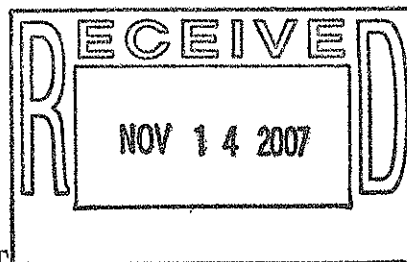




**PEACEBUILDING FUND
EMERGENCY WINDOW
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**



Recipient UN Organization: UNDP	National Ministry or other National Entity (if applicable)
Project Contact: Address: UNDP Guinea Telephone: (224) 30 468 898 E-mail: mbaranga.gasarabwe@undp.org	Project Title: <i>Support national dialogues in Guinea</i>
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Republic of Guinea
Project Description: To provide financial support for the National Emergency Programme's <i>reconciliation activities</i> , to bring all political actors together before the holding of legislative elections.	Total Project Cost: \$ US 963.284 Peacebuilding Fund: \$ US 963.284 Government Input: 0 Other: 0 Total: \$US 963.284
	Project Duration: <i>Six months</i>
Main Goal and Key Immediate Objectives: Contribute to the consolidation of national unity and peace by creating a political environment conducive to inclusive dialogue, consensus building and the search for peaceful ways of conflict resolution. 1. To help restore confidence among the various political actors in Guinea – the Government, political parties, unions and civil society. 2. Contribute to discussions on the country's electoral procedures leading to the holding of credible elections.	
Outputs and Key Activities Activities: 1. Conduct 38 consultations in the prefectures and in Conakry (the "caravan of peace"); 2. Produce eight regional reports on the principal governance challenges and the sources of conflict that emerged during the consultations in the prefectures; 3. Conduct a defence and security forces ethics and human rights training campaign; 4. Carry out a national awareness raising campaign to raise public awareness on peace and peaceful means of conflict resolution; 5. Hold inclusive political "round table" between all electoral stakeholders (the Government, political parties, trade unions and civil society) in order to agree on the electoral process. Outputs: 1. Create a social and political climate conducive to the holding of free, transparent elections in place; 2. Produce 8 regional reports on the primary challenges to social cohesion, governance and potential sources of conflict; 3. Produce a group of defence and security forces that are better informed of human rights and military ethics and better able to play their role in preserving peace and upholding human rights.	

On behalf of:

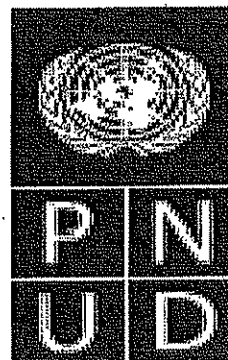
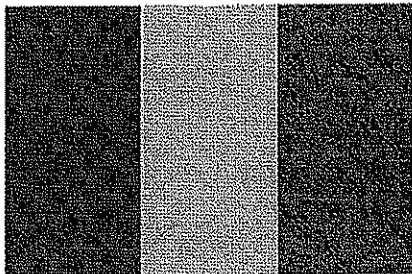
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Date

Name/Title



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Support National Dialogues in Guinea

October 2007



PEACEBUILDING FUND EMERGENCY WINDOW

PROJECT PROPOSAL

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

1.1. Social unrest and change of government:

In January and February 2007, the country's main trade unions, the Public Service Union of Guinea (USTG) and the National Confederation of Guinea Workers (CNTS) called for general strikes to protest against deteriorating living conditions under the rule of the country's ailing president, Lansana Conté. Tens of thousands of Guineans took to the streets as the strikes evolved into political protests in which the trade unions, opposition parties and civil society organizations demanded the resignation of President Conté. More than 100 people died and thousands others were injured following violent repression of the protests by the army. The unions only agreed to suspend the strikes following the appointment of a government, led by consensus Prime Minister Lansana Kouyaté. Due to the unrest, legislative elections, originally scheduled for June 2007, had to be rescheduled to December.

Subsequently, the new Government faced a new crisis in May when junior officers sparked protests across the country demanding better living conditions, the payment of salary arrears amounting to \$100 million, and the removal of senior government officials and army officers they accused of corruption. President Conté replacing the country's defence minister and several senior army officers and promising to pay them the salary arrears, a promise he has made several times in the past. However, the cash-strapped government has more pressing demands to meet such as rehabilitating damaged infrastructure and providing basic social services.

