



**Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities  
Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund  
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2009**

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
<http://mdtf.undp.org>**

**25 June 2010**

# United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

## RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat)



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Food Programme (WFP)

## CONTRIBUTING DONORS

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	Turkey
	United Arab Emirates
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASG	Assistant Secretary-General
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi
CAR	Central African Republic
CBO	Community-based organization
CDCPA	Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight Against the Proliferation of Light and Small Calibre Arms
CENFI	Centre for Industrial Training
CNIDH	National Commission for Human Rights
CNTB	National Commission for Lands and Other Property
CPT	Tripartite Steering Committee (Burundi)
CSO	Civil society organization
CTDC	Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DENARP	National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (Guinea Bissau)
DGTF	Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDN	National Defence Force
FNL	National Liberation Forces
GBV	Gender-based violence
GoB	Government of Burundi
GoL	Government of Liberia
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
HRCSL	Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPC	Justice and Peace Commission
LOA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

MDNAC	Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces
MDTF Office	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, UNDP
MFI	Micro-finance institution
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Secretariat
NEC	National Elections Commission
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIF	International Francophonie Organization
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
ONS	Office of National Security
ONUCI	United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office (United Nations)
PD	Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNRRC	National Program for Economic Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RSF	Facilitator's Special Representative
RSLAF	Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
SNR	National Intelligence Service
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TOR	Terms of Reference
UA	African Union
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
UNIPSIL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YES	Youth Employment Scheme

## Definitions

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the relevant Steering Committee for a project/programme.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

An Annual Work Plan, a project/programme document, etc., that is approved by the relevant decision-making body (for PRF-projects: country-level Steering Committees; for IRF-projects: ASG for Peacebuilding Support for fund allocation purposes).

### **Direct Costs**

Costs that can be traced to or identified as part of the cost of a project or programme in an economically feasible way.

### **Donor Commitment**

A Donor contribution as per signed Letter of Agreement with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PBF.

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MDTF Office for the PBF.

### **Indirect Cost<sup>1</sup>**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the organization. These costs are recovered in accordance with each organization's own financial regulations and rules.

### **Recipient Organizations**

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MDTF Office.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Recipient Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

### **Project/Programme/Joint Programme document**

An annual work plan or a programme/project document, etc., which is approved by the relevant decision-making body for fund allocation purposes.

### **Project Commitment**

The amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments that may be disbursed in future years.

### **Project Disbursement**

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations).

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<sup>1</sup> UNDG Financial Policies Working Group.

**Project Expenditure**

Amount of project disbursement plus unliquidated obligations related to payments due for the year (except for UN Organisations that have adopted the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)).

**Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MDTF Office to the Recipient Organization.

**Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the PBF country-level Steering Committee or the ASG for Peacebuilding Support.



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# **Executive Summary**

## **Introduction**

The Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is consolidated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator of the PBF. The report is submitted to the Secretary-General, through the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support, heading the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), and to Donors contributing to the PBF.

It is submitted in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the PBF Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN/PBSO and the UNDP/MDTF Office, the MOU between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Recipient Organizations, and the Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Donors.

This consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2009 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the PBF, as well as the common achievements and challenges.

As of the end of the reporting period, 31 December 2009, the PBF has funded projects in 13 post-conflict countries (Burundi, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Guinea, Kenya, Haiti, Somalia and Timor Leste), supporting interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the peacebuilding process in these countries, and addressing critical funding gaps.

## **Progress Reports**

The report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial reports and statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MDTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the PBF, nor the MDTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Recipient Organizations, tasks that belong to an independent evaluation of the PBF. Moreover, while results have been reported at the level of PBF projects, for a number of these it is too early to assess the impact on peacebuilding in the supported countries.

In addition to the consolidated annual progress report, individual project progress reports submitted by the Recipient Organizations presenting further information on the activities and results of each project are available online on the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). Individual project summaries and progress updates, as well as evaluation reports, are also available on the GATEWAY.

