that can be found in Table 6.8 and Table 6.9 for the years 2008 and the period 2007-2008 respectively.

¹² The MDTF Office has requested clarification on this report to UNDP. Any adjustment to the expenditure report will be reflected in the 2009 consolidated progress report.

Table 6.5: Financial Implementation Rates, 2008 and 2007-2008

WINDOWS	FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION RATES	
	1 January - 31 December 2008	1 January 2007 - 31 December 2008
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission		
Burundi	52	64
Governance	50	63
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	58	63
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	38	64
Property/Land Issues	48	97
Guinea Bissau	39	39
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	145	145
Security and Justice Sector Reform	6	6
Youth Training and Employment	3	3
Sierra Leone	36	53
Democracy and Good Governance	4	32
Justice and Security	38	69
Youth Empowerment and Employment	59	59
Capacity Building of Public Administration	39	39
Support to Increased Energy	43	43
Total Window I	44	57
WINDOW II - Secretary-General		
Côte d'Ivoire	61	61
Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex Militias and Youth at Risk	35	35
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement*	164	164
Liberia	14	14
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4	4
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	36	36
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	9	9
Total Window II	37	37
WINDOW III - Emergency Window		
Emergency Window	42	43
Burundi	27	27
Côte d'Ivoire*	0	6
Central African Republic	88	88
Guinea	71	71
Haiti	-11	-11
Kenya	31	31
Liberia	102	102
Total Window III	42	43
TOTAL	43	54

* Expenditure for Emergency project in Côte d'Ivoire (PBF/EMER/1) has been reported under Window II project PBF/CIV/H-1, that is the continuation of the Emergency project.

Table 6.6: Financial Implementation Rates for Projects with Funds Transferred in 2007 (\$000)

	Projects with transfers in 2007	Transfers in 2007	Cumulative Expenditure	Cumulative financial implementation rate	Cumulative financial implementation rate (incl. 2008 projects)
Burundi	13	27,283	18,673	68	64
Sierra Leone	7	15,984	11,185	70	53
Emergency	4	3,554	2,253	63	43
Total	24	46,821	32,111	69	n/a

Table 6.7 shows the breakdown of expenditure by Recipient Organization. UNIFEM, with two projects, recorded the highest implementation rate, at 67 percent, followed by UNFPA, with an implementation rate of 61 percent for one project and UNDP with an implementation rate of 57 percent across 39 projects¹³.

Table 6.7: Total Expenditure by Recipient Organization, 2007-2008 (\$000)

AGENCY	FUNDS TRANSFERRED		EXPENDITURE			% of Funds Transferred
	Amount	No. of Projects	Jan - Dec 2007	Jan - Dec 2008	January 2007 - December 2008	
IOM	4,611	2	-	1,249	1,249	27.1
UNDP*	67,657	39	8,270	30,574	38,844	57.4
UNESCO	900	1	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	4,200	1	155	2,419	2,574	61.3
UNHCR	2,800	3	341	600	941	33.6
UNICEF	189	1	-	30	30	15.6
UNIFEM	3,718	2	896	1,588	2,484	66.8
UNODC	900	1	-	113	113	12.5
UNOPS	2,694	2	-	870	870	32.3
TOTAL	87,670	52	9,662	37,443	47,105	53.7

* UNDP data includes the OHCHR project (PBF/BDI/C-1) as explained in footnote below.

Expenditure by Category

Expenditure categories are: supplies, commodities, equipment and transport; personnel; training of counterparts; contracts; other direct costs; and indirect support costs (see Annex II for detail). Table 6.8 and Table 6.9 show the breakdown of expenditure by category across the PBF windows, for 2008 and cumulatively for the 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008 period.

Figure 6.1 shows the breakdown of expenditure by category, across the PBF Windows. Between 1 January and 31 December 2008, the bulk of spending, 49 percent, occurred in the contracts category (\$17.3 million), followed by supplies, commodities, equipment and transport with 18 percent (\$6.4 million), other direct costs with 17 percent (\$6.2 million), personnel with 16 percent (\$5.6 million), and training of counterparts with 0.1 percent (\$34,234). The indirect support costs for this period were at 5 percent (\$1.9 million).

Cumulatively, between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2008, contracts account for 42 percent of spending (\$18.7 million); supplies, commodities, equipment and transport for 27 percent (\$12.0 million); personnel for 17 percent (\$7.4 million); other direct costs for 14 percent (\$6.2 million), and training of counterparts for 0.3 percent (\$128,145). The indirect support costs for the cumulative period were at 5.7 percent (\$2.5 million).

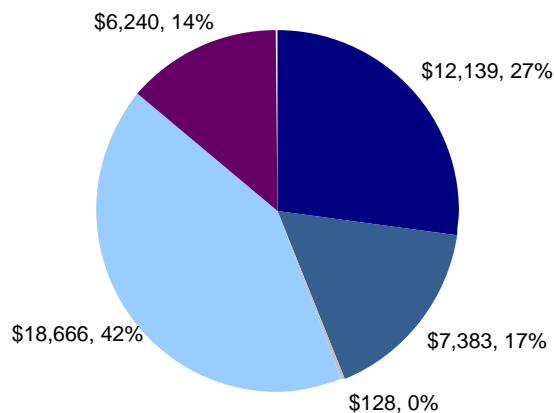
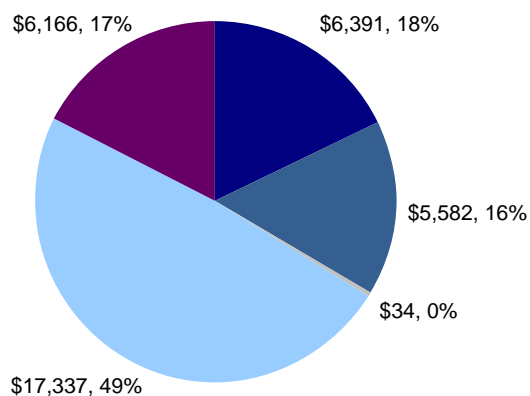
Indirect costs of Recipient Organizations amounted to \$2.55 million, representing 5.7 percent of total programme costs of \$44.6 million. The direct cost rate is below the 7 percent average foreseen in the LOA and MOU, and which has recently been agreed to by all Recipient Organizations implementing activities under the UN MDTFs.

¹³ This includes the OHCHR project (PBF/BDI/C-1) as funding for this project was transferred to UNDP upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) that funds approved for OHCHR execution be transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation, on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/UNDP MDTF Office would be signed shortly.

Figure 6.1: Expenditure by category, for period 1 January to 31 December 2008 and cumulative from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008 (\$000)

1 January – 31 December 2008

1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008



■ Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport ■ Personnel ■ Training of Counterparts ■ Contracts ■ Other Direct Costs

In the analysis given below in relation to the reported expenditure data in the respective tables, it should be noted that total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs, as can be seen in Table 6.8 (for 2008) and Table 6.9 (for 2007-2008).

Window I

In 2008, total programme costs in Burundi amounted to \$16.3 million. PBF projects spent 68 percent (\$11.1 million) of programme costs on contracts; 1 percent each (\$2.4 million) on supplies, commodities, equipment and transport, and personnel; 2 percent (\$306,633) on other direct costs; and 0.2 percent (\$32,884) on training of counterparts. The Governance Priority Area accounted for the largest share, 47 percent (\$7.6 million), of programme costs, followed by Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces with 44 percent (\$7.2 million), Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights with 7 percent (\$1.2 million) and Property/Land Issues with 2 percent (\$337,907).

Cumulative programme costs for Burundi, from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008, total \$19.7 million. Of this, 61 percent (\$12.1 million) was spent on contracts; 23 percent (\$4.6 million) on supplies, commodities, equipment and transport; 13 percent (\$2.6 million) on personnel; 2 percent (\$360,663) on indirect support costs; and 1 percent (\$126,795) on training of counterparts. The Governance Priority Area accounted for 47 percent of expenditure (\$9.3 million), followed by Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector with 40 percent (\$7.8 million), Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights with 10 percent (\$2.0 million) and Property/Land Issues with 3 percent (\$633,014).

In Sierra Leone, 2008 programme costs amounted to \$11.0 million. Of this, 38 percent (\$4.2 million) was spent on other direct costs; 28.3 percent (\$3.1 million) on supplies, commodities, equipment and transport; 21 percent (\$2.4 million) on contracts; and 12 percent (\$1.3 million) on personnel. The Justice and Security Priority Area accounted for 42 percent of spending (\$4.6 million); Support to Increased Energy for 34 percent (\$3.8 million); and Youth Empowerment and Employment for 21 percent (\$2.4 million).

Cumulative programme costs for Sierra Leone, from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008, totalled \$16.6 million. Of this, 41 percent (\$6.7 million) has been spent on supplies, commodities, equipment and transport; 26 percent

(\$4.2 percent) on other direct costs; 18 percent (\$3.0 million) on personnel; and 16 percent (\$2.6 million) on contracts. The Justice and Security Priority Area accounted for 52 percent (\$8.6 million), followed by Support to Increased Energy with 23 percent (\$3.8 million), Youth Empowerment and Employment with 14 percent (\$2.4 million) and Democracy and Good Governance with 10 percent (\$1.7 million).

In Guinea Bissau, 2008 programme costs were \$2.2 million. The largest spending category was contracts, accounting for 88 percent (\$1.9 million) spent. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport accounted for 6 percent (\$126,689), personnel for 4 percent (\$90,413) and other direct costs for 2 percent (\$44,644). The Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area accounted for the largest share of expenditure, at 90 percent (\$2 million).

Window II

In Liberia, 2008 programme costs were \$654,752. The largest spending category was supplies, commodities, equipment and transport, accounting for 57 percent of expenditure (\$375,620). Contracts accounted for 16 percent (\$107,460); other direct costs for 14 percent (\$90,128); and personnel for 12 percent (\$80,194).

In Côte d'Ivoire, 2008 programme costs were \$2.9 million. Other direct costs accounted for 40 percent of spending (\$1.1 million), contracts for 37 percent (\$1.1 million), personnel for 21 percent (\$603,105), and supplies, commodities, equipment and transport for 2 percent (\$64,516).

As project funding under Window II was only approved and transferred in 2008, expenditure is reflected only for the current reporting period.

Window III

Across the Emergency Window projects, the total programme costs were \$2.5 million in 2008. The largest spending category was personnel, which accounted for 42 percent of programme costs (\$1.1 million), followed by contracts with 32 percent of expenditure (\$795,367), other direct costs with 15 percent (\$382,126), and supplies, commodities, equipment and transport with 11 percent (\$273,944).

Cumulatively, from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008, personnel accounted for 41 percent (\$1.1 million) of programme costs, contracts for 33 percent (\$840,337), other direct costs for 15 percent (\$382,126), and supplies, commodities, equipment and transport for 11 percent (\$280,061).

Table 6.8: Total Expenditure by Window, Country, Priority Area, and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Burundi	35,000	32,836	17,057	52	2,430	2,403	33	11,081	307	16,253	804	4.9
Governance	16,780	15,666	7,900	50	672	1,406	0	5,331	155	7,563	337	4.5
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	13,700	13,112	7,541	58	1,432	679	0	5,049	30	7,191	350	4.9
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	1,278	38	306	125	0	682	48	1,162	117	10.0
Property/Land Issues	720	700	338	48	20	193	33	19	73	338	0	0.0
Guinea Bissau	6,000	5,687	2,225	39	127	90	0	1,919	45	2,181	44	2.0
Democratic Governance	1,400	1,382	2,002	145	0	9	0	1,919	42	1,970	32	1.6
Justice and Security	2,900	2,805	179	6	91	73	0	0	3	167	12	7.0
Youth Empowerment and Employment	1,700	1,500	44	3	35	9	0	0	0	44	0	0.0
Sierra Leone	35,000	32,670	11,735	36	3,120	1,349	0	2,366	4,200	11,036	699	6.3
Democratic Governance	7,500	5,750	225	4	25	-68	0	229	0	186	39	21.1
Justice and Security	13,700	13,490	5,107	38	2,803	885	0	1,119	-176	4,631	476	10.3
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081	2,415	59	0	520	0	1,013	819	2,352	63	2.7
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	348	137	39	107	13	0	5	3	128	9	7.0
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000	3,852	43	185	0	0	0	3,554	3,740	112	3.0
Unallocated	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total Window 1	76,000	71,193	31,018	44	5,676	3,843	33	15,367	4,552	29,471	1,547	5.2

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW II - Secretary-General												
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	5,000	3,047	61	65	603	0	1,067	1,142	2,876	170	5.9
Justice and Security	4,000	4,000	1,409	35	0	0	0	667	649	1,316	92	7.0
Support to National Political Dialogue	1,000	1,000	1,638	164	65	603	0	400	493	1,560	78	5.0
Liberia	15,000	5,123	696	14	376	80	1	107	90	655	41	6.3
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4,000	1,832	74	4	20	24	0	25	0	69	5	7.0
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	6,000	1,220	434	36	340	0	0	3	67	410	24	5.9
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	5,000	2,070	188	9	15	57	1	80	23	176	12	7.0
Total Window II	20,000	10,123	3,742	37	440	683	1	1,174	1,232	3,531	211	6.0
WINDOW III - Emergency Window												
Emergency Window	6,354	6,354	2,683	42	274	1,056	0	795	382	2,508	176	7.0
Burundi	1,000	1,000	270	27	80	103	0	0	72	256	14	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Central African Republic	802	802	709	88	10	476	0	49	174	708	1	0.1
Guinea	963	963	682	71	60	93	0	481	4	638	44	6.9
Haiti	800	800	-90	-11	-56	55	0	-106	24	-83	-6	7.6
Kenya	1,000	1,000	308	31	0	8	0	206	25	238	70	29.4
Liberia	789	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0
Total Window III	6,354	6,354	2,683	42	274	1,056	0	795	382	2,508	176	7.0
TOTAL	102,354	87,670	37,443	43	6,391	5,582	34	17,337	6,166	35,510	1,934	5.4
<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>					<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>17.4</i>		<i>5.4</i>	

* Expenditure for Emergency project in Côte d'Ivoire (PBF/EMER/1) has been reported under Window II project PBF/CIV/H-1, that is the continuation of the Emergency project.

Table 6.9: Total Expenditure by Window, Country, Priority Area, and Category, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Burundi	35,000	32,836	20,932	64	4,561	2,601	127	12,084	361	19,733	1,198	6.1
Governance	16,780	15,666	9,881	63	1,405	1,474	7	6,208	195	9,288	593	6.4
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	13,700	13,112	8,211	63	2,003	709	6	5,060	39	7,817	394	5.0
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	2,160	64	972	141	45	782	54	1,995	166	8.3
Property/Land Issues	720	700	679	97	181	277	69	34	73	633	46	7.2
Guinea Bissau	6,000	5,687	2,225	39	127	90	0	1,919	45	2,181	44	2.0
Democratic Governance	1,400	1,382	2,002	145	0	9	0	1,919	42	1,970	32	1.6
Justice and Security	2,900	2,805	179	6	91	73	0	0	3	167	12	7.0
Youth Empowerment and Employment	1,700	1,500	44	3	35	9	0	0	0	44	0	0.0
Sierra Leone	35,000	32,670	17,465	53	6,731	2,952	0	2,648	4,221	16,552	913	5.5
Democratic Governance	7,500	5,750	1,820	32	25	1,448	0	229	2	1,704	115	6.8
Justice and Security	13,700	13,490	9,242	69	6,414	971	0	1,401	-158	8,628	614	7.1
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081	2,415	59	0	520	0	1,013	819	2,352	63	2.7
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	348	137	39	107	13	0	5	3	128	9	7.0
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000	3,852	43	185	0	0	0	3,554	3,740	112	3.0
Unallocated	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total Window 1	76,000	71,193	40,622	57	11,419	5,643	127	16,651	4,626	38,466	2,156	5.6

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW II - Secretary-General												
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	5,000	3,047	61	65	603	0	1,067	1,142	2,876	170	5.9
Justice and Security	4,000	4,000	1,409	35	0	0	0	667	649	1,316	92	7.0
Support to National Political Dialogue	1,000	1,000	1,638	164	65	603	0	400	493	1,560	78	5.0
Liberia	15,000	5,123	696	14	376	80	1	107	90	655	41	6.3
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4,000	1,832	74	4	20	24	0	25	0	69	5	7.0
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	6,000	1,220	434	36	340	0	0	3	67	410	24	5.9
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	5,000	2,070	188	9	15	57	1	80	23	176	12	7.0
Total Window II	20,000	10,123	3,742	37	440	683	1	1,174	1,232	3,531	211	6.0
WINDOW III - Emergency Window												
Emergency Window	6,354	6,354	2,741	43	280	1,056	0	840	382	2,559	182	7.1
Burundi	1,000	1,000	270	27	80	103	0	0	72	256	14	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	1,000	58	6	6	0	0	45	0	51	7	0.0
Central African Republic	802	802	709	88	10	476	0	49	174	708	1	0.1
Guinea	963	963	682	71	60	93	0	481	4	638	44	6.9
Haiti	800	800	-90	-11	-56	55	0	-106	24	-83	-6	7.6
Kenya	1,000	1,000	308	31	0	8	0	206	25	238	70	29.4
Liberia	789	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0
Total Window III	6,354	6,354	2,741	43	280	1,056	0	840	382	2,559	182	7.1
TOTAL	102,354	87,670	47,105	54	12,139	7,383	128	18,666	6,240	44,556	2,549	5.7
<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>					<i>27.2</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>		

Table 6.10: Total Expenditure by Agency, with breakdown by Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

AGENCY	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED	EXPENDITURE			EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000)							Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
		(Jan 08 - Dec 08)		% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	
		USD	USD									
IOM	4,611	1,249	27	328	44	0	806	3	1,182	68	5.7	
Sierra Leone	4,611	1,249	27	328	44	0	806	3	1,182	68	5.7	
UNDP	67,657	30,574	45	5,605	4,153	0	13,351	5,887	28,996	1,578	5.4	
Burundi	24,831	12,752	51	2,294	1,493	0	8,186	142	12,113	638	5.3	
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	3,047	61	65	603	0	1,067	1,142	2,876	170	5.9	
Guinea Bissau	2,882	2,046	71	35	17	0	1,919	42	2,014	32	1.6	
Liberia	2,123	434	20	340	0	0	3	67	410	24	5.9	
Sierra Leone	27,256	10,416	38	2,777	1,305	0	1,547	4,197	9,827	590	6.0	
Emergency	5,565	1,879	34	94	735	0	629	298	1,756	123	7.0	
Burundi	1,000	270	27	80	103	0	0	72	256	14	5.6	
Central African Republic	802	709	88	10	476	0	49	174	708	1	0.1	
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Guinea	963	682	71	60	93	0	481	4	638	44	6.9	
Haiti	800	-90	-11	(56)	55	0	(106)	24	(83)	(6)	7.6	
Kenya	1,000	308	31	0	8	0	206	25	238	70	29.4	

AGENCY	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED	EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000)								Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
		(Jan 08 - Dec 08)		Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs		
		USD	% of Total Funded									
UNESCO	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Liberia	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
UNFPA	4,200	2,419	58	67	628	0	1,514	52	2,261	158	7.0	
Burundi	4,200	2,419	58	67	628	0	1,514	52	2,261	158	7.0	
UNHCR	2,800	600	21	55	274	34	124	96	583	17	2.9	
Burundi	700	338	48	20	193	33	19	73	338	0	0.0	
Liberia	2,100	262	12	35	80	1	105	23	245	17	7.0	
UNICEF	189	30	16	14	0	0	13	0	28	2	7.0	
Sierra Leone	189	30	16	14	0	0	13	0	28	2	7.0	
UNIFEM	3,718	1,588	43	50	89	0	1,362	40	1,541	47	3.0	
Burundi	3,105	1,548	50	50	89	0	1,362	40	1,541	7	0.4	
Sierra Leone	613	40	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	-	
UNODC	900	113	13	91	12	0	0	2	105	7	7.0	
Guinea Bissau	900	113	13	91	12	0	0	2	105	7	7.0	
UNOPS	2,694	870	32	180	382	0	166	85	813	57	7.0	
Guinea Bissau	1,905	66	3	0	61	0	0	1	62	4	7.0	
Emergency	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0	
Liberia	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0	
TOTAL	87,670	37,443	43	6,391	5,582	34	17,337	6,166	35,510	1,934	5.4	
<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>				<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>			

Table 6.11: Total Expenditure by Agency, with breakdown by Category, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

AGENCY	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)			EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000)						
		USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
IOM	4,611	1,249	27	328	44	0	806	3	1,182	68	5.7
Sierra Leone	4,611	1,249	27	328	44	0	806	3	1,182	68	5.7
UNDP	67,657	38,844	57	11,156	5,855	58	13,869	5,955	36,893	1,951	5.3
Burundi	24,831	15,234	61	4,226	1,592	58	8,377	189	14,443	791	5.5
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	3,047	61	65	603	0	1,067	1,142	2,876	170	5.9
Guinea Bissau	2,882	2,046	71	35	17	0	1,919	42	2,014	32	1.6
Liberia	2,123	434	20	340	0	0	3	67	410	24	5.9
Sierra Leone	27,256	16,146	59	6,389	2,908	0	1,828	4,218	15,342	804	5.2
Emergency	5,565	1,937	35	101	735	0	674	298	1,808	130	7.2
Burundi	1,000	270	27	80	103	0	0	72	256	14	5.6
Central African Republic	802	709	88	10	476	0	49	174	708	1	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	58	6	6	0	0	45	0	51	7	13.0
Guinea	963	682	71	60	93	0	481	4	638	44	6.9
Haiti	800	-90	-11	(56)	55	0	(106)	24	(83)	(6)	7.6
Kenya	1,000	308	31	0	8	0	206	25	238	70	29.4

AGENCY	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED	EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000)							
		(Jan 07 - Dec 08)		Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
		USD	% of Total Funded								
UNESCO	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Liberia	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
UNFPA	4,200	2,574	61	105	635	0	1,623	53	2,416	158	6.6
Burundi	4,200	2,574	61	105	635	0	1,623	53	2,416	158	6.6
UNHCR	2,800	941	34	216	357	70	139	96	878	63	7.1
Burundi	700	679	97	181	277	69	34	73	633	46	7.2
Liberia	2,100	262	12	35	80	1	105	23	245	17	7.0
UNICEF	189	30	16	14	0	0	13	0	28	2	7.0
Sierra Leone	189	30	16	14	0	0	13	0	28	2	7.0
UNIFEM	3,718	2,484	67	50	96	0	2,050	46	2,241	243	10.9
Burundi	3,105	2,444	79	50	96	0	2,050	46	2,241	203	9.1
Sierra Leone	613	40	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	-
UNODC	900	113	13	91	12	0	0	2	105	7	7.0
Guinea Bissau	900	113	13	91	12	0	0	2	105	7	7.0
UNOPS	2,694	870	32	180	382	0	166	85	813	57	7.0
Guinea Bissau	1,905	66	3	0	61	0	0	1	62	4	7.0
Emergency	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0
Liberia	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0
TOTAL	87,670	47,105	54	12,139	7,383	128	18,666	6,240	44,556	2,549	5.7
<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>				<i>27.2</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>		<i>5.7</i>	

6.5. Interest Earned

PBF-Administrative Agent (Fund) Earned Interest

The PBF earned interest of \$13.2 million on unfunded balance in the PBF account, which is held by the UNDP MDTF Office and is available as additional resources for funding of projects. Given the “pass-through” fund management modality of the PBF, contributions received from Donors are expected to be transferred to Recipient Organizations as soon as the projects are approved and not to be kept as unutilized funds in the Fund account for extended periods of time. Given the unpredictability of PBF country and project allocations, the UNDP MDTF Office as an AA is unable to devise an active fund investment strategy. Despite these limitations, UNDP Treasury has been able to invest some funds in short-term certificates of deposits so as to capitalize on interest-bearing investment vehicles that pay higher rates of interest than money market fund accounts. However, to ensure the liquidity of the deposits and their immediate availability when projects are approved or new countries become eligible for funding, some portion of the deposited funds continue to be invested in the money market funds. The breakdown of Fund-earned interest is given in Table .

Table 6.12: PBF Earned Interest and Investment Income, 2006-2008 (\$)

Period	2006	2007	2008	Total
	2006 Total Interest/ Investment Income	2007 Total Interest/ Investment Income	2008 Total Interest/ Investment Income	Total
	1,356,522			1,356,522
1st Qtr		1,605,075	1,687,864	3,292,939
2nd Qtr		1,771,581	1,383,978	3,155,558
3rd Qtr		1,619,264	1,329,629	2,948,893
4th Qtr		1,411,176	1,073,145	2,484,321
Total	1,356,522	6,407,096	5,474,615	13,238,233

Interest Earned by Recipient Organizations

All interest earned by the Recipient Organizations is credited to the PBF account unless the governing bodies of the said organizations have approved decisions that govern the specific use of interest earned on donor contributions for other purposes. The interest becomes an additional source of funding for the PBF when it is transferred to the PBF bank account. The breakdown of the interest reported by the Recipient Organizations is provided in Table 6.13.

As of 31 December 2008, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNOPS had reported interest amounting to \$844,959 of which \$709,304 has been refunded to PBF by UNDP and UNIFEM. It is expected that the balance of interest will be refunded to the MDTF Office in 2009.

Table 6.13: Interest earned by Agencies on PBF funds as at 31 December 2008

Agency	INTEREST				
	2007		2008	2007-2008	
	Amount Reported	Amount Received	Amount Reported	Total Amount Reported	Total Amount Received
IOM	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP ¹	603,538	603,538	-	603,538	603,538
UNESCO	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-
UNIFEM	105,766	105,766	94,826	200,592	105,766
UNODC	-	-	11,162	11,162	-
UNOPS	-	-	29,667	29,667	-
	709,304	709,304	135,655	844,959	709,304

¹ The amount reported in the 2007 consolidated annual report was \$488,912. This amount has been revised to \$603,538 based on certified reports submitted later in 2008.

6.6. Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the PBF is charged in accordance with the applicable provisions of the PBF TOR, the MOUs concluded by UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF with the UN/PBSO and the Recipient Organizations, and the LOAs concluded with Donors.

For the period ending 31 December 2008, the indirect and direct costs were as follows:

- a) The Administrative Agent fee of \$2.9 million charged for the entire duration of the fund is 1 percent of total contributions deposited in the fund bank account as per the LOA and the MOUs, and is in line with the AA-fee charged by UNDP/MDTF Office for administering similar funds.
- b) Indirect costs of Recipient Organizations amounted to \$2.6 million, representing 5.7 percent of total programme costs of \$44.6 million. The direct cost rate is below the 7 percent average foreseen in the LOA and MOUs, and which has recently been agreed to by all Recipient Organizations implementing activities under the UN MDTFs.
- c) Direct costs are currently charged at a revised and approved rate of 3 percent up front on all funds deposited in the PBF account based on an estimate of such costs. This rate is within the limits specified in the MOUs and LOA. As of 31 December 2008, \$8.7 million was deducted as direct cost. Of this amount, \$1,389,033 representing expenditure recorded against the PBSO direct cost project, included (i) \$512,445 representing charges and reimbursement for actual expenditures incurred by the PBSO/NY and PBF Advisory Group, and (ii) \$876,588 transferred to finance the Support Offices of Steering Committees at the country level. Of this amount, \$419,956 accounts for expenditures incurred by the respective country offices. The balance of \$456,632 is expected to be expended during the year 2009. At the request of the ASG Peacebuilding Support, an additional amount of \$3.3 million was transferred on 12 December 2008 into the PBSO Trust Fund Account to finance activities directly implemented by PBSO. Reporting on the actual expenditure by PBSO of this amount will be included in the 2009 Consolidated Progress Report.

7. PBF Transparency and Accountability

The major vehicle for public transparency of PBF operations is the MDTF Office developed and maintained PBF website, www.unpbf.org. The public posting of all decisions made by PBF decision-making bodies, as well as information on all projects approved for funding, provides a high level of transparency to national authorities, Donors, the public, and the Recipient Organizations. New allocations and announcements of additional countries becoming eligible for funding under the PBF are also posted on the website, as well as country-level priority plans, Steering Committee Terms of References, and Rules of Procedures. Donor pledges, commitments, and deposits are updated monthly and provide the PBSO up-to-date information on the financial status of the fund. Similarly, projects approved for funding by the country-level Steering Committees provide all stakeholders transparent and credible information on the use of the fund. Project summaries are provided by Recipient Organizations, and Project Status Updates are increasingly published, enabling the Steering Committees, Donors, and others to monitor the implementation of the projects. Recipient Organizations' 2008 Annual Progress Reports are available to Donors upon written request to the MDTF Office. Additionally, the PBSO convenes regular donor briefings and produces PBF Bulletins that may be accessed through the PBF-website. Furthermore, the UN Peacebuilding Commission's website, www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding, contains information about its mandate and deliberations.

In early 2009, the MDTF Office launched the first phase of the MDTF Reporting Portal to allow uploading of expenditure data for the year ending 31 December 2008. Using this component of the Portal (UNEX), Recipient Organizations uploaded annual expenditure data for the PBF with a single Excel spreadsheet containing all data pertaining to all MDTFs administered by the MDTF Office using the 2006 six harmonized UNDG budget and expenditure categories.

This Reporting Portal will facilitate the accuracy and timeliness of narrative and financial annual reports submitted by Recipient Organizations, for consolidation by the MDTF Office. It will also allow PBSO as the PBF Fund Manager to report more effectively to donors, the Advisory Group and other PBF stakeholders. Since its introduction, the Portal has already proven to be a useful tool for improved financial management and reporting on funding received from the MDTF Office, including from the PBF.

A separate Contributions Account and separate General Ledger have been established to ensure the highest level of accountability, transparency, and audit traceability, for funds that are held by the MDTF Office/Administrative Agent of the PBF and passed through to Recipient Organizations.

From 2009 onwards, future components of the Reporting Portal aim to facilitate the submission of narrative reports, and archiving of data, to be accessible by all Recipient Organizations. The Portal will provide a single window for the collection, tracking, and reporting of non-financial performance information to stakeholders on MDTFs, including the PBF.

8. Conclusion

This Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) reports on the implementation of 51 projects approved for funding to the end of 2008¹⁴, the second year of operation of the PBF. It is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MDTF Office. Of these projects, 47 were operational during the reporting period.

While it is too early to assess the impact of PBF activities on peacebuilding, PBF funding has been critical in filling initial and immediate peacebuilding gaps. It has also been used to stabilize and strengthen national institutions and organizations, thereby enhancing their capacity to sustain the peace process and minimize the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict. Projects have provided logistical and administrative assistance in order to facilitate national dialogue processes in support of the implementation of peace agreements in Liberia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Central African Republic. They have helped to build national capacity for conflict resolution, focusing on building the capacity and credibility of legal institutions, with a reported reduction in the incidence of violence and conflict. A number of projects provide critical interventions to address imminent threats to peacebuilding processes, with assistance to the police or security forces in establishing rule of law and respect for the law; as well as to the military and ex-combatants in terms of supporting processes of integration/reintegration within civilian communities.

The PBF approved 33 new projects across 2008, in four new countries in addition to the two existing (Burundi and Sierra Leone). By the end of 2008, these projects had been running for periods ranging from nine months to none at all – 11 projects approved for Central African Republic were not due to start activities until 2009 – with most projects starting in the second half of the year.

Most of these new projects have found (as in 2007) that they have had to devote considerable time (sometimes more than anticipated) to start-up activities that focused on establishing project implementation and management capacities and systems, identifying and contracting implementing partners, and completing preparatory work for the procurement of critical goods and services. It has taken time, in the early months, to familiarize local staff and counterparts with project management and administration requirements. This has sometimes undermined the 'quick impact' objectives of PBF projects, and local expectations of early, visible results – bringing with it the risk that local ownership and momentum are diminished.

Reports from Recipient Organizations for projects started in 2007 in Burundi and Sierra Leone show the longer implementation period has allowed project activities to gain momentum and traction. Activities are well under way, in particular in the areas of support to dialogue and consultation, public awareness and outreach, technical assistance support to institutions, capacity building and provision of equipment. Across the projects, there has been progress in providing support for women, youth and ex-combatants to engage in income generating activities as well as to participate in community and national level reconciliation processes.