Money to finance the development of the country's collapsing infrastructure is only just beginning to trickle in. Many international partners froze their assistance to the country for many years because of the country's poor governance record. As a result, average citizens are buckling under the combined weight of hunger, lack of electricity and water, under-resourced schools, deficient health facilities and poor communication and transport infrastructure. The rate of poverty raised from 49.2 per cent in 2002 to 54 per cent in 2006.

2.2. Political reforms

The presence of a new consensus government in Guinea provides a critical window of opportunity to push through reforms. At the end of May, Mr. Kouyaté's government announced its priorities, which include good governance, promoting political dialogue and national reconciliation, fighting corruption, carrying out macro-economic reforms and generating employment. In June, Prime Minister Kouyaté visited the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek funding for his economic reform proposals. He also met with Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and asked the UN to assist his government implement its emergency recovery plan. In July, the World Bank and European Commission hosted the Guinea Partners' Forum in Paris, where the country's international partners pledged \$90 million towards the country's emergency recovery plan. They

also indicated a willingness to provide \$400 million to support a new World Bank/IMF macro-economic programme, the Poverty Reduction Strategy, which could begin soon.

The country had been scheduled to hold legislative elections in December 2007, but the Prime Minister has indicated that this will be postponed to a date yet to be agreed. Only in May 2007 did parliament vote for the adoption of a series of laws governing the electoral process, including legislation to set up an Independent Electoral Commission. However, the commission is still not functional. Human rights groups have also been pushing for an independent inquiry into the alleged violations perpetrated by security forces during the series of recent protests, which led to parliament unanimously passing a law to create an independent national commission to investigate the incidents and bring perpetrators to justice. It too still has to be set up. While in 2002, parliamentary elections were marred by an opposition boycott, this time all parties have indicated a willingness to participate.

COMPONENT 2: Project justification

2.1. National emergency plan and need for dialogue:

Given the numerous challenges facing the country, in the political, social and humanitarian spheres, there is an urgent need for all stakeholders to come together and discuss the future of Guinea. The Government, in two of the priorities in its emergency recovery plan (July-December 2007, also emphasizes this, calling for:

- The promotion of national unity and the consolidation of peace.
- The restoration of State authority and promotion of an independent justice system.

A report from a UN mission to Guinea in November 2006 recommended that the UN respond positively to a Government request for electoral support and for the establishment of a mechanism of dialogue to help Guineans prepare for the forthcoming elections, agree on a code of conduct, and exchange views on how to consolidate democracy.

The present project has been prepared in full consultation with the national actors who validated it at two multistakeholders meetings organized by UNDP in September and October 2007.

All of the project's activities – 1. 38 consultations in the prefectures and in Conakry (the "caravan of peace"); 2. 8 regional reports on the principal governance challenges and the sources of conflict that emerged during the consultations in the prefectures; 3. defence and security forces ethics and human rights training campaign; 4. national awareness raising campaign to raise public awareness on peace and peaceful means of conflict resolution; 5. inclusive political "round table" between all electoral stakeholders (the Government, political parties, trade unions and civil society) in order to agree on the electoral process. – would enable stakeholders to discuss interventions necessary for the holding of free and fair elections. They also lay the ground for the more long-term dialogue required to develop stronger political institutions, such as constitutional reforms and to address the injustices of the past that continue to fester under the surface of Guinean society. These activities would also enable those involved in or affected by the February unrest (victims, young people, women, security forces and unions) to air their grievances and seek ways to promote reconciliation.

Due to the current tense climate and mistrust among political stakeholders, it is crucial to place the emphasis on small community proximate talks, rather than a single, large-scale conference. The successful conduct of legislative elections would encourage further dialogue and hopefully pave the way for a broader National Reconciliation Forum to set social, political and governance goals for the country's long-term reform agenda.

2.2. Community-proximate talks:

Guinea is currently going through a political transition following the appointment of the consensus Government in April. Legislative elections scheduled for December 2007, have been postponed; due to a number of obstacles that have hampered former electoral processes – such as the credibility of electoral rules and procedures, corrupt practices, involvement of the armed forces in political life and deep political polarization – the population and the main political stakeholders are still sceptical. In addition to that, the violent repression of the January and February protests by the army, and the heightened expectations for immediate results from the new government represent major points of tension. Therefore, there is an urgent need for actions that take into account the concerns of all actors – youth, women, unionists, victims of the violence, the security forces and political parties – and that contribute to the healing process.