## **PBF Strategic Framework and Eligibility**

The PBF was launched on 11 October 2006, following General Assembly and Security Council resolutions A/60/984 and S/2005/1645 (2005), respectively, requesting the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund. Aimed at extending critical support during the early stages of a peace process, the PBF is an innovative mechanism, and its design embodies a number of key principles: i) it is premised on the national ownership of a peace process; ii) it is designed as a catalyst to kick-start critical interventions; iii) it

utilizes UN capacities as recipients to support project implementation by national entities; and iv) it operates as a global fund but at the same time allows for a decentralized and flexible disbursement process at country level.

The role of the PBF is to establish a crucial bridge between conflict and recovery at a time when other funding mechanisms may not yet be available. In helping to address the most immediate of the multiple challenges facing countries emerging from conflict or at risk of lapsing into conflict, the PBF seeks to minimize the risk of a (re)lapse into conflict. The PBF aims at stabilizing and strengthening government institutions, thereby enhancing their capacity to sustain the peace process. Furthermore, it aims to address countries' immediate needs as they emerge from conflicts and thus focuses on providing support during the very early stages of a peacebuilding process, as well as addressing any gaps in the process.

In line with provisions of the PBF Terms of Reference (TOR), PBSO led a process to revise the PBF TOR, with the revision adopted by the General Assembly on 17 June 2009. The revision of the PBF TOR has been guided by two broad objectives formulated by Member States, namely to enhance PBF's capacity to serve as a flexible, responsive and focused resource for peacebuilding support, including through rationalizing and simplifying the PBF's structure and architecture; and to enhance and maximize the synergy between the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the PBF through improved consultation and dialogue.

The revised PBF TOR contains two funding facilities: an Immediate Response Facility (IRF) and a Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF). The PRF supports a structured peacebuilding process, driven by national actors based on a joint analysis of needs with the international community. It is focused on objectives that have a direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding within one or more of the four Priority Areas of the PBF as detailed in the PBF Results Framework. The IRF is designed to jumpstart immediate peacebuilding and recovery needs. It is a flexible and fast funding tool for single or multiple projects. The IRF and PRF replace the three different funding windows reported on in previous years: i) Window I: countries before the Peacebuilding Commission; ii) Window II: countries designated by the Secretary-General; and iii) Window III: emergency facility managed by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support and available for urgent and discrete peacebuilding activities. Furthermore, a "Gender Marker" was introduced, allowing the PBF to better track allocations that target women beneficiaries and aim to advance gender equality. The PBF intends to increase allocations in this area significantly and will decide on a specific target in 2010.

Under the PRF, as of 31 December 2009, nine countries had been made eligible for PBF funding: Burundi and Sierra Leone in October 2006, Liberia in October 2007, Nepal in December 2007, Central African Republic in January 2008, Guinea Bissau in March 2008, Côte d'Ivoire in June 2008, and Guinea and Comoros in June 2008. Burundi and Sierra Leone were provided a funding envelope of \$35 million each to fund their country-specific PBF Priority Plan. Liberia received a funding envelope of \$15 million; Nepal \$10 million; Central African Republic \$10 million; Guinea Bissau \$6 million; Côte d'Ivoire \$5 million; Guinea \$6 million; and Comoros \$9 million.

Each of the PRF countries has identified a set of up to five Priority Areas:

- Burundi:
  - Governance
  - Strengthening of Rule of Law and the Security Sector
  - Strengthening of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights
  - Property and Land Issues

- Sierra Leone:
  - Youth Empowerment and Employment
  - Democratic Governance
  - Justice and Security
  - Support to Increased Energy
  - Capacity Building of Public Administration
- Central African Republic:
  - Security Sector Reform
  - Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law
  - Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts
- Guinea-Bissau:
  - Improving Democratic Governance and Participation
  - Security and Justice Sector Reform
  - Youth Training and Employment
- Liberia:
  - Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management
  - Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict
  - Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation
- Nepal:
  - Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace
  - Community Recovery
  - Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation
- Côte d'Ivoire:
  - Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk
  - Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA)
- Comoros:
  - Security and Stability
  - Governance and Social Cohesion
  - Revitalization of the Economy with an Emphasis on Youth at Risk and Vulnerable Women
  - Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity
- Guinea:
  - Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue
  - Supporting Human Rights Promotion, Civic Education and the Reinforcement of the Security Sector
  - Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
  - Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination

Under the IRF, emergency projects have been approved in 10 countries: Burundi, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Kenya, Haiti, Somalia and Timor Leste.



