



**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](http://www.undp.org/mdtf)**

**14 JULY 2009**



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**SECTION VI: EMERGENCY WINDOW**

## Executive Summary

**Table 0.1: Summary of Projects as of 31 December 2008**

	Amount transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Implementation rate <sup>24</sup> (%)	No of projects
<b>EMERGENCY WINDOW</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>BY COUNTRY</b>				
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
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>				
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.

<sup>24</sup> 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**

<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Budget Approved (\$)</b>	<b>% of Total Approved</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	<b>Financial Implementation Rate (%)</b>
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
<b>EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL</b>	<b>6,353,903</b>		<b>2,740,913</b>	<b>43</b>

### 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"> <li>The office of the Facilitator’s Special Representative has engaged at a high political and diplomatic levels with the Ivorian stakeholders</li> <li>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”.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More frequent meetings, presided over by the Facilitator, would support more effective and timely resolution of issues</li> </ul>
PBF/EMER/2: Inclusive Political Dialogue, Central African Republic (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Inclusive Political Dialogue to the President of the Republic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38 dialogues across all prefectures</li> <li>More than 4,500 people reached</li> <li>National dialogue attended by more than 500 people</li> <li>Pledge to short- &amp; medium-term reform</li> <li>Recommendations endorsed by government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political deterioration has caused delay</li> <li>Attempts at political interference reported</li> </ul>

PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
<p>PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia (UNOPS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory dialogue &amp; research conducted in six districts</li> <li>• Reconciliation Conference led by government</li> <li>• Reconciliation Strategy for Nimba endorsed</li> <li>• Report on Findings and Recommendations submitted to national authorities</li> <li>• Evaluation Report observed a “momentum for peace”</li> <li>• Employment opportunities provided for youth and ex-combatants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• Renewed momentum in the peace process</li> <li>• More conducive environment for communication</li> <li>• Provision of logistical and preparatory support to face-to-face meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delays in the implementation of the Facilitator’s Revised Programme of Action</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Challenges providing sustenance for 2,155 Palipehutu-FNL elements residing in the Rugazi assembly area</li> </ul>
<p>PBF/EMER/6: Reinforcement of security in the civil prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical specifications prepared and contractor selected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed start due to non-performance of contractor appointed to prepare technical specifications</li> <li>• Need to relocate people living on land adjacent to prison</li> <li>• Absence of counterpart Minister for several months (Ministry of Justice and Public security)</li> </ul>
<p>PBF/EMER/7: Emergency Volunteer Scheme, Kenya (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 280 neighbourhood volunteers identified</li> <li>• Project launched in six of seven target districts</li> <li>• Training guide prepared, and 77 trainers recruited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>

## 4. Financial Performance

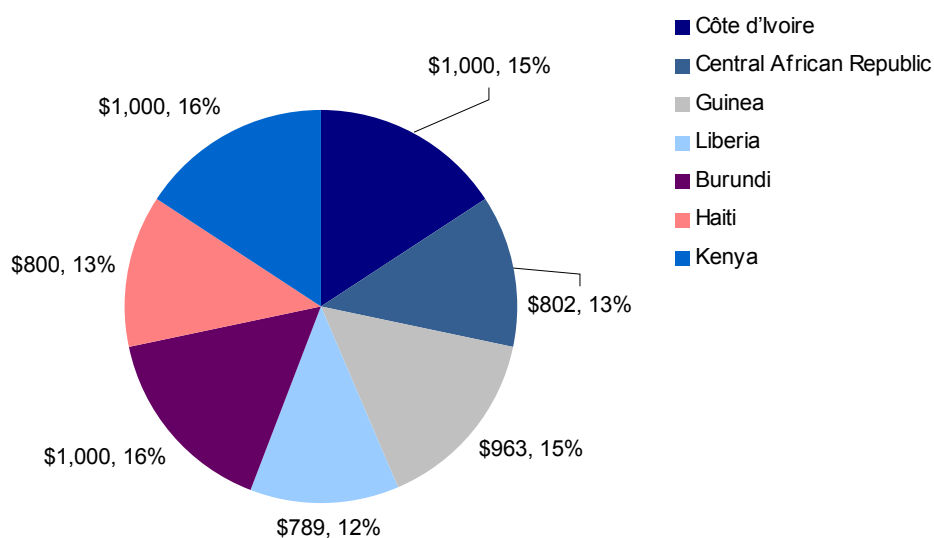
For the Emergency Window, \$6.4 million had been transferred to seven projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$2.7 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 43 percent. This reflects a range across countries from 102 percent for Liberia to 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