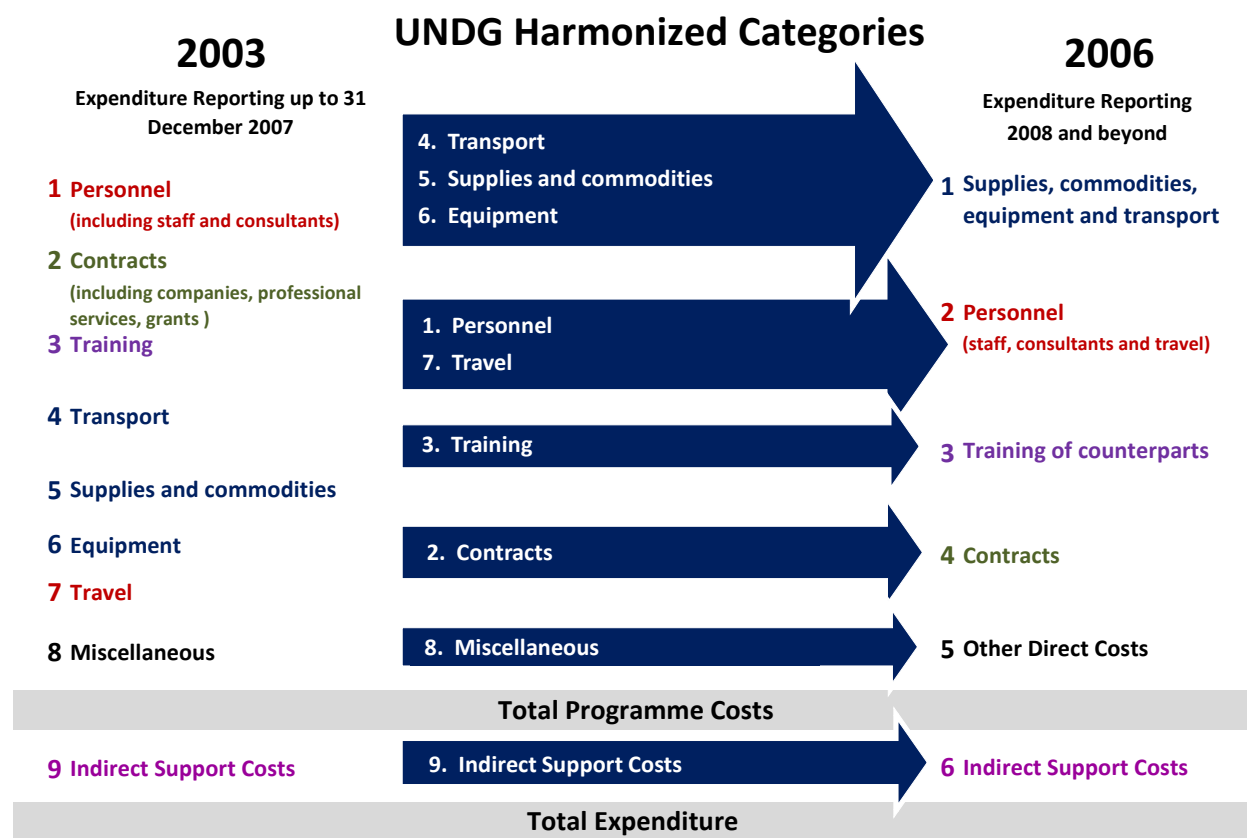
Implementation challenges persist, ranging from difficult institutional and operational circumstances to constraints imposed by the political environment. The institutional capacity of government and local counterparts continues to determine the scope and pace of implementation. Difficult political and security contexts have held back progress on some projects; and there have been logistical or physical obstacles (relating to weather, or failure of basic infrastructure) on others. Several projects reported that procurement has been slower or more difficult than anticipated. A few projects have experienced protracted delays, well beyond the 18-months duration that is recommended for most PBF projects. The most significant reasons for these delays have included unpredictable political and security climates, shortfalls in staffing or counterpart capacity, problems with procurement, and underestimated budget costs.

¹⁴ A total of 62 projects have been approved by the end of 2008, but 11 projects were approved late in 2008 in Central African Republic and did not start activities before 2009.

As of 31 December 2008, the PBF had received contributions amounting to \$291 million, exceeding by \$41 million, the initial funding target for the PBF of \$250 million. A total of \$87.7 million (30 percent of deposited funds) had been transferred to Recipient Organizations in the PBF countries; and \$47.1 million had been spent on project activities. This gives an average implementation rate of 54 percent across the 2007-2008 period – including projects that had only been operational for a very short duration to the end of 2008. For the 24 projects where funds were transferred in 2007 (13 in Burundi, seven in Sierra Leone and four Emergency Window projects) the financial implementation rate is 69 percent.

The UNDP MDTF Office envisages that this Consolidated Progress Report will provide PBSO, donors, national PBF Steering Committees and other stakeholders the basis on which to better assess achievements and challenges faced by projects implemented under the PBF. Similarly, it is envisaged that Part Two of the Report, the country reports, will provide national PBF Steering Committees a comprehensive tool, contributing to their overall role in overseeing and guiding PBF-funded projects.

Annex I: UNDG Harmonized Budget Categories





**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

PART TWO

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
www.undp.org/mdtf**

14 JULY 2009

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**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION I: BURUNDI

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 Dec 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ¹ (%)	No of projects
BURUNDI	35,000	32,836	20,932	64	17
BY PRIORITY AREA					
A. Governance	16,780	15,666	9,881	63	7
B. Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,700	13,112	8,211	63	5
C. Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	2,160	64	4
F. Property/Land Issues	720	700	679	97	1
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION					
UNDP ²		24,831	15,235	61	14
UNFPA		4,200	2,574	61	1
UNHCR		700	679	97	1
UNIFEM		3,105	2,444	79	1

Summary

In 2006, Burundi was approved for funding under Window I of the PBF, with a country envelope of \$35 million. Its Priority Plan was completed in January 2007 and identified four Priority Areas:

- Governance
- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces
- Strengthening of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights, Reconciliation, and the Fight against Impunity
- Property/Land Issues

In the course of 2008, two projects were approved for a total value of \$4 million, “Support to the improvement of local public services” and “Support to national consultations in the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi”, both executed by UNDP. Three projects approved in 2007 only started in 2008 (“Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks”, “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in

¹ Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

² Upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) and on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/Fund Manager would be signed shortly, funds approved for OHCHR execution were transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation. In this report, when reference is made to project execution, OHCHR is mentioned, when reference is made to transfer of funds and expenditure reporting, UNDP is mentioned.

peacebuilding” and “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps”) and two projects were operationally closed (the UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” and the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes”). A further 11 projects approved in 2007 were still running. Both of the projects approved in 2008 were approved in March, and they started in May and June. Of the 17 projects, five have been granted a budget increase and an extension of their expected duration³.

In total, 17 projects have been approved by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee. The approved amount of \$32.8 million amounts to 94 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

Narrative project reports for 2008 have highlighted some notable lessons learned. Many of the constraints faced by the projects were caused by either inability of the beneficiary to absorb outputs or an overwhelming demand for the new services provided. This was the case with the newly refurbished local courts which could not process all the cases put forward under the UNDP-executed “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project; and the land settlements function under the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project, which could not respond to the need caused by massive repatriation. Other constraints were caused by social factors such as vulnerable women attempting to re-register themselves as war widows (under the UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” project) or those disputing land not being truthful in the hope of advancing their cases (under the “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project).

Lessons learned included the importance of providing the youth with income-generating activities to improve their own confidence and create a positive image within the community; the importance of continuing the harmonization programme for improving relations between the population and the National Defence Force, taking in all aspects of police, armed forces and intelligence service. Several projects were delayed because some actions could not be completed without another project being initiated. This was the case for barracking military personnel under the “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project; the displaced persons who inhabited the barracks had to be lodged before the original barracking could be initiated. Finally, several projects did not have adequate structures or personnel to carry out appropriate monitoring and evaluation of projects for future follow up. Awareness building, changing attitudes and building confidence in institutions was flagged as a long process that could not be demonstrated within one project.

Of the overall country envelope of \$35 million for the Burundi PBF programme, programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$20.9 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 64 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 97 percent for the Property/Land Issues Priority Area to 63 percent for the Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 61 percent for UNDP to 97 percent for UNHCR.

³ “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” (UNDP), “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” (UNIFEM), “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” (UNFPA); “Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians” (UNDP); “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution”(UNDP)

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

Burundi has been engaged in a peace process since 2005 when it placed a democratically elected government in power. This was strengthened by a cease-fire agreement, signed on 7 September 2006, between the Government of Burundi and the last rebel movement, the PALIPEHUTU-FNL. With this political development, followed by the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Burundi has engaged on the road to peace building and socio-economic reconstruction.

In its country specific meeting of 13 October 2006, the Peacebuilding Commission formally declared Burundi eligible to receive support from the PBF. On 29 January 2007, the Secretary-General formally announced a country envelope of US\$35 million from the Peacebuilding Fund towards Burundi.

The review and approval of project activities is conducted in Burundi in a process co-managed by the Government of Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), who co-chair the Burundi PBF Steering Committee. The Steering Committee has been established at the country level to serve as the decision-making body to review and approve detailed project submissions, within the scope of its Priority Plan. It consists of representatives of government, various UN agencies and the Executive Representative of the General Secretary/Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Burundi; representatives of civil society, the private sector and development partners attend as observers. The Committee is mandated to meet twice a month, in addition to ad hoc meetings as necessary.

Burundi's Priority Plan was completed in February 2007 by the Government of Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB). It identifies four Priority Areas:

- Governance
- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces
- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights
- Property/Land Issues

Within the four Priority Areas for re-construction of Burundi as outlined in the Priority Plan six projects are aimed at building a foundation for peace by reinforcing the democratic governance (\$15.7 million), five are focused on improving security (\$13.1 million), four aim to establish mechanism to protect human rights (\$3.4 million) and the fourth to address the problem of land disputes in a post-conflict zone and for a returning population (\$700,000). Throughout these projects, a special emphasis is placed on the most vulnerable – women and young people. Women have been recognized not only as having been most vulnerable in conflict and post-conflict situations but also as having the potential to reintegrate different elements into society.

In 2007, 15 projects were approved, with a further two projects approved in 2008. These were:

- Governance
 - PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP, \$3,000,000 approved)
- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights
 - PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to national consultations in the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP, \$1,000,000 approved)

Annexes I, II and III provide details of all PBF projects in Burundi.

Five projects started in 2007 have been granted a budget increase and an extension of their expected duration⁴.

In addition, the PBF funds a further project, approved in March 2008, under Window III, the Emergency Window, PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (see Emergency Window report, page 122), executed by UNDP Burundi with an approved amount of \$1,000,000.

⁴ "Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners" (UNDP), "Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction" (UNIFEM), "Youth participation in social cohesion at community level" (UNFPA); "Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians" (UNDP); "Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution"(UNDP).

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

In 2007, the PBF Burundi Steering Committee approved 15 projects with a total budget of \$28 million. Of these, three (“Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks”, “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding” and “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps”) were approved in October and November and did not start activities before 2008.

During the current reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008, two further projects were approved by the Steering Committee and funded for a total of \$4 million (“Support to the improvement of local public services” and “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi”). Both are executed by UNDP, working in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development and the Office of the President. Together with budget extensions to five projects, the Burundi PBF amounted to \$32.8 million at the end of December 2008.

In total, 17 projects have been approved by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee. The approved amount of \$32.8 million amounts to 94 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

Implementing partners across the ongoing portfolio comprise the ministries of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, the Interior and Public Security, Community Development, Justice, Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration, National Defence and Veterans, Youth and Sports, Commerce and Industry; as well as the National Commission of Lands and Other Property, the Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC) the Presidency of the Republic, the Supreme Court, the National Police of Burundi and the National Information Service.

Both projects approved in 2008 were approved in March, and they started activities in May and June. Annex I provides details on the projects and funding approved during the reporting period, as well as in 2007.

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

Two projects closed operationally in the course of 2008 (the UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” and the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes”) so that, as of 31 December 2008, 15 projects were ongoing in Burundi. Of the 15 operational projects, nine were expected to run beyond the duration originally planned.

The various constraints ranged from political manipulation and lack of political goodwill, particularly where institutional constraints taxed the capacities of the government, physical obstacles such as heavy rains or obstructing electrical wires the removal of which caused delay and difficulty in obtaining vehicles and equipment from other countries. Some delays and/or inability to complete the project grew out of an underestimated need. This was particularly true in the case of barracked families that had to be moved before the military lodgings could be refurbished (under the UNDP-executed “Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force” project) and an underestimated number of land disputes which were beyond the means to address them (under the UNHCR-executed “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project). Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

The four Priority Areas described below have grown directly out of the Priority Plan for Burundi and address the fibre of Burundian society, preparing the way for democratic governance. Their primary aim (at the initial stages) is to build up essential institutions and the confidence of Burundians in them and in each other and to put into

place the processes that will enable them to carry out their civic responsibilities in an equitable manner. The most vulnerable elements of society (women, the youth, widows) as well as those who are often the victims of a post-conflict society such as ex-combatants and those returning to their lands, have been a particular focus in the Priority Plan. The participation of the young addresses their ability to generate a living for themselves and accelerate their integration into the community through concrete actions such as planting trees, building roads and refurbishing schools. The barracking of the military to remove them from the vicinity of the community and the training and operational and moral building up of the police force, the intelligence unit and the National Defence Force are essential to building confidence in their actions. Those who have been dispossessed, whether seeking a return to their land or quartered in barracks, have also been addressed through specific programmes.

3.1. Priority Area A: Governance

Table 3.1: Governance Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	15,665,645	% of Total Approved	48
Expenditure (\$)	9,881,140	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	63
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi (UNDP)	1,500,000		10
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners (UNDP)	3,148,000		21
PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction (UNIFEM)	3,105,193		20
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level (UNFPA)	4,200,005		27
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks (UNDP)	212,447		1
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding (UNDP)	500,000		3
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP)	3,000,000		19

Although Burundi has had democratic elections, a culture of democracy is yet to be consolidated. The administration inherited by the government has been weakened by years of conflict, resulting in corruption and poor quality of public services. At the same time, expectations are high and government credibility is a prerequisite for re-establishing popular confidence in state institutions which are believed to have lost touch with the needs of the population. The Governance Priority Area recognizes the importance of various sectors of Burundian society, particularly youth, women and ex-combatants, and how they must be integrated for a cohesive society. The Government of Burundi has committed to establishing, on a permanent basis, appropriate frameworks for dialogue to develop broad national peacebuilding strategies, as well as to implementing anti-corruption legislation. These frameworks will promote a culture of democracy and allow for the peaceful resolution of potential causes of conflict.

PBF support in this area focuses on quick-impact activities to address the many challenges and avoid frustrations among the population which could constitute sources of conflict.

In 2008, seven projects were ongoing in the Governance Priority Area. Of these, five are implemented by UNDP in partnership with the ministries for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration; Justice; National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Commerce and Industry; and the Interior and Community Development. One project is implemented by UNIFEM in partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; and another by UNFPA in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Achievements

In Burundi, substantial achievements – both at output and outcome level – have been reported under the UNIFEM-executed “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction”, which started in mid-2007 and was due to complete in March 2009.

The project has provided direct technical, organizational and financial assistance to 1,000 of the most vulnerable women, in the form of subsistence kits which meet immediate needs (food, clothes, cooking utensils, etc) as well as providing start-up materials for micro-enterprise activities. It has conducted 94 training workshops on the management of micro-projects, reaching 5,411 women from 570 associations – 96 percent of target. 12 new micro-enterprise initiatives were identified and are being implemented. Financial and technical support for income-generating activities has been provided for 677 micro-projects benefiting more than 15,500 members of 657 associations, of whom more than 80 percent are women, and more than 3,000 women have joined micro-credit organizations. These economic support activities are reported to have improved the economic power and living conditions for women and their households; the project also notes that they have contributed to a decrease in the stigmatization and marginalization of certain groups of women.

Women’s committees for peace have been formed across the country, in order to monitor projects for the consolidation of peace. In four provinces, workshops have been held to bring together women from different groups in the community, demobilized groups, representatives of the administration and the police to discuss issues such as the reintegration of displaced persons and ex-combatants and peaceful cohabitation. The project has organized training sessions in leadership, mediation and conflict resolution for women elected as community leaders. It has campaigned for the implementation of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and commissioned an evaluation to assess the extent to which it has been implemented.

In terms of reducing gender based violence against women and girls, the project has launched a harmonized data collection tool for monitoring GBV, and provided training for the police, provincial governors and local authorities on their role in combating violence against women. An awareness campaign has been launched, at community level as well as at the level of the National Assembly, and four women’s units and 37 focal points have been established in police stations at provincial and community level to receive victims of GBV and intervene where necessary.

Under the UNDP-executed project “Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi”, capacity building activities in 2008 included supplying material and equipment and training. Results were reported in the form of:

- Training four high ranked personnel of the Court and 100 participants from civil society;
- Supporting a partnership between Burundian anti-corruption institutions and international structures;
- Assistance to the Observatory of the Fight against Corruption and Economic Malpractice (OLUCOME);
- National workshop on the anti-corruption legal framework as a prologue for regional and communal information workshops in early 2009.

The project reports improvement in the action of anti-corruption institutions, with public anti-corruption institutions now fully operational. The project report emphasizes that this would not have been possible without

the support of the project. The anti-corruption court will now release a collection of its (young) jurisprudence. The newly-created OLUCOME website has improved its visibility and that of other civil society organizations (CSOs) working in anti-corruption.

The UNDP-executed “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” project reported achievements in three main categories: dialogue, debate and commitment of all socio-political actors. Although progress is still difficult to assess, preliminary results show that political parties have come to respect the rules of dialogue; the government has displayed openness; parliamentarians have been able to engage in dialogue; the media have been able to transcend their negativism and dialogue has reached out to the grass-roots level.

A first national forum was followed by 23 dialogue sessions with civil society, media, political parties and women parliamentarians. Media has provided a public space for participation and expression and a media strategy is in place.

The UNFPA-executed “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project aims to encourage young people to feel valued, to have hope for the future, and to fully participate in the consolidation of peace within their communities. The project reports that the young are beginning to be recognized and valued by the community as actors in the consolidation of peace through concrete actions such as protection of the environment by planting 2,450,000 trees; 299 young people have removed 4,500 m³ of rubbish in Bwiza and Nyakabiga; 1,624 young unemployed people have renewed five rural roads, 120 homes for the vulnerable, three youth centres, a primary school, eight playgrounds and a warehouse for storing seeds. Within a ‘cash for work’ programme, 8,807 young people have participated in the High Intensity Manpower Programme and 540 associations of young people have benefited from microcredit. Awareness of the youth, their situation and their positive aspects has been increased through radio and TV programmes.

The UNDP-executed “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” project has relocated 719 families of the military who had found refuge in barracks. Three criteria of identification were applied: families where the head of the family was a “troop soldier”; military widows and families where the head of the family was a “sub-officer” who voluntarily chose to lodge his family outside the barracks. All families involved committed themselves fully to the project. The transfer of students to primary or secondary schools was taken into consideration. During implementation 29 field visits were organized and the 719 families received supporting kits and funds (\$130) to refurbish their houses as well as funds (\$70) for acquiring and keeping livestock.

The UNDP-executed “Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding” project, approved in May 2008, is considered a case study on the practicalities of entrepreneurship and creating an environment that would encourage it, particularly in creating dialogue and an exchange of experiences. Networks of entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs were supported; four traditional art fairs were organized; the needs of each beneficiary association were evaluated and media support was provided in the form of brochures about the beneficiaries’ products; three TV reports were transmitted on national TV.

Achievements reported for the UNDP-executed “Support to the improvement of local public services” project included clarification of roles of administrators in the decentralization process; reinforcing capacity of state services and the construction and renovation of community offices.

Challenges

A number of issues are raised across the project portfolio, ranging from project-specific administrative issues through to country-level macro and political constraints to project implementation.

The “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project reports that security issues have limited the activities that could be carried out in the field by the project management

team, with the consequence that government partners and local organizations have had to take over field level activities. A lack of security in some communities under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project has also contributed to the complexity of monitoring.

Some projects have found that a lack of buy-in for project objectives and activities have slowed implementation. The “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project reports that political appropriation and disinformation have caused significant delays to project implementation and consequent frustration among certain beneficiaries. This is compounded by the short duration of the project, which is not sufficient for beneficiaries to master the planning and management of micro-projects so that their activities become sustainable. Under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project there was some continuing mistrust of the youth by the general population.

The “Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks” project required a higher level of intervention by government (Ministry of Defence) in order to overcome political obstacles, particularly relating to the transfer of 64 families. Identifying the beneficiaries required great patience and detailed methodology. Many widows claimed that they did not know the origins of their deceased husbands and many women took advantage of the project to re-establish their status as military widows. These interventions extended the implementation of the project until December 2008.

The “Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi” project planned over 40 workshops, but only one national workshop has been held due to delays in implementation. The project report argues that a large sensitization campaign is critical to dispel scepticism and to protect vulnerable citizens. There have been delays in establishing regional branches of the Special Brigade, compounded by doubts that are being cast by the population about the effectiveness of the anti-corruption strategy.

Similarly, the “Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners” project reports political risks to implementation – absence of political good will, crises within parliament, hardening of positions and the manipulation of dialogue, as well as disengagement of the main actors. It notes that the government has felt overwhelmed and unable to absorb the outputs of the project. The institutional setup of the integrated UN mission has also been challenging. This suggests that planning must be flexible and sensitive to political developments, as well as creating awareness among all stakeholders.

Existing social and cultural conditions have also hindered take-up of projects. Under the “Rehabilitating Women’s roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction” project, the dependence of beneficiaries on humanitarian assistance has made them hesitant about accepting micro-credit facilities; and the level of illiteracy among women, combined with their lack of experience in managing income-generating activities, has long entrenched patterns of economic dependence. Similarly, under the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project an extended dependency of the youth on humanitarian services has affected their ability to be entrepreneurial and has created a perception by the general population that they are a lost cause and without interest.

Organizational and administrative issues have slowed implementation of the “Youth participation in social cohesion at community level” project. Staffing is reported to have been inadequate to ensure monitoring of such a great number of activities in 50 communities, all isolated from each other. The project was too short and too complex to be carried out effectively and there were few monitoring structures on the ground.

The “Support to the improvement of local public services” project has found instability at the executive community level with frequent dismissal of community administrators; the budget did not meet the expectations of local enterprises; and it was necessary to search for additional financing for 14 communities in a deplorable state which had no support whatsoever.

3.2. Priority Area B: Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces

Table 3.2: Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	13,112,150	% of Total Approved	40
Expenditure (\$)	8,211,317	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	63
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (UNDP)	500,000		4
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians (UNDP)	4,812,150		37
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law (UNDP)	500,000		4
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force (UNDP)	6,900,000		53
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps (UNDP)	400,000		3

The Burundi Priority Plan recognizes that reform of the security sector is a prerequisite for strengthening the rule of law and safeguarding advances made towards peace. The PBF in Burundi aims to fill gaps in assistance to the Government of Burundi by addressing some specific components that need immediate attention. The Priority Plan identifies four areas of focus: the need to allow the military to return to barracks, in order to mitigate the impact of their presence among the population; the need for institutional support to the Burundi National Police (PNB) to enable it to ensure the security of citizens and respect for the rule of law; the need to raise moral standards within the police and the National Information Service (SNR) and bring about a professionalization of the force; and the need to support the disarmament of the civilian population.

These priorities for reinforcing the rule of law within the security forces are reflected in five projects focusing on the military (providing barracks to remove them from the heart of the population), the police and intelligence forces (in the form of providing them with training and a code of discipline) and civil society, to prepare it for future disarmament through awareness building and activities to foster trust within communities. Continuing instability has caused some delays.

In 2008, five projects were ongoing – all started in 2007, and all implemented by UNDP in partnership with the ministries of the Interior, Public Security and National Defence, as well as the Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC), the National Police of Burundi and the Office of the President.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” aims to support disarmament activities and the campaign against small arms through increased public awareness. The project reports an improvement in the visibility of the CTDC. The

observatory on armed violence has been operational since January 2008 and meetings with international partners were organized for improved collaboration. A number of awareness building activities were implemented.

Of the 17 barracks to be rehabilitated under the UNDP-executed “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project, 10 have been rehabilitated. The project reports having played a role in reinforcing chains of command, creating a favourable environment for making the army more professional and integrating the military into the community, thus improving its image.

The UNDP-executed “Support for a National Intelligence Service” project aims to enable the National Intelligence Service to assume its role and responsibilities vis-à-vis the security of state institutions, persons and their property ensuring the protection of human rights and upholding the rule of law. It reports that responses during a series of workshops and training sessions have indicated a positive evaluation by civil society of the project. Polls conducted by Iteka league in November 2008 show a meaningful decrease in human rights violations once perpetrated by rogue SNR elements.

The UNDP-executed “Support to the Burundi National Police” project aims to support the police force in establishing transparent administration, respect for the law and individual freedom, with a motivated and professional staff. The project reports that procurement of equipment, radios and the building of an IT network has proceeded as planned. The acquisition of 17 vehicles, 536 portable radios and uniforms for police officers has contributed to the visibility of the project, and provide the basis for the achievement of targeted project results, i.e. the strengthening of discipline, restoring the credibility of the police in the eyes of the population, ensuring security sector coverage across the country and the modernization of human resource management within the Burundi National Police.

The UNDP-executed “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population” project reports that the capacity of the military command has been reinforced through the training of 40 trainers and the preparation of training materials. The project notes a marked change in the behaviour of the FDN, in its leadership in respect of human rights and in its political neutrality. The mission of the FDN, to serve as an instrument for the protection of the people of Burundi, is said to be more positively perceived by the population which is now more inclined to cooperate.

Challenges

The period under review was characterized by an unpredictable institutional and security context. Negotiations with the last still-active armed movement (Palipehutu-FNL) took place only in the last quarter of 2008 after several violent confrontations with the FDN. As a consequence, a number of activities under the “Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons” project, were postponed to the first quarter of 2009.

The “Rehabilitation of military barracks” project, reports that the presence of families in the barracks has slowed down the work to the extent that another project has had to be developed to reintegrate these families before continuing. There have been delays in acquiring equipment under the “Support to the Burundi National Police” project due to difficulties experienced in procuring equipment from overseas, and a poor response to the procurement of construction works, given the distance separating the different sites and the low profitability of the work. An extension to 30 June 2009 has been requested.

The “Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population” project reports that the project has been slowed by the absence of personnel for training, due to other military engagements: some soldiers were still active as part of a peacekeeping mission in Somalia, and the training programme could not be continued until their return.

No issues have been reported for the “Support for a National Intelligence Service” project.

3.3. Priority Area C: Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights

Table 3.3: Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	3,358,520	% of Total Approved	10
Expenditure (\$)	2,160,463	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	64
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities (OHCHR)	400,000		12
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution (UNDP)	1,158,520		34
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals (UNDP)	800,000		24
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the setting up/establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP)	1,000,000		30

Burundi has been characterized for many years by a culture of impunity, whereby widespread human rights violations have been perpetrated, without the intervention of justice systems to bring perpetrators to justice. This has encouraged citizens to take justice into their own hands, escalating insecurity and conflict. The Priority Plan for Burundi identifies three key areas for addressing the absence of effective access to justice: the need to strengthen the judiciary and build trust in the judiciary among the population; the need for an independent human rights commission; and the need to involve civil society in building national ownership of the reconciliation process.

The Priority Plan emphasizes that interventions must begin as quickly as possible to reduce the culture of impunity and rebuild confidence in the justice system. Projects have taken several forms: the creation of the National Commission of Human Rights, re-opening the National Programme of assessment of court decisions, reinforcement of legislation and legal procedures and physical rehabilitation and reconstruction of courts at the community level. The level of both recording of judgements and judgements pending carried out has been high (77 and 84 percent respectively), 17 tribunals were constructed and 550 legal personnel were trained. Any delays were due to outside circumstances (heavy rains) or the volume of judgements to be carried out that the infrastructure was not prepared for.

The Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights Priority Area includes four projects in 2008. Three are implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, and the Office of the President. The fourth is implemented by OHCHR in partnership with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender. Three of the projects started in 2007, the fourth in March 2008; all were ongoing over the course of 2008. Two have since operationally closed, in March 2009⁵.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project aims to restore confidence in the judicial system by strengthening capacity to carry out arrests and trials and ensure access to justice without resorting to extra-judiciary practices. The project reports that 550 magistrates and personnel of the Court were trained in record keeping and recording of judgements; 18 vehicles were purchased to give 17 tribunals the flexibility to go into the communities; plans were elaborated to go into the community and to transmit information to the high court. The project reports a reduction in violence, and less violence in contesting judgements. It notes increasing confidence in the administration and the justice system, based on greater uptake of the justice system to settle accounts. Greater speed and transparency in dealing with judgments is considered a contribution to the consolidation of peace.

A total of 17 courthouses have been built in four provinces under the UNDP-executed “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project, contributing to the independence of the magistracy vis-à-vis the local administration, and will improve access to justice for citizens. A mid-term evaluation of the project took place in July 2008, and found that the project had had an impact in terms of a degree of satisfaction among those coming to trial with the building of the courthouses. A similar satisfaction was found among the staff of the judiciary, who had previously depended on local communities for the provision of infrastructure and equipment and who see the project as an important contribution in guaranteeing the independence of the judicial system. The magistrates view the new buildings as a contribution to a reduction in delays in dealing with cases.

The UNDP-executed “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi” project did not start until December 2008 and consequently was able to report little in the way of results. The project objective is to create a favourable environment for the implementation of mechanisms of transitional justice and the participation of the population in the process of national reconciliation. It aims to do this through consultations with the people across the country to understand their views on possible modalities for the implementation of mechanisms of transitional justice, and by ensuring that these views are communicated to the President of the Republic of Burundi and to the Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, and that they are widely disseminated.

As of 31 December 2008, the project has recruited some staff, procured equipment and services and advertised for a team of experts to undertake the development of a methodology and tools for the national consultations. It has provided introductory training on transitional justice to the members of the project’s Tripartite Steering Committee (CPT).

Challenges

A delay of six months was reported for the “Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores” project, due to late delivery of vehicles; repeated strikes by judiciary staff and variations in the global price of petrol, leading to price volatility on the local market and conflict between petrol companies and the government which disrupted supplies and delayed outreach to the communities. Between June and October 2008, field work was seriously disrupted due to the disruption of supply by fuel providers, immobilising project vehicles.

⁵ PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution and PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals.

The “Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary” project was delayed by heavy rains and the presence of electrical cables at Rusaka that had to be moved by an outside company. A lack of monitoring personnel obliged engineers and the UNDP to carry out this task themselves at the cost of completing all their planned actions at their construction sites.

The “Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi” project had received no responses to its tender as of 31 December, which was extended to January 2009. Without the appropriate experts there is a risk of delay in the national consultations.

3.4. Priority Area D: Property/Land Issues

Table 3.4: Property/Land Issues Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	700,000	% of Total Approved	2
Expenditure (\$)	678,584	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	97
PROJECTS			
	Total Approved (\$)	% of Priority Area Total	
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes (UNHCR)	700,000	100	

The aims of this Priority Area are to build institutional capacity of the National Commission for Lands and Other Property (CNTB), particularly in the management of land conflicts. Access to land is a main cause of conflict at the community level and leads to socio-political crises. Over 80 percent of conflicts registered in courts are land conflicts. Since 2002, the repatriation of more than 300,000 Burundians to lands often destroyed or occupied by other persons has been a source of potential new conflict. This risk has also been identified by the Arusha Peace Accord and renewed in the Constitution. The settling of conflicts will facilitate the integration of the most vulnerable (especially widows, orphans, persons living with HIV/AIDS, etc).

To address this problem in 2006 the Government created the CNTB. Training and installation of appropriate equipment increased the speed of settlement from 94 to 426 files per month. Confidence in the Commission has grown but there has been such a demand for settlements that it does not have sufficient means to deal with it. The PBF Priority Plan identifies a need for resources to establish a database of claims and disputes, and an awareness campaign – as well as (under parallel, Emergency Window funding) the need to respond to the implementation of the ceasefire agreement with Palipehutu-FNL and the problem of reintegration in those provinces that have returned to peace (see Emergency Window report, page 122).

The “Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes” project is implemented by UNHCR, together with the CNTB.

Achievements

To build the capacity of the CNTB on the material and equipment level, the organization was supplied with vehicles (5), computers (10) and other office equipment. Members of the CNTB were trained in tools for peaceful settlement of conflicts, legal instruments and non-violent communication. Awareness campaigns were organized in six provinces where the repatriated population was most dense (Makamba, Kirundo, Rutana, Karusi, Gitega, Cankuzo) and in 26 communities. Field visits included a participative survey to identify land and the preparation of a guide for land illegally acquired. Awareness raising activities were carried out within communities in preparation for the land resolution. The project reports having achieved 100 percent of its outputs.

It was noted that the training made the members of the CNTB more effective and the speed of settlement went from 94 files per month to 426 files per month. Most beneficiaries of the project had confidence in the CNTB, collaborated strongly and came readily to the CNTB after the awareness campaign.

Challenges

The Commission registered a very high number of land conflicts but does not have the means to resolve them quickly; an important loss of time is caused by conflicting parties not telling the truth at the beginning of the process in order to gain land; massive repatriation also poses problems for reintegration.

Table 3.5: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
A. Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption institutions fully operational & improved service in the community • Awareness campaign on anti-corruption at grass roots level • 1 national forum & 23 dialogue sessions; M&E group established ; public space established in the media & media strategy • Young people planted 2.4m plants, built 5 rural roads, 120 homes for vulnerable, 8 playgrounds and 1 seed warehouse • Training of youth in micro-business & launch of 'cash for work' programme for 8,807 youths & 540 associations for the youth • 719 displaced families moved from barracks, 29 field visits, provision of supporting kits & funds • Awareness of micro-business through dialogue, networks, arts fairs & media • Clarification of the role of local administrators, reinforcing local capacity, construction & renovation of community offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in developing the network & carrying out workshops • Lack of political good will and manipulation of dialogue • GoB's lack of capacity to absorb outputs of the project as well as the challenging institutional setup of the integrated UN mission • Lack of staff, security and commitment in some cases • Continuing lack of trust of the young • Transfers of military personnel require interventions at highest levels which are time consuming • Financial constraints (staff, equipment) • One project, "Youth participation in social cohesion at community level", reported the lack of a monitoring structure and M&E personnel for effective follow up as an important constraint.
B. Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater awareness of CTDC among population (marches, concerts, football games, theatre) • 10 barracks completed (60% of military re-lodged); 165 military positions eliminated • NDF gained support of civil society • Iteka league polls showed marked decrease in human rights violations • Training, shared understanding leading to cooperation between SNR & Parliament • In support of National Police Force 17 vehicles, 536 radios, uniforms were provided • To improve discipline & morality, training of trainers (40), learning tools embedded • Mission of NDF more positively perceived, documentation disseminated • Various trainings, activities (plantings, marches by NDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security context is still uncertain; negotiations with last armed movement (Palipehutu-FNL) are still ongoing • Delays as some projects could not be carried out concurrently • Additional time was not allotted for procurement from other countries • Military personnel for training are often absent or on military duty elsewhere • There is a need to harmonize training modules for military personnel in order to achieve greater coherence of training across the trainees

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
C. Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In support of CNIDH: pilot study by GoB; equipment purchased • In support of reinforcing courts & justice system: 550 legal staff trained, 18 vehicles provided to reach isolated communities; marked decrease in violence, return of confidence in the justice system demonstrated by greater recourse to courts by the population; from 2412 cases presented, 75% were recorded; 77% were successfully resolved • 17 local courts constructed; equipment supplied for better dissemination & recording of judgements • In support of national consultations for transitional justice goods & services acquired, members of CPT were trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the administrative level GoB delayed in its analysis of the pilot study and did not conform to international standards • On a logistics level delays were caused by late delivery of vehicles, strikes by legal staff, heavy rainfall which impeded construction • Lack of surveillance staff on construction projects side tracked UNDP staff from work at hand • There was no timely response to the tender for a team of experts to develop the methodology and tools for the national consultations for the transitional justice project, and the tender had to be extended
D. Property/Land Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of material, training (25 members of the Commission, provincial delegations and technical counsellors) • Series of awareness messages on TV, radio & brochures • Survey on identification of land, verification of documents • Identification of the most vulnerable • Number of request filed per month rose from 94 to 426 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high level of registration of disputes but not enough means to settle them • Loss of time as both parties tend to lie to gain advantage • Massive repatriation creates problems of welcome and reintegration

4. Financial Performance

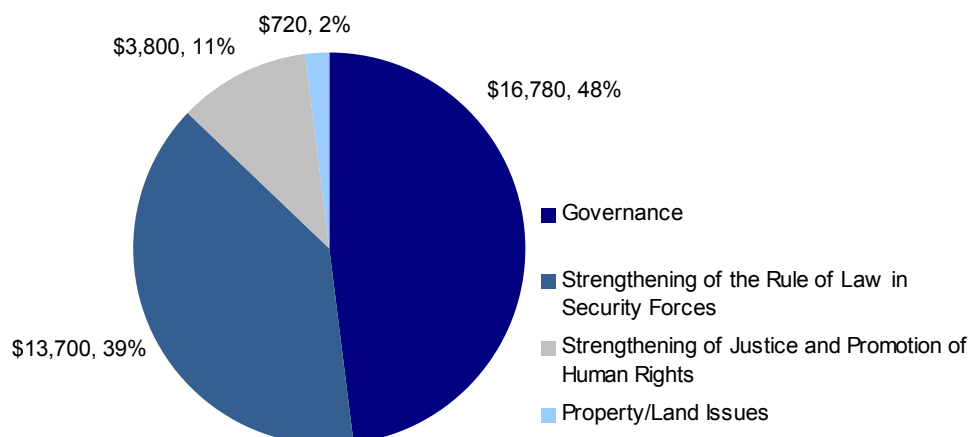
An overall country envelope of \$35 million was approved for the Burundi PBF programme, of which \$32.8 million had been transferred to 17 projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$20.9 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 64 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 63 percent for the Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces Priority Area to 97 percent for the Property/Land Issues Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 61 percent for UNDP to 97 percent for UNHCR.