## Projects Approved

As of the end of the reporting period, 31 December 2009, 110 projects had been approved for PBF funding by the PBF Steering Committees in Burundi (18 projects), Sierra Leone (23 projects), Central African Republic (12 projects), Guinea Bissau (five projects), Liberia (25 projects), Côte d'Ivoire (two projects), Comoros (five projects), by the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) Executive Committee in Nepal (four projects), and by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support (13 IRF projects and three PRF projects in Guinea). Total funding for these projects amounted to \$133 million. Of the 107 projects, for which total funding of \$130 million had been transferred at the end of December 2009,<sup>2</sup> 68 were executed by UNDP while 39 were executed by other Recipient Organizations: FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNOPS. All projects have national authorities as implementing partners. Furthermore, 23 UNDP-executed projects are jointly implemented with integrated UN missions (United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, BINUB; United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, UNIPSIL; and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI) and national authorities.

## Project Implementation Status

As of 31 December 2009, 85 of the 110 projects approved for PBF-funding were ongoing. Twenty-five projects had operationally closed – two in 2007, five in 2008 and 18 in 2009. One IRF project, the 'Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso' project, was succeeded by the 'Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue' PRF project, which is ongoing. Two projects approved in Comoros and one in Guinea did not receive transfer of funds until 2010. Four projects (one in Sierra Leone, two in Comoros and one in Somalia) had received funding by the end of 2009 but had not yet started activities.

## Project Implementation: Achievements and Challenges

The achievements and challenges of the PBF in 2009 are considered in terms of global fund Thematic Areas as defined in the TOR:

- Thematic Area 1: Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue
- Thematic Area 2: Promotion of Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict
- Thematic Area 3: Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends
- Thematic Area 4: Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure

Thematic Area 1, **Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue**, accounts for 36.5 percent of the PBF portfolio (by value), with projects in 10 of the 13 PBF countries. The bulk of IRF projects fall under this theme. Activities have involved support to the implementation of peace agreements, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) activities and institutional strengthening, including a focus on prison security and stability. The delivery rate was 74.3 percent at the end of December 2009.

Some of the key achievements under this thematic area consist of ongoing backstopping and facilitation support to the parties to peace agreements in Côte d'Ivoire and Burundi – critical administrative, managerial and diplomatic activities to ensure the smooth continuation of dialogue and pre-empt or negotiate political obstacles as they arise. In Burundi this support has helped to remove one of the last hurdles to starting the DDR process.

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<sup>2</sup> A total of 110 projects had been approved by the end of 2009, but three did not receive transfer of funds until 2010. A further four projects had received funds but had not started activities.

Several projects in the Central African Republic, Nepal and Burundi have supported the return of women and children and their reintegration into communities. Three centres of transit and reorientation in the Central African Republic have helped nearly 96,000 children (38 percent girls) access formal and informal education, training, psychosocial support and access to health care. In Nepal, the PBF has helped to secure the discharge of nearly 3,000 Maoist Army personnel who have been categorized as disqualified minors. And return assistance in Burundi has helped more than 10,000 (10 percent women) to return to their communities.

Justice institutions and the establishment of the rule of law have been a further area of focus that has seen significant achievements. In Liberia, PBF support has helped in the reestablishment of rule of law, access to justice and government credibility in upholding rule of law.