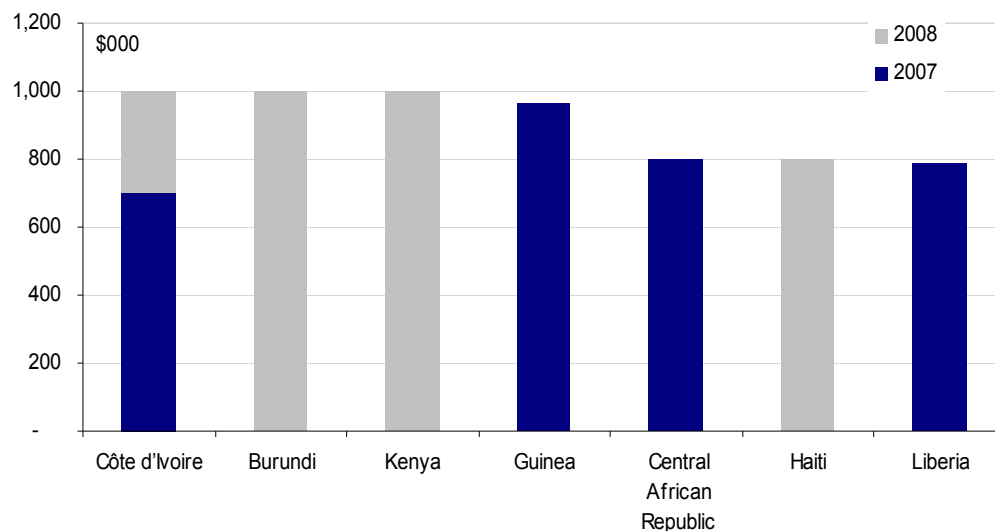
**Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Country, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008**



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**

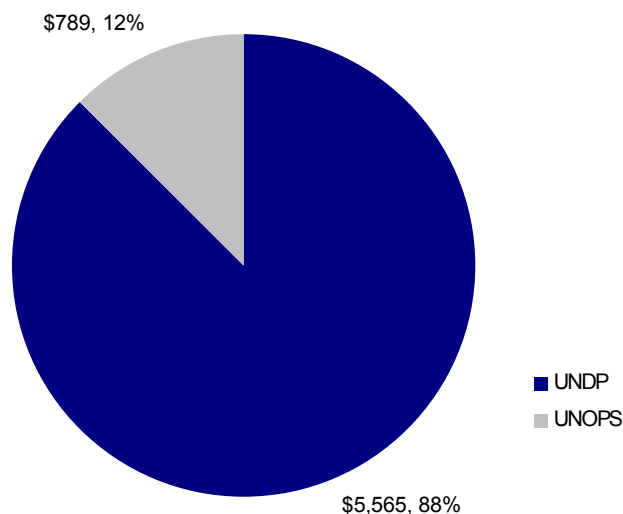


**Table 4.2: Funds Transferred by Country, \$000, 2008, 2007 and cumulative to 31 December 2008**

	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
<b>EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>6,354</b>

