



**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**

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**Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented
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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			
	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

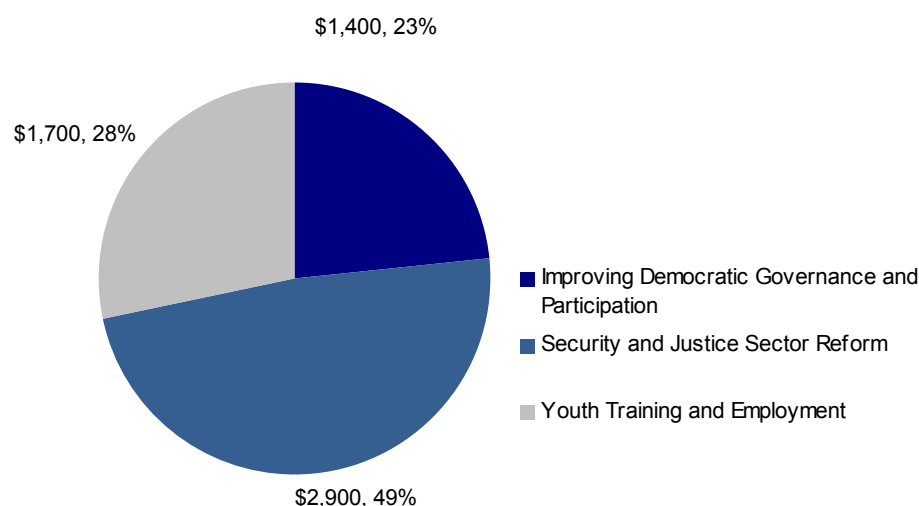
An overall country envelope of \$6 million was approved for the Guinea Bissau PBF programme, of which \$5.7 million had been transferred to four projects by 31 December 2008. Programme expenditures to the end of 2008 amounted to \$2.2 million, giving an overall financial implementation rate of 39 percent. 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

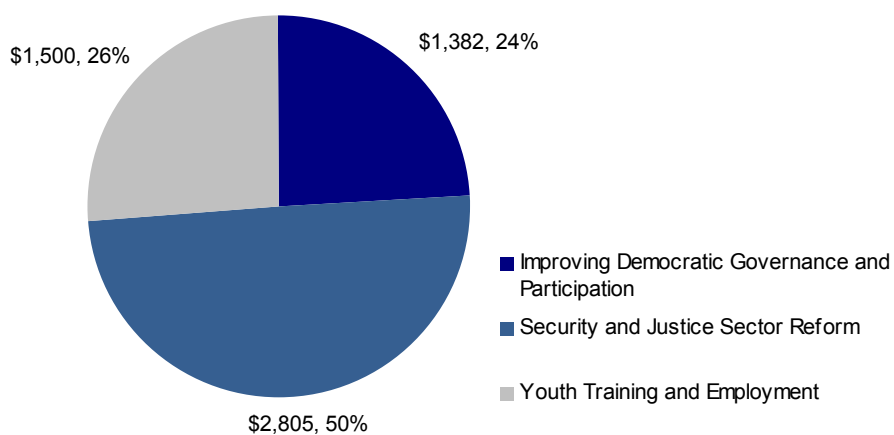
Figure 4.1: Fund Allocation by Priority Area, \$000, 2008



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

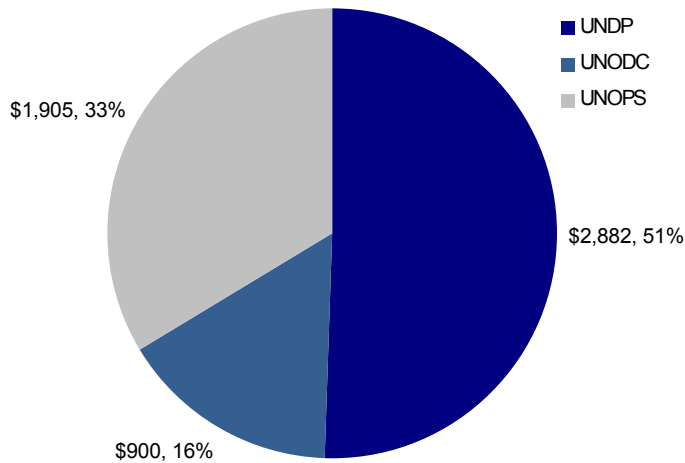


Of the \$6 million country envelope for Guinea Bissau, 95 percent (\$5.7 million) had been transferred by the end of 2008.