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 Dec 2008

Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2007 (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Cumulative expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
35,000	32,836	3,874	17,057	20,932	64	17

4.1. Fund Allocation

Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008

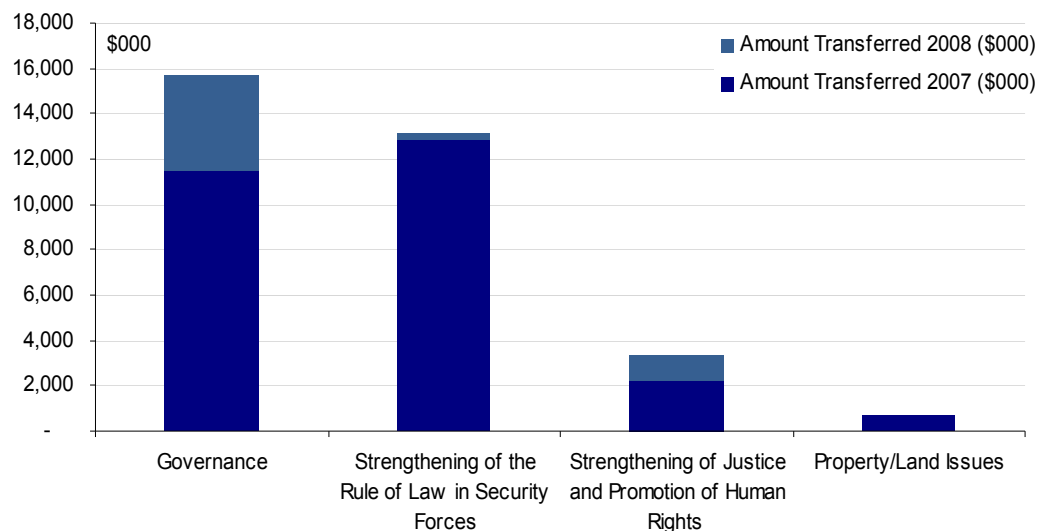


The Burundi PBF country envelope of \$35 million is, as per the PBF Burundi Priority Plan, divided between four Priority Areas⁶ of which the largest is Governance, with an allocation of \$16.8 million, 48 percent of the Burundi country envelope. The second largest Priority Area is Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces, with an allocation of \$13.7 million accounting for 39 percent of Burundi's total. The Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights and Property/Land Issues Priority Areas account for 11 percent (\$3.8 million) and 2 percent (\$720,000) of the country envelope respectively.

⁶ The original allocation of the Burundi PBF country envelope by Priority Area from the Priority Plan has been revised by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee, through a letter to the UNDP MDTF Office dated 15 May 2008.

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2007 and 2008

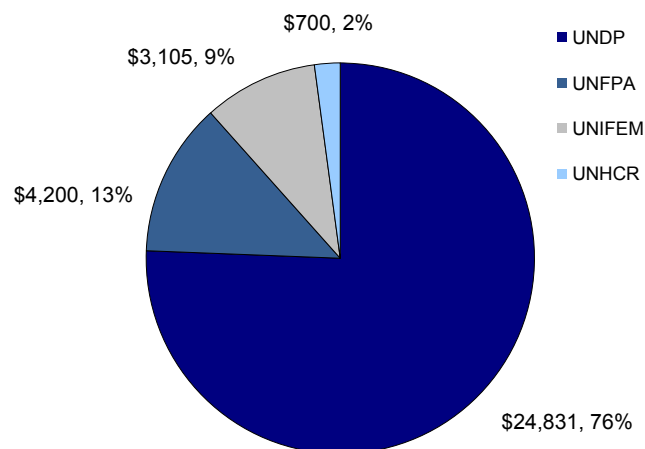


Of the \$35 million country envelope for Burundi, 94 percent (\$32.8 million) had been transferred to the end of 2008, of which 16 percent (\$5.6 million) was transferred in 2008.

Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008, 2007 and cumulative to 31 December 2008

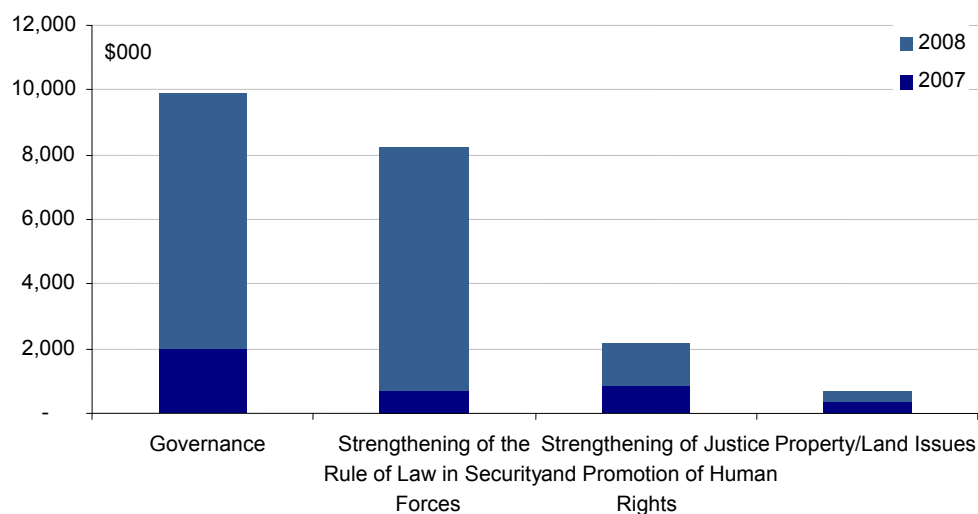
	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2007 (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Governance	16,780	11,500	4,166	15,666	93
Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,700	12,883	229	13,112	96
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,800	2,200	1,159	3,359	88
Property/Land Issues	720	700	-	700	97
BURUNDI TOTAL	35,000	27,283	5,553	32,836	94

Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



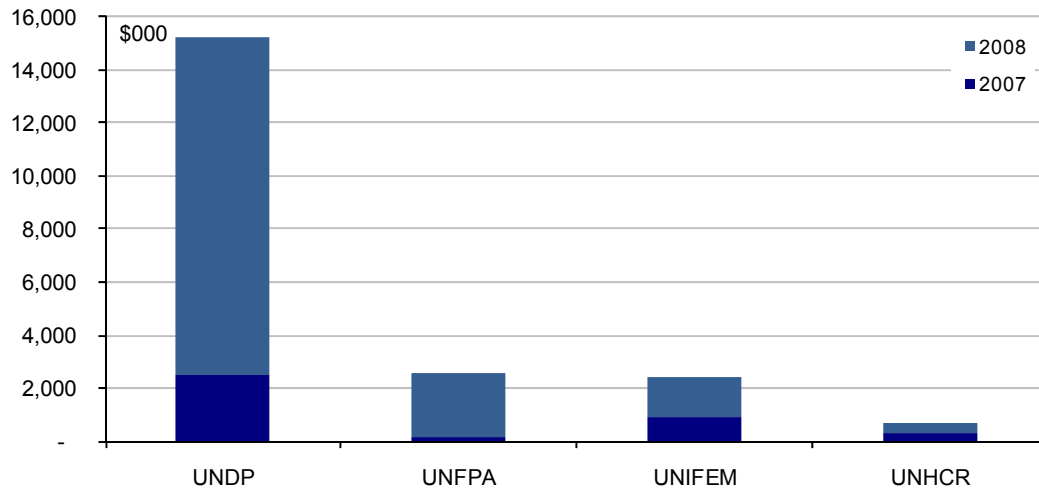
4.3. Expenditure

Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Priority Area, \$000, 2007 and 2008



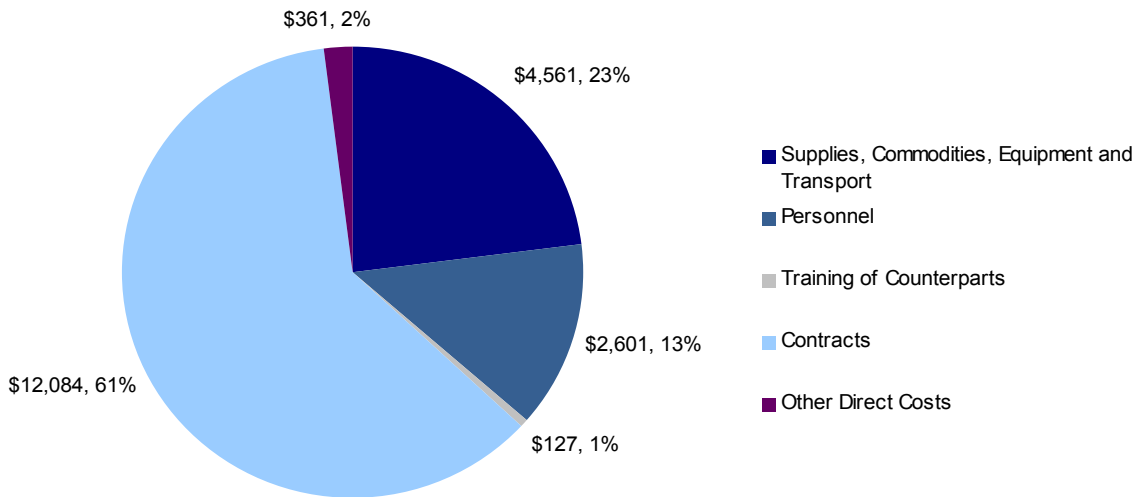
Total expenditure across the Burundi PBF to the end of 2008 amounts to \$20.9 million, of which \$3.9 million (19 percent) was spent in 2007 and \$17 million (81 percent) was spent in 2008. The Governance Priority Area, which accounts for 48 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 47 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Strengthening of the Rule of Law Priority Area, accounting for 40 percent of the overall programme, accounts for 39 percent of expenditure. And the Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights and Property/Land Issues Priority Areas, which make up 10 percent and 2 percent of the Burundi PBF programme respectively, account for 10 percent and 3 percent of overall expenditure.

Figure 4.5: Expenditure by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2007 and 2008



Among the Recipient Organizations, UNDP (with 76 percent of the programme) has accounted for the largest share (73 percent) of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. UNFPA and UNIFEM (with, respectively, 13 percent and 9 percent of the programme) each accounted for 12 percent of expenditure. UNHCR (2 percent of the programme) accounted for 3 percent.

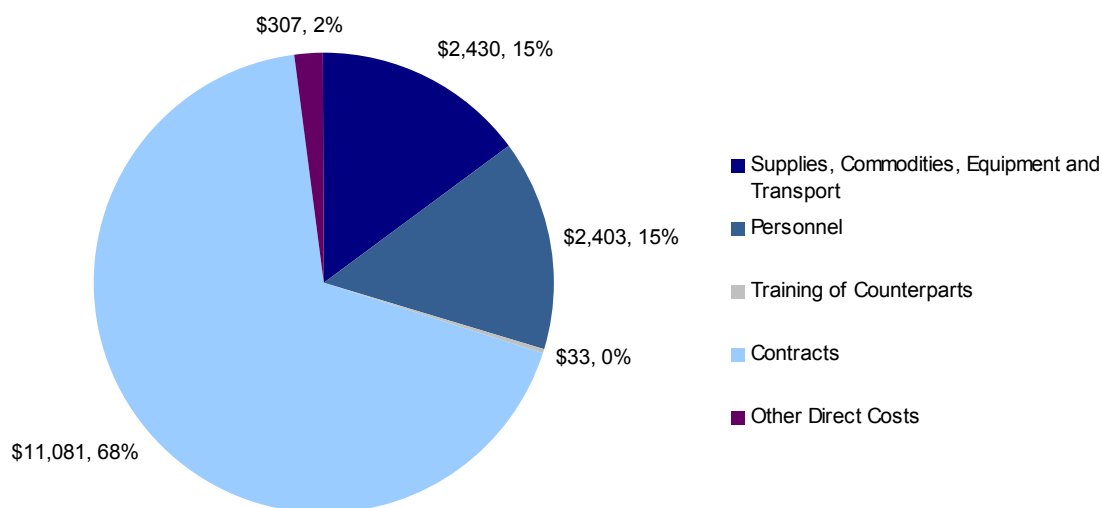
Figure 4.6: Total Programme Costs⁷ by Category, \$000, 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Burundi in 2008 were \$16.3 million, of which the largest share was spent on contracts. The indirect support costs for this period were 4.9 percent.

⁷ Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

Figure 4.7: Total Programme Costs by Category, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Burundi to 31 December 2008 were \$19.7 million, of which the largest share was spent on contracts. The indirect support costs for the 2007-2008 period were 6.1 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Burundi PBF, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 64 percent at the end of 2008, compared with 14 percent in 2007.

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
Governance	15,666	9,881	63	17
Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112	8,211	63	5
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,359	2,160	64	40
Property/Land Issues	700	679	97	49
BURUNDI TOTAL	32,836	20,932	64	14

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
UNDP ⁸	24,831	15,235	61	12
UNFPA	4,200	2,574	61	4
UNHCR	700	679	97	49
UNIFEM	3,105	2,444	79	29
BURUNDI TOTAL	32,836	20,932	64	14

⁸ Expenditure reports for the OHCHR project were submitted by UNDP as funding was transferred to UNDP upon written request by OHCHR Burundi (dated 5 April 2007) that funds approved for OHCHR execution be transferred to UNDP so as to avoid delays in project implementation, on the understanding that the MOU with the Administrative Agent/UNDP MDTF Office would be signed shortly.

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
A- Governance			15,665,645	
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi	UNDP	Ministry for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration, Ministry of Justice	5 Apr 2007	1,500,000
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners	UNDP	Ministry for Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration	13 Jun 2007	3,148,000
PBF/BDI/A-3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	UNIFEM	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	2 May 2007	3,105,193
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level	UNFPA	Ministry of Youth and Sports	5 Jul 2007	4,200,005
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks	UNDP	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	29 Nov 2007	212,447
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding	UNDP	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	29 Nov 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Community Development	13 Mar 2008	3,000,000
B- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces			13,112,150	
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons	UNDP	Ministries of the Interior and Public Security, Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CTDC)	29 Mar 2007	500,000
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	5 Apr 2007	4,812,150
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	29 Jun 2007	500,000

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, National Police of Burundi	5 Jul 2007	6,900,000
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	26 Oct 2007	400,000
C- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights			3,358,520	
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities	OHCHR	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	7 Mar 2007	400,000
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	UNDP	Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court	29 Mar 2007	1,158,520
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	10 May 2007	800,000
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	13 Mar 2008	1,000,000
F- Property/Land Issues			700,000	
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	UNHCR	National Commission of Lands and Other Property	20 Mar 2007	700,000

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
A- Governance			
PBF/BDI/A-1: Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi (UNDP)	24 May 2007	20 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First national workshop on anti-corruption legal framework held • Provision of equipment, material and training has helped public anti corruption institutions become operational • Strengthened logistic capacity of OLUCOME • Out of 40 workshops only one national seminar has been held • GoB delayed in establishing additional regional branches of the Special Brigade (only seven regional stations)
PBF/BDI/A-2: Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners (UNDP)	19 Jun 2007	20 Apr 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive & participatory dialogue sessions held • National monitoring & evaluation group established • Media strategy designed • Absence of good will, crisis in parliament & manipulation of dialogue • Government's low capacity to absorb outputs of the project • Challenging institutional set up of an integrated UN mission • Projected end date revised from 1 Sep 2008

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/BDI/-A3: Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction (UNIFEM)	20 Jun 2007	31 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 17 Sep 2008 • Subsistence kits provided to 1,000 vulnerable women • Micro-project training workshops delivered to 5,411 women; 10 leadership, mediation and conflict resolution training workshops • 12 new micro-project initiatives started • 677 micro-projects financed • 380 people trained to build smoke-free stoves • Women's committees for peace formed across the country • National awareness campaigns implemented • Discussions organized between women, ex-combatants and police in four provinces • Support for implementation of Resolution 1325 and evaluation of implementation as of 31 December 2008 • Data collection tool for monitoring GBV developed • Training provided on role of public officials in preventing violence against women • Women's units/focal points established in police stations to register GBV and intervene where necessary • Insecurity has limited field activities by project management unit • Tradition of dependence on humanitarian assistance has limited take-up of micro-credit • Political appropriation and disinformation have slowed implementation • The short duration of the project limits the sustainability of training for income-generating activities
PBF/BDI/A-4: Youth participation in social cohesion at community level (UNFPA)	21 Aug 2007	31 Jul 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 30 Sep 2008 • Nearly 9,000 young vulnerable people supported through labour-intensive activities • More than 5,000 young people took part in a planting programme • 299 young people contributed to a sanitation programme • 1,624 unemployed young people took part in infrastructure rehabilitation works • 8,807 young people took part in the cash for work programme • 3,267 have benefited from micro finance funds • Reduced staff cannot cover 50 communities • Lack of security in certain provinces • Lack of commitment by local administrations • Time window for the project was too short to put the mechanisms into place • Lack of structure for monitoring field activities • Dependency of citizens of Burundi, especially the youth on humanitarian aid which stifled entrepreneurial spirit • Lack of trust of the youth among some associations

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/BDI/A-5: Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks (UNDP)	20 Jan 2008	Operationally closed 31 Dec 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End date revised from 30 Sep 2008 • 719 families have been supported to return to their original properties • Delays caused by school holidays • A number of transfers involved interventions at the highest levels of authority • Identification of beneficiaries required much patience & methodology • Some families resisted the move and women claimed status as military widows • Awareness building among the local and community administrations for a peaceful welcome of new residents could not be carried out
PBF/BDI/A-6: Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding (UNDP)	29 Jan 2008	23 May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study was completed into the entrepreneurial activities which are supportive of the consolidation of peace • Four craft fairs were organized • 10 entrepreneurs' associations were supported in attending a craft fair in Rwanda • An assessment was conducted into the specific needs of each association • The permanent exhibit of products of small and micro-enterprises has not been implemented due to lack of a suitable venue • Media misrepresentation: those appearing on TV were seen as having enriched themselves • The budget is not sufficient to meet capacity building needs.
PBF/BDI/A-7: Support to the improvement of local public services (UNDP)	13 May 2008	16 Jul 2009	<p>Delays were due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instability at the community executive level • Financial constraints in building community offices (due to rising price of inputs) • Financing is required for 14 other communities which have not been supported
B- Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces			
PBF/BDI/B-1: Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (UNDP)	24 Apr 2007	30 Jun 2009	<p>The period of implementation was characterized by an unpredictable institutional and security context. Its initiation is planned for the first quarter of 2009. Delays were caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring of the CDCPA by Presidential Decree. The work plan was revised to accommodate the new team which needed to be informed of the implementation of PBF projects. • Negotiations with the last armed movement (Palipehutu-FNL) in the last quarter of 2008 erupted in violence and several confrontations with the national Defence Force. • Projected end date revised from 1 Dec 2008

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/BDI/B-2: Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians (UNDP)	31 May 2007	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 31 Aug 2008 • 10 of 17 barracks have been rehabilitated • More than 10,000 of the FDN have moved into rehabilitated barracks • Presence of families in barracks delayed work • The MDNAC requested additional funding although this did not affect the project
PBF/BDI/B-3: Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law (UNDP)	9 Aug 2007	30 Apr 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 24 Oct 2008 • A new code of conduct for the SNR has been validated by the international community in Burundi • Training of Defence and Security parliament committee completed • Rehabilitation of SNR staff training centre started • Lack of a consultant to conduct seminars caused some delay • First activity had to be positively evaluated before second activity could be initiated. This was an impediment to simultaneous carrying out of activities.
PBF/BDI/B-4: Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force (UNDP)	9 Aug 2007	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 24 Oct 2008 • Procurement of equipment is in its final stage • The provision of 17 vehicles equipped with radios has been one of the more visible activities of the project • Difficulties in procuring equipment from overseas has caused delays to the project, and undermines quick impact expectations • The construction of shelters for equipment and IT networks will be difficult to procure, given the distance separating the different sites and the low profitability of the work
PBF/BDI/B-5: Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps (UNDP)	11 Dec 2007	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 officers have prepared training-of-trainer modules and 40 trainers have been trained • The Military Penal Code has been translated into Kirundi and disseminated • A Code of Conduct has been prepared and translated to be distributed to 25,000 troops • Sports and reforestation activities have helped to break down barriers between the military and the population • Delays have been caused by the absence of personnel to be trained due to other military engagements (peacekeeping mission in Somalia)

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
C- Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights			
PBF/BDI/C-1: Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities (OHCHR)	24 Apr 2007	Sep 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from May 2008 • Procurement of operational and IT equipment completed • Study completed on the law pertaining to the creation of the Commission • The project has been delayed because of delays by the GoB in reviewing the study on the law pertaining to the creation of the Commission • The project adopted by the GoB did not conform to the international operating standards of national human rights institutions
PBF/BDI/C-2: Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution (UNDP)	24 Apr 2007	6 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Dec 2008 • 550 magistrates, clerks and bailiffs have received training • A mid-term evaluation found there has been a reduction in violence, the reinstatement of the authority of the judiciary and a progressive improvement in confidence in the administration of justice • A six-month delay in the project is due to late delivery of vehicles, repeated strikes by non-magistrate legal staff, fluctuations in global petrol prices creating misunderstandings between local petrol producers and the government
PBF/BDI/C-3: Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals (UNDP)	24 May 2007	6 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Dec 2008 • 17 tribunals have been built and equipped • Delays have been caused by heavy rainfall, and the need to remove overhanging electrical cables at the site in Rusaka • UNDP engineers have had to take on extra tasks because of the inability to appoint a contractor to supervise construction
PBF/BDI/C-4: Support to the national consultations on the establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi (UNDP)	27 Jun 2008	Dec 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was no timely response to the tender for a team of experts to develop the methodology and tools for the national consultations for the transitional justice project, and the tender had to be extended

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
F- Property/Land Issues			
PBF/BDI/F-1: Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes (UNHCR)	25 Apr 2007	Operationally closed 31 October 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and equip. provided for the CNTB • A system for the resolution of land disputes was established, based on a community approach • An awareness campaign was implemented • A participatory survey was conducted to identify property irregularly or illegally acquired • A guide was prepared for the recovery of irregularly acquired property • Of more than 3,000 cases, 19% were amicably resolved, 49% were resolved by the Commission, 21% were passed on to another authority and 11% could not be reconciled. <p>The project was extended twice. Various constraints were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high level of land disputes but without sufficient means to address them urgently • Time loss: conflicting parties rarely tell the truth at the beginning in hope of gaining more land • Massive repatriation of the population creates problems of welcome and reintegration

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred	Funds Transferred	Funds Transferred	Expenditure		Total January 2007 to December 2008	Implementation Rate 2007	Cumulative Implementation Rate 2008	
			2007	2008	January 2007 to December 2008	January to December 2007	January to December 2008				
			\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s			
BURUNDI											
Priority Area: Good Governance											
PBF/BDI/A-1	Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi	UNDP	05 Apr 07	1,500	-	1,500	601	298	899	40.0%	59.9%
PBF/BDI/A-2	Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners	UNDP	13 Jun 07	3,000	148	3,148	329	1,752	2,081	11.0%	66.1%
PBF/BDI/A-3	Rehabilitating Women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	UNIFEM	02 May 07	3,000	105	3,105	896	1,548	2,444	29.9%	78.7%
PBF/BDI/A-4	Youth participation in social cohesion at community level	UNFPA	05 Jul 07	4,000	200	4,200	155	2,419	2,574	3.9%	61.3%
PBF/BDI/A-5	Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks	UNDP	29 Nov 07	-	212	212	n/a	146	146		68.7%
PBF/BDI/A-6	Promoting the role of small and micro enterprises in peacebuilding	UNDP	29 Nov 07	-	500	500	n/a	219	219		43.7%
PBF/BDI/A-7	Support to the improvement of local public services	UNDP	13 Mar 08	-	3,000	3,000	n/a	1,519	1,519		50.6%
	Subtotal			11,500	4,166	15,666	1,981	7,900	9,881	17.2%	63.1%
Priority Area: Strengthening Rule of Law in the Security Forces											
PBF/BDI/B-1	Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons	UNDP	29 Mar 07	500	-	500	18	209	227	3.6%	45.3%
PBF/BDI/B-2	Rehabilitation of military barracks to lodge members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in order to reduce the presence of soldiers amongst civilians	UNDP	05 Apr 07	4,583	229	4,812	118	3,451	3,569	2.6%	74.2%
PBF/BDI/B-3	Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	UNDP	27 Jun 07	500	-	500	30	222	252	6.0%	50.3%
PBF/BDI/B-4	Support to the Burundi National Police to operate as a local security force	UNDP	05 Jul 07	6,900	-	6,900	505	3,548	4,053	7.3%	58.7%
PBF/BDI/B-5	Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps	UNDP	28 Nov 07	400	-	400	-	111	111	0.0%	27.8%
	Subtotal			12,883	229	13,112	671	7,541	8,211	5.2%	62.6%
Priority Area: Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights											
PBF/BDI/C-1	Support to the establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the launching of its activities	UNDP/OHCHR	07 Mar 07	400	-	400	159	77	236	39.7%	58.9%
PBF/BDI/C-2	Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	UNDP	29 Mar 07	1,000	159	1,159	720	398	1,118	72.0%	96.5%
PBF/BDI/C-3	Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	UNDP	10 May 07	800	-	800	4	663	667	0.5%	83.4%
PBF/BDI/C-4	Support to the national consultations on the setting up/establishment of mechanisms of transitional justice in Burundi	UNDP	13 Mar 08	-	1,000	1,000	n/a	139	139	0.0%	13.9%
	Subtotal			2,200	1,159	3,359	882	1,278	2,160	40.1%	64.3%
Priority Area: Property & Land Issues											
PBF/BDI/F-1	Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	UNHCR	20 Mar 07	700	-	700	341	338	679	48.7%	96.9%
	Subtotal			700	-	700	341	338	679	48.7%	96.9%
	BURUNDI Total			27,283	5,553	32,836	3,874	17,057	20,932	14.2%	63.7%

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Burundi	35,000	32,836	17,057	52	2,430	2,403	33	11,081	307	16,253	804	4.9
Governance	16,780	15,666	7,900	50	672	1,406	0	5,331	155	7,563	337	4.5
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	13,700	13,112	7,541	58	1,432	679	0	5,049	30	7,191	350	4.9
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	1,278	38	306	125	0	682	48	1,162	117	10.0
Property/Land Issues	720	700	338	48	20	193	33	19	73	338	0	0.0

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Burundi	35,000	32,836	20,932	64	4,561	2,601	127	12,084	361	19,733	1,198	6.1
Governance	16,780	15,666	9,881	63	1,405	1,474	7	6,208	195	9,288	593	6.4
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector	13,700	13,112	8,211	63	2,003	709	6	5,060	39	7,817	394	5.0
Strengthening Rule of Law and the Protection of Human Rights	3,800	3,359	2,160	64	972	141	45	782	54	1,995	166	8.3
Property/Land Issues	720	700	679	97	181	277	69	34	73	633	46	7.2

**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION II: GUINEA BISSAU

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 December 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ⁹ (%)	No of projects
GUINEA BISSAU	6,000	5,687	2,225	39	4
BY PRIORITY AREA					
A. Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,400	1,382	2,002	145	1
B. Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,900	2,805	179	6	2
D. Youth Training and Employment	1,700	1,500	44	3	1
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION					
UNDP		2,882	2,046	71	2
UNODC		900	113	13	1
UNOPS		1,905	66	4	1

Summary

Guinea Bissau was referred to the Peacebuilding Commission in December 2007 by the Security Council. In January 2008 the PBC established a country-specific configuration (CSM) on Guinea-Bissau and planned to achieve the development of an Integrated Peacebuilding Strategy (IPBS) jointly with the government within the first few months of engagement. Guinea Bissau's eligibility for access to the Peacebuilding Fund was confirmed by the Secretary General in March 2008. It was decided to apply a two-step approach for Guinea Bissau, beginning with an interim priority plan identifying several short-term projects which would deliver 'quick wins'.

In April 2008, Guinea Bissau was approved for funding from the PBF within the interim priority plan with a country envelope of \$6 million. Entry points for quick wins projects under the peacebuilding fund were meant to tap into ongoing cooperation efforts by the government and international partners in assisting with funding for short-term projects. The Guinea-Bissau programme has three Priority Areas:

- Improving Democratic Governance and Participation
- Security and Justice Sector Reform
- Youth Training and Employment

The approved amounts for the four projects for Guinea Bissau amount to 95 percent of the overall country envelope of \$6 million.

The projects proposed for Guinea Bissau have focused on specific, short-term objectives in support of broader programme initiatives by government and/or other partners. The project "Support for Guinea Bissau's electoral

⁹ Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

cycle” has had an implementation rate of over 100 per cent¹⁰. According to international observers, Guinea-Bissau has successfully concluded the parliamentary elections of November 2008. A reliable voters list has been produced and an information campaign strengthened the existing government’s elections’ campaign. Within the other three projects, auditing and reporting related to refurbishing of barracks provided improved military health statistics, statistics on working conditions and other social indicators. Plans for the refurbishment of two prisons were well under way, the equipment for data management system was purchased and a prison staff training plan developed and submitted to the Ministry of Justice. Management and support structures were established for youth employment, and reporting structures were put into place.

Of the overall country envelope of \$6 million approved for the Guinea Bissau PBF programme, programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$2.2 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 39 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 145 percent for the Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area to 3 percent for the Youth Training and Employment Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 71 percent for UNDP to 3 percent for UNOPS.

¹⁰ Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization likely includes funding received from other sources than the PBF.

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

Since the end of Guinea-Bissau's armed conflict of 1998-99, and in spite of efforts made over the years by the international community to help the country return to constitutional order after the 2005 presidential elections, it has remained in a state of continuing political instability and socio-economic disequilibrium. On 12 March 2007, a 10-year National Political Stability Pact, as well as a Parliamentary and Government Stability Agreement, were signed by the three main political parties, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), the Social Renewal Party (PRS) and the United Social Democratic Party (PUSD). This re-alignment of political forces has been underpinning political cohabitation among the main political forces since the current Government of Prime Minister Martinho Dafa Cabi assumed office in April 2007.

Guinea Bissau was referred to the Peacebuilding Commission in December 2007 and in January 2008 a country-specific configuration (CSM) on Guinea-Bissau was established, comprising members of the commission as well as relevant regional and international partners. The CSM planned to achieve the development of an Integrated Peacebuilding Strategy (IPBS) jointly with the Government within the first months of engagement. At a meeting of the CSM on Guinea-Bissau on 20 February 2008, the CSM recommended to the Secretary-General that Guinea Bissau be declared eligible for access to the Peacebuilding Fund. This was confirmed by the Secretary General on 13 March 2008.

On account of the ongoing preparations between the Government and PBC to finalize the IPBS for Guinea-Bissau, as well as lessons learned from other PBC/PBF countries, it was decided to apply a two-step approach for Guinea Bissau:

- The development of an Interim Priority Plan which reflects a select number of quick win initiatives (short-term projects) that could be quickly implemented, yield early results or visible positive impacts and help address some of the key priorities and challenges identified by the Government; and
- The development of the comprehensive priority plan once the integrated peacebuilding strategy (IPBS) has been adopted.

The Peacebuilding Fund has allocated \$6 million to support projects under the interim priority plan. A National Steering Committee (NSC) reviews and approves projects for funding, and oversees and coordinates the operations of the PBF in Guinea Bissau. The NSC is composed of 21 members: two co-chairs (the Minister at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau); five representatives from the Government of Guinea Bissau; four representatives of multilateral donors the UN, World Bank, EC and African Development Bank; one ECOWAS representative; representatives of five bilateral donors; two representatives of women's groups and two civil society representatives. The NSC met monthly during the first few months of implementation; meetings have been convened on a quarterly basis.