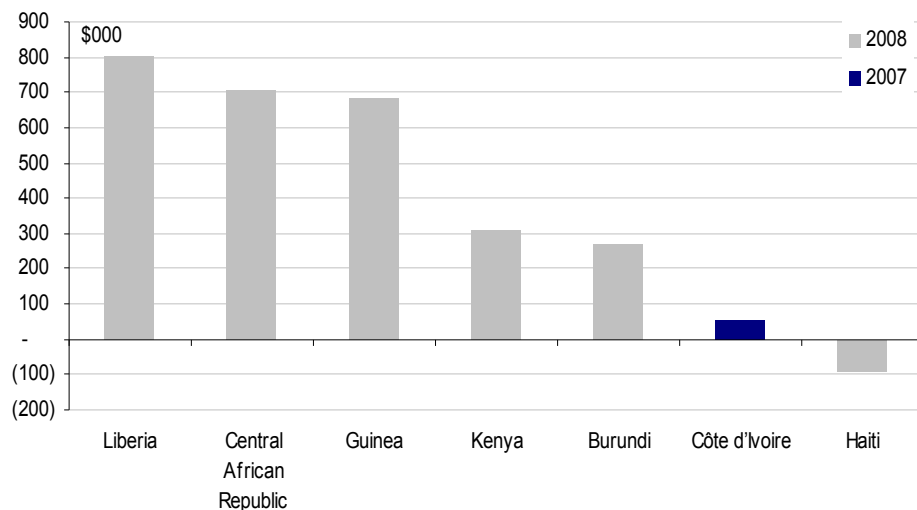


**Figure 4.3: Funds Transferred by Recipient Organization, \$000, cumulative to 31 December 2008**



### 4.3. Expenditure

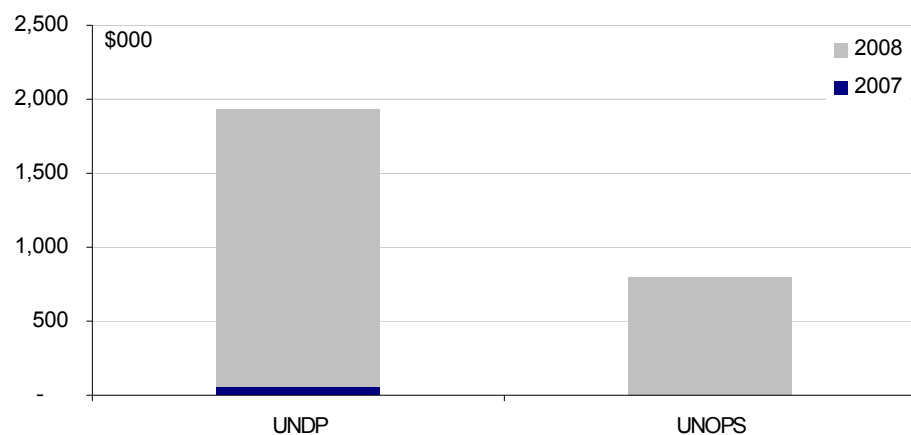
**Figure 4.4: Expenditure by Country, \$000, 2007 and 2008**



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

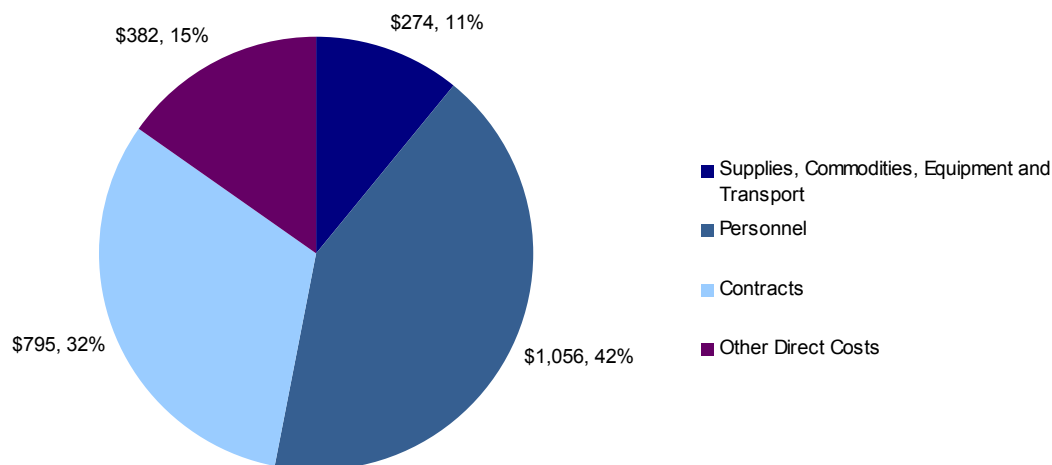
of funding, accounted for 11 percent; Burundi, with 16 percent of funding, accounted for 10 percent; and Côte d'Ivoire, with 15 percent of funding, accounted for 2 percent. Haiti reported negative expenditure<sup>25</sup>.