Common challenges across the projects have related to issues of procurement, delays in releasing or disbursing funds, long recruitment processes and limited numbers of project staff. Many of the challenges faced by the PBF in a number of countries relate to the difficult political and security context. Projects have been implemented in a transitional context, in which post-conflict socio-economic and political challenges are common constraints. Humanitarian activities in one area of the Central African Republic have had to be suspended, impacting on a number of projects – across most thematic areas. Heightened tension has also posed a risk to DDR activities in Burundi.

Thematic Area 2, **Promotion of Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict**, accounts for 33.1 percent of the PBF portfolio (by value) with projects in nine of the 13 PBF countries. Activities under this thematic area aim to establish mechanisms for dialogue and consultation, to integrate marginalized groups – particularly women – into reconciliation processes, to build awareness and social cohesion, to build administrative and coordination capacity, and to build accountable institutions. The delivery rate was 72.3 percent at the end of December 2009. About half of the 51 projects included in this thematic area were started in 2009, with the consequence that reported progress across the thematic area is still limited compared with other, more mature thematic areas.

Achievements include the building of new momentum for dialogue in countries such as Burundi, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The PBF has supported the development of new consultation mechanisms, helped to restore the credibility of dialogue as a tool of democratic governance and built national government capacity for consultation and local government capacity for mediation, early warning and early response. A number of projects have focused on the role of women in reconciliation and reconstruction. In Burundi, support to women's associations and networks has helped to improve the physical and economic security of women and reinforced female leadership within communities, enabling them to defend their rights and those of the most vulnerable. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, PBF support has helped to address gender-based violence and provide care for victims. In the Central African Republic the PBF has established a legal clinic to raise awareness of and defend human rights for women. And in Nepal, women members of the Maoist Army held in cantonments and the surrounding communities have benefited from reproductive health clinics providing medicines and gynaecological support.

Other projects have helped to build capacity of government at national and local levels, as well as civil society and community groups. In Sierra Leone, support to establish a Reparations Directorate within the National Commission for Social Action is reported to have started to cement the peace process by restoring dignity to victims, promoting tolerance for victims, helping communities find common ground and creating social cohesion. Support to civil society and communities in Liberia has included 'Peace Education,' where positive behavioural and attitudinal changes at both individual and community levels have been noted. In Kenya, volunteers have been mobilized to facilitate dialogue that has contributed improving tenant and landlord relations, the return of some

internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes thereby contributing to a reduction in number of IDPs in camps, and the resumption of business and trade by people of various ethnic backgrounds in the same neighbourhood.

A number of key challenges are shared with those of other thematic areas, relating to procurement, political instability and the difficult security context in the Central African Republic. Some projects have found that their budget is insufficient for the scope of the project and activities have had to be scaled back. Some projects have faced logistical challenges including limited availability of project participants. In Kenya, a Participatory Project Review noted a number of constraints to implementation, including insufficient training for volunteers, limited consideration of the root causes of the violence, poor coordination with other stakeholders working in the same communities, limited coverage and a lack of adequate resources for logistical support (office space, transport, etc.).

Thematic Area 3, **Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends**, accounts for 13.9 percent of the PBF portfolio (by value) with projects in seven of the 13 PBF countries. It focuses on supporting the socio-economic integration or reintegration of vulnerable groups including conflict-affected populations, women, youth, and IDPs. Activities include small and micro enterprise, agro-pastoral and livelihood activities, with a significant emphasis on the integration of youth through apprenticeship and training initiatives. The delivery rate was 47.3 percent at the end of December 2009.

A number of projects in this thematic area have received an enthusiastic response from target groups. In the Central African Republic, the engagement of some 22,000 young people (23 percent girls) has supported the formation of 1,451 groups specializing in agricultural production and a further 70 groups for activities such as sewing, soap-making, mechanics, masonry, woodwork, iron work, brick-making and welding. Other projects have promoted training, apprenticeships and employment generation. In Sierra Leone, basic literacy and numeracy training has been provided and more than 1,500 apprenticeships sponsored.