The Interim Priority Plan identifies three Priority Areas:

- Improving Democratic Governance and Participation
- Security and Justice Sector Reform
- Youth Training and Employment

Four interventions were identified in 2008 to receive immediate attention. These were:

- Improving Democratic Governance and Participation
 - PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008) (UNDP, \$1,381,889 approved)
- Security and Justice Sector Reform
 - PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons (UNODC, \$900,000 approved)
 - PBF/GNB/B-2: Rehabilitation of Military Barracks (UNOPS, \$1,905,000 approved)

- Youth Training and Employment
 - PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment (UNDP, 1,500,000 approved)

Annexes I, II and III provide details of all PBF projects in Guinea Bissau.

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

In May-June 2008, four short-term projects were approved for a total value of \$5.6 million:

- PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle - Phase 1 (2008), executed by UNDP
- PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons, executed by UNODC
- PBF/GNB/B-2: Rehabilitation of Military Barracks, executed by UNOPS
- PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment, executed by UNDP

All four projects were submitted in April 2008; three were approved on 29 May and one ("Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons") was revised and approved on 16 June. Thus their reporting period covers only the last six months of 2008. Two of the projects (51 percent of the total amount approved by the PBF Guinea Bissau Steering Committee in 2008) were carried out by UNDP, one (16 percent) by the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and one (33 percent) by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The approved amounts for the four projects for Guinea Bissau amount to 95 percent of the overall country envelope of \$6 million.

Implementing partners were Ministry of Defence and Department of Armed Forces Modernization and Production, Ministry of Justice, the National Institute for Youth, Institute for Technical and Professional Training, the National Electoral Commission, the Ministry of Territorial Administration (GTAPE) and the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC).

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

All these projects are part of planned larger projects, still to be approved within the comprehensive priority plan. Although their aims have been modest, there have been some notable achievements. Project documents have provided benchmarks and a calendar for implementation activities ("Rehabilitation of Military Barracks in Guinea-Bissau"), technical reports have been prepared highlighting needs; engineering plans with cost estimates have been released and delivered to the Government of Guinea Bissau, IT equipment has been acquired and training plans have been finalised ("Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons"). Within the project for training of youth ("Youth Professional Training and Employment") trainers have been trained, young people have been identified for future training, an appropriate centre (the Centre for Industrial Training, CENFI) has been identified as a focal point, the youth is being made aware of the various professional training available and support has been provided for development of micro-credit projects with the help of two banks. Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

The projects proposed for Guinea Bissau have focused on specific, short-term objectives in support of broader programme initiatives by government and/or other partners. The project “Support for Guinea Bissau’s electoral cycle” has had an implementation rate of over 100 per cent¹¹. According to international observers, Guinea-Bissau has successfully concluded the parliamentary elections of November 2008. A reliable voters list has been produced and an information campaign strengthened the existing government’s elections’ campaign. Within the other three projects, auditing and reporting related to refurbishing of barracks provided improved military health statistics, statistics on working conditions and other social indicators. Plans for the refurbishment of two prisons were well under way, the equipment for data management system was purchased and a prison staff training plan developed and submitted to the Ministry of Justice. Management and support structures were established for youth employment, and reporting structures were put into place.

3.1. Priority Area A: Improving Democratic Governance and Participation

Table 3.1: Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	1,381,889	% of Total Approved	24
Expenditure (\$)	2,002,098	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	145
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea Bissau’s Electoral Cycle – Phase I (2008) (UNDP)	1,381,889		100

The main objective of the Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area has been to contribute to the organization of the 2008 legislative elections creating solid ground for free, transparent and equitable Presidential Elections in 2010 which could be nationally and internationally recognized and the results legitimized. The 2008 elections have been perceived as essential to legitimate actors and bodies that will govern.

A major constraint has been financing, which has been particularly acute with respect to delays in the conduct of a voter registration exercise; as well as in a civic education exercise involving the general population. These two aspects were considered vital for the exercise of democratic governance and participation. The Government of Guinea Bissau therefore requested PBF funding for a “quick-win” project to support voter registration and civic education for the 2008-10 electoral cycle.

Achievements

The “Support to Guinea-Bissau’s Electoral Cycle” project was carried out by UNDP and implemented in partnership with the National Electoral Commission, the Ministry for Territorial Administration (GTAPE) and the National Institute for Statistics and Census (INEC).

The fundamental actions for free and transparent elections – a voters’ register, a reliable electoral roll and voters’ information campaign and political participation of the poorest and underprivileged – were the three principles that drove this project. According to international observers, Guinea-Bissau has successfully concluded the parliamentary elections of 16 November 2008.

¹¹ Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization likely includes funding received from other sources than the PBF.

The PBF funding represented 24 percent of the total project budget made available for the 2008 legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau, complementing contributions from the European Commission, Brazil, Spain, Angola, ECOWAS, Germany and Italy.

An electoral census was carried out and a reliable voters list has been produced. The voters' register was supervised and an information campaign strengthened the existing government's campaign through radio programmes, television, theatre and newspapers. 3,200 officials were recruited and trained to register voters; and around 600,000 voters were registered in a month. The information campaign is reported to have turned around the low level of participation seen during the first phase of the census. All three activity areas of this project were implemented at a rate of 100 percent.

Challenges

The narrative report for the "Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle" project does not identify specific issues relating to the project.

3.2. Priority Area B: Security and Justice Sector Reform

Table 3.2: Security and Justice Sector Reform Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	2,805,000	% of Total Approved	47
Expenditure (\$)	179,000	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	6
PROJECTS			
	Total Approved (\$)	% of Priority Area Total	
PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons (UNODC)	900,000	32	
PBF/GNB/B-2: Rehabilitation of Military Barracks (UNOPS)	1,905,000	68	

The Security and Justice Sector Reform Priority Area aims to consolidate the rule of law and reform the security system, with emphasis on restructuring and modernization, capacity building to control organised crime and security and citizenship programme.

Reform of the security sector in Guinea Bissau focuses on three major sectors: defence, focusing on the defence sector restructuring and resizing, modernization of defence forces, reinsertion of demobilized personnel and the building of sub-regional peacekeeping and security capacities; security and crime control, with emphasis on security sector restructuring, modernization of security forces and capacity building to control organized crime; and strengthening reform, with a particular focus on the justice and security programme, improving the living conditions of national freedom fighters, peacebuilding and national reconciliation, and reform implementation capacity. PBF support focuses on short-term funding, designed to fit within the framework of the national Security Sector Reform (SSR) programme, for the rehabilitation of military barracks.

Within the wider framework of the SSR, there is also a need for support to enable Guinea-Bissau combat drug trafficking. The Government of Guinea-Bissau has therefore requested assistance from the PBF for a "quick-win" project to support the administration of justice, specifically aimed at rehabilitating selected prisons in Guinea-Bissau.

Achievements

The aim of the UNODC-executed “Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons” project was to refurbish two prisons in Bissau, one in Mansoa and one in Bafata according to international standards. The IT equipment for the setting up of the data management system, as well as generators, have been purchased for the two prisons and the training plan for prison managers and senior penitentiary staff has been finalized, with special focus on the management of data files, and transmitted to the Ministry of Justice for comments.

Technical reports were prepared outlining needs; engineering plans for refurbishment were released. A list of specifications was delivered to the Minister of Justice. IT equipment was purchased, a training plan for prison staff was finalised and a van for transportation of prisoners was purchased.

The UNOPS-executed project for the rehabilitation of 10 military barracks in seven localities to improve the living and working conditions of military personnel as well as improving morale is funded within the Government of Guinea Bissau’s SSR programme 2007-2011 and has the overall aim of reinforcing peace consolidation efforts being undertaken by Government and partners.

The project started only in October 2008 and is presently in Phase I, which includes site visits, field surveys and exchange of data between UNOPS and Ministry of Defence technicians. The phase includes the preparation of Public Contracts Bidding Manual, public launching of bids and 20 percent of rehabilitation work to enter the implementation phase.

Challenges

There was a delay to the “Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons” project due to the legislative elections which led to a change of the Minister of Justice and a cancellation of a scheduled Assessment mission by contracted consultants. The National Architect Cabinet was unable to deliver the specifications for physical refurbishment by mid-March 2009 as initially planned.

The “Rehabilitation of Military Barracks” project started in July 2008, with the initial two months spent on internal processes including administrative/executive level consultations with the counterpart ministry, assignment of counterpart staff by the ministry, recruitment by UNOPS and the establishment of a project implementation unit. Project implementation started in October 2008 and rehabilitation works are not expected to be completed before April 2010, i.e. 21 months after funding was originally transferred to the organization. UNOPS is now offering direct assistance to the Ministry of Defence to expedite the preparation and printing of the Public Contracts Bidding manual, following which procurement of rehabilitation works can start.

It was noted that while the project supports an important government programme to improve living and working conditions in military barracks, available funding is limited and expectations need to be managed in view of the fact that the project will only contribute partially to the scale of the rehabilitation work required. The project report also notes that there is a need for expectations management given that there is a certain tension between the commitment under the PBF to delivering quick impacts, within an 18-month timeframe, and the longer timeframe required for construction projects to be brought into compliance with construction standards and rules.

Political and security events in the country have impacted on the consistency of the meetings schedule of the Ministry of Defence, impeding progress – and one of the barracks included under the project was the subject of a bomb attack during the period of insecurity.

3.3. Priority Area D: Youth Training and Employment

Table 3.3: Youth Training and Employment Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	1,500,000	% of Total Approved	25
Expenditure (\$)	44,000	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	3
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment (UNDP)	1,500,000		100

The fourth pillar of Guinea-Bissau's National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (DENARP) focuses on the improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable groups, including children, women, disabled persons, youth, veterans of the national liberation struggle and idle persons. In the area of youth, the government focuses on the promotion of training, employment and income-generating activities in agriculture and the development of vocational skills.

The Youth Training and Employment Priority Area is aimed at developing institutional capacities in dealing with young people and providing them with professional training. Its aim is to provide information and build the awareness of the youth about the professional and skilled training to be made available and ensure the training of the youth. It also supports the development of revenue generating projects in micro-finance with the support of two banks.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed "Youth Professional Training and Employment" project aims to develop the capacity of young people to find work and contribute to the peace by setting an example for other young people. Since December 2008, the project has provided training for 17 trainers, and 33 young people received informal training related to business. The Centre for Industrial Training (CENFI) was designated as a priority centre for the training of young people, and courses of study identified for future development. An awareness programme aimed at informing young people about opportunities for professional training was launched. A training programme was prepared covering six areas of activity, and training centres identified. A microcredit programme has been established with the help of two banks, which were still to be identified at the end of the reporting period. The funds provided will be renewable and will permit future support of other young people.

Challenges

The support of the ILO in preparing a framework document required for the launch of different diagnostic studies was only acquired in December 2008.

Table 3.4: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
A. Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,200 officials recruited and trained to register voters • 600,000 voters registered in a month • Supervision of electoral census by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) funded by PBF • "Emergency" information campaign reported to have improved participation • Partnerships established with international donors to support elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None reported
B. Security and Justice Sector Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical reports prepared for rehabilitation of prisons • Cost estimates prepared and submitted to Minister of Justice for launch of tenders • IT equipment procured • Training plan for prison staff finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment mission for rehabilitation of prisons delayed due to legislative elections and change of personnel • Political insecurity has disrupted progress, especially for the rehabilitation of military barracks where works have yet to begin • High expectations of quick impact need to be managed
D. Youth Training and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 trainers trained • 33 people received training • Awareness programme launched • Microcredit programme established with the support of two banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project achievements were not realised until after December 2008, as ILO support for the development of a project framework document – which was necessary for starting diagnostic activities – was not available until then

4. Financial Performance

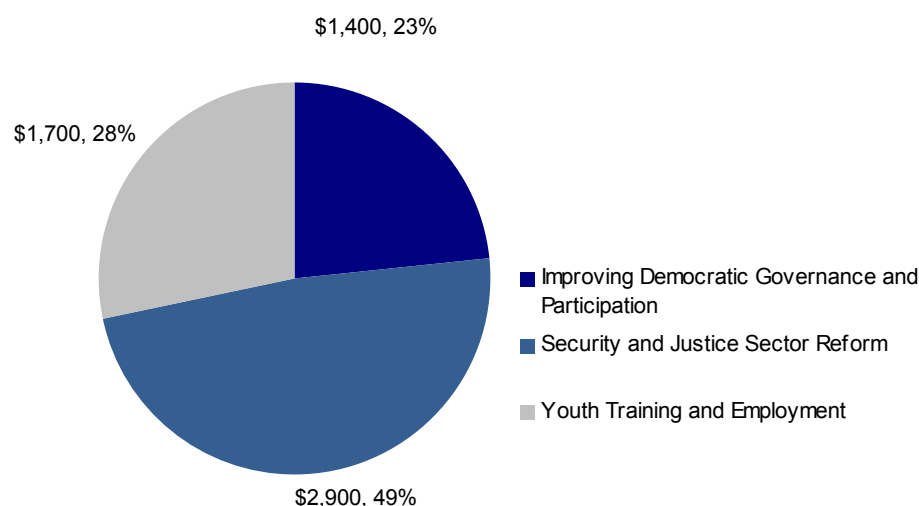
An overall country envelope of \$6 million was approved for the Guinea Bissau PBF programme, of which \$5.7 million had been transferred to four projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$2.2 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 39 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 145 percent for the Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area to 3 percent for the Youth Training and Employment Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 71 percent for UNDP to 3 percent for UNOPS.

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 Dec 2008

Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
6,000	5,687	2,225	39	4

4.1. Fund Allocation

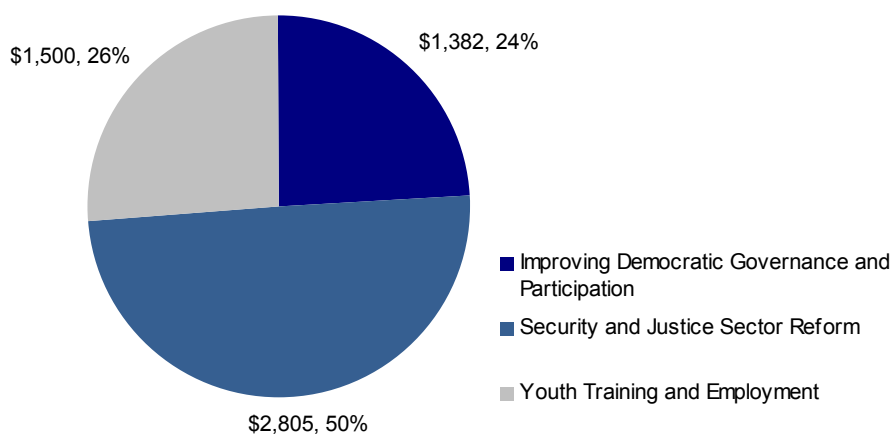
Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



The Guinea Bissau PBF country envelope of \$6 million, as per the PBF Guinea Bissau Priority Plan, is divided between three Priority Areas of which the largest is Security and Justice Sector Reform, with an allocation of \$2.9 million, 49 percent of the Guinea Bissau country envelope. The second largest Priority Area is Youth Training and Employment, with an allocation of \$1.7 million accounting for 28 percent of Guinea Bissau's total. The Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area accounts for the remaining 23 percent (\$1.5 million).

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008

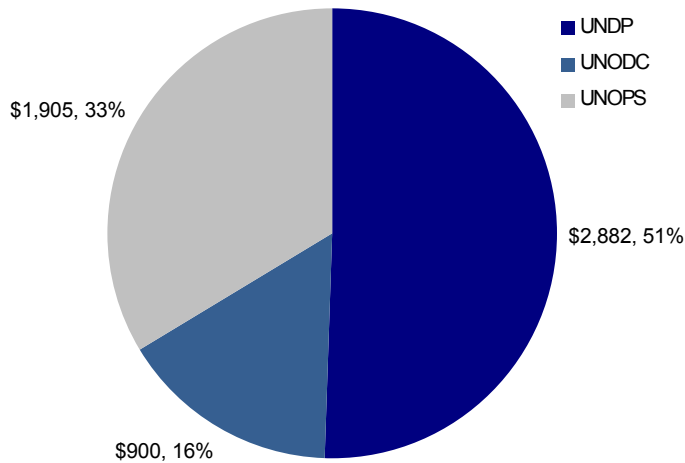


Of the \$6 million country envelope for Guinea Bissau, 95 percent (\$5.7 million) had been transferred by the end of 2008.

Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008

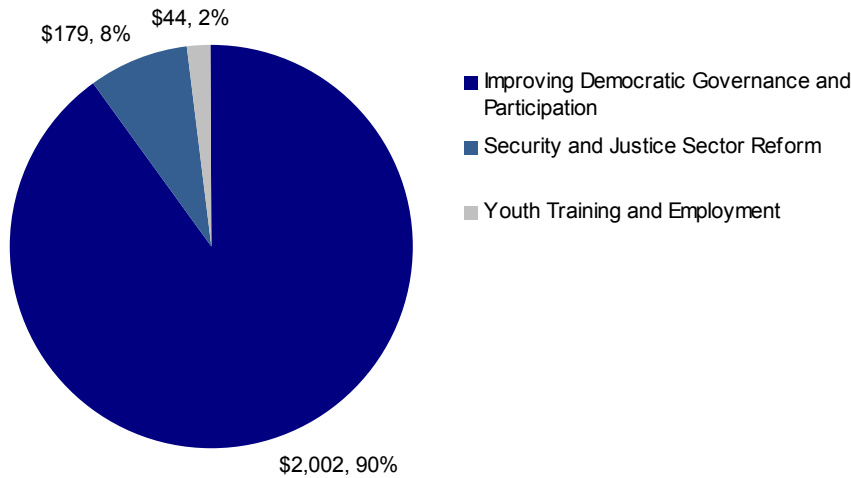
	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,400	1,382	99
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,900	2,805	97
Youth Training and Employment	1,700	1,500	88
GUINEA BISSAU TOTAL	6,000	5,687	95

Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2008



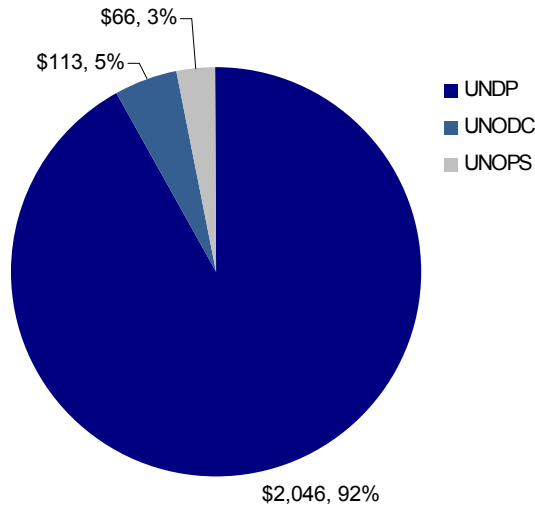
4.3. Expenditure

Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



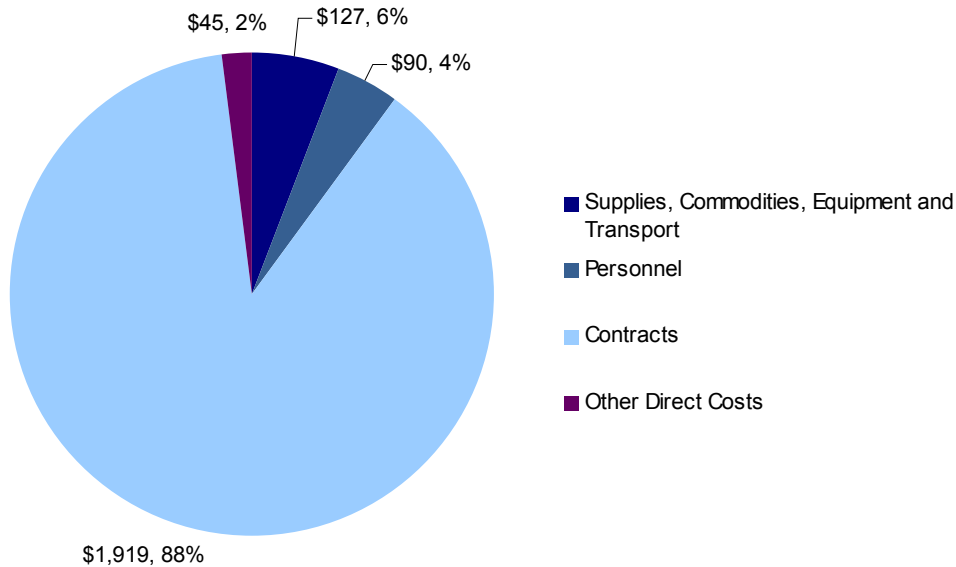
Total expenditure across the Guinea Bissau PBF to the end of 2008 amounts to \$2.2 million. The Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area, which accounts for 23 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 90 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Security and Justice Sector Reform Priority Area, accounting for 49 percent of the overall programme, accounts for 8 percent of expenditure. And the Youth Training and Employment Priority Area, which makes up 28 percent of the Guinea Bissau PBF programme, accounts for 2 percent of overall expenditure.

Figure 4.5: Expenditure by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2008



Among the Recipient Organizations, UNDP (with 51 percent of the programme) has accounted for the largest share (92 percent) of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. UNODC (with 16 percent of the programme) accounted for 5 percent of expenditure, and UNOPS (with 33 percent of the programme) for the remaining 3 percent.

Figure 4.6: Total Programme Costs¹² by Category, \$000, 2008



¹² Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Guinea Bissau in 2008 were \$2.2 million, of which the largest share was spent on contracts. The indirect support costs for this period were 2 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Guinea Bissau PBF, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 39 percent at the end of 2008.

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,382	2,002	145
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,805	179	6
Youth Training and Employment	1,500	44	3
GUINEA BISSAU TOTAL	5,687	2,225	39

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)
UNDP	2,882	2,04	7
UNODC	900	11	13
UNOPS	1,905	66	3
GUINEA BISSAU TOTAL	5,687	2,22	39

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
A- Improving Democratic Governance and Participation			1,381,889	
PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)	UNDP	Secretariat of State for Territorial Administration/Office of Technical Support to the Electoral Process and National Electoral Commission	29 May 2008	1,381,889
B- Security and Justice Sector Reform			2,805,000	
PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons	UNODC	Ministry of Justice	16 Jun 2008	900,000
PBF/GNB/B-2: Rehabilitation of Military Barracks	UNOPS	Ministry of National Defence	29 May 2008	1,905,000
D- Youth Training and Employment			1,500,000	
PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment	UNDP	National Youth Institute/Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning	29 May 2008	1,500,000

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
A- Improving Democratic Governance and Participation			
PBF/GNB/A-1: Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008) (UNDP)	July 2008	Operationally closed 31 December 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voters' register officials recruited • Registration of voters • Supervision of register implemented • Information campaign for electors • All activities were implemented at a rate of 100%
B- Security and Justice Sector Reform			
PBF/GNB/B-1: Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons (UNODC)	July 2008	July 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical reports highlighting needs completed • Engineering plans, list of specifications • IT equipment purchased • Training plan for Prison senior staff • Van purchased for transport of prisoners • Some delay due to change of Minister of Justice and cancellation of scheduled Assessment mission
PBF/GNB/B-2: Rehabilitation of Military Barracks (UNOPS)	August 2008	April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project document produced providing benchmarks, calendar of activities over 18 months of implementation • As the first few months were spent on internal processes, recruitment and setting up of project office, implementation of project activities did not start until October 2008
D- Youth Training and Employment			
PBF/GNB/D-1: Youth Professional Training and Employment (UNDP)	July 2008	October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers (17) • 33 young people trained in non-formal business education • The Centre for Industrial Training (CENFI) designated as a priority centre for training • Awareness building of the youth on available skills and professional training • 500 young people identified to receive training • Support to development of micro-credit projects • 2 banks being identified for micro-credit activities (renewable funds for future trainings)The support of the ILO in developing the framing document was only obtained in December 2008

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred	Expenditure			Implementation Rate	
			January 2007 to December 2008	January to December 2007	January to December 2008	Total January 2007 to December 2008		
			\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s		
GUINEA BISSAU								
Priority Area: Democratic Governance								
PBF/GNB/A-1	Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)	UNDP	29 May 08	1,382	n/a	2,002	2,002	144.9%
Subtotal				1,382	-	2,002	2,002	144.9%
Priority Area: Justice and Security								
PBF/GNB/B-1	Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons*	UNODC	16 Jun 08	900	n/a	113	113	12.5%
PBF/GNB/B-2	Project for the Rehabilitation of Military Barracks	UNOPS	29 May 08	1,905	n/a	66	66	3.5%
Subtotal				2,805	-	179	179	6.4%
Priority Area: Youth Empowerment and Employment								
PBF/GNB/D-1	Youth Professional Training and Employment	UNDP	29 May 08	1,500	n/a	44	44	2.9%
Subtotal				1,500	-	44	44	2.9%
GUINEA BISSAU Total				5,687	0	2,225	2,225	39.1%

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Guinea Bissau	6,000	5,687	2,225	39	127	90	0	1,919	45	2,181	44	2.0
Democratic Governance	1,400	1,382	2,002	145	0	9	0	1,919	42	1,970	32	1.6
Justice and Security	2,900	2,805	179	6	91	73	0	0	3	167	12	7.0
Youth Empowerment and Employment	1,700	1,500	44	3	35	9	0	0	0	44	0	0.0

**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION III: SIERRA LEONE

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 December 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ¹³ (%)	No of projects
SIERRA LEONE	35,000	32,670	17,465	53	14
BY PRIORITY AREA					
A. Democracy and Good Governance	7,500	5,750	1,820	32	3
B. Justice and Security	13,700	13,490	9,242	69	8
D. Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081	2,415	59	1
E. Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	348	137	39	1
I. Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000	3,852	43	1
Unallocated (Emergency Facility)	200	-	-	-	-
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION					
IOM		4,611	1,249	27	2
UNDP		27,256	16,146	59	11
UNICEF/UNIFEM		803	70	9	1

Summary

On 12 October 2006, Sierra Leone was made eligible for the receipt of PBF-funding under Window I and in March 2007 a country envelope of \$35 million was approved in support of the PBF Sierra Leone Priority Plan. In order to include the addition of a fifth Priority Area, "Support to Increased Energy", the original Priority Plan was revised in October 2008 and currently includes five Priority Areas:

- Democracy and Good Governance
- Justice and Security
- Youth Empowerment and Employment
- Capacity Building of Public Administration
- Support to Increased Energy

¹³ Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

In the course of 2008, seven projects¹⁴ were approved for a total value of \$16.7 million, with five projects approved in 2007 still operational. Of the projects approved in 2008, all were approved between August and November, therefore the reporting period for these covers only up to four months of implementation. In total, as of 31 December 2008, 14 projects have been approved by the Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee, amounting to \$32.7 million, or 93 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

Across the portfolio, projects have reported a number of achievements. The establishment of Secretariats in support of critical institutions is improving operational and strategic planning capacity, and all projects report having raised awareness at local levels. In the area of Justice and Security, projects report having a marked effect in improving access to justice, especially in rural areas.

Six projects (including one approved in 2008) have extended their expected duration, and a further project has proposed an extension. Delays have been primarily due to the need to get local staff and counterparts up to speed with administrative and management procedures, delayed budget approval and procurement, and issues of coordination and relationships with government and other partners.

Of the overall country envelope of \$35 million approved by the Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee, \$32.7 million had been transferred to 14 projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures as of 31 December 2008 amounted to \$17.5 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 53 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 69 percent for the Justice and Security Priority Area to 32 percent for the Democracy and Good Governance Priority Area. For the seven projects approved in 2007, the cumulative financial implementation rate as of 31 December 2008 was 70 percent (\$11.2 million expended of \$16 million transferred).

¹⁴ PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat; PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding; PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission; PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security; PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates; PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector; PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

Considerable progress has been made in the Sierra Leone peacebuilding process since the end of the protracted conflict in 2002. State authority and the provision of basic services have been restored and extended throughout the country. Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in 2002, coupled with the implementation of a Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration plan (DDR), the conclusion of the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the adoption and currently ongoing implementation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, and the adoption of a decentralization and devolution plan and of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

The Government's Peace Consolidation Strategy (PCS) provides an analysis of the critical threats to long-term peace and stability and proposes specific interventions to address them in order to create and support an enabling environment for the implementation of the country's long-term development objectives and for building national capacities for conflict prevention and resolution.

In October 2006, Sierra Leone was included under Window I of the PBF, and in March 2007 a country envelope of \$35 million from the Peacebuilding Fund was approved in support of the Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan. The review and approval of project activities is conducted by the Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee, managed by the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL)¹⁵. The Steering Committee comprises representatives of government ministries and other implementing partners, multilateral and bilateral donors (EC, World Bank, DFID, Irish Aid), international and national NGOs. It met three times in 2008.

The Steering Committee reviews and approves projects in line with the national Priority Plan which originally identified four Priority Areas:

- Democracy and Good Governance
- Justice and Security
- Youth Empowerment and Employment
- Capacity Building of Public Administration

A revision to the Priority Plan in October 2008 added a fifth Priority Area:

- Support to Increased Energy

In 2007, seven projects were approved; with a further seven projects approved in 2008. These were:

- Democracy and Good Governance
 - PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat (UNDP, \$349,034 approved)
 - PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding (a joint programme executed by UNICEF and UNIFEM with approved amounts of \$189,390 and \$613,25 respectively)
 - PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (IOM, \$3,000,000 approved)

¹⁵ As of August 2008, this was renamed United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, UNIPSIL

- Justice and Security
 - PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security (UNDP, \$1,576,538 approved)
 - PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates (IOM, \$1,610,933 approved)
- Capacity Building of Public Administration
 - PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues (UNDP, \$348,125 approved)
- Support to Increased Energy
 - PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector (UNDP, \$9,000.000 approved)

Annexes I, II and III provide details of all PBF projects in Sierra Leone.

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

In 2007, the PBF Sierra Leone Steering Committee approved seven projects amounting to a total of \$16 million. Of these, two were operationally closed by the end of 2007, with a third very near completion.

During the current reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008, an additional seven projects were approved by the Steering Committee and funded for a total of \$16.7 million. Of these projects, four (68 percent of the total amount approved in 2008) were executed by UNDP, two (28 percent) were executed by the IOM and one (5 percent) jointly by UNICEF and UNIFEM.

In total, 14 projects have been approved by the PBF Sierra Leone Steering Committee, amounting to \$32.7 million, or 93 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

Implementing partners across the ongoing portfolio comprise the ministries of Youth and Sports, Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs, Defence, Energy and Power, Finance and Economic Development; the Anti-Corruption Commission, National Commission for Social Action, Sierra Leone Police, Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone, Office of the Chief Justice, Office of National Security and the National Power Authority.

Of the seven projects approved in 2008, all were approved in July and started activities over a period from August to November 2008. Annex I provides details on the projects and funding approved during the reporting period, as well as in 2007.

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

As of 31st December 2008, 12 projects were ongoing in Sierra Leone – the seven approved in 2008 and five which were started in 2007. According to narrative progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations, several of these projects have experienced various degrees of delay in implementation, caused mainly by the need to familiarize local staff and counterparts with administrative and management procedures, delayed budget approval and procurement, and issues of coordination and relationships with government and other partners. Of the 12 projects, six (including one started in 2008) were expected to run beyond the duration originally planned. Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

With a number of projects having started in 2007, the Recipient Organizations in Sierra Leone are able to report a number of clear achievements, particularly in the Justice and Security Priority Area. Projects report improvements in the operational effectiveness of the police and public confidence in the police. The Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone is reported to be gaining public trust under the UNDP-executed “Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone” project, with 244 complaints of human rights violations received in 2008. Projects report increased access to justice, with new magistrates courts established in three communities under the UNDP-executed “Capacity Development to the Justice System” project. Security coordination at the Office of National Security has been enhanced and, as part of an early warning system, 15 Chiefdom Security Coordinators have been engaged under the UNDP-executed “Support to the Office of National Security” project.

In the areas of Democracy and Good Governance and Capacity Building of Public Administration, where most projects were started in 2008, Secretariats and project offices have been established and staffed, and public awareness campaigns started.

The Support to Increased Energy Priority Area, which aims to provide short-term remedies while long-term solutions to energy problems are sought, has helped to ensure the stable provision of electricity for Freetown, Bo and Kenema between October and December 2008 under the UNDP-executed “Emergency Support to the Energy Sector” project, thereby contributing to the credibility of government; as well as improving the logistical capacity of the National Power Authority, Bo/Kenema Power Station and Ministry of Energy and Power which allows for more responsive service.

A particular issue across all projects and Priority Areas has been the need to spend time in the initial months building the implementation capacity of local partners.

3.1. Priority Area A: Democracy and Good Governance

Table 3.1: Democracy and Good Governance Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	5,750,401	% of Total Approved	21
Expenditure (\$)	1,819,778	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	32
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/SLE/A-1: Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff (operationally closed) (UNDP)	1,598,727		28
PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat (UNDP)	349,034		6
PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding (UNIFEM and UNICEF)	802,640		14
PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (IOM)	3,000,000		52

The Democracy and Good Governance Priority Area aims to support government with urgent actions relating to strengthening democracy and democratization. Areas in need of immediate support are the Parliament, which is at present seriously constrained in undertaking its responsibilities, particularly with respect to consultations with and within the Parliamentarians' constituencies; the National Commission for Democracy, with its remit to promote harmony, political tolerance and national reconciliation at the community and the national levels in order to foster democratic values; and civil society participation, where support for broad-based participation in public decision-making and dialogue between all social groups complements ongoing efforts by other donors, including joint efforts to combat corruption, and promote good governance and democracy.

The Democracy and Good Governance Priority Area comprises four projects, of which one – “Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff” – was started and operationally closed in 2007 (see “2007 Consolidated Annual Progress Report on the PBF” for information on this project). Consequently, this Consolidated Progress Report covers the remaining three projects.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed “Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Secretariat (NACS)” project has established a fully staffed and functional Secretariat (with five members of staff). Its key achievements between August and September 2008 consisted of enhancing public awareness of the NACS. Public awareness campaigns have been broadcasted on 10 radio stations based in the western area and on national television. A simplified and abridged version of the NACS strategy has been produced and disseminated to ministries, national institutions and civil society groups, and is reported to have significantly improved knowledge of issues related to combating corruption among government officials.