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

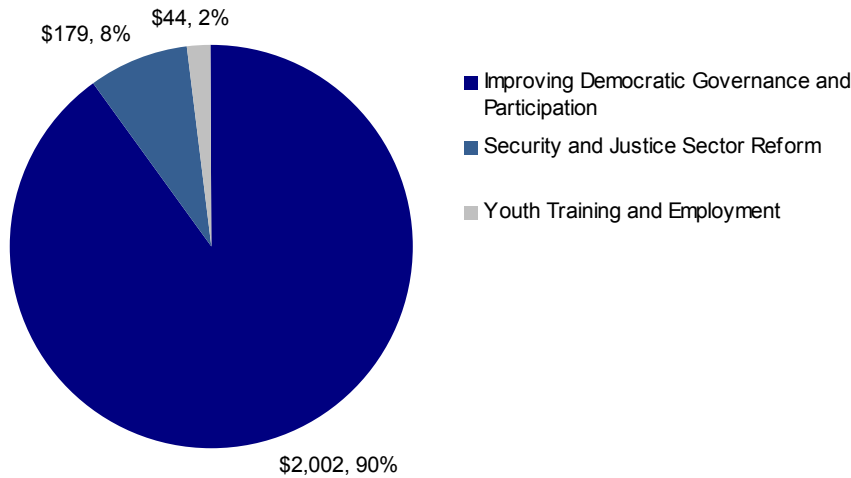
	Total allocated (\$000)	Amount transferred 2008 (\$000)	Total transferred as % of total allocated
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,400	1,382	99
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,900	2,805	97
Youth Training and Employment	1,700	1,500	88
GUINEA BISSAU TOTAL	6,000	5,687	95

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



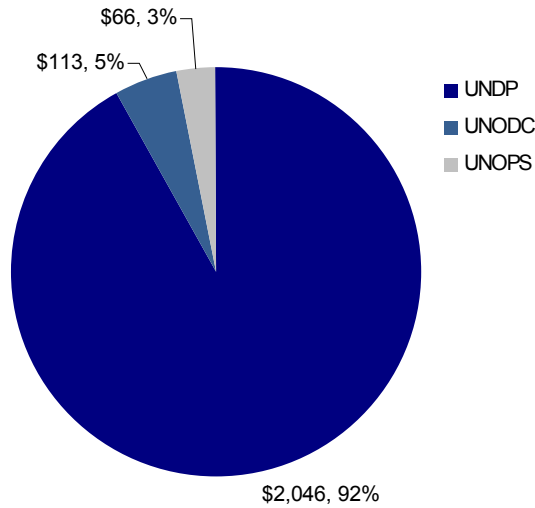
4.3. Expenditure

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



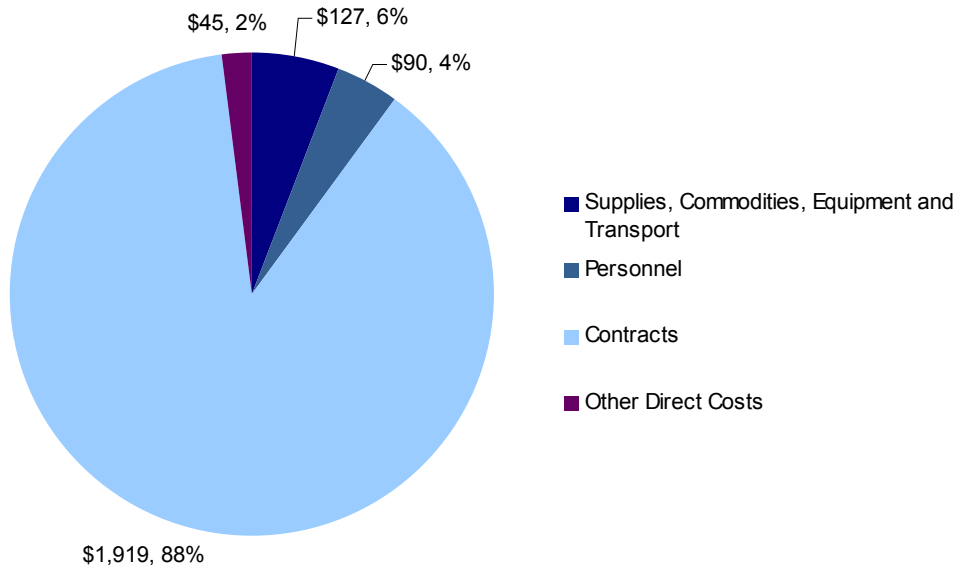
Total expenditure across the Guinea Bissau PBF to the end of 2008 amounts to \$2.2 million. The Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area, which accounts for 23 percent of the overall programme, accounted for 90 percent of overall expenditure as of 31 December 2008. The Security 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