Given the tense climate and the lack of trust among the various political parties, civil society and the State, it is crucial to engage all parties in a national dialogue. A number of social actors such as the National Council of Civil Society Organizations (NCCSO), the Civilian-Military Commission and the International Foundation for Election Systems are already engaged in efforts to narrow the wide chasm between the various political actors in Guinea and to identify the governance challenges the country faces. In September, NCCSO held a meeting to brainstorm ideas on the need for a permanent, multiparty consultative forum. In addition, the Economic and Social Council, one of the country's national assemblies, is made up of representatives from the trade unions and civil society groups, providing a forum for dialogue among political actors. The proximate consultations envisaged in this project would contribute to national discourse that is currently going on and broaden it to the local level. The actions envisaged in this project should pave the way for inclusive dialogue, resolve urgent political issues and develop national consensus in support of policies and measures to prevent Guineans from reverting to the violence that has engulfed the country lately. It is expected that the election will be postponed by, at a minimum, another six months, providing enough time to execute the project.

2.3. Use of funds:

The Peace Building Fund's "emergency window" will be used to:

A. Conduct consultations in the 33 prefectures and the 5 Communes in the Conakry region (The caravan of peace). The funds will be used to hold 3 months of pre-dialogue seminars across the country. The pre-dialogue phase will be conducted through small fora in the country's 33 prefectures, and the 5 Communes of Conakry, to diagnose with communities and local authorities their needs in the areas of security, national reconciliation, social and economic reforms, and access to justice and administrative services. They will also enable the executors of the project to consult with security and defence forces. These consultations will culminate in the production of a report on the concerns of the people in each region and of regional governance priorities, challenges and potential sources of conflict;

B. Conduct a training campaign directed toward security and defence forces, on human rights and ethics. The funds will be used to train trainers, and support the wide duplication of trainings in the interior of the country, for wider number of security and defence forces. It is estimated to train approximately 25 resource persons appointed in consultation with army and security officials, and more than 1000 security and defence forces into the country;

C. Provide support for the effort to build pre-electoral political consensus in preparation for the legislative elections by inviting all stakeholders (the Independent National Electoral Commission

(CENI), political parties, trade unions and organizations of civil society) and the Government to a round table that will give them an opportunity to share their concerns regarding the electoral process and to finalize a code of conduct. This will be done during five days of consultations in Conakry, in which two international mediators (one United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) expert and one Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) delegate) will serve as facilitators.

D. Carry out an information and awareness-raising campaign on peace and peaceful means of conflict resolution consisting of:

- a. A multi-media campaign (with production of media spots and billboards);
- b. An art contest on the theme of peace.
- c. Social events such as a national soccer match for peace.

COMPOTENT 3: Objectives, results and activities

3.1 Development objectives

Help strengthen national unity and peace by creating a favourable environment for participatory consultation, to build consensus and to find peaceful means for conflict resolution.

3.2 Short-term objectives

1. Facilitate the restoration of confidence between the various political players in Guinea (the Government, political parties, trade unions and civil society) and the defence and security forces; and
2. Contribute to discussions on the national electoral process with a view to the holding credible elections.

3.3 Outcomes

1. Create a social and political climate conducive to the holding of free, transparent elections in place;
2. Produce 8 regional reports on the primary challenges to social cohesion, governance and potential sources of conflict;
3. Produce a group of defence and security forces that are better informed of human rights and military ethics and better able to play their role in preserving peace and upholding human rights.

3.4 Activities

1. Conduct 38 consultations in the prefectures and in Conakry (the "caravan of peace");
2. Produce eight regional reports on the principal governance challenges and the sources of conflict that emerged during the consultations in the prefectures;
3. Conduct a defence and security forces ethics and human rights and training campaign;
4. Carry out a national awareness raising campaign to raise public awareness on peace and peaceful means of conflict resolution;
5. Hold inclusive political "round table" between all electoral stakeholders (the Government, political parties, trade unions and civil society) in order to agree on the electoral process.