The “Supporting Gender Capacity, Women’s Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding” project is implemented jointly by two agencies, UNICEF and UNIFEM. Implementing partners include local government bodies, government agencies, local and international NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and women’s organizations. In its 2-3 months of operation to the end of 2008, establishment activities have included the identification of a Project Management and Coordinating Unit office, procurement of equipment and vehicles and recruitment of staff – with 95 percent of recruitment completed. Procurement of services had also started. A Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs (MSWGCA) is being prepared, and an awareness campaign, focusing on the rights of children, was carried out in all districts, distributing printed copies of the Child Rights Act. Training modules and guidelines are being developed, and were 65 percent completed by the end of 2008.

The IOM-executed “Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission” project started in November 2008, so only saw two months of implementation before the end of the year. In that time, the project has established a National Steering Committee, and established and staffed a Reparations Office within the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA). Coordination and strategic planning activities have started, and a public awareness campaign has started through radio, interviews and public debate. The project provided support in defining eligibility criteria, designing the registration form, starting the registration process, defining benefits, and allocating available reparation resources. Since the beginning of December, the project has been registering war victims across 149 chiefdoms.

Challenges

The “Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Secretariat” project was delayed in the initial phase as the first two months were used to inform implementing partners on work and procurement plans, UNDP procedures, and administrative processes for the release of funds. These initial activities were considered necessary, as implementing partners were new and unfamiliar with UNDP procedures and rules.

The “Supporting Gender Capacity, Women’s Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding” project has experienced implementation delays, particularly under Outcome 1 (capacity building of the MSWGCA and women’s organizations) and Outcome 2 (identification of service providers in the field of sexual and gender based violence). This is attributed to initial problems with the Ministry with regard to the provision of office space and staffing, as well as a delay in the submission of the approved project to the Administrative Agent for the transfer of funds to the Recipient Organizations (two months after project approval). The project is seeking an extension to October 2009.

3.2. Priority Area B: Justice and Security

Table 3.2: Justice and Security Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	13,490,395	% of Total Approved	26
Expenditure (\$)	9,241,916	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	69
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/SLE/B-1: Improved Public Order Management Capacity (UNDP)	1,042,565		8
PBF/SLE/B-2: Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL) (UNDP)	1,522,056		11
PBF/SLE/B-3: Emergency Support to the Security Sector (operationally closed) (UNDP)	1,822,824		14
PBF/SLE/B-4: Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent delays in trials and to clear backlog of cases (UNDP)	3,959,773		29
PBF/SLE/B-6: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown (UNDP)	1,955,706		14
PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security (UNDP)	1,576,538		12
PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates (IOM)	1,610,933		12

Sierra Leone has seen a “continual assault” on the rule of law, and the performance, credibility and professionalism of judicial institutions remain matters of serious concern. The lack of timely adjudication, inadequate access to justice by most of the population, the large backlog of court cases, abysmal prison conditions and the weak oversight of, and coordination among, the various judicial institutions remain serious post-conflict issues in urgent need of redress. Other issues of concern include the high number of cases adjudicated by the traditional system of justice and the chieftaincy-structure of power in rural areas, contradictions between some aspects of customary law with basic human rights, discrimination, particularly against women, lack of codification of customary law and lack of clarity of what constitutes customary law.

The Justice and Security Priority Area aims to address some of the most pressing constraints facing the judiciary, as a complement to long-term initiatives being implemented by other donors. These constraints consist of training and deployment of additional magistrates, reinforcing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including building the capacity of the traditional courts generally and specifically to uphold national and international

human rights laws and commitments, reducing the backlog of court cases and pre-trial detention caseloads, and strengthening coordination among the key Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs.

The Justice and Security Priority Area comprises seven projects, five of which were started in 2007 and two in 2008. One of these, “Emergency Support to the Security Sector”, was operationally closed in 2007.

The PBF works at two levels in the justice and security sector in Sierra Leone: it works at national level building the capacity of critical institutions (the Sierra Leone Police, the Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone, the Office of the Chief Justice, the Office of National Security); and it works at field level to improve the living conditions – mostly through rehabilitation and construction works – of those caught up in violence and insecurity (the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces and inmates at the Pademba Road Central prison in Freetown).

Achievements

By the end of 2008, the UNDP-executed Improved “Public Order Management Capacity” project, designed to strengthen the Sierra Leone police’s capacity to ensure public order and reduce levels of crime, was close to completion having supported the police to become more operationally ready and effective in providing security to lives and properties, including improved security during the 2007 and 2008 elections. Public confidence in the police was reported to have improved, as well as morale within the police.

Two of the institutional capacity building projects are the UNDP-executed “Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone” project which supports institutional establishment and capacity building of the HRCSL as a means of improving the culture of respect and protection of human rights in the country; and the “Capacity Development to the Justice System” project, also executed by UNDP, which aims to clear an existing backlog of criminal and civil cases both in the magistrate’s and high court. Both projects were started in 2007, when their main establishment and procurement activities took place. Some recruitment continued into 2008. Both projects are now able to report more substantial results on the ground in terms of improved human rights norms and access to justice, and improved operational capacity of courts. The main implementing partners include the Sierra Leone Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children’s Affairs and the Sierra Leone Police, all of which are members of the Project Steering Committee. The office of the Chief Justice provides leadership and coordinates the roles among various justice institutions under the “Capacity Development to the Justice System” project.

In 2008, the HRCSL received 244 complaints of human rights violations, indicating a growing trust in its capacity. Regional offices provide improved accessibility for the rural population, and it has been monitoring human rights abuses during local election campaigns. The Commission published a first “Annual Report on Human Rights in Sierra Leone”, and completed a report of the baseline survey on the knowledge, attitude and perception of human rights in Sierra Leone. The project reports that it has been instrumental in bringing access to justice closer to the general population, making the justice system less intimidating. This project is reported to have completed 96 percent of activities in 2008.

The Special Backlog court established under the PBF, combined with salary incentives, capacity building initiatives and refurbishment of courts, is reported to have increased access to justice in all 14 districts in the four provinces – to an extent that precedes pre-war levels. New magistrates’ courts are being built in three communities, and capacity building and provision of transport is improving operational capacity. The level of knowledge on international, regional and national human rights issues among police prosecutors, officials of the Family Support Unit and local court has also improved. The first ever set of Legal Executives trained and recruited are completing State Prosecutors, court administration and legal research. Judgements which used to be hand-written are now being computerized and law reports are available; facilitating the work of judges, lawyers and court management impacting positively on the delivery of justice.

The remaining institutional capacity building project is the UNDP-executed “Support to the Office of National Security”, which started in September 2008 and aims to enhance capacity of the Office of National Security (ONS) for early warning systems and coordination of the security sector agencies. Achievements in this time are limited to the enhancement of the security coordination capacity of the Office of National Security, as well as the engagement of 15 Chiefdom Security Coordinators to provide reliable, timely information on the security situation on the ground as part of the establishment of decentralized, enhanced early warning systems.

Of the two projects focusing on physical works, one (“Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces barracks in Freetown”, executed by UNDP) was started in 2007 and the other (“Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates”, executed by IOM) in 2008. The earlier project reports results in terms of improving the living standards of 12,000 military personnel and their families. Improved sanitation facilities have reduced the incidence of waterborne diseases. The construction of Medical Inspection rooms which started in all three barracks in November 2008 will also improve health facilities. In the prisons, procurement is reported to be on or ahead of schedule, with the bulk of items delivered. Rehabilitation and construction works had begun and were reported to be 35-40 percent completed and on or ahead of schedule. The supply of metal bunker beds and bedding is reported to have already improved the living conditions of all the prisoners; and the delivery of equipment has increased capacity for skills training activities.

Challenges

The institutional capacity building projects have run into a number of challenges relating to recruitment of staff and building their implementation capacity, as well as in some cases inadequate staffing on the part of the recipient organization. Coordination between different counterpart and implementing agencies has also proven a challenge, requiring time for relationship-building and awareness-raising. Furthermore, the 2007 and 2008 elections were a significant distraction from project activities.

The issues facing the projects focusing on rehabilitation and construction works have been primarily technical and related to procurement. The works for the RSLAF project have had to be redesigned and downscaled as they were originally under-budgeted. A lack of ownership by the stakeholders to project review resulted in the need to escalate review and approval functions to minister level; and working relationships with partner companies have not been as smooth as anticipated. This has been addressed by the appointment of a UNDP Water and Sanitation Engineer.

A major portion of the “Improved Public Order Management Capacity” project was completed within the first three months of its implementation. However, there have been protracted delays in procuring anti-riot equipment due to procurement rules and unreliability of providers which meant that the procurement process had to be repeated. The equipment is now expected to be delivered by June 2009.

3.3. Priority Area D: Youth Empowerment and Employment

Table 3.3: Youth Empowerment and Employment Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	4,080,907	% of Total Approved	12
Expenditure (\$)	2,414,736	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	59
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/SLE/D-1: Youth Enterprise Development (UNDP)	4,080,907		100

Marginalization and political exclusion of youth has been one of the primary causal factors for the civil war in Sierra Leone, and continues to pose a serious threat to stability and inclusive development. It is estimated that up to 70 percent of the youth of the country are unemployed or underemployed, and youth aged 15-24 are amongst the poorest of the poor.

The Youth Empowerment and Employment Priority Area aims to provide short-term and catalytic efforts that are complementary to medium- and long-term initiatives by government and other partners. These include the creation of a Youth Employment Secretariat and the formulation of a national youth policy, the establishment of agricultural business schemes and specific enterprises for “Girls off the Street” and the launch of a Youth Employment Scheme, focusing on immediate and feasible options for employment creation. The PBF supports the Youth Employment Scheme, which provides for urgent building of capacities at the local level, throughout the country, to support job creation and skills development. The Priority Plan identifies the need for a strong gender focus as a means of addressing significant gender disparities in education and literacy.

As of 31 December 2008, one project was approved under this Priority Area, “Youth Enterprise Development”. The Project started in 2007 and aims to support the empowerment of youth through the provision of employment opportunities. This includes supporting the creation of enterprises as a potential source for self-employment, promotion of sustainable livelihoods for young people through entrepreneurship development, support to business development services, micro-finance, skills development and training and up scaling innovative projects. The project is implemented by UNDP in partnership with ILO, UNIDO, the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, the private sector, and NGOs.

Achievements

The project supports five implementing partners to work with 4,147 beneficiaries in 10 districts to access and make the most of micro finance schemes. Plans were completed and funds committed to support an additional 17 implementing partners to work with about 11,900 youth in 11 districts. Of these, about 2,600 youth will be involved in skills development projects; 2,900 involved in enterprise development projects; and 6,400 youths involved in agriculture/agro-processing projects.

There has been a reported improvement in the strategic and operational capacity of the Youth Employment Secretariat with regard to planning, inclusive planning with stakeholders and project implementation in particular, the M&E capacity and systems are being developed in a systematic manner.

Challenges

A one-year extension to the PBF project was approved in 2008 in light of the low implementation rate of the project. The main reasons for the low rate of implementation were:

- The project was to start just before the national presidential and parliamentary elections in 2007. Youth traditionally play a significant role in campaigning and support to political parties. In such a situation, a great deal of care had to be exercised as to who and what should be financially supported. Opinions were divided and consensus difficult.
- The Steering Committee took some months to find a good working and decision-making modality.

3.4. Priority Area E: Capacity Building of Public Administration

Table 3.4: Capacity Building of Public Administration Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	348,125	% of Total Approved	1
Expenditure (\$)	136,815	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	39
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues (UNDP)	348,125		100

Sierra Leone has seen the widespread collapse of the public service machinery, at national, district and ward levels. The Civil Service is outdated in terms of knowledge, skills and training. Over the years, the capacity of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) to perform key statutory responsibilities has been considerably eroded. There have been lapses in government coordination of donor assistance, and a lack of capacity to assume a leadership role in the peacebuilding process. The Priority Plan identifies the establishment of a Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat within MoFED as a priority, in order to improve government capacity to engage on peacebuilding funds. Strengthening MoFED's capacity is essential to enhancing national ownership and ensuring sustainability. The Capacity Building of Public Administration Priority Area aims to ensure timely, effective and efficient implementation of peacebuilding projects, including meeting timely reporting and accounting schedules and deadlines.

As of 31 December 2008, one project was approved under this Priority Area, "Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues", approved in 2008. The project is implemented by UNDP in partnership with MoFED.

Achievements

The project has established a PBF Secretariat, staffed by a Project Coordinator and four MoFED staff, which supports MoFED in taking ownership of and becoming more involved in the management and oversight of PBF projects. This increased capacity is evident in MoFED's active involvement in the PBF Sierra Leone Steering Committee, of which MoFED is a co-chair.

Increased coordination and monitoring is reported to have improved feedback on project implementation, and allowed for more rapid response to delivery constraints.

Furthermore, the Secretariat has supported Technical and Project Steering Committee meetings in reviewing and monitoring new and ongoing projects.

Challenges

Implementation has been affected by delays on the side of MoFED in the recruitment of staff for the Secretariat. In addition, new staff needed familiarization with the content and administration of projects under the PBF. Therefore, much of the early part of the project was used as a learning period and hence contributed to the delay of the Secretariat actually playing an active role in project coordination.

3.5. Priority Area I: Support to Increased Energy

Table 3.5: Support to Increased Energy Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	9,000,000	% of Total Approved	26
Expenditure (\$)	3,851,993	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	43
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector (UNDP)	9,000,000		100

Sierra Leone's energy sector, particularly the electricity sub-sector, is in a state of crisis, and one of the main challenges to economic growth and recovery, and continued progress on peace consolidation. The shortcomings in the supply of electricity constitute a critical and overarching challenge affecting all peacebuilding priorities.

While many of the challenges in the energy sector are of a long-term nature, the Support to Increased Energy Priority Area prioritizes and addresses short-term emergency issues such as generation, distribution and management of electricity supply to Freetown, Bo and Kenema.

As of 31 December 2008, one project was approved under this Priority Area, "Emergency Support to the Energy Sector", approved in 2008. The project is implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Power and the National Power Authority.

Achievements

The procurement of fuel, lubricants and other vital inputs for the period of October to December 2008 (value \$5 million) helped to ensure the short-term stable provision of electricity for Freetown, Bo and Kenema – supporting the ability of businesses to pursue economic activities.

In turn, this has contributed to the credibility of government, which promised more reliable provision of electricity in its election campaign, as well as improved security and stability in Freetown. Rehabilitation of a generator in Freetown contributes to sustainability of more reliable provision.

Furthermore, the procurement of vehicles and office equipment has improved the logistical capacity of the National Power Authority, Bo/Kenema Power Services and Ministry of Energy and Power. This allows for more responsive maintenance, checks and installation of power lines, distributors and poles.

Challenges

Project implementation was delayed until November 2008 (although funds were transferred in August 2008), due to required changes to the budget, which was not approved until November 2008. Other than that, no specific issues have been flagged.

Table 3.6: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
A. Democracy and Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariats/project offices staffed and functioning • Public awareness campaigns started • Registration of war victims started under Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of local partners in administrative and management procedures has taken up much of the first 2-3 months • Issues with counterpart Ministry reported relating to provision of office space and personnel
B. Justice and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in operational effectiveness of police, security during elections, and public confidence reported • HRCSL received 244 complaints of human rights violations • Annual Report on Human Rights in Sierra Leone published • Increased access to justice reported • New magistrates courts in three communities • Improved security coordination capacity of the Office of National Security • 15 Chiefdom Security Coordinators engaged as part of early warning system • Improved sanitation facilities in barracks, and reduced incidence of waterborne diseases • Supply of beds and bedding to prisons has improved living conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of local partners in administrative and management procedures has taken time • Coordination between different counterpart and implementing agencies is reported to have been difficult • Elections in 2007 and 2008 distracted from project activities • RSLAF project had to be redesigned and downscaled due to budgetary constraints • Protracted delays in procuring anti-riot equipment for Improved Public Order Management Capacity project
D. Youth Empowerment and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has contributed to an overall expansion in coverage of micro-finance activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in reaching consensus over who should be supported • Steering Committee needed time to establish its working and decision-making modality
E. Capacity Building of Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat established and staffed • Increased coordination and monitoring is reported to have led to more rapid response to delivery constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays reported on side of government and in recruitment of staff for Secretariat • Capacity building of local partners in administrative and management procedures has taken time
I. Support to Increased Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term stable provision of electricity for Freetown, Bo and Kenema from Oct-Dec 2008 • Credibility of government is reported to have improved • Logistical capacity of National Power Authority, Bo/Kenema Power Station and Ministry of Energy and Power improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget was not approved until Nov 2008

4. Financial Performance

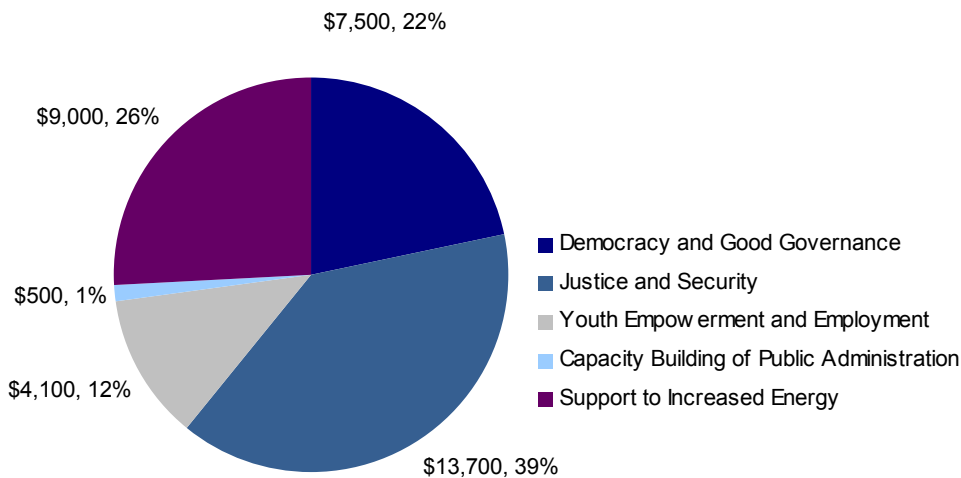
Of the overall country envelope of \$35 million approved by the Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee, \$32.7 million had been transferred to 14 projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures as of 31 December 2008 amounted to \$17.5 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 53 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 69 percent for the Justice and Security Priority Area to 32 percent for the Democracy and Good Governance Priority Area. For the seven projects approved in 2007, the cumulative financial implementation rate as of 31 December 2008 was 70 percent (\$11.2 million expended of \$16 million transferred).

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 December 2008

Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2007 (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Cumulative expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
35,000	32,670	5,730	11,735	17,465	53	14

4.1. Fund Allocation

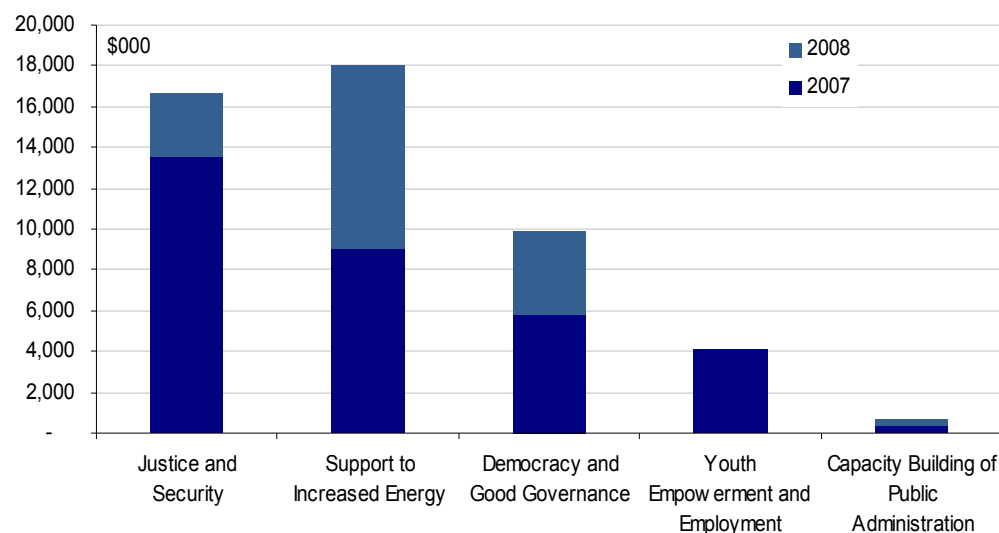
Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



The Sierra Leone PBF country envelope of \$35 million is, as per the PBF Sierra Leone Priority Plan, divided between five Priority Areas of which the largest is Justice and Security, with an allocation of \$13.7 million, 39 percent of the Sierra Leone country envelope. The second largest Priority Area is Support to Increased Energy, with an allocation of \$9.0 million accounting for 26 percent of Sierra Leone's total, followed by the Democracy and Good Governance Priority Area with 22 percent (\$7.2 million). The Youth Empowerment and Employment and Capacity Building of Public Administration Priority Areas account for 12 percent (\$4.1 million) and 1 percent (\$500,000) of the country envelope respectively.

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2007 and 2008

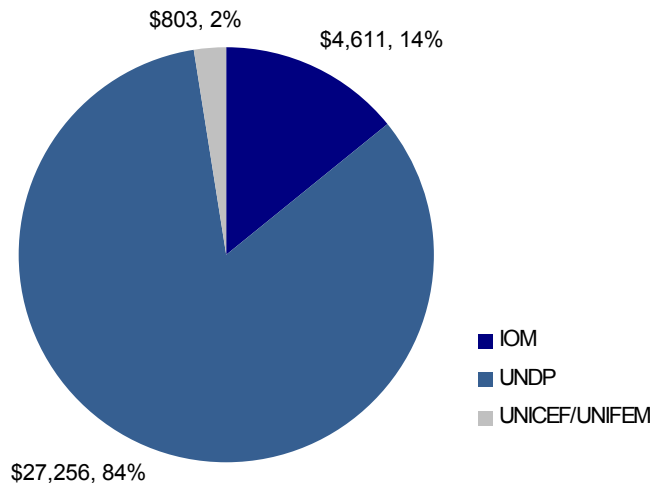


Of the \$35 million country envelope for Sierra Leone, 93 percent (\$32.7 million) had been transferred as of the end of 2008, of which 36 percent (\$11.7 million) was transferred in 2008.

Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008, 2007 and cumulative to 31 December 2008

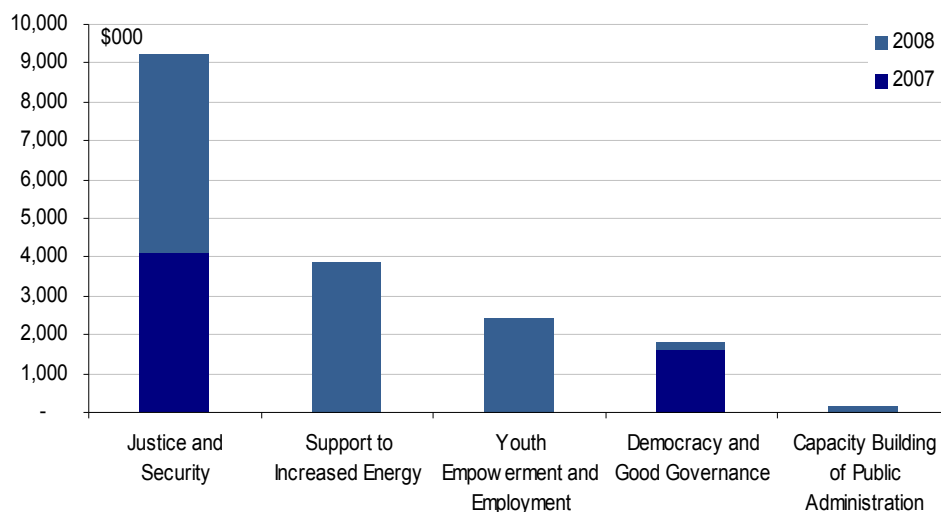
	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2007 (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Democracy and Good Governance	7,500	1,599	4,152	5,750	77
Justice and Security	13,700	10,303	3,187	13,490	98
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081	-	4,081	100
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	-	348	348	70
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	-	9,000	9,000	100
SIERRA LEONE TOTAL	34,800	15,983	16,687	32,670	94

Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



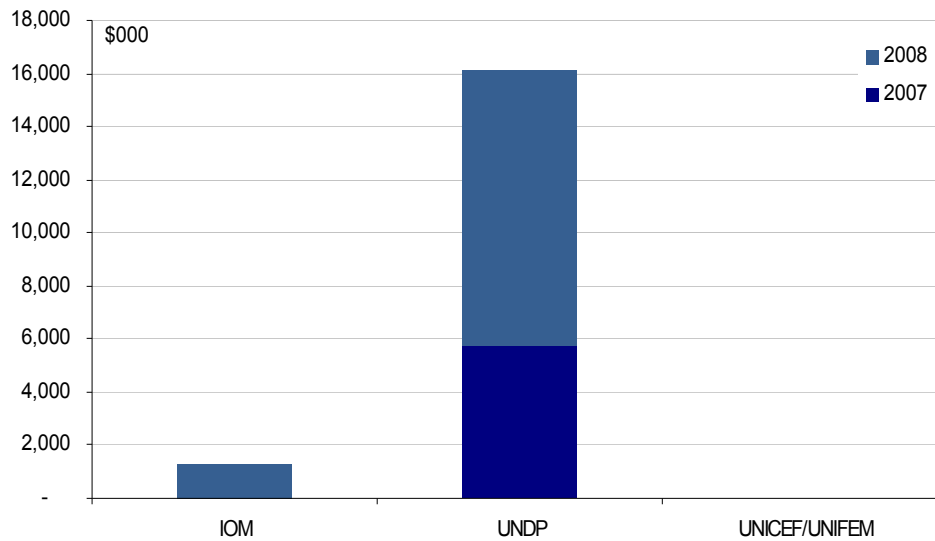
4.3. Expenditure

Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Priority Area, \$000, 2007 and 2008



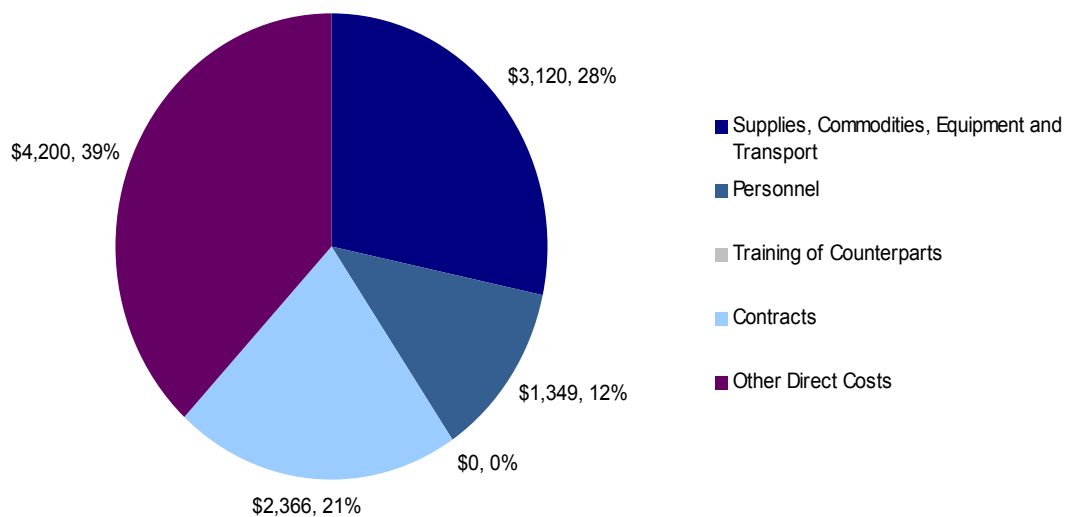
Total expenditure across the Sierra Leone PBF as of the end of 2008 amounts to \$17.5 million, of which \$5.7 million (33 percent) was spent in 2007 and \$11.7 million (67 percent) was spent in 2008. The Justice and Security Priority Area, which accounts for 39 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 53 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Support to Increased Energy Priority Area, accounting for 26 percent of the overall programme, accounts for 22 percent of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Youth Empowerment and Employment Priority Area, which accounts for 22 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 14 percent of expenditure. And the Democracy and Good Governance and Capacity Building of Public Administration Priority Areas, which make up 12 percent and 1 percent of the Burundi PBF programme respectively, account for 10 percent and 1 percent of overall expenditure.

Figure 4.5: Expenditure by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2007 and 2008



Among the Recipient Organizations, UNDP (with 84 percent of the programme) has accounted for the largest share (92 percent) of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. IOM (with 14 percent of the programme) has accounted for 7 percent of expenditure; and UNICEF/UNIFEM (with 2 percent of the programme) has accounted for 0.2 percent of expenditure.

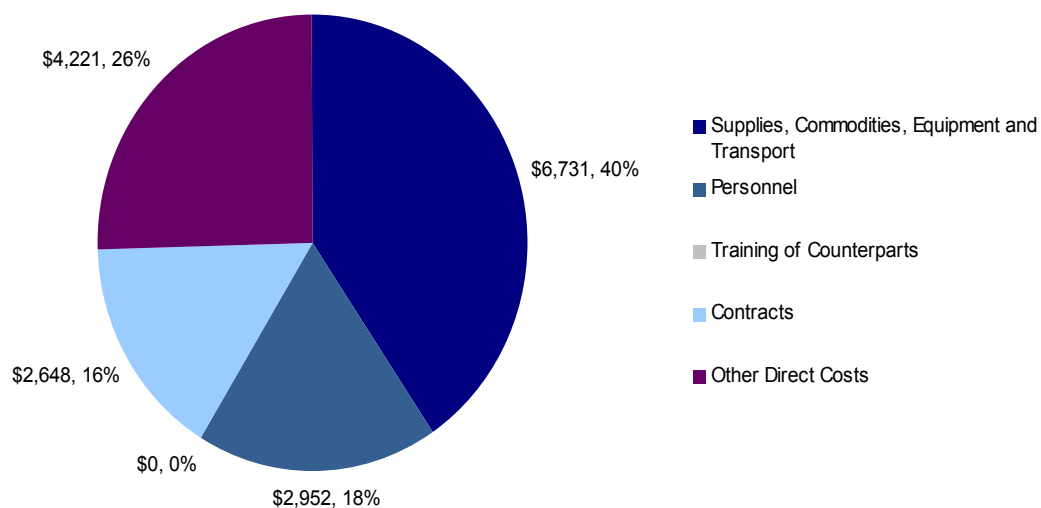
Figure 4.6: Total programme costs¹⁶ by Category, \$000, 2008



¹⁶ Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Sierra Leone in 2008 were \$11.0 million, of which the largest share was spent on other direct costs. The indirect support costs for this period were 6.3 percent.

Figure 4.7: Total Programme Costs by Category, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Sierra Leone to 31 December 2008 were \$16.6 million, of which the largest share was spent on personnel. The indirect support costs for the 2007-2008 period were 5.5 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Sierra Leone PBF, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 53 percent at the end of 2008, compared with 36 percent in 2007. For the seven projects approved in 2007, the cumulative financial implementation rate as of 31 December 2008 was 70 percent (\$11.2 million expended of \$16 million transferred).