**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 Costs<sup>26</sup> by Category, \$000, 2008**

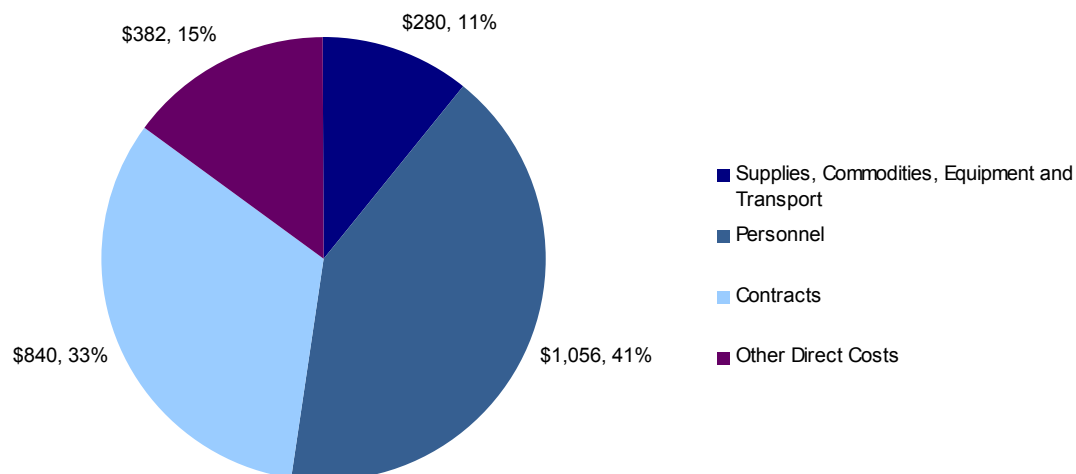


<sup>25</sup> This is likely due to an error and will be corrected by UNDP in future progress reports.

<sup>26</sup> 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
<b>EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>

**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	-
<b>EMERGENCY WINDOW TOTAL</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>

## Annex I: Approved Projects as of 31 December 2008

Project Number and Project Title	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	Approved Budget (\$)
<b>EMERGENCY WINDOW</b>			<b>6,353,903</b>	
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"> <li>• Project extension approved in April 2008</li> <li>• In 2008, project is supported by both Emergency Window and Window II funding</li> <li>• The Office of the Facilitator's Special Representative is established and active</li> <li>• All project activities are ongoing</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Project completion date extended from Dec 2008</li> <li>• Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Inclusive Political Dialogue submitted to the President of the Republic</li> <li>• Global peace agreement signed</li> <li>• Three meetings of Monitoring Committee held</li> </ul>
PBF/EMER/3: Support to National Dialogues in Guinea (UNDP Guinea)	15 Nov 2007	Mar 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project completion date extended from Jul 2008</li> <li>• Delay caused by political deterioration</li> <li>• 38 dialogues across all prefectures</li> <li>• More than 4,500 people reached</li> <li>• National dialogue attended by more than 500 people</li> </ul>
PBF/EMER/4: Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia (UNOPS Liberia)	26 Dec 2007	Operationally closed August 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory dialogue &amp; research conducted in six districts</li> <li>• Reconciliation Conference led by government</li> <li>• Reconciliation Strategy for Nimba endorsed</li> <li>• Report on Findings and Recommendations submitted to national authorities</li> <li>• Employment opportunities provided for youth and ex-combatants</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Project completion date extended from 21 Sep 2008</li> <li>• Delays in the implementation of the Facilitator's Revised Programme of Action</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• DDR process of Palipehutu-FNL that has not yet started due to the lack of a list compliant with the WB/ Multi-Country Demobilization &amp; Reintegration Programme conditions and a yet to be finalized Force Technical Agreement</li> <li>• Challenges providing sustenance for 2,155 Palipehutu-FNL elements residing in the Rugazi assembly area</li> </ul>

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"> <li>• Technical specifications prepared and contractor selected</li> <li>• Delayed start due to non-performance of contractor appointed to prepare technical specifications</li> <li>• Need for relocation of people living on land adjacent to prison</li> </ul>
PBF/EMER/7 : Emergency Volunteer Scheme, Kenya (UNDP Kenya)	25 Jun 2008	Jul 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 280 neighbourhood volunteers identified</li> <li>• Project launched in six of seven target districts</li> </ul>

## 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		
<b>WINDOW III</b>								
<b>EMERGENCY</b>								
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%
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>6,354</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43.1%</b>
<b>Window III Total</b>				<b>6,354</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43.1%</b>



### 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
<b>WINDOW III - Emergency Window</b>												
<b>Emergency Window</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>7.0</b>
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
<b>Total Window III</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>7.0</b>

### 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
<b>WINDOW III - Emergency Window</b>												
<b>Emergency Window</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7.1</b>
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
<b>Total Window III</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7.1</b>