3.5 Implementation strategy

a. Overall project coordination

The project will be implemented under the aegis of the Economic and Social Council, Guinea's second national consultative assembly that deals with socio-economic matters. Strategic coordination will be handled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will

consult with the national sponsor at regular intervals.

b. Implementation of activities

1. A national project coordinator: All activities will be coordinated by someone from UNDP. The coordinator, together with the partners and the sponsor, will develop a detailed programme of activities and a time schedule for its implementation and monitor the overall consistency with set objectives.
2. The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES),¹ which has experience with social dialogue in Guinea, will support other organizations of civil society in the practical aspects of organizing the 38 workshops in order to ensure that other social and political players are taken into account during the process. IFES will cooperate in the organization and holding of the prefectural and regional consultations. The regional forums will consolidate the achievements of the prefectural consultations. To that end, a memorandum of understanding will be signed by UNDP, Guinea and the NGO. This MoU will highlight the role of the local monitoring bodies (one Strategic committee, one communication committee), in the definition/conception and follow-up of all discussions.
3. An international mediator will assist the team, participate in all the prefectural and regional consultations and facilitate the production of the 8 regional reports. The mediator will deliver small training sessions to national charismatic leaders who will participate to the consultations. This high level mediator will be selected based on terms of reference, according to experiences in similar post-conflict contexts.
4. The defence and security forces training campaign will be conducted with support from the Civilian-Military Committee, which will provide training to the resource persons (members of the military and paramilitary). A memorandum of understanding will be signed with the Committee.
5. The political component (pre-electoral political consultation) will be implemented with the involvement of UNOWA and ECOWAS. The two will be involved in developing the consultation programme and determining the topics to be discussed.

c. Communication strategy

1. 38 Prefectural consultations (Caravan of Peace):

Initially: An official launch of the caravan will be scheduled and broadcast widely at the national and, if possible, the regional/international level. This event will include:

- A statement by the UNDP representative;
- A statement by a representative of the Economic and Social Council; and
- Comments by each of the implementation partners.

Before and during the caravan: Appropriate banners announcing the caravan will be prepared (their number has yet to be determined by the organizing committee).

After each single prefectural consultation, the following participants will brief the media:

- UNDP;
- The Economic and Social Council;
- Each of the implementation partners; and
- An official from the prefecture.

2. Pre-electoral political consultation: Opening and closing ceremonies will be conducted with the following speakers:

¹ An international non-governmental organization (NGO) which has been in operation in Guinea since 1991 and that has organized or helped organize all the major social and political consultations. The IFES representative is involved in setting up multi-party consultation forums. IFES headquarters has signed a memorandum of understanding with UNDP in New York.

- The UNDP representative;
- The ECOWAS representative; and
- The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

There will be a press briefing at the end of each of the workshops. On the day of the last workshop, the stakeholders will conduct a discussion that will be broadcast on television and radio.

COMPONENT 4: Budget

Category	Item	Unit	Time Frame	Unit cost (\$)	Total Cost (\$)
Item 1. Pre Election Consultation					
Staff	DSA international experts	2	3 weeks	2621	5.242
	Return ticket for international experts	2	-	1.500	3.000
	Salary national experts	4	1 month	1.127	4.508
	Phone bills	6	1 month	50	300
Consultation	Room in Conakry	1	5 days	300	1.500
	Lunch and coffee breaks	100	5 days	50	25.000
	Return travel to Conakry for national leaders	25		40	1.000
	Accommodation to Conakry	25	5 days	54	6.750
	Information kits : badges, cartables, printing documentation	100		27	2.700
	Information & communication aspect: Media coverage, radio-TV debates & sensitization on the code, banderols,	-	5 days	-	2.500
Subtotal					52.500
Item 2. Local consultations (38 prefectures)					
Organizing Committee	Rapporteurs	2	3 months	1000	6.000
	Salary International Mediator	1	3 months	-	55.500
	Return ticket for international mediator	1	-	1.500	1.500
	Salary national key persons for session's facilitation	4	3 months	1127	13.524
	Phone bills	5	5 months	50	1.250
Local Consultations	Cars rental	2	3 months	3.600	21.600
	Déjeuners 200 personnes (100 people x 2days) x 38 prefectures	100	76 days	10	76.000
	Staff accommodation in prefectures	10	76 days	72	54.520
	Equipment/audio-visual support for sessions		76 days	55	4.180
	Printing of final report (regional assessment)	2000		20	40.000
	Flip Charts (2 x 38)	76	-	137	10.411
	Printed materials for sessions (information kits composed of badges, cartable, pen, documentation)	4000	-	27	80.000
	Media coverage for launching and closing of consultation campaign, and for coverage of sessions.	-	3 months	-	10.000
Subtotal					374.485