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
Democracy and Good Governance	1,599	1,820	32	100
Justice and Security	10,303	9,242	69	40
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,081	2,415	59	-
Capacity Building of Public Administration	-	137	39	na
Support to Increased Energy	-	3,852	43	na
SIERRA LEONE TOTAL	15,983	17,465	53	36

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
IOM	4,611	1,249	27	na
UNDP	27,256	16,146	59	36
UNICEF/UNIFEM	803	30	4	na
SIERRA LEONE TOTAL	15,983	17,465	53	36

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
A- Democracy and Good Governance				5,750,401
PBF/SLE/A-1: Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff	UNDP	National Elections Commission (NEC)	11 July 2007	1,598,727
PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat	UNDP	Office of the President: Anti-Corruption Commission	15 July 2008	349,034
PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding	UNICEF/ UNIFEM	Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs	15 July 2008	189,390 613,250
PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	IOM	National Commission for Social Action	15 July 2008	3,000,000
B- Justice and Security				13,490,394
PBF/SLE/B-1: Improved Public Order Management Capacity	UNDP	Sierra Leone Police	11 May 2007	1,042,565
PBF/SLE/B-2: Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL)	UNDP	Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone	22 June 2007	1,522,056
PBF/SLE/B-3: Emergency Support to the Security Sector	UNDP	Ministry of Finance	11 July 2007	1,822,824
PBF/SLE/B-4: Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent delays in trials and to clear backlog of cases	UNDP	Office of the Chief Justice	11 July 2007	3,959,773
PBF/SLE/B-6: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown	UNDP	Ministry of Defence	11 July 2007	1,955,706
PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security	UNDP	Office of National Security	15 July 2008	1,576,538
PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates	IOM	Sierra Leone Prisons Department	15 July 2008	1,610,933

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
D- Youth Empowerment and Employment			4,080,907	
PBF/SLE/D-1: Youth Enterprise Development	UNDP	Ministry of Youth and Sports, Youth Employment Secretariat	11 May 2007	4,080,907
E- Capacity Building of Public Administration			348,125	
PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues	UNDP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	15 July 2008	348,125
I- Support to Increased Energy			9,000,000	
PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector	UNDP	Ministry of Energy and Power and National Power Authority	15 July 2008	9,000,000

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
A- Democracy and Good Governance			
PBF/SLE/A-1: Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff (UNDP)	18 July 2007	Operationally closed Sep 2007	The project closed operationally in Sept 2007 having met its objectives
PBF/SLE/A-2: Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat (UNDP)	14 Aug 2008	Jul 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first two months of the project saw some delays in order to familiarise partners with administrative processes • Since then, 50 percent of activities are ongoing • The project has established a fully staffed and functioning Secretariat • Strategic and action plans have been prepared and consulted on • Awareness-raising and outreach activities have started • A simplified and abridged version of the NACS strategy has been produced and disseminated to stakeholders
PBF/SLE/A-3: Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding (UNIFEM and UNICEF)	Sep 2008	Oct 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays to implementation have occurred due to initial problems with the counterpart ministry and the provision of office space and personnel • The project is proposing an extension to October 2009 • 50 percent of procurement has been completed • A Project Management and Coordinating Unit office has been identified • 95 percent of recruitment has been completed • A sensitization and public awareness campaign has started • Training modules and guidelines have been developed (65 percent complete)
PBF/SLE/A-4: Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (IOM)	4 Nov 2008	3 Nov 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project preparation activities started ahead of transfer of funds, enabling the project to gain early momentum • Institutional arrangements and planning activities have been completed • Coordination meetings and outreach are ongoing • Registration of war victims has started

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
B- Justice and Security			
PBF/SLE/B-1: Improved Public Order Management Capacity (UNDP)	18 May 2007	Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Nov 2007 • Budget revision approved Nov 2008 • Protracted delay in procurement of anti-riot equipment, which was expected to be delivered in Jun 2009 • More than 80 percent of items were procured in 2007 • Improvements seen in police capacity, security (including during elections) and public confidence in the police
PBF/SLE/B-2: Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL) (UNDP)	9 July 2007	Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from July 2008 • A budget revision was approved in November 2008 • The HRCSL is fully staffed and operational • An Annual State of Human Rights Report has been published and distributed • Monitoring and training has started • Baseline survey completed • The HRCSL has received 244 cases of human rights violations
PBF/SLE/B-3: Emergency Support to the Security Sector (UNDP)	18 Jul 2007	Operationally closed	The project is operationally closed having met all its objectives.
PBF/SLE/B-4: Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent delays in trials and to clear backlog of cases (UNDP)	18 July 2007	31 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from July 2008 • Coordination among major institutions has been a major challenge • Elections in 2007 and 2008 caused delays to implementation • Inadequate staffing by UNDP, and capacity building requirements for national partners, has slowed implementation • The project has brought a functioning court to 14 districts in 4 provinces • Operational capacity has been improved and the backlog of cases reduced • Training has been provided, legal staff recruited and transport and other equipment procured • Construction of 3 magistrates courts and 5 local courts has started

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/SLE/B-6: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown (UNDP)	18 July 2007	31 Dec 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project extensions have been granted until 31 Mar 2009 • The project has improved living standards for 12,000 beneficiaries, with reduced incidence of waterborne diseases • Budgetary constraints have meant that the project has had to be downscaled • Construction has been tendered and started • Difficult working relationships with partners have caused some delays to implementation • In response, a UNDP Water and Sanitation Engineer has been recruited (starting in 2009)
PBF/SLE/B-7: Support to the Office of National Security (UNDP)	1 Sep 2008	31 Aug 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has improved the security coordination of ONS • 15 Chiefdom Security Coordinators have been engaged for early warning system and community engagement initiatives • Provision of vehicles and communications equipment has improved operational capacity of security coordinators
PBF/SLE/B-8: Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates (IOM)	4 Sep 2008	3 Sep 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Aug 2009 • Procurement and building activities are reported to be on or ahead of schedule • Existing provision under the project has improved living conditions for all prisoners
D- Youth Empowerment and Employment			
PBF/SLE/D-1: Youth Enterprise Development (UNDP)	18 May 2007	Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from Mar 2008 • Funding has been provided for a training centre and delivery of training • Funding has supported the expansion of micro-finance provision in support of rural enterprises • Youth employment and skills training activities have been supported • The project has seen the capacity of the YES Secretariat improve • Difficulties in reaching consensus over who should be supported • Steering Committee needed time to establish its working and decision-making modality
E- Capacity Building of Public Administration			
PBF/SLE/E-1: Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues (UNDP)	14 Aug 2008	July 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has established a fully staffed and operational Secretariat • Implementation has been slowed by delays on the government side and in recruitment and capacity building of Secretariat staff

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
I- Support to Increased Energy			
PBF/SLE/I-1: Emergency Support to the Energy Sector (UNDP)	27 Aug 2008	26 Aug 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to administrative issues, the budget was revised and only approved in November 2008 • Procurement and renovation activities have contributed to improved operational and logistics capacity

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred	Expenditure			Total January 2007 to December 2008	Implementation Rate
			January 2007 to December 2008	January to December 2007	January to December 2008	January 2007 to December 2008		
			\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s		
SIERRA LEONE								
Priority Area: Democratic Governance								
PBF/SLE/A-1	Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff	UNDP	11 Jul 07	1,599	1,595	(74)	1,521	95.1%
PBF/SLE/A-2	Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat	UNDP	15 Jul 08	349	n/a	8	8	2.2%
PBF/SLE/A-3a	Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding	UNIFEM	15 Jul 08	613	n/a	40	40	6.5%
PBF/SLE/A-3b	Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding	UNICEF	15 Jul 08	189	n/a	30	30	15.6%
PBF/SLE/A-4	Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	IOM	15 Jul 08	3,000	n/a	221	221	7.4%
Subtotal				5,750	1,595	225	1,820	31.6%
Priority Area: Justice and Security								
PBF/SLE/B-1	Improved Public Order Management Capacity	UNDP	11 May 07	1,043	794	(288)	506	48.5%
PBF/SLE/B-2	Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL)	UNDP	22 Jun 07	1,522	560	887	1,447	95.1%
PBF/SLE/B-3	Emergency Support to the Security Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent delays in trials and to clear backlog of cases	UNDP	11 Jul 07	1,823	1,808	286	2,094	114.9%
PBF/SLE/B-4	Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown	UNDP	11 Jul 07	3,960	974	1,894	2,869	72.4%
PBF/SLE/B-6	Support to the Office of National Security	UNDP	15 Jul 08	1,956	-	333	333	17.0%
PBF/SLE/B-7	Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates	IOM	15 Jul 08	1,611	n/a	1,028	1,028	63.8%
Subtotal				13,490	4,135	5,107	9,242	68.5%
Priority Area: Youth Empowerment and Employment								
PBF/SLE/D-1	Youth Enterprise Development	UNDP	11 May 07	4,081	-	2,415	2,415	59.2%
Subtotal				4,081	-	2,415	2,415	59.2%
Priority Area: Capacity Building of Public Administration								
PBF/SLE/E-1	Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues	UNDP	15 Jul 08	348	n/a	137	137	39.3%
Subtotal				348	-	137	137	39.3%
Priority Area: Support to Increased Energy								
PBF/SLE/I-1	Emergency Support to the Energy Sector	UNDP	15 Jul 08	9,000	n/a	3,852	3,852	42.8%
Subtotal				9,000	-	3,852	3,852	42.8%
SIERRA LEONE Total				32,670	5,730	11,735	17,465	53.5%

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Sierra Leone	35,000	32,670	11,735	36	3,120	1,349	0	2,366	4,200	11,036	699	6.3
Democratic Governance	7,500	5,750	225	4	25	-68	0	229	0	186	39	21.1
Justice and Security	13,700	13,490	5,107	38	2,803	885	0	1,119	-176	4,631	476	10.3
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081	2,415	59	0	520	0	1,013	819	2,352	63	2.7
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	348	137	39	107	13	0	5	3	128	9	7.0
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000	3,852	43	185	0	0	0	3,554	3,740	112	3.0
Unallocated	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW I - Peacebuilding Commission												
Sierra Leone	35,000	32,670	17,465	53	6,731	2,952	0	2,648	4,221	16,552	913	5.5
Democratic Governance	7,500	5,750	1,820	32	25	1,448	0	229	2	1,704	115	6.8
Justice and Security	13,700	13,490	9,242	69	6,414	971	0	1,401	-158	8,628	614	7.1
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100	4,081	2,415	59	0	520	0	1,013	819	2,352	63	2.7
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500	348	137	39	107	13	0	5	3	128	9	7.0
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000	3,852	43	185	0	0	0	3,554	3,740	112	3.0
Unallocated	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION IV: CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 December 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ¹⁷ (%)	No of projects
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	5,000	5,000	3,047	61	2
BY PRIORITY AREA					
B. Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk	4,000	4,000	1,409	35	4,000
H. Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000	1,000	1,638	164	1,000
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION					
UNDP		5,000	3,047	61	2

Summary

On 19 June 2008, the UN Secretary-General declared that Côte d'Ivoire was eligible for funding under Window II of the Peacebuilding Fund, with a country envelope of \$5 million. Its Priority Plan was completed in July 2008 and identified two Priority Areas:

- Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk
- Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA)

In September 2008, two projects (“Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou’s Direct Dialogue” and “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire”) – one in each Priority Area – were approved by the PBF Côte d'Ivoire Steering Committee for the full value of \$5 million, with funds transferred on 26 September 2008. The reporting period therefore covers only the first three months of implementation.

The approved amounts for the two projects for Côte d'Ivoire amount to 100 percent of the overall country envelope of \$5 million.

Given the short period of implementation for the two projects during the reporting period, both achievements and challenges are limited. The “Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou’s Direct Dialogue” project continues work started in 2007 under the Emergency Window, and facilitated three dialogue sessions over the course of 2008, preparing meeting materials which have contributed to the smooth functioning of the discussions. However, the project report indicates that there have been some missed opportunities due to the infrequency of facilitated meetings between the parties to the OPA.

The “1,000 Micro-Projects” project has started reintegrating beneficiaries, and has established 299 micro-projects as of 31 December 2008. The scope of the project, however, is limited given available resources. There have been some delays in regrouping beneficiaries in several villages in the north, attributed to a dependence on the pace of

¹⁷ Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

activity of the national institutions through which the project works; and the project has identified a need for refresher training in order to sustain micro-projects. This project has extended its expected duration by three months.

Of the overall country envelope of \$5 million for the Côte d'Ivoire PBF programme, programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$3.0 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 61 percent. This reflects a range across two Priority Areas from 164 percent¹⁸ for the Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk Priority Area to 35 percent for the Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Priority Area.

¹⁸ Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization exceeds the \$1 million received for this project and likely includes funding received for the same project under the PBF Emergency Window, PBF/EMER/1 and from external donors (Norway, France). This might explain the low implementation rate of the latter project under the PBF Emergency Window.

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

The Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA) signed between Ivorian ex-belligerents on 4 March, 2007 constitutes a landmark agreement on the road to peace in Côte d'Ivoire. Since then, the country has entered into a transition phase from crisis towards peace building and economic recovery. The OPA led to the creation of a transitional Government of Reconciliation aimed at reunifying the country. The agreement also provides for (i) identification of population; (ii) election; (iii) security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); (iv) restoration of state authority and redeployment of public administration; and (v) national reconciliation and peace consolidation, security and free movement of goods and people.

In order to address these issues, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has developed a Crisis Recovery Programme (CRP) which aims at strengthening social cohesion and national reconciliation by creating opportunities for economic and social reinsertion of the populations directly affected by the conflict. So far, the peace building process has made significant progress. A first round of presidential elections was held on 30 November, 2008.

Through a broad range of consultations, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations have reached a common understanding about the root causes of the conflict and a shared vision that sustainable peace and development require peace building and conflict sensitive development interventions. Consequently, the PRSP for the period 2009-2013 includes one Priority Area on peace consolidation.

On 19 June 2008, Côte d'Ivoire was declared by the Secretary-General eligible to receive assistance, to the value of \$5 million, from the Peacebuilding Fund. A Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and the Prime-Minister's Office is responsible for coordinating and managing the PBF, combining both policy review (steering) and project review and approval functions. The first meeting of the JSC took place on 28 August 2008. The Steering Committee consists of the Prime Minister (or representative), the SRSG, the Deputy SRSG/UNDP Resident Representative/UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator; representatives from the donor community, international and regional financial institutions and civil society. The Steering Committee meets once a month, with extraordinary sessions convened as necessary.

The JSC reviews and approves projects in line with the national Priority Plan which was completed in July 2008. The Priority Plan identifies two Priority Areas:

- Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk
- Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

In the course of 2008, two critical interventions were identified – one in each Priority Area – to receive immediate attention:

- Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk
 - PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire (UNDP, \$4,000,000 approved)
- Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement
 - PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue (UNDP, \$1,000,000 approved)

The above project is a continuation of the PBF-funded project, "PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso" (see Emergency Window report, page 122), approved in September 2007, and its extension approved in April 2008 under Window III of the PBF, the Emergency Window, which provides an approved amount of \$1,000,000.

Annexes I, II and III provide details of all PBF projects in Côte d'Ivoire.

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

During the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008, two projects were approved by the Joint Steering Committee and funded for a total of \$5 million: the “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire” project and the “Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou’s Direct Dialogue” project. Both projects are executed by UNDP, in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, the latter is implemented by UNOPS.

The approved amounts for the two projects for Côte d’Ivoire amount to 100 percent of the overall country envelope of \$5 million.

Both JSC-approved projects had started activities by December 2008. They were approved on 12 September 2008 and received funding on 26 September 2008. Annex I provides details on the projects and funding approved during the reporting period.

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

As of 31 December 2008, both projects were ongoing. The narrative progress reports submitted by UNDP indicate a slight delay (three months) to the “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire” project, given limitations in local partner capacity for grouping beneficiaries. The “Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement” provides ongoing support, coupled to an Emergency Window project started in 2007, which has also been extended. Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by UNDP.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

Given the short period of implementation for the two projects during the reporting period, both achievements and challenges are limited. The UNDP-executed “Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou’s Direct Dialogue” project continues work started in 2007 under the Emergency Window, and facilitated three dialogue sessions over the course of 2008, preparing meeting materials which have contributed to the smooth functioning of the discussions. Such support enabled the Facilitator, his Special Representative and his team in Abidjan to follow-up more closely the implementation of the provisions of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA).

Also executed by UNDP, the project “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire” has started reintegrating beneficiaries, and has established 299 micro-projects as of 31 December 2008. The scope of the project, however, is limited given available resources. There have been some delays in regrouping beneficiaries in several villages in the north, which is attributed to a dependence on the pace of activity of the national institutions through which the project works; and the project has identified a need for refresher training in order to sustain micro-projects.

3.1. Priority Area B: Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk

Table 3.1: Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	4,000,000	% of Total Approved	80
Expenditure (\$)	1,408,603	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	35
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire (UNDP)	4,000,000		100

Ivorian youth (some 40 percent of the population, men and women) are most affected by increasing poverty in Côte d’Ivoire. Conflict has been an opportunity to overcome unemployment, and has fostered the proliferation of unlawful income-generating activities. With increasing numbers of combatants and military being demobilized, there is the risk of increased tension amongst a volatile group with access to and training in the use of weapons.

The Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk Priority Area of the PBF will help contribute to reinforcing peace and security in the country, in particular in the northern and western parts, through the provision of socioeconomic reinsertion opportunities to former combatants, militias, youth associated with armed conflicts and youth at risk. The project activities focus on micro-projects for ex-combatants and militias through the National Programme for Economic Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation (PNRRC). This is to be complemented by capacity building programmes for youth at risk through short-term professional training and support to income generating activities. Rehabilitation of socio-professional training centres for the National Civic Service Programme (NCSP) is also expected to be part of the project activities.

On 12 September 2008, one project was approved: “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire”. It is implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, the *Centre de Commandement Intégré* (CCI), the PNRRC, the National Civil Service Programme (PSCN), the IOM and FAO.

The reporting period covers just the first three months of the project.

Achievements

The “1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d’Ivoire” project aims to help ease tension within a security context which has become increasingly volatile with the demobilization of ex-combatants who are unable to find viable options for reintegrating into communities due to the financial constraints of the national DDR programme.

The project approach to implementation has been to make use of existing on-the-ground capacity as much as possible. By the end of December 2008, eight national NGOs were working with UNDP, the United Nations Operations in Côte d’Ivoire (ONUCI) and the national authorities in the field to implement micro-projects. This has enabled the project to engage directly with zones lacking adequate administrative capacity, as well as contributing to the development of the capacity of local administrative structures.

In addition, the IOM is working in the west of the country for the integration of 1,300 ex-combatants over a period of six months; and FAO Emergencies is supporting 210 beneficiaries in the zones of Séguéla and Kani to start revenue generating activities in the areas of agriculture and livestock rearing. IOM is funding its support with a contribution of \$1,444,633. Working through the IOM and the FAO, which were already established in their respective regions, the project has been able to reach the affected population more quickly, as well as address rising tensions among the demobilized population awaiting reintegration.

By the end of December 2008, the project had brought about the reintegration of 1,062 beneficiaries in 13 locations (out of 5,000 targeted), with 299 micro-projects started. These included agriculture, training, small business, services and community projects. The beneficiaries included ex-combatants, youth at risk and ex-military – of which 23 percent were women. Through its partners, the project has started to provide training for ex-combatants: by the end of December, 134 had completed their training and a further 644 were in the process of being trained. Training was provided in civic education, simplified accounting and skills in the areas of livestock rearing, agriculture, small business, carpentry, mechanics and welding. Support for ex-combatants is complemented by support for the receiving communities, such as the construction and rehabilitation of two classrooms in Oliénou (Bouaké), which contribute to local development and a better reintegration of ex-combatants in the communities.

Challenges

The project has identified a number of constraints which pose a risk to project implementation. Resources are limited in the face of the reintegration needs, with only sufficient funds available to help 5,000 beneficiaries (including 3,000 ex-combatants, 1,500 ex-militias and 500 youth at risk) compared with an estimated need of 34,600. There have been delays in the process of regrouping beneficiaries in several villages in the north, due to a dependence on the pace of activity of the national institutions through which the project works. This is compounded by the inadequate coordination of reintegration activities with other donors including the EC, World Bank, African Development Bank. The project has also identified the need for a systematic mechanism for refreshing the training provided to beneficiaries, to enable them to sustain their micro-projects.

3.2. Priority Area H: Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

Table 3.2: Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	1,000,000	% of Total Approved	20
Expenditure (\$)	1,637,995 ¹⁹	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	164
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue (UNDP)	1,000,000		100

The Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Priority Area aims at bridging a funding gap for the support of facilitation and the mediation activities, both in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) until consequent and complementary resources are made available by other donors. Emergency Window funding for the facilitation of the peace process since 2007 has helped to improve the political atmosphere and consequently the security situation of the country. Rebuilt trust between the parties has facilitated the staging of presidential elections at the end of 2009.

However, the ongoing peace process is still fragile and maintaining a strong facilitation team is a prerequisite for the continuing successful implementation of the peace agreement in Côte d'Ivoire. In order to accompany and monitor the peace process, the OPA has established a permanent monitoring and evaluation framework and appointed a Special Representative to the Facilitator, together with a team based in Abidjan, to monitor the peace process and to solve possible divergences that might come up between the signatories of the OPA during the peace process implementation.

The PBF funds are intended to provide bridging support to the office of the Facilitator's Special Representative (RSF) to maintain a strong facilitation team, reinforce the capacity building, orientations and negotiations initiatives of the OPA; and will allow travel and meeting facilities between Ouagadougou and Abidjan, throughout permanent monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

On 12 September 2008, one project was approved: "Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue". It is implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Government of Burkina Faso, UNOPS as implementing partner and United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

The reporting period covers just the first three months of the project.

Achievements

Since the establishment of the office of the Facilitator's Special Representative in Abidjan, the Permanent Consultation Framework has held three sessions across 2008 to discuss matters of a high-level, political and diplomatic nature. The project reports that the contribution of the RSF and his team (preparation of materials, press releases, interim report) has been remarkable in ensuring the smooth and orderly conduct of the meetings.

¹⁹ Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization exceeds the \$1 million received for this project and likely includes funding received for the same project under the PBF Emergency Window, PBF/EMER/1 and from external donors (Norway, France). This might explain the low implementation rate of the latter project under the PBF Emergency Window.

The RSF has also sought to re-establish links between Côte d’Ivoire and donors. This dialogue is reported to have been fruitful, and funding is expected from the EC, the World Bank and Norway.

Challenges

The report notes that the intervention could be more effective if the parties to the OPA were meeting on a weekly basis through the offices of the Special Representative, as originally planned. This is intended to ensure a concerted and consistent effort in addressing obstacles to the implementation of the OPA as they arise, with the Special Representative supporting the parties in reaching mutual agreement. There is also a need for the office of the Special Representative to engage with ad hoc issues such as the redeployment of the State administration, the issue of the “*unicité de caisses*” and the transfer of authority from ComZones to the “*Préfets*”.

Table 3.3: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
B. Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,062 beneficiaries relocated in 13 locations • 299 micro-projects started • 134 beneficiaries completed training; 644 were in the process of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrouping of beneficiaries has been slower than anticipated • Greater coordination with other donors would improve effectiveness
H. Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The office of the Facilitator’s Special Representative has engaged at a high political and diplomatic level s with the Ivorian stakeholders • The RSF has sought to re-establish links between Côte d’Ivoire and donors, and new funding is anticipated for the “<i>Programmes de sortie de crise</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More frequent meetings, presided over by the Facilitator, would support more effective and timely resolution of issues

4. Financial Performance

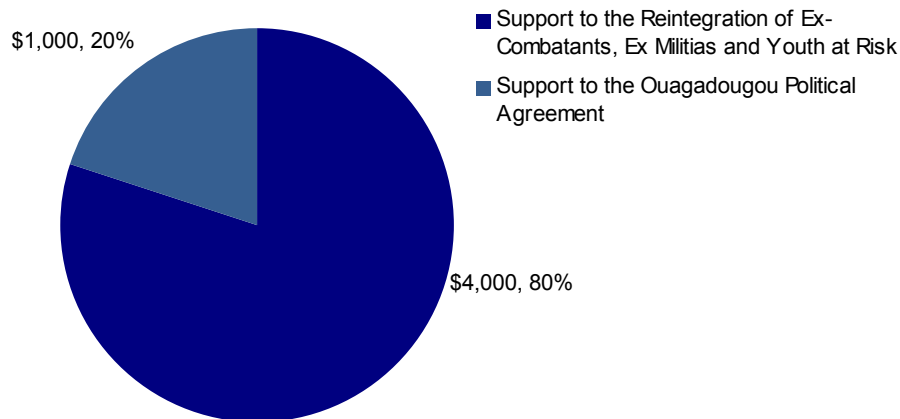
An overall country envelope of \$5 million was approved for the Côte d'Ivoire PBF programme, all of which had been transferred to two projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$3.0 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 61 percent. This reflects a range across two Priority Areas from 164 percent for the Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk Priority Area to 35 percent for the Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Priority Area.

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 December 2008

Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
5,000	5,000	3,047	61	2

4.1. Fund Allocation

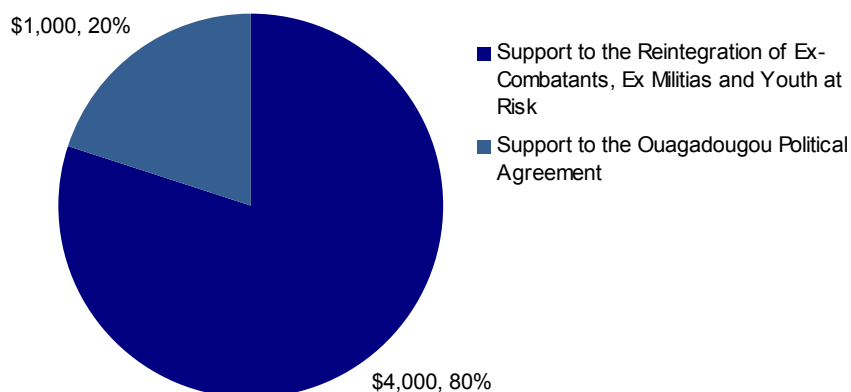
Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



The Côte d'Ivoire PBF country envelope of \$5 million is, as per the PBF Côte d'Ivoire Priority Plan, divided between two Priority Areas of which the largest is Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk, with an allocation of \$4 million, 80 percent of the Côte d'Ivoire country envelope. The second Priority Area is Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, with an allocation of \$1 million accounting for 20 percent of Côte d'Ivoire's total.

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



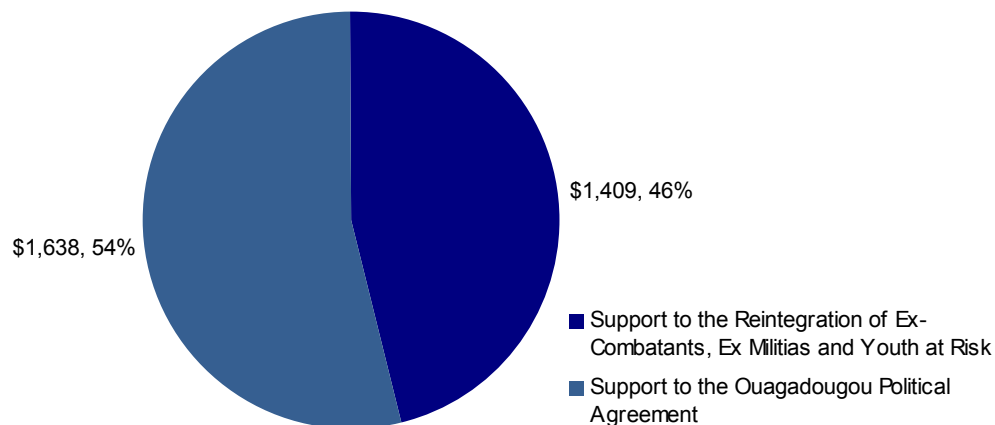
Of the \$5 million country envelope for Côte d'Ivoire, 100 percent had been transferred by the end of 2008.

Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk	4,000	4,000	100
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000	1,000	100
CÔTE D'IVOIRE TOTAL	5,000	5,000	100

4.3. Expenditure

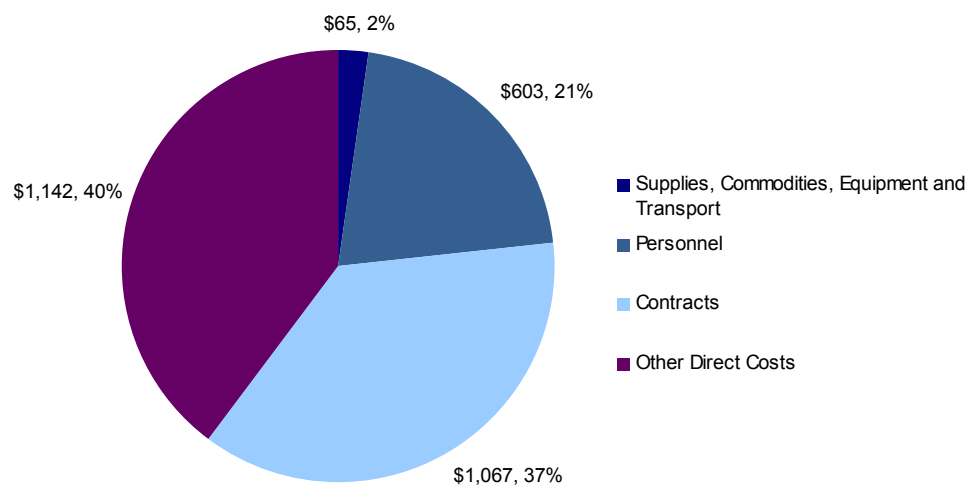
Figure 4.3: Expenditure by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



Total expenditure across the Côte d'Ivoire PBF to the end of 2008 amounts to \$3.0 million. The Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk Priority Area, which accounts for 80 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 46 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Priority Area, accounting for 20 percent of the overall programme, accounts for 54 percent of expenditure as of 31 December 2008.

Both projects are implemented by UNDP.

Figure 4.4: Total Programme Costs²⁰ by Category, \$000, 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Côte d'Ivoire in 2008 were \$2.9 million, of which the largest share was spent on other direct costs. The indirect support costs for this period were 5.9 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Côte d'Ivoire PBF, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 61 percent at the end of 2008.

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)
Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk	4,000	1,409	35
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000	1,638 ²¹	164
CÔTE D'IVOIRE TOTAL	5,000	3,047	61

²⁰ Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

²¹ Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization exceeds the \$1 million received for this project and likely includes funding received for the same project under the PBF Emergency Window, PBF/EMER/1 and from external donors (Norway, France). This might explain the low implementation rate of the latter project under the PBF Emergency Window.

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)
UNDP	5,000	3,047	61
CÔTE D'IVOIRE TOTAL	5,000	3,047	61

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
B- Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk				4,000,000
PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	Office of the Prime Minister	12 Sept 2008	4,000,000
H- Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement				1,000,000
PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue	UNDP	Office of the Prime Minister	12 Sept 2008	1,000,000

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
B- Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk			
PBF/CIV/B-1: 1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire (UNDP)	26 Sept 2008	30 Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected end date revised from 30 Mar 2009 • There have been delays in grouping beneficiaries • Refresher training is required to help beneficiaries sustain their micro-project activities • The project would benefit from greater coordination with other donors
H- Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement			
PBF/CIV/H-1: Support to the implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue (UNDP)	26 Sept 2008	Jul 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is paired with a 2007 Emergency Window project • There have been extensions/budget revisions in May 2008 and October 2008 • The Office of the Facilitator's Special Representative is established and active • All project activities are ongoing

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred	Expenditure			Implementation Rate			
			January 2007 to December 2008	January to December 2007	January to December 2008	Total January 2007 to December 2008				
			\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s				
CÔTE D'IVOIRE										
Priority Area: Justice and Security										
PBF/CIV/B-1										
			1000 micro-projets pour la réintégration des ex-combattants et d'ex-miliciens en Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	12 Sep 08	4,000	n/a	1,409	1,409	35.2%
Subtotal			4,000	-	1,409	1,409	35.2%			
Priority Area: Support to National Political Dialogue										
PBF/CIV/H-1										
			Soutien au Dialogue Direct à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	UNDP	12 Sep 08	1,000	n/a	1,638	1,638	163.8%
Subtotal			1,000	-	1,638	1,638	163.8%			
CÔTE D'IVOIRE Total			5,000	0	3,047	3,047	60.9%			

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW II - Secretary-General												
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	5,000	3,047	61	65	603	0	1,067	1,142	2,876	170	5.9
Justice and Security	4,000	4,000	1,409	35	0	0	0	667	649	1,316	92	7.0
Support to National Political Dialogue	1,000	1,000	1,638	164	65	603	0	400	493	1,560	78	5.0

**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION V: LIBERIA

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 December 2008

	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ²² (%)	No of projects
LIBERIA	15,000	5,123	696	14	7
BY PRIORITY AREA					
A. Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4,000	1,832	74	4	2
D. Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	6,000	1,220	434	36	3
E. Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	5,000	2,070	188	9	2
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION					
UNDP		2,123	434	20	4
UNESCO		900	-	-	1
UNHCR		2,100	262	12	2

Summary

On 4 October 2007, Liberia was declared eligible for funding under Window II of the PBF. Subsequently, in December 2007, an overall country envelope of \$15 million was approved and, in February 2008, the PBF Liberia Priority Plan was approved. The Priority Plan identified three Priority Areas:

- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management
- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict
- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation

In the course of 2008, seven projects were approved for a total value of \$5.1 million. Two one-off interventions (“Rapid Rule of Law Assistance” in Grand Bassa and Maryland counties) were approved in June 2008. The rest were approved in the final quarter of the year, and therefore the reporting period covers only the first three months of implementation.

The \$5.1 million approved amount for the seven projects in Liberia amounts to 34 percent of the overall country envelope of \$15 million.

While some of the projects are not yet at a stage to report substantive achievements beyond the establishment of logistic and project management arrangements, there have been some notable achievements. Under the Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Priority Area, the one-off intervention to provide a vehicle to facilitate mobility of the County Attorney in Grand Bassa and Maryland counties, executed by UNDP, has been

²² Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

accompanied by a reported decrease in tension and violence as the justice system is seen to be addressing local disputes (primarily land disputes). And the “Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme”, also executed by UNDP, has benefited from activities started with other funding, having mobilized rapidly with activities under way across all phases of the programme. This has been accompanied by a much improved security situation in the programme areas. The programme has also progressed in identifying areas for improvement in its design, and is proceeding with proposing and implementing changes to implementation based on lessons learned.

Of the seven projects, two (“Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System” and “Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office”) have extended their expected duration, on account of delays in finalizing the budget as well as the need to find additional funding to fill budgeting gaps in the case of the Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office project.

Of the overall country envelope of \$15 million approved for Liberia, \$5.1 million had been transferred to seven projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$696,000, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 14 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 36 percent for the Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Priority Area to 4 percent for the Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 20 percent for UNDP to 0 percent for UNESCO.

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

Liberia is in a pivotal transitional recovery phase. The Government of Liberia (GoL) and the United Nations (UN) in Liberia recognize that a focus on peacebuilding is a cornerstone of national development and crucial for ensuring that the nation never returns to war. While it is clear that an overall state of security has been maintained in Liberia since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in August 2003, as in any post-conflict country, challenges remain that require attention to ensure there is no relapse to violent conflict. History has proven that peace agreements do not always result in a lasting peace.

Against this background, the United Nations Secretary-General declared on 4 October 2007 Liberia eligible as the first country to receive funding under Window II of the Peacebuilding Fund. This decision was based on a concept note prepared by GoL and the UN summarizing the current post-conflict situation and the need to firmly bolster the 'hard-won' peace in Liberia with concrete, rapid action. Since the Sirleaf-Government took office in early 2006, the GoL, UN, civil society and partners have made progress in analyzing the causes of instability, identifying challenges to developing a durable peace and articulating strategic measures to address 'conflict factors'.

The Peacebuilding Fund has allocated \$15 million to support the ongoing peacebuilding process in Liberia. A Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Liberia, has been established. The JSC is comprised of four representatives of the GoL (Ministers of Planning and Economic Affairs, Finance, Justice and Gender and Development), four multilateral representatives (the United Nations Country Team, the World Bank, the European Commission and ECOWAS), three bilateral representatives (Sweden, US and the UK), one representative each from Liberian Civil Society (nominated by Civil Society Coordination Group), International NGO (nominated by the INGO Monitoring Steering Group) and the UNDP MDTF Office as an ex-officio member in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PBF. The first meeting of the JSC took place on 11 March 2008. Subsequently, the JSC met five times in 2008.