Peacebuilding impacts have been observed in Burundi, where thousands of young people have been mobilized in environmental rehabilitation activities, which are contributing to increased agricultural productivity, the reconstruction of community infrastructure, and increased participation in conflict resolution within communities. And in Timor Leste community stabilization activities and infrastructure projects have assisted the return and reintegration of 303 families from four transitional shelters between October and December 2009.

In addition to common challenges relating to procurement, inadequate budgets, logistics and the political environment, as reported across the thematic areas, some issues were noted with regard to the need to strengthen PBF coordination capacity, particularly in terms of realizing synergies with other projects. In the Central African Republic the instability meant that access to some project areas has not been possible. Local elections in Timor Leste limited the extent of project activities.

Thematic Area 4, **Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure**, accounts for 16.5 percent of the PBF portfolio (by value) with projects in three of the 13 PBF countries – Burundi, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau. It focuses largely on supporting governments to establish a minimum level of capacity in terms of rule of law, government administration and basic services. Activities include improving conditions for the military as a means of reducing the scope for violence and conflict; easing tension between the military and the civilian population; and strengthening governance, either through support to the judiciary or through secretariat support to government offices. The delivery rate was 80.7 percent at the end of December 2009.

Among the achievements, PBF projects have invested in the provision of essential infrastructure as a means of underpinning country efforts to establish rule of law. The PBF has provided physical infrastructure including 14 military barracks and 17 courthouses in Burundi, and medical facilities, water and sanitation services to military barracks in Sierra Leone. The new military barracks in Burundi have encouraged more than 15,000 members of the National Defence Force (FDN) to leave their military positions and start regular army training, allowing some 240 military positions to be closed. This has contributed to an improvement in the perception of the military by the civilian population.

Key achievements in supporting government administration have included the PBF's support to the Office of National Security (ONS) in Sierra Leone in setting up an early warning system to alert government to threats to national security. The pilot project has trained and equipped 22 Chiefdom Security Coordinators across the country, and the ONS has reported clear benefits in terms of establishing a system of local coordination of security matters and the provision of early warning and information on emerging issues.

With its emphasis on construction and provision of equipment and materials, this thematic area has encountered challenges mainly relating to design and procurement. Rehabilitation of military barracks in Burundi was further delayed by the fact that displaced families were living in the barracks that were to be rehabilitated. A separate project had to be developed for the reintegration of these families. Political issues have also been reported to have slowed down implementation of projects.

### **Financial Performance**

During the reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2009, the PBF received contributions from Donors totalling \$38.6 million. Since its inception and up to the period ending 31 December 2009, the PBF received contributions from 47 donors amounting to \$329 million, exceeding by \$79 million the initial funding target for the PBF of \$250 million. The five largest overall contributors to the PBF are Sweden (\$64.2 million), the United Kingdom (\$53.0 million), the Netherlands (\$46.5 million), Norway (\$32.1 million) and Japan (\$20.0 million). Twenty-four OECD countries (members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) and 21 non-OECD countries have made contributions to the PBF, illustrating the broad donor base and signifying the important role the PBF plays, and is expected to play, in addressing the most immediate challenges and funding gaps during the early stages of a peace process.

As of 31 December 2009, a total of \$130 million for 107 projects had been transferred by the MDTF Office, as Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator of the PBF, to 13 Recipient Organizations, which accounted for 40 percent of total deposited funds. UNDP was the largest recipient, with \$90.2 million (69 percent of the total funding of \$130 million). Other Recipient Organizations were UNFPA (\$7.6 million, 6 percent), IOM (\$6.2 million, 5 percent), UNOPS (\$5.6 million, 4 percent), UNICEF (\$4.3 million, 3 percent), UNHCR (\$4.3 million, 3 percent), UNIFEM (\$3.7 million, 3 percent) and OHCHR (\$2.0 million, 2 percent). UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, FAO and UN-Habitat accounted for the remainder.