Item 3. Information des FDS					
Organizing Committee	Salary for national key persons that will relay information & national facilitators (that will participate to all local consultations and go into military & paramilitary structures)	25	3 months	1127	84.525
Training	Training sessions (trainers, equipment and materials for 25 people (include travels & accommodation for representatives from all country's military & paramilitary structures)	25	5 days		5.000
Subtotal					89.525
Item 4. Media awareness campaign on peaceful means of conflict resolution					
Media Awareness campaign	Production of poster	1500	1 month	1000	1.000
	Printing of posters	1500	1 month	27	40.500
	Production of 5 spots for radio (4 local languages, French)	5	1 month	1.370	1.370
	Daily broadcast of 5 spots in 12 radio channels	60	150 days	20,5	184.932
	Production of 5 TV spots (4 local languages, French)	5	1 month	2.192	10.959
	Daily diffusion of 5 TV spots	5	150 days	68	51.000
	Competition in schools, university (price of reward gadgets)				10.000
Total					299.761
Item 5. Project Support Staff					
Staff	Salary for national coordinator	1	6 months	1300	7.800
	Salary assistant (admin & fin)	1	6 months	700	4.200
	Salary driver	1	6 months	400	2.400
Office	Lap tops	5	N/A	2.300	11.500
	Paper (10 box for 6 months)	10	6 months	27	1.644
	Printer	1	N/A	750	750
	Phones bills (2 support staff)	2	6 months	50	600
	VHF (2 support staff, 1 driver, 2 international consultants)	4	N/A	450	1.800
Transport	Renting Vehicles MOSS compliant (more cost effective to buy cars. Rental rate is \$120/day, 6 months = 180 days x 120 = 21.600 + maintenance)	1	180 days	120	21.600
	Fuel (travel to 38 prefectures, displacements in and around Conakry)	10.000li	N/A	1,17	11.700
Miscellaneous	Administrative support, security, local money fluctuation				20.000
Sub total					83.994
TOTAL					900.265
Operating costs	7% of total cost				63.019
TOTAL					963.284

COMPONENT 5: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1. Management Structure

UNDP Conakry *will receive and manage the funds*. In close collaboration with UNOWA it will be responsible for the substantive day to day follow-up of project activities. The Department of Political Affairs will provide technical support to the project. As *implementer*, UNDP *will provide financial reports on the project's expenditures*.

2. Execution Arrangements

The project will be directly executed by the UNDP Country Office, in full respect of existing rules and regulations.

3. Project Management Unit

A UNDP team will implement the project's activities. The team will include technical staff that may be required, based on the budget allocated for staff and consultants.

4. Steering Committee

The project, given its nature, will not have a steering committee; however, UNOWA and UNDP will convene periodic meetings to keep all stakeholders informed, as well as to give them the opportunity to contribute to the project's successful implementation.

5. Duration of the project

The project will be implemented within *six months*.

6. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Project oversight, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's procedures and pursuant to the Programming Manual. The project will be regularly monitored and the management team will issue quarterly progress reports, while providing implementation and financial reports to the donor. Stakeholders will be involved in the monitoring process, as much as possible, while the project will be independently evaluated upon completion.

COMPONENT 7: ANALYSIS OF RISK AND ASSUMPTIONS

If funds are not available in time to conduct these peace building initiatives, the reconciliation process and electoral participation could be jeopardized.

- ✓ All political parties need to feel a sense of ownership in the process and this could be aided through inclusive consultations. If members of political parties feel otherwise, they could doubt the credibility of the process and decide to boycott the elections, as some did in 2001 and 2003.
- ✓ Tension is already heightened, owing to growing sentiments among ordinary people that the government has not yet delivered on its promises. Failure to take into consideration the concerns of various sectors of Guinean society, through inclusive dialogue, could lead to further disgruntlement. In addition, Guineans view the electoral process with suspicion, having failed to institute any political changes via elections. Their confidence in the democratic process needs to be rebuilt to ensure that a sizeable proportion of the population will take part in the elections.
- ✓ Members of the armed forces are already threatening to take to the streets over unfulfilled government promises. An army mutiny in Guinea could be difficult to contain and eruptions in Guinea would threaten stability in neighbouring Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone.

All expectations raised by population during this project, should be considered in the definition of a global Peace building programme, with support of BCPR, RBA and DPA. The current project will

therefore lay the ground for long lasting conflict prevention capacities in the country.

Further conflict prevention capacity building actions could be investigated through DPA funding resources, in order to address issues that could not been dealt with during this specific project