The JSC combines both policy review (steering) and project review and approval functions. It reviews and approves projects in line with the national Priority Plan which was approved in February 2008. The Priority Plan identifies three Priority Areas:

- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management
- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict
- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation

Across the Priority Areas, seven critical interventions were identified in 2008 to receive immediate attention. These were:

- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management
 - PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships (UNHCR, \$932,400 approved)
 - PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System (UNESCO, \$900,000 approved)
- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict
 - PBF/LBR/D-1: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County (UNDP, \$48,150 approved)
 - PBF/LBR/D-2: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County (UNDP, \$48,150 approved)
 - PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme (UNDP, \$1,123,500 approved)

- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation
 - PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia (UNHCR, \$1,167,610 approved)
 - PBF/LBR/E-2: Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office (UNDP, \$902,759 approved)

In addition, the PBF funds a further project, approved in December 2007, under Window III, the Emergency Window, “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County Liberia” (see Emergency Window report, page 122), executed by UNOPS with an approved amount of \$963,284.

Annexes I and II provide details of PBF projects approved and funded by the PBF Liberia Joint Steering Committee.

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

During the current reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008, seven projects were approved by the Liberia PBF Joint Steering Committee and funded for a total of \$5.1 million. Of these projects four (41 percent of the total amount approved by the PBF Liberia Joint Steering Committee in 2008) were approved for execution by UNDP, two (41 percent) by UNHCR and one (18 per cent) by UNESCO. Implementing partners include the Ministries of Justice, Education and Internal Affairs, The Carter Center, the Justice and Peace Commission and Landmine Action.

The \$5.1 million approved amount for the seven projects in Liberia amounts to 34 percent of the overall country envelope of \$15 million.

Of these seven JSC-approved projects, all had started activities by December 2008. The first two projects (“Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County”, and “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County”) were approved on 13 June 2008 and received funding on 26 June 2008. A further four projects were approved in September 2008 and started in October 2008, with the final project of 2008 approved in October and commencing in November. Annex I provides details on the projects and funding approved during the reporting period.

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

As of 31st December 2008, all seven projects were still ongoing. According to narrative progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations, most of these projects have experienced various degrees of delay in implementation, caused mainly by delays in finalizing the budget as well as the need to find additional funding to fill budgeting gaps in one instance (“Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office”). However, only two of the seven projects were expected to run beyond the duration originally planned (“Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System” and “Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office”). Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

Given the short period of implementation for most of the projects in Liberia, with five of the seven projects starting in the last quarter of the year, both achievements and issues are limited. The Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Priority Area projects have mobilized successfully and begun awareness raising, outreach and baseline survey activities.

Projects under the Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Priority Area are the most advanced: the procurement of vehicles for the County Attorney in Maryland and Grand Bassa counties largely completes the “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County” and “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County” projects (both executed by UNDP); and the UNDP-executed “Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme” already enjoys considerable momentum, largely due to the fact that PBF funding continues existing activities, with ex-combatants at all stages of the programme, from beneficiary selection through to graduation from the training programme.

The Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Area projects have seen some immediate results, with Community Legal Advisors mobilised under the UNHCR-executed “Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia” and intake of cases increasing substantially.

Of the issues reported, lack of funding is the most substantial – with counterpart funding not forthcoming in one instance, and additional funding needed to fill gaps in the budget of another. The “Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme” has identified issues of sustainability, which it is addressing.

3.1. Priority Area A: Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management

Table 3.1: Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	4,000,000	% of Total Approved	27
Expenditure (\$)	73,808	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	4
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships (UNHCR)	932,400		51
PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System (UNESCO)	90,000		49

The Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Priority Area addresses the need to support dialogue at national and community levels, proactively involving women, youth and excluded groups; and to institutionalize dialogue and conflict management processes. The Priority Plan identifies requirements, including:

- Support to dialogue:
 - Enhanced and expanded Truth and Reconciliation Commission
 - Enhanced participation of the population and civil society organizations in decision making processes and national visioning processes
 - Capacity-building for representative and civil society organizations to better reflect the voice of the population, and for Government officers to improve their communication with the population and to facilitate the participation of the population and representative organizations in decision-making

- Ensuring that the expectations of marginalized groups are better reflected in policy
- Education in Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship for all citizens
- Support to institutionalization of dialogue and conflict management processes:
 - Capacity development for government officials at all levels (national, regional and local, and traditional leaders) and civil society organizations in conflict sensitivity and a human rights-based approach
 - Development of GoL frameworks for managing conflicts
 - Active engagement with the National Legislature and political parties to promote conflict sensitive approaches in shaping the debates of leaders and constituents

In 2008, two projects were approved under this Priority Area: “Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships” and “Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System”. The first is implemented by UNHCR in partnership with the Justice and Peace Commission; the second by UNESCO in partnership with the Ministry of Education, as well as UNICEF, UNMIL and UNHCR.

The implementation of these projects began during the last quarter of 2008. Consequently, the reporting period for these projects is limited.

Achievements

The UNHCR-executed “Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships” project mobilized in the three target counties and conducted stakeholder workshops in each of them. The workshops brought together District Commissioners, high-level county authorities, and paramount chiefs to share with them the content and methodology of the programme, and to explain the prioritization of beneficiary communities (based on conflict potential and history).

Outreach material, including radio programme material and Community Workshop publications, was prepared; and a Community Opportunity Plan template approved.

Yale University, which has been commissioned to conduct a Rigorous Impact Evaluation (RIE), led a randomization selection process for beneficiary communities following initial selection by local leaders, authorities and protection/human rights stakeholders.

The project reports tangible results in terms of building the programmatic, administrative and peacebuilding capacity of the JPC. The constant and systematic interaction between UNHCR and JPC staff has resulted in increased knowledge and understanding of implementation procedures for complex projects involving UN and other actors.

The UNESCO-executed “Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System” project has started recruitment and procurement; and has completed the selection of schools. Initial discussions have been held with regard to establishing M&E procedures. There has been preparation of high level training for trainers, the identification of field collaborators and partners, and the definition of didactical programmes. All tasks are reported to have been implemented with success in cooperation with the partners concerned.

Challenges

Operational issues have slowed implementation of both projects. The “Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships” project is slightly behind schedule due to delays in implementing the RIE baseline survey caused by lack of data. Community Workshops which should have taken place by the end of 2008 were delayed to 2009. The “Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System” project was, by the end of 2008, yet to begin implementation due to delays in finalizing the budget and transfer of funds.

3.2. Priority Area D: Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict

Table 3.2: Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	6,000,000	% of Total Approved	40
Expenditure (\$)	433,672	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	36
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/LBR/D-1: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County (UNDP)	48,150		4
PBF/LBR/D-2: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County (UNDP)	48,150		4
PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme (UNDP)	1,123,500		92

The Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Priority Area reflects a joint GoL-UN strategy to engage at-risk individuals, which will include short-term employment in community-building projects, coupled with civic education, health education, gender-based violence (GBV) training, peace education and the provision of psycho-social care. The GoL will facilitate community-level dialogues, bringing together war-affected individuals and community leaders, to promote integration. Provision of land and the mechanisms for allocation will be considered as part of the reintegration programme as is necessary psycho-social counselling, civic education and training to prevent gender-based violence throughout. PBF funding in this area aims to prevent the risk that inaction will allow many of these problems to coalesce into more significant threats.

In 2008, three projects were approved: “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County”; “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County”; and “Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme”. All are implemented by UNDP, the first two in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the third in partnership with international NGO Landmine Action as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, UNMIL RRR, the National Ex-combatant Peace building Initiative (NEPI), and the Office of the District Commissioner of Salala District.

The reporting period covers the first half (six months) of the first two projects; and the first three months of the third.

Achievements

The UNDP-executed “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County” and “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County” projects provide vehicles for the County Attorney to enable a rapid response in prosecuting cases, particularly relating to land disputes, and improve visibility of government justice systems. Procurement of the vehicle was fast-tracked in both counties, with reported results in the form of:

- Both counties have seen a decrease in tension caused by delayed trials, especially land disputes;
- The sustained presence of the prosecutor has led to increased prosecutions and decreased caseload, and a decrease in violence;
- Police and government have improved monitoring of cases, judiciary needs have been met and tensions reduced;
- Disputes have been addressed in a timely fashion through the court system by the Ministry of Justice

By extending prosecution services the project has enhanced public confidence in rule of law and State capacity for conflict prevention and peace building.

Also executed by UNDP, the “Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme” (TATP) has mobilized substantial resources within its first three months, employing 72 full or part-time national staff in direct support of the project, 41 national staff fully or partly employed in support of the programme, and 5 international staff. Evaluation activities have been started for the reintegration component of the programme and preliminary activities completed, namely identification of priority ‘hotspots’ of ex-combatant activity in illegal resource exploitation; selection of 152 beneficiaries, and relocation to training site. Training started in November 2008, with students expected to graduate in mid-March 2009. Students who had already graduated (under a separate programme) had selected their preferred communities for reintegration, and negotiation with those communities was continuing with students expected to relocate by the end of February 2009. 87 percent of graduates are reported to have been successfully reintegrated into their chosen communities.

With the training, relocation and reintegration of some 670 ex-combatants, the programme reports a much improved security situation in Guthrie, which remained calm during the reporting period and saw an overall reduction in the number of security related incidents. It is acknowledged that this is not only as a result of the intervention, but also as a result of the combined efforts of the GoL including the LNP, UNPOL and UNMIL Force Contingents.

Challenges

The “Rapid Rule of Law Assistance” was a one-off intervention, which has largely achieved its short-term objectives. The only issue reported has been the state of the road network in both counties, which continues to hamper accessibility and mobility.

Under the TATP, a number of significant issues are reported. A major constraint has been the inability of the MoA to meet its financial commitments to the TATP and it remains unclear if or when the ministry will be able to contribute financially to the overall running costs. Given the risk that finances will not be forthcoming, it is suggested that the TATP should become independent of government financial contributions, and that revenue-generating activities should be started under the project which will contribute to its self-sufficiency.

The design of reintegration activities, with packages tailored to student needs, has proven cumbersome and time-consuming. Standard packages have now been formulated, considerably reducing the logistical burden.

The sustainability of the economic reintegration of graduates remains unclear. Graduates have not been able to produce their first harvests within the expected timeframe; and many graduates are known to have spent the \$60 cash handout they received on leaving the TATP almost immediately on frivolous items. Only two students are known to have used the money to purchase seeds and supplies. While the cash handout is considered to be necessary (especially given the high dependence of graduates on host communities, see below), it is suggested that the financial package be phased over the reintegration period to ensure graduates use this stipend for the purposes intended. In this way, the programme could provide a larger financial package, disbursed in phases over a period of time.

Furthermore, graduates are very dependent on the goodwill of host communities in the early months of reintegration. Graduates returning to families therefore receive greater benefits. The suggestion is that students should be encouraged to return to communities where they have family wherever possible.

3.3. Priority Area E: Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation

Table 3.3: Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Summary

Approved for Transfer (\$)	5,000,000	% of Total Approved	33
Expenditure (\$)	188,415	Financial Implementation Rate (%)	9
PROJECTS			
PROJECTS	Total Approved (\$)		% of Priority Area Total
PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia (UNHCR)	1,167,610		56
PBF/LBR/E-2: Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office (UNDP)	902,759		44

The Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Area seeks to address country-wide capacity needs relating to mainstreaming peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity in government; strengthening and expanding state authority, especially in rural areas; and strengthening the capacity of Paramount chiefs and traditional leaders. The Priority Plan identifies needs related to:

- Support to a Peacebuilding Office within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
 - Legislation and constitutional reform to underpin further development of rule of law, harmonize parallel legal codes (statutory, traditional)
 - Training for civil servants in conflict sensitive policy and programme planning and implementation, including the gender dimensions
 - Establishment of a Law Reform Commission to revise current laws and ensure harmonization with international human rights treaties
 - Support to the establishment and initial functioning of a Land Commission for developing a system to deal with land tenure and ownership
- Strengthening and expanding state authority, especially in rural areas:
 - Capacity building in terms of training and logistics (equipment, supplies, communications) for staff to effectively discharge their functions in public administration and justice
 - Training on human rights and gender for public administration and judicial staff
 - Support to the living conditions of public servants to reside in remote areas
 - Infrastructure development (with emphasis on Rule of Law and vocational training)
 - Reinforced delivery capacity for the MoJ in expanding activities to underserved areas and increasing number of cases reviewed
- Strengthening the capacity of Paramount chiefs and traditional leaders:
 - Capacity-building in terms of human rights, conflict sensitivity and gender mainstreaming for Paramount chiefs and traditional leaders

In 2008, two projects were approved: “Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia” and “Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office”. The first is implemented by UNHCR in partnership with international NGO the Carter Center; the second by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The reporting period covers the first three months of each project.

Achievements

By the end of 2008, the UNHCR-executed “Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia” project had recruited 19 national staff and three international staff. Implementation and M&E arrangements had been established, working primarily through the Carter Center and its local and international partners. Data gathering activities for a baseline survey were completed; and the results were in the process of being analyzed.

The project reports strong linkages between the completion of outputs and progress towards projected outcomes. The intake of cases by the Community Legal Advisor (CLA) doubled in November and December compared with October, increasing the likelihood of peaceful resolution of local disputes. The local population is beginning to use the tools made available for resolving local disputes. The project has also succeeded in bringing to the same table the National Traditional Council and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to discuss joint organization in the planning for workshop consultations for traditional leaders. This has helped to build ownership of the reform process by traditional groups.

In terms of project outputs, by the end of 2008, CLAs were active in five of eight counties. Community sensitization on the rule of law had been delivered to 4,069 Liberians in 37 communities (of a targeted 84,000). And national-level radio programming had started.

Under the UNDP-executed “Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office” project, six national and one international staff had been recruited by the end of 2008, and preliminary procurement had started. Staff participated in an International Peacebuilding Consultation in Boston, leading to the development of an 18-month strategic plan and the identification of implementation mechanisms.

Challenges

No constraints are reported for 2008 under the “Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia” project. Under the “Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office” project, errors to do with the project budget caused some slight delay in procurement of office furniture and equipment; and gaps in the budget mean that the project needs to identify additional sources of funding to fill these gaps.

Table 3.4: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
A. Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder workshops held • Outreach material prepared • Beneficiary selection process started; selection of schools completed • Capacity improvements seen in JPC • Training material prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data for baseline survey • Implementation of “Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System” project delayed to 2009
D. Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported decrease in tension & land disputes • Increased prosecutions & decreased caseload • Monitoring of cases improved • More timely action by courts • ‘Hotspots’ of ex-combatant activity identified • 152 ex-combatant beneficiaries selected and relocated • Training of ex-combatants started • Improved security situation reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network has hampered mobility of County Attorney • Unpredictability of counterpart funding • Issues of sustainability remain

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
E. Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey started • Community Legal Advisors active in 5 of 8 counties • Intake of cases doubled in Nov/Dec over Oct • Local partners brought together, building ownership • Community sensitization delivered to 4,069 Liberians in 37 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in budget of Peacebuilding Office project means additional sources of funding are sought

4. Financial Performance

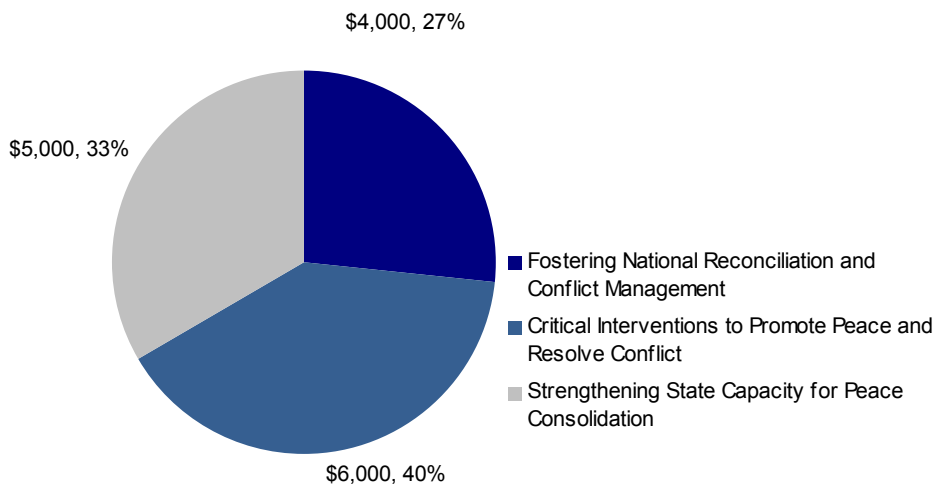
Of the overall country envelope of \$15 million approved for Liberia, \$5.1 million had been transferred to seven projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$696,000, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 14 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 36 percent for the Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Priority Area to 4 percent for the Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 20 percent for UNDP to 0 percent for UNESCO.

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 December 2008

Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
15,000	5,123	696	14	7

4.1. Fund Allocation

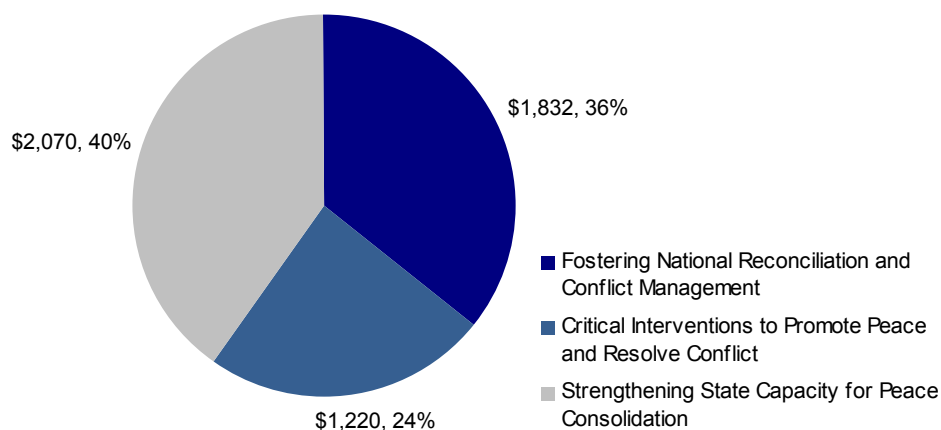
Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



The Liberia PBF country envelope of \$15 million is, as per the PBF Liberia Priority Plan, divided between three Priority Areas of which the largest is Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict, with an allocation of \$6 million, 40 percent of the Liberia country envelope. The second largest Priority Area is Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation, with an allocation of \$5 million accounting for 33 percent of Liberia's total. The Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Priority Area accounts for the remaining 27 percent (\$4 million).

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008

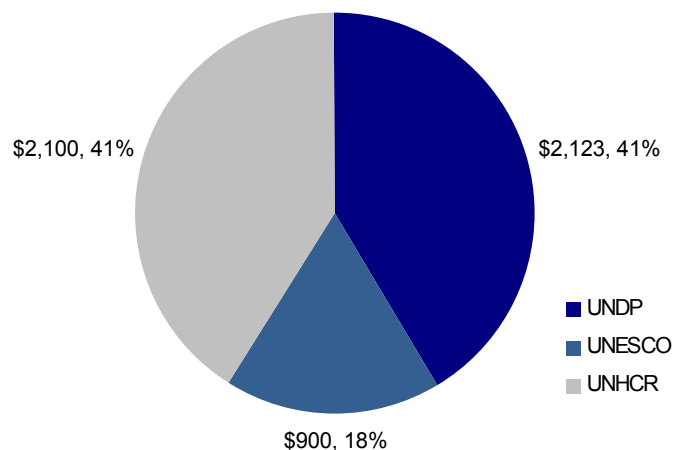


Of the \$15 million country envelope for Liberia, 35 percent (\$5.1 million) had been transferred by the end of 2008.

Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Priority Area, \$000, 2008

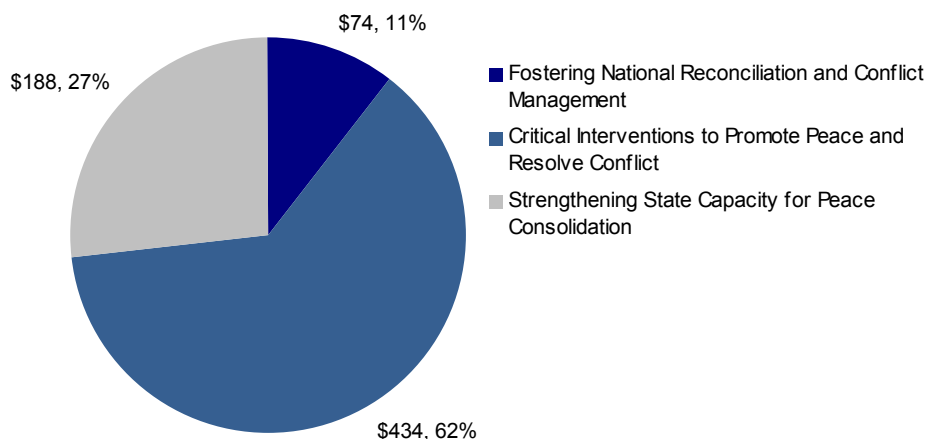
	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4,000	1,832	46
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	6,000	1,220	20
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	5,000	2,070	41
LIBERIA TOTAL	15,000	5,123	34

Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2008



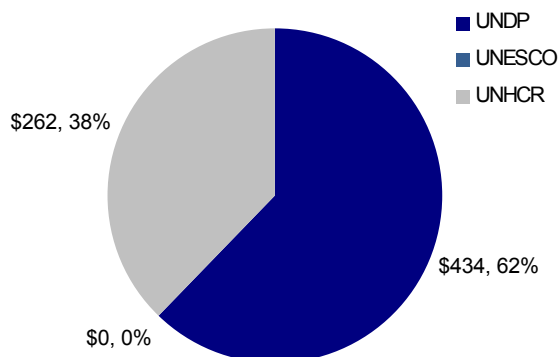
4.3. Expenditure

Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



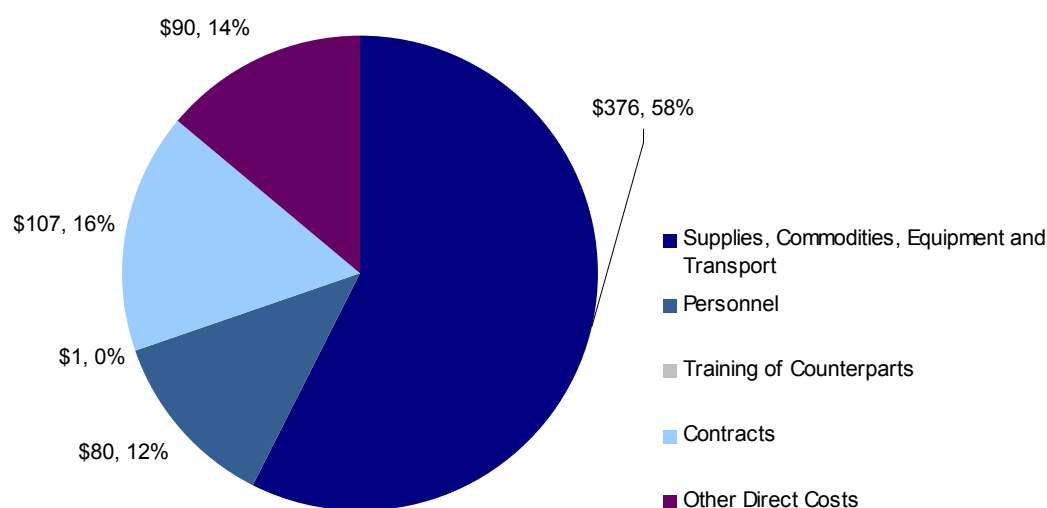
Total expenditure across the Liberia PBF to the end of 2008 amounts to \$696,000. The Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict Priority Area, which accounts for 40 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 62 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Area, accounting for 33 percent of the overall programme, accounts for 27 percent of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. And the Youth Training and Employment Priority Area, which makes up 27 percent of the Liberia PBF programme, accounts for 11 percent of overall expenditure.

Figure 4.5: Expenditure by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2008



Among the Recipient Organizations, UNDP (with 41 percent of the programme) has accounted for the largest share (62 percent) of expenditure as of 31 December 2008. UNHCR (also with 41 percent of the programme) accounted for 38 percent of expenditure. UNESCO (with 18 percent of the programme) had yet to start spending by the end of 2008.

Figure 4.6: Total Programme Costs²³ by Category, \$000, 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the PBF country envelope to Liberia in 2008 were \$654,752, of which the largest share was spent on personnel. The indirect support costs for this period were 6.3 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Liberia PBF, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 14 percent at the end of 2008.

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	1,832	74	4
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	1,220	434	36
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	2,070	188	9
LIBERIA TOTAL	5,123	696	14

²³ Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)
UNDP	2,123	434	20
UNESCO	900	-	-
UNHCR	2,100	262	12
LIBERIA TOTAL	5,123	696	14

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Joint Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
A- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management				1,832,400
PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships	UNHCR	Justice and Peace Commission	25 Sept 2008	932,400
PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System	UNESCO	Ministry of Education	17 Oct 2008	900,000
D- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict				1,219,800
PBF/LBR/D-1: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	13 Jun 2008	48,150
PBF/LBR/D-2: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	13 Jun 2008	48,150
PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme	UNDP	Landmine Action	8 Oct 2008	1,123,500
E- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation				2,070,369
PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia	UNHCR	The Carter Center	25 Sept 2008	1,167,610
PBF/LBR/E-2: Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office	UNDP	Ministry of Internal Affairs	29 Sept 2008	902,759

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
A- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management			
PBF/LBR/A-1: Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships (UNHCR)	9 Oct 2008	31 Mar 2010	<p>A number of delays are reported which resulted in some of the planned outputs (including workshops) not being fulfilled during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection was delayed due to lack of maps & data Lack of understanding of systems & processes by UNHCR, which delayed decision-making
PBF/LBR/A-2: Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System (UNESCO)	26 Nov 2008	June 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projected end date revised from Mar 2010 Project implementation had not commenced at project sites
D- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict			
PBF/LBR/D-1: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County (UNDP)	26 Jun 2008	Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state of road networks incurs significant operational and maintenance costs; reduced mobility caused delays in dispensing prosecution services
PBF/LBR/D-2: Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County (UNDP)	26 Jun 2008	Jun 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state of road networks incurs significant operational and maintenance costs; reduced mobility caused delays in dispensing prosecution services
PBF/LBR/D-3: Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme (UNDP)	8 Oct 2008	31 Mar 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delays reported in the reporting period
E- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation			
PBF/LBR/E-1: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia (UNHCR)	9 Oct 2008	31 Jan 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is reported to be on course to achieve planned outcomes
PBF/LBR/E-2: Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office (UNDP)	7 Oct 2008	30 Jun 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projected end date revised from 30 April 2010 Start-up procurement activities were delayed due to errors in aligning the project budget with project funds, with procurement beginning in 2009 The project budget was also found to have gaps

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 Jan 2007 - 31 Dec 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred January 2007 to December 2008	Expenditure			Implementation Rate	
				January to December 2007	January to December 2008	Total January 2007 December 2008		
				\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	
LIBERIA								
Priority Area: Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management								
PBF/LBR/A-1	Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships	UNHCR	25 Sep 08	932	n/a	74	74	7.9%
PBF/LBR/A-2	Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System	UNESCO	17 Oct 08	900	n/a	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal				1,832	-	74	74	4.0%
Priority Area: Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict								
PBF/LBR/D-1	Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County	UNDP	13 Jun 08	48	n/a	67	67	139.1%
PBF/LBR/D-2	Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County	UNDP	13 Jun 08	48	n/a	-	-	0.0%
PBF/LBR/D-3	Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme	UNDP	25 Sep 08	1,124	n/a	367	367	32.6%
Subtotal				1,220	-	434	434	35.6%
Priority Area: Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation								
PBF/LBR/E-1	Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia	UNHCR	25 Sep 08	1,168	n/a	188	188	16.1%
PBF/LBR/E-2	Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office	UNDP	29 Sep 08	903	n/a	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal				2,070	-	188	188	9.1%
LIBERIA Total				5,123	0	696	696	13.6%

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW II - Secretary-General												
Liberia	15,000	5,123	696	14	376	80	1	107	90	655	41	6.3
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	4,000	1,832	74	4	20	24	0	25	0	69	5	7.0
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	6,000	1,220	434	36	340	0	0	3	67	410	24	5.9
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	5,000	2,070	188	9	15	57	1	80	23	176	12	7.0

**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
under the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2008**

Part Two

SECTION VI: EMERGENCY WINDOW

Executive Summary

Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 December 2008

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate ²⁴ (%)	No of projects
EMERGENCY WINDOW	6,354	2,741	43	7
BY COUNTRY				
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	58	6	1
Central African Republic	802	709	88	1
Guinea	963	682	71	1
Liberia	789	804	102	1
Burundi	1,000	270	27	1
Haiti	800	(90)	-11	1
Kenya	1,000	308	31	1
BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION				
UNDP	5,565	1,937	35	6
UNOPS	789	804	102	1

Summary

In 2007, four projects were approved in Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Liberia under the Peacebuilding Fund's Window III – the Emergency Window. A further three projects were approved in 2008; for Burundi, Haiti and Kenya, with a total value of \$2.8 million.

In the course of 2008, one Emergency Window project (in Liberia) – which started at the end of 2007 – was operationally closed after eight months of implementation. The remaining six projects have all started activities, and are currently on track to be completed within anything up to two years. Of the seven projects, two (in Côte d'Ivoire and Burundi) have been extended with a budget extension.

Given the nature of the support provided – which is more in the form of ongoing support to dialogue – achievements and results are difficult to quantify or are not easily attributable. Across the four dialogue projects started in 2007 in Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Liberia, as well as the Burundi project that started in 2008, activities have been ongoing, and the process of dialogue supported through these projects has contributed to a number of positive outcomes including, in the Central African Republic, the signing of a global peace agreement and the restarting of the peace process in Burundi.

²⁴ Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

The other two projects started in 2008 (in Haiti and Kenya) have been more output-oriented, although results in terms of verifiable outcomes have yet to emerge.

For the Emergency Window, \$6.4 million had been transferred to seven projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$2.7 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 43 percent. This reflects a range across countries from 102 percent for Liberia to 6 percent for Côte d'Ivoire. For the four projects approved in 2007, the cumulative financial implementation rate as of 31 December 2008 was 63 percent (\$2.3 million expended of \$3.6 million transferred).

1. PBF Strategic Framework and Benchmarks

The Peacebuilding Fund Terms of Reference, in its Article 3.8, states that: “In circumstances where the country requires access to immediate funding in order to respond to an unforeseen and imminent threat to the peace process, the Fund will allow for emergency disbursements, not to exceed \$1 million. This rapid disbursement will be approved by the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office on the basis of a simplified submission format. The Secretary-General will inform the Peacebuilding Commission about the activation of this emergency facility.”

Activities funded through the Emergency Window are time-limited in nature (up to six months) and intend to address unforeseen and critical interventions that would constitute an imminent threat to a peace or reconciliation process if not addressed in a timely manner. Budgetary requirements are expected to be modest and fall within the approval limit of \$1 million.

Submission of projects to the Emergency Window are made by the office of the Senior UN Representative in the country, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), the Representative of the Secretary-General (RSG) or the Resident Coordinator (RC), to the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). The Head of PBSO undertakes an expeditious review of the submission in a consultative process at senior level within the UN system, and makes a decision within 10 working days from the date of receipt.

In 2007, four projects were approved in Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Liberia; a further three projects were approved in 2008 for Burundi, Haiti and Kenya. These were:

- PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP Burundi, \$1,000,000 approved)
- PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP Haiti, \$800,000 approved)
- PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme, Kenya (UNDP Kenya, \$1,000,000 approved)

Annexes I and II provide details of all PBF Emergency Window projects.

2. Projects Approval and Implementation Status

2.1. Projects Approval Status

In 2007, four Emergency Window projects were approved amounting to a total of \$3.3 million, with a further three projects approved during the current reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2008. The three projects approved in 2008 were for activities in Burundi, Haiti and Kenya and amounted to a total of \$2.8 million. Together with budget extensions to two of the projects, the Emergency Window had cumulatively funded projects amounting to \$6.4 million by the end of 2008, and six of the seven projects were ongoing.

Of these projects, six (88 percent of the total amount approved under the Emergency Window) are executed by UNDP, and one (12 percent) by UNOPS. Implementing partners across the ongoing portfolio comprise the Ivorian Ministry of Planning and Development, the National Preparatory Committee and Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue in the Central African Republic, the International Foundation for Election Systems and local NGOs in Guinea, the Ministry of Interior of the Government of Liberia, the Political Directorate for the Burundi Peace Process, Haiti's Department of Penal Administration and the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security in Kenya.

Of the projects approved in 2007, two (the UNDP Guinea-executed "Support to national dialogues in Guinea" project and the UNOPS Liberia-executed "Supporting reconciliation in Nimba County" project) were approved late in the year and were not operational until 2008.

In 2008, one UNDP-executed project (implemented by UNOPS) – "Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso" – received both Emergency Window and Window II funding in accordance with the country's Priority Plan. Results are not separately attributed to Emergency Window or Priority Plan funding, and are reported in this Section as well as under the country-specific report for Côte d'Ivoire.

Annex I provides details on the projects and funding approved during the reporting period, as well as in 2007.

2.2. Projects Implementation Status

As of 31st December 2008, six of the seven Emergency Window projects were ongoing. One project, the UNOPS-executed "Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia", was operationally closed as planned in August 2008. Despite the longer than anticipated duration of several of the projects, the narrative reports submitted by Recipient Organizations do not identify clear causes for delay, with the exception of the deterioration in the political climate in Guinea. This reflects the ongoing nature of the support – focusing in most projects on supporting national dialogue and peace processes. Of the seven projects, two ("Support to the Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso" and "Support to the Dialogue between the Burundi Government and Palipehutu-FNL") have been extended with a budget extension. Annex II provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects, as well as project implementation status reflected in the progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.

3. Implementation of Projects: Achievements and Challenges

Across the Emergency Window portfolio, the originally envisaged, and approved, timeframe of six months appears to have been optimistic as the only project that has been operationally closed (“Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia”) did so after eight months and the rest are currently on track to be completed within anything up to two years. In the Central African Republic, the “Inclusive Political Dialogue” project, which began in September 2007, is expected to complete in December 2009 – a full year after its original expected closing date while the “Support to National Dialogues in Guinea” and “Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process” projects are due to complete 10 and six months, respectively, after their original expected completion date.