By 31 December 2009, under the PRF, a total of \$120.1 million had been approved, of which the following amounts had been approved and transferred to Recipient Organizations: 99 percent of the \$35 million allocated to Burundi (\$34.6 million); 99 percent of the \$35 million allocated to Sierra Leone (\$34.8 million); 100 percent of the \$10 million allocated to the Central African Republic; 97 percent of the \$6 million allocated to Guinea-Bissau (\$5.8 million); 100 percent of the \$15 million allocated to Liberia; 68 percent of the \$10 million allocated to Nepal (\$6.8 million); 100 percent of the \$5 million allocated to Côte d'Ivoire; 42 percent of the \$9 million allocated to the Comoros (\$3.8 million); and 20 percent of the \$6 million allocated to Guinea (\$1.2 million).

Under the IRF, projects amounting to \$13.2 million had been approved, of which Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone each received 15 percent (\$2 million), Liberia 13 percent (\$1.7 million), Kenya, Somalia and Timor Leste 8 percent each (\$1 million), Guinea 7 percent (\$963,284) and Central African Republic and Haiti 6 percent each (\$801,975 and \$800,000, respectively).

As of 31 December 2009, the total expenditure incurred by the Recipient Organizations was \$92.4 million, or 71 percent of the total transferred to them. This compares with financial delivery rates of 21 percent at the end of 2007 and 55 percent at the end of 2008. Total expenditure for the PRF was \$85.0 million or 73 percent of total funds transferred. For the IRF total expenditure amounted to \$7.4 million or 56 percent of total funds transferred.

The bulk of spending has occurred in the contracts category, accounting for 40 percent (\$36.6 million) of total cumulative expenditure to 31 December 2009; followed by supplies, commodities, equipment and transport with 22 percent (\$20.6 million); personnel with 20 percent (\$18.8 million); other direct costs with 11 percent (\$9.9 million), and training of counterparts with 1 percent (\$954,018). The indirect support costs for the cumulative period were 6.0 percent (\$5.6 million) of total expenditure and 6.4 percent of total programme costs of \$86.8 million. The indirect cost rate is below the 7 percent foreseen in the PBF LOA and MOUs, and which has been agreed to by all Recipient Organizations implementing activities under UN MDTFs.

As of 31 December 2009, a total of \$14.6 million was earned in interest by the MDTF Office, as PBF Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator, on the balance of unallocated funds it held in the separate PBF Account maintained by UNDP Treasury. This income is made available as additional resources for funding of PBF projects. As of 31 December 2009, UNDP, UNIFEM and UNOPS had reported interest amounting to \$738,971. Unless Recipient Organizations' financial regulations and rules state otherwise, it is expected that the balance of interest earned in 2009 by these Recipient Organizations will be refunded to the MDTF Office in 2010.

At the end of the reporting period, the indirect and direct costs charged to the PBF, in accordance with the PBF TOR, MOUs and LOA were: i) the Administrative Agent fee of \$3.3 million, equivalent to 1 percent of total contributions deposited in the PBF account, a one-time deduction made at the time of deposit; ii) the indirect costs of Recipient Organizations of \$5.6 million, which represents 6.4 percent of total programme costs, an amount that is below the 7 percent foreseen in the PBF LOA and MOUs; and iii) direct costs of \$9.9 million incurred for the period ending 31 December 2009 covering direct costs related to the implementation by PBSO of activities related to the PBF (e.g., staff cost, missions travel, etc.), expenditures related to the Advisory Group and support to Steering Committee Support Offices at the country level involved in the review of project submissions. Payments of direct costs are approved by the ASG for Peacebuilding Support.

### **PBF Transparency and Accountability**

The major vehicle for public transparency of PBF operations in 2009 was the PBF website, [www.unpbf.org](http://www.unpbf.org), developed and maintained by the MDTF Office. The public posting of donor contributions, decisions made by PBF decision-making bodies, as well as information on all projects approved for funding (including project summaries and regular progress updates), provide a high level of transparency to national authorities, Donors, the public, and to the Recipient Organizations. Recipient Organizations' 2009 annual progress reports, by project, are available to Donors upon written request to the MDTF Office. Additionally, the PBSO convenes regular Donor briefings and produces PBF Bulletins that may be accessed through the PBF website. Furthermore, the UN Peacebuilding Commission's website, [www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding](http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding), contains information about its mandate and deliberations.