All projects report some degree of activity and all report expenditure– even the least advanced, the “Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti” project has started procurement activities. However, given the nature of the support provided – which is more in the form of ongoing support to dialogue – achievements and results are difficult to quantify or are not easily attributable. Across the four dialogue projects started in 2007 in Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Liberia, as well as the Burundi project started in 2008, activities have been ongoing, and dialogue has contributed to a number of positive outcomes including, in the Central African Republic, the signing of a global peace agreement and the restarting of the peace process in Burundi.

The other two projects started in 2008 have been more output-oriented, although results in terms of verifiable outcomes have yet to emerge.

Table 3.1: Summary of Project Implementation in 2008

PROJECTS	Budget Approved (\$)	% of Total Approved	Expenditure (\$)	Financial Implementation Rate (%)
PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (UNDP)	1,000,000	16	57,728	6
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue, Central African Republic (UNDP)	801,975	13	708,952	88
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea (UNDP)	963,284	15	682,067	71
PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia (UNOPS)	788,644	12	803,742	102
PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP)	1,000,000	16	270,055	27
PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP)	800,000	13	-89,532	-11
PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme, Kenya (UNDP)	1,000,000	16	307,898	31
EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL	6,353,903		2,740,913	43

3.1. Achievements

Côte d'Ivoire: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (UNDP)

The aim of the "Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso" project is to support the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire through support to the Facilitator's Special Representative (RSF) in Abidjan to allow the parties to continue consultations and avoid the risk of interruption due to insufficient financial resources.

Since the establishment of the office of the RSF, the Permanent Consultation Framework has held three sessions across 2008 to discuss matters of a high-level, political and diplomatic nature. The project reports that the contribution of the RSF and his team (preparation of materials, press releases, interim report) has been remarkable in ensuring the smooth and orderly conduct of the meetings. Such support enabled the Facilitator, his Special Representative and his team in Abidjan to follow-up more closely the implementation of the provisions of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA).

The RSF has also sought to re-establish links between Côte d'Ivoire and donors. This dialogue is reported to have been fruitful, with funding expected from the EC, the World Bank and Norway.

Central African Republic: Inclusive Political Dialogue (UNDP)

The aim of the “Inclusive Political Dialogue” project is to facilitate a preparatory phase for inclusive political dialogue and to establish the conditions for the participation of all parties to the dialogue, in support of a decrease of violence and an improvement in security, respect for democracy and human rights, and the creation of conditions for a durable peace.

The project reports having achieved its first objective – the facilitation of a preparatory phase for inclusive political dialogue – with the submission of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Inclusive Political Dialogue to the President of the Republic on 25 January 2008.

The second objective – to establish the conditions for the participation of all parties to the dialogue – is also considered to have been achieved with the signing of a global peace agreement, on 21 June 2008, between the government and a rebel group, People's Army for the Restoration of Democracy (APRD); and three meetings of the Monitoring Committee for the agreement at which representatives of the government, the democratic opposition (the Union of Democratic Forces for Unity, UFDR) and the APRD were present. These meetings have enabled the discussion of problems relating to violations of the ceasefire, a general amnesty, and the development of the political situation in the CAR – all of which has been supportive of inclusive political dialogue.

Guinea: Support to National Dialogues (UNDP)

The “Support to National Dialogues” project aims to help restore confidence among the various political actors in Guinea, and to contribute to discussions on the country’s electoral procedures. It comprises three components, of which the project has during the reporting period focused on the first: create a social and political climate conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections.

The project has organized 38 dialogues across all prefectures, reaching more than 4,500 people (including government administration, security forces, trade unions, civil society) and identifying potential sources of conflict and governance challenges. A three-day national dialogue was organized in August 2008, led by the Ministry of National Reconciliation and attended by more than 500 people (in excess of a targeted 150). The national dialogue issued a signed declaration pledging short- and medium-term reforms in order to preserve peace and social cohesion. Recommendations emerging from the dialogue were endorsed by the government.

Liberia: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County (UNOPS)

The aim of the “Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County” project is to contribute to the consolidation of peace in Liberia by focusing on Nimba County, where instability between three of the most involved ethnic groups in Liberia’s civil war continues to undermine the consolidation of peace. The project aims to promote reconciliation between the ethnic groups, build capacity for conflict management, support policy frameworks and laws for property dispute resolution and provide employment opportunities for disaffected youth.

The project undertook a participatory research and dialogue process in the six administrative districts of Nimba to identify and analyze the root causes of conflict. A Reconciliation Conference led by the government took place on 19 September 2008, to develop and endorse a Reconciliation Strategy for Nimba. A Report on Findings and Recommendations was presented to national authorities in September 2008. Additionally, the construction of drainage in the two expanded roads in the city of Ganta provided employment opportunities to disaffected youth and demobilized ex-combatants from the different ethnic groups.

The project reports that these activities have supported progress on the following outputs:

- Co-existence and reconciliation between ethnic groups in Nimba County: The Evaluation Report for the project notes that it has succeeded in generating what is defined as “momentum for peace”.
- Strengthened local capacity for sustained conflict management and transformation: This has been supported mainly through research and dialogue activities.

- Policy frameworks and laws that support continued property dispute resolution: These are provided primarily in the Report on Findings and Recommendations.
- Compensatory arrangements for property disputes resolution eased through the expansion of Ganta City: This was achieved through the construction of the drainage on the expanded roads in the city of Ganta.
- Employment opportunities for disaffected youth increased: The project provided employment to over 50 youngsters from the different ethnic groups of Ganta for a period of 12 weeks.

The achievements of the project have encouraged the partners to scale up the project nationwide. A Platform for Peace and Development in Liberia is expected to start operations in April 2009 with a grant of US\$ 1 million from the Peacebuilding Fund

Burundi: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP)

The “Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process” project supports the Political Directorate to implement the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement (CCA) signed in September 2006. This involves enhancing the capacity and credibility of the newly established Political Directorate, and helping to remove logistical and other impediments.

The PBF funding is reported to have allowed timely support to the facilitation at critical moments, resulting in renewed momentum in the peace process. Key outcomes included the restarting of the peace process, and a more conducive environment for communication – the two parties have started to engage in face-to-face meetings, with logistical and preparatory support funded by the PBF. The capacity of the Political Directorate has been enhanced, so that it is able to provide technical and logistical support to the implementation of the CCA and facilitate communication between the parties. Equipment provided to both parties has meant that they come to meetings equipped with necessary documents and reports, and ensured momentum at key points in the process. In particular, it has helped the Palipehutu-FNL to produce key documentation for the identification of members to be considered for the DDR process.

Haiti: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP)

The aim of the “Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince” is to improve security in the prison and conditions for detainees in order to reduce the risk of breakouts, which could jeopardize the process of stabilization in the country.

This project did not start until December 2008. By the end of 2008, an engineer had been recruited to prepare the technical specifications and the implementing partner, the *Direction de l’Administration Pénitentiaire*, had helped in finalizing the technical dossier. A contractor had been selected to carry out the works, and the project was awaiting approval by the regional Advisory Committee on Procurement before contract signature.

Kenya: Emergency Volunteer Scheme (UNDP)

The “Emergency Volunteer Scheme” project was conceived in response to the post-election crisis and escalation of conflict and violence in Kenya. It seeks to harness volunteer efforts to complement local and public mechanisms for service delivery which are under stress, by providing avenues for community healing, reconciliation and peace building, and service delivery. Volunteers will receive orientation and training to initiate reconciliation and recovery in their neighbourhoods and to supplement human resource capacity for distributing food and non-food items.

The project has identified 280 neighbourhood volunteers from the seven PBF districts and provided training. By the end of 2008 the project had been launched in six of the seven districts. A training guide had been prepared, and 77 trainers recruited to undertake training of the volunteers. A UNV project team has been put in place to offer administrative support.

Strategies have been mapped out and implemented to mitigate conflicts, and the project reports that neighbourhood volunteers have identified probable causes of conflict and have successfully contained potential conflict.

3.2. Challenges

Emergency Window projects are intended to provide time-limited, critical interventions to address unforeseen events that would constitute an imminent threat to a peace or reconciliation process. Most, therefore, step in to fill gaps in the provision of logistical and administrative support without which peace processes might fail. The nature of this kind of support, however, is that the circumstances that it seeks to address are ongoing, and follow-on support is not always identified or available.

Consequently, the six-month constraint of the Emergency Window has proved to be not very well suited to the ongoing and often intractable nature of the problems the funding seeks to address – as evidenced by the fact that the only project to have been operationally closed (“Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia”) did so after eight months, while other projects are currently due to be completed within anything up to two years. In the Central African Republic, the “Inclusive Political Dialogue” project, which began in September 2007, is expected to complete in December 2009 – a full year after its original expected closing date.

The “Support to National Dialogues in Guinea” and “Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process” projects are due to complete 10 and six months, respectively, after their original expected completion date. These delays reflect changes in the political context in Guinea, and difficulties regarding the movement of Palipehutu-FNL members in Burundi.

Côte d’Ivoire: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (UNDP)

The RSF is accorded an important role in facilitating meetings between the parties to the OPA. These meetings require multiple, delicate negotiations at a high political level – and depend critically on adequate preparation and logistical support.

According to the agreement signed between the parties, these meetings should take place on a weekly basis. The RSF has invested considerable effort in organising and presiding over these weekly meetings, in response to concerns that a concerted and consistent effort is required in addressing obstacles to the implementation of the OPA as they arise, with the Special Representative supporting the parties in reaching mutual agreement.

The project report notes that the PBF intervention could be more effective if the parties to the OPA were indeed meeting on a weekly basis through the offices of the Special Representative, as originally planned. There is also a need for the office of the Special Representative to engage with ad hoc issues such as the redeployment of the State administration, the issue of the “*unicité de caisses*” and the transfer of authority from ComZones to the “*Préfets*”.

Central African Republic: Inclusive Political Dialogue (UNDP)

No issues are highlighted in the progress report for this project.

Guinea: Support to National Dialogues

In December 2007, the political environment in Guinea saw a deterioration that resulted in a call for general strikes in early January 2008. Consequently, UNDP undertook an expert mission to assess how project objectives were to be met in the event of a complete deterioration in local conditions. The mission emphasized the need for the three components of the project to be executed through civil society partners, as well as a number of reconciliation challenges which should be considered within the context of the project.

Given the deterioration in the political environment, the project has found that the six-month timeframe for Emergency Window projects has been inadequate, and only the ‘Dialogue’ component has been able to start, with

a second component relating to sensitization of military personnel yet to start. The project reports that there have been attempts at political interference; and that it has been difficult to identify a suitable implementation partner.

Liberia: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County (UNOPS)

No issues are highlighted in the progress report for this project.

Burundi: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP)

The project received an extension, including budget extension, to reinforce support in light of the Declaration of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region on the Burundi Peace Process, on 4 December 2008, which called on the parties to implement agreements with ‘urgency and determination’.

Delays to the project were reported due to ongoing discussions between the two leaders, with the support of the Political Directorate, on outstanding issues relating to, for instance, integration in state institutions and registration as a political party. The project has experienced significant constraints relating to the DDR process of the Palipahutu-FNL which had not yet started by the end of 2008, as well as challenges providing sustenance for 2,155 Palipehutu-FNL elements residing in the Rugazi assembly area.

Haiti: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP)

The company responsible for preparation of technical specifications for the project did not complete the work, resulting in a delay to the start of implementation from May 2008 to December 2008. In addition, there are people living on land adjacent to the prison, who will have to be relocated if the work is to proceed. Finally, the absence of a counterpart Minister for several months (Ministry of Justice and Public security) contributed to delays in the project.

Kenya: Emergency Volunteer Scheme (UNDP)

No issues are highlighted in the progress report for this project.

Table 3.2: Summary of Achievements and Challenges

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The office of the Facilitator’s Special Representative has engaged at a high political and diplomatic levels with the Ivorian stakeholders The RSF has sought to re-establish links between Côte d'Ivoire and donors, and new funding is anticipated for the “Programmes de sortie de crise”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More frequent meetings, presided over by the Facilitator, would support more effective and timely resolution of issues
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue, Central African Republic (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Inclusive Political Dialogue to the President of the Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None reported
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 dialogues across all prefectures More than 4,500 people reached National dialogue attended by more than 500 people Pledge to short- & medium-term reform Recommendations endorsed by government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political deterioration has caused delay Attempts at political interference reported

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
<p>PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia (UNOPS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory dialogue & research conducted in six districts • Reconciliation Conference led by government • Reconciliation Strategy for Nimba endorsed • Report on Findings and Recommendations submitted to national authorities • Evaluation Report observed a “momentum for peace” • Employment opportunities provided for youth and ex-combatants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None reported
<p>PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewed momentum in the peace process • More conducive environment for communication • Provision of logistical and preparatory support to face-to-face meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the implementation of the Facilitator’s Revised Programme of Action • DDR process of Palipehutu-FNL that has not yet started due to the lack of a list compliant with the WB/MDRP conditions and a yet to be finalized Force Technical Agreement • Challenges providing sustenance for 2,155 Palipehutu-FNL elements residing in the Rugazi assembly area
<p>PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical specifications prepared and contractor selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed start due to non-performance of contractor appointed to prepare technical specifications • Need to relocate people living on land adjacent to prison • Absence of counterpart Minister for several months (Ministry of Justice and Public security)
<p>PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme, Kenya (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 280 neighbourhood volunteers identified • Project launched in six of seven target districts • Training guide prepared, and 77 trainers recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None reported

4. Financial Performance

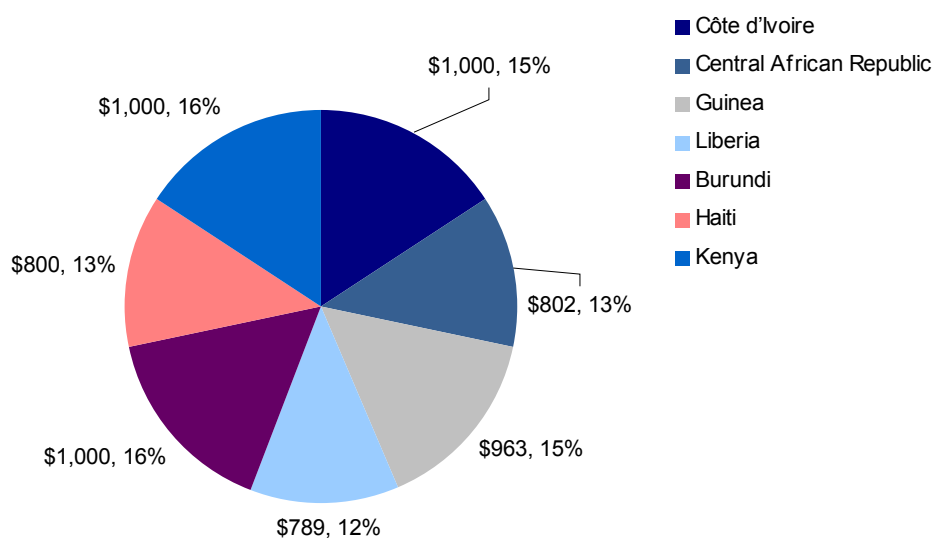
For the Emergency Window, \$6.4 million had been transferred to seven projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$2.7 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 43 percent. This reflects a range across countries from 102 percent for Liberia to 6 percent for Côte d'Ivoire. For the four projects approved in 2007, the cumulative financial implementation rate as of 31 December 2008 was 63 per cent (\$2.3 million expended of \$3.6 million transferred).

Table 4.1: Financial Statement, 31 December 2008

Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure 2007 (\$000)	Expenditure 2008 (\$000)	Cumulative expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	No of projects
6,354	58	2,683	2,741	43	7

4.1. Fund Allocation

Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Country, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



The Emergency Window is divided between projects in seven countries, of which the largest are in Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi and Kenya with an allocation of \$1 million each, 16 percent of Emergency Window funding. The second largest country Guinea, with an allocation of \$963,000 accounting for 15 percent, followed by Central African Republic and Haiti with 13 percent (\$802,000 and \$800,000), and Liberia with 12 per cent (\$789,000).

4.2. Funds Transferred

Figure 4.2: Funds Transferred by Country, \$000, 2007 and 2008

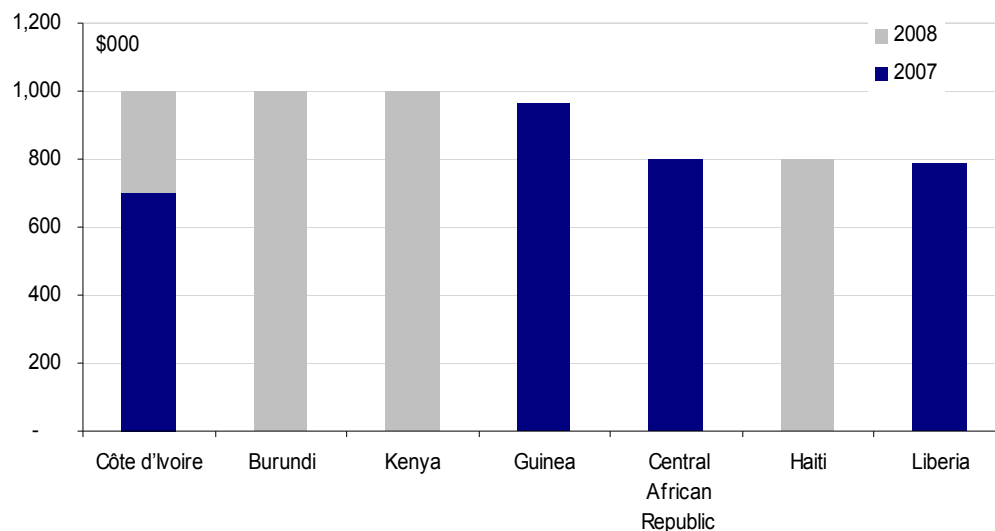
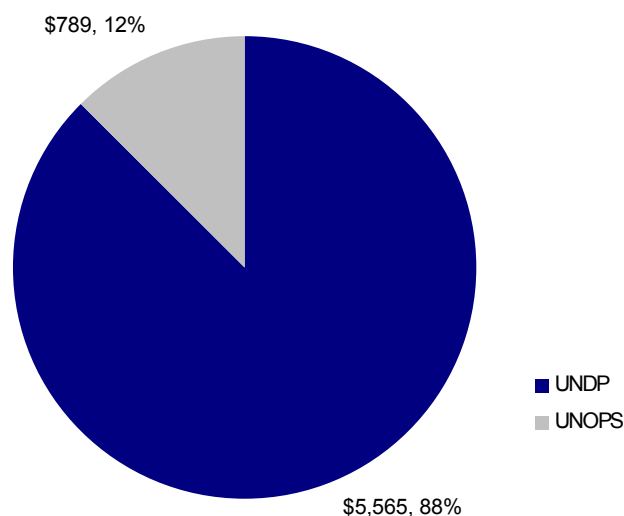


Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Country, \$000, 2008, 2007 and cumulative to 31 December 2008

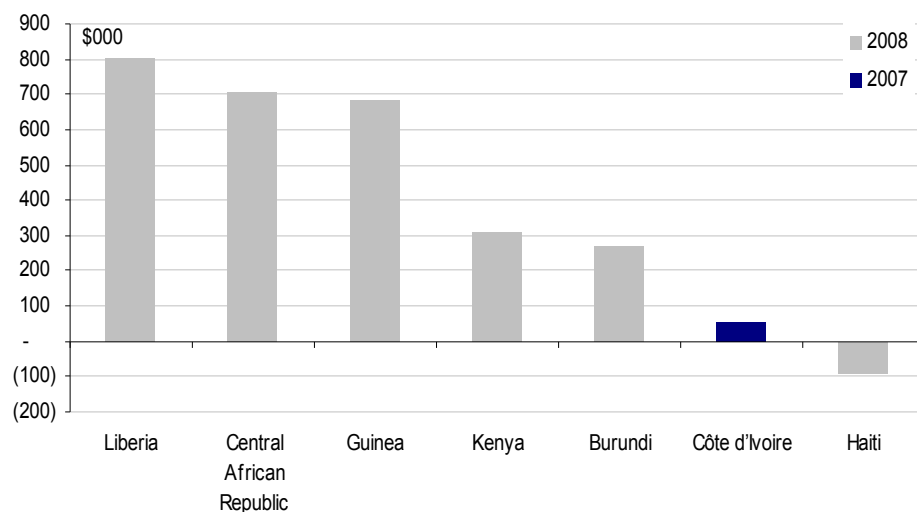
	Amount transferred 2007 (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred (\$000)
Côte d'Ivoire	700	300	1,000
Central African Republic	802		802
Guinea	963		963
Liberia	789		789
Burundi		1,000	1,000
Haiti		800	800
Kenya		1,000	1,000
EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL	3,254	3,100	6,354

Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



4.3. Expenditure

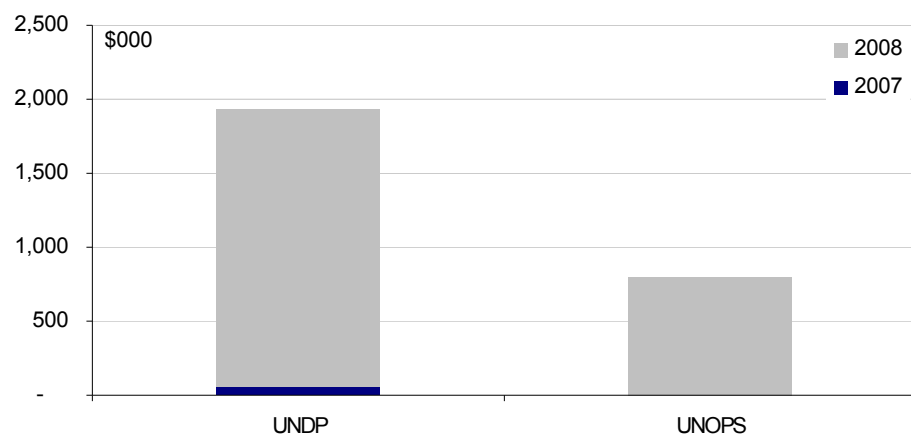
Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Country, \$000, 2007 and 2008



Total expenditure across the Emergency Window as of 31 December 2008 amounts to \$2.7 million, of which \$58,000 (2 percent) was spent in 2007 and \$2.7 million (98 percent) was spent in 2008. For the four projects approved in 2007, the cumulative financial implementation rate as of 31 December 2008 was 63 percent (\$2.3 million expended of \$3.6 million transferred). Liberia, which accounts for 12 percent of the overall Emergency Window, accounted for 29 percent of expenditure; Central African Republic, with 15 percent of funding, accounted for 26 percent; Guinea, with 15 percent of funding, accounted for 25 percent; Kenya, with 16 percent

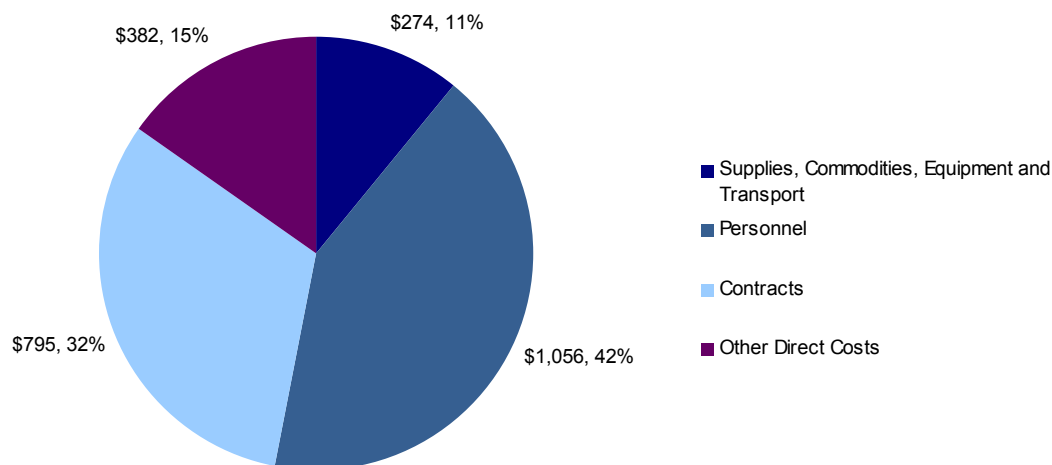
of funding, accounted for 11 percent; Burundi, with 16 percent of funding, accounted for 10 percent; and Côte d'Ivoire, with 15 percent of funding, accounted for 2 percent. Haiti reported negative expenditure²⁵.

Figure 4.5: Expenditure by Recipient Organization, \$000, 2007 and 2008



Among the Recipient Organizations, UNDP (with 88 percent of the programme) has accounted for the largest share (71 percent) of expenditure as of 31 December 2008 – 3 percent of which was spent in 2007, and the rest in 2008. UNESCO (with 12 percent of the programme) has accounted for 29 percent of expenditure (all in 2008).

Figure 4.6: Total Programme Costs²⁶ by Category, \$000, 2008

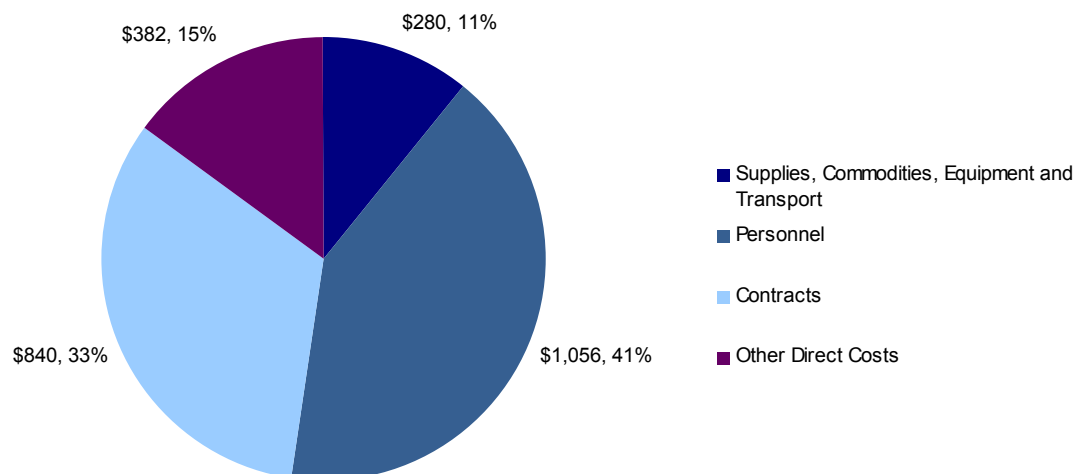


²⁵ This is likely due to an error and will be corrected by UNDP in future progress reports.

²⁶ Total programme costs is the sum of supplies, commodities, equipment & transport, personnel, training of counterparts, contracts and other direct costs i.e. expenditure less indirect support costs.

Total programme costs across projects funded through the Emergency Window in 2008 were \$2.5 million, of which the largest share was spent on personnel. The indirect support costs for this period were 7.0 percent.

Figure 4.7: Total Programme Costs by Category, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008



Total programme costs across projects funded through the Emergency Window to 31 December 2008 were \$2.6 million, of which the largest share was spent on personnel. The indirect support costs for the 2007-2008 period were 7.1 percent.

4.4. Financial Implementation Rate

Across the Emergency Window, the financial implementation rate (expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred) was 43 percent as of 31 December 2008, compared with 2 percent in 2007.

Table 4.3: Financial Implementation Rate by Priority Area

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	58	6	8
Central African Republic	802	709	88	-
Guinea	963	682	71	-
Liberia	789	804	102	-
Burundi	1,000	270	27	na
Haiti	800	(90)	(11)	na
Kenya	1,000	308	31	na
EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL	6,354	2,741	43	2

Table 4.4: Financial Implementation Rate by Recipient Organization

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate (%)	Implementation rate 2007 (%)
UNDP	5,565	1,937	35	2
UNOPS	789	804	102	-
EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL	6,354	2,741	43	2

Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
EMERGENCY WINDOW			6,353,903	
PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	UNDP Côte d'Ivoire	Ivorian Ministry of Planning and Development	17 Aug 2007 (Ext. 12 May 2008)	1,000,000
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue	UNDP Central African Republic	National Preparatory Committee and Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	13 Sept 2007	801,975
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea	UNDP Guinea	International Foundation for Election Systems and local NGOs	2 Nov 2007	963,284
PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia	UNOPS Liberia	Ministry of Interior, Government of Liberia	14 Dec 2007	788,644
PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process	UNDP Burundi	Political Directorate for the Burundi Peace Process	27 Mar 2008 (Ext. 22 Dec 2008)	1,000,000
PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti	UNDP Haiti	Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire	12 Apr 2008	800,000
PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme	UNDP Kenya	Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security	20 June 2008	1,000,000

Annex II: 2008 Projects Implementation Status

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/EMER/1: Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (UNDP Côte d'Ivoire)	4 Sept 2007	Jul 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project extension approved in April 2008 • In 2008, project is supported by both Emergency Window and Window II funding • The Office of the Facilitator's Special Representative is established and active • All project activities are ongoing
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue in the Central African Republic (UNDP Central African Republic)	19 Sep 2007	Dec 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project completion date extended from Dec 2008 • Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Inclusive Political Dialogue submitted to the President of the Republic • Global peace agreement signed • Three meetings of Monitoring Committee held
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea (UNDP Guinea)	15 Nov 2007	Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project completion date extended from Jul 2008 • Delay caused by political deterioration • 38 dialogues across all prefectures • More than 4,500 people reached • National dialogue attended by more than 500 people
PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia (UNOPS Liberia)	26 Dec 2007	Operationally closed August 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory dialogue & research conducted in six districts • Reconciliation Conference led by government • Reconciliation Strategy for Nimba endorsed • Report on Findings and Recommendations submitted to national authorities • Employment opportunities provided for youth and ex-combatants
PBF/EMER/5: Support the implementation of the Regional Facilitator's Plan of Action to take further the Burundi peace process (UNDP Burundi)	30 Mar 2008	21 Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project completion date extended from 21 Sep 2008 • Delays in the implementation of the Facilitator's Revised Programme of Action • Ongoing discussions between the two leaders with the support of the Political Directorate on outstanding issues such as integration in State institutions and registration as a political party • DDR process of Palipehutu-FNL that has not yet started due to the lack of a list compliant with the WB/ Multi-Country Demobilization & Reintegration Programme conditions and a yet to be finalized Force Technical Agreement • Challenges providing sustenance for 2,155 Palipehutu-FNL elements residing in the Rugazi assembly area

Project Number, Project Title and Recipient Organization	Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organization by the Administrative Agent	Expected operational closing date	Status
PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP Haiti)	21 May 2008	May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical specifications prepared and contractor selected • Delayed start due to non-performance of contractor appointed to prepare technical specifications • Need for relocation of people living on land adjacent to prison
PBF/EMER/7 : Emergency Volunteer Scheme, Kenya (UNDP Kenya)	25 Jun 2008	Jul 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 280 neighbourhood volunteers identified • Project launched in six of seven target districts

Annex III: Financial Performance

Total Expenditure, by Priority Area, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date	Funds Transferred	Expenditure			Implementation Rate	
			January 2007 to December 2008	January to December 2007	January to December 2008	Total January 2007 to December 2008		
			\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s		
WINDOW III								
EMERGENCY								
PBF/EMER/1	Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	UNDP Côte d'Ivoire	17 Aug 07	1,000	58	-	58	5.8%
PBF/EMER/2	Inclusive Political Dialogue	UNDP Central African Republic	13 Sep 07	802	-	709	709	88.4%
PBF/EMER/3	Support to National Dialogues in Guinea	UNDP Guinea	02 Nov 07	963	-	682	682	70.8%
PBF/EMER/4	Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia	UNOPS Liberia	14 Dec 07	789	-	804	804	101.9%
PBF/EMER/5	Support to the Dialogue between the Burundi Government and Palipehutu-FNL	UNDP Burundi	27 Mar 08	1,000	n/a	270	270	27.0%
PBF/EMER/6	Renforcement de la sécurité à la prison civile de Port-au-Prince, Haïti	UNDP Haiti	12 Apr 08	800	n/a	(90)	(90)	-11.2%
PBF/EMER/7	Emergency Volunteer Scheme	UNDP Kenya	20 Jun 08	1,000	n/a	308	308	30.8%
	Subtotal			6,354	58	2,683	2,741	43.1%
Window III Total				6,354	58	2,683	2,741	43.1%

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 08 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW III - Emergency Window												
Emergency Window	6,354	6,354	2,683	42	274	1,056	0	795	382	2,508	176	7.0
Burundi	1,000	1,000	270	27	80	103	0	0	72	256	14	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Central African Republic	802	802	709	88	10	476	0	49	174	708	1	0.1
Guinea	963	963	682	71	60	93	0	481	4	638	44	6.9
Haiti	800	800	-90	-11	-56	55	0	-106	24	-83	-6	7.6
Kenya	1,000	1,000	308	31	0	8	0	206	25	238	70	29.4
Liberia	789	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0
Total Window III	6,354	6,354	2,683	42	274	1,056	0	795	382	2,508	176	7.0

Total Expenditure by Priority Area and Category, 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008 (\$000)

WINDOWS	TOTAL ALLOCATED USD	TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED USD	EXPENDITURE (Jan 07 - Dec 08)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$)							
			USD	% of Total Funded	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	Indirect Support Costs	Indirect Support Costs as % of Total Programme Costs
WINDOW III - Emergency Window												
Emergency Window	6,354	6,354	2,741	43	280	1,056	0	840	382	2,559	182	7.1
Burundi	1,000	1,000	270	27	80	103	0	0	72	256	14	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000	1,000	58	6	6	0	0	45	0	51	7	0.0
Central African Republic	802	802	709	88	10	476	0	49	174	708	1	0.1
Guinea	963	963	682	71	60	93	0	481	4	638	44	6.9
Haiti	800	800	-90	-11	-56	55	0	-106	24	-83	-6	7.6
Kenya	1,000	1,000	308	31	0	8	0	206	25	238	70	29.4
Liberia	789	789	804	102	180	322	0	166	84	751	53	7.0
Total Window III	6,354	6,354	2,741	43	280	1,056	0	840	382	2,559	182	7.1