In early 2009, the MDTF Office launched an online reporting tool, UNEX, to allow efficient and transparent uploading of annual expenditure data by Recipient Organizations.

Building on the experience of the reporting tool, developing and managing MDTF-specific websites, and in an effort to increase transparency and accountability, in early 2010 the MDTF Office launched the publicly accessible MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>), an online portal providing real-time financial information from the MDTF Office accounting system. It is foreseen that with the launch of the GATEWAY, transparency and accountability under the PBF will be further enhanced. The GATEWAY is also envisaged as a management tool to be used by all PBF stakeholders. In addition to its wealth of information and real-time financial data, the GATEWAY facilitates the accuracy and timeliness of narrative and financial annual reports submitted by Recipient Organizations for consolidation by the MDTF Office. Furthermore, the establishment of the new MDTF General Ledger in Atlas (the UNDP corporate information and financial system) in April 2009 has allowed separate and distinct recording and processing of all pass-through funds and ensured a higher degree of 'separateness' from UNDP's regular books, thus enhancing accountability.

## **Conclusion**

This Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the PBF reports on the implementation of 107 projects approved for funding to the end of 2009, the third year of operation of the PBF. It is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MDTF Office. Of these projects, 103 were operational during the reporting period.

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

Most of the new projects approved in 2009 have found that it has taken time, especially in the early months, to familiarize local staff and counterparts with project management and administration requirements. Reports from Recipient Organizations for projects started in 2008 and 2007 show the longer implementation period has allowed project activities to gain momentum and traction. Activities are well under way, in particular in the areas of rebuilding essential government services and infrastructure, implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, and promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. Across the projects, there has been progress in providing support for women, youth and ex-combatants to engage in income-generating activities as well as to participate in community- and national-level reconciliation processes.

Implementation challenges persist, and several projects have experienced delays. The most significant reasons for these delays have included project administration and management challenges, challenges relating to the logistics of implementation, and external political challenges.

The MDTF Office envisages that this consolidated progress report will provide the PBSO, Donors, national PBF Steering Committees and other stakeholders the basis on which to better assess achievements and challenges faced by projects implemented under the PBF. Similarly, it is envisaged that the country summaries will provide national PBF Steering Committees with a tool to contribute to their overall role in overseeing and guiding PBF-funded projects.

## Introduction

The Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is consolidated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator of the PBF. The report is submitted to the Secretary-General, through the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support, heading the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) that, as Fund Manager of the PBF, provides overall direction and guidance to the programme management of the PBF, as well as to Donors contributing to the PBF. It is submitted in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the PBF Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN/PBSO and the UNDP/MDTF Office, the MOU between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Recipient Organizations, and the Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the UNDP/MDTF Office and Donors.

The PBSO, as the Fund Manager of the PBF, is responsible for the overall PBF operations and provides overall direction and guidance to the programme management of the PBF. The MDTF Office, as the Administrative Agent of the PBF, is responsible for fund management of the PBF, including the submission of consolidated annual progress reports that provide information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the PBF, as well as the common challenges and lessons learned.

This consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2009 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the PBF, as well as the common achievements and challenges.

As of the end of the reporting period, 31 December 2009, the PBF had funded projects in 13 post-conflict countries: Burundi, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Guinea, Kenya, Haiti, Somalia and Timor Leste. Building on the lessons learned to date, the PBF will continue to enhance its architecture and operations in order to fulfil its objectives of quickly identifying and funding countries' most critical peacebuilding gaps, and catalyzing more substantial and sustainable peacebuilding funding in the countries it assists. This has been facilitated by the revised PBF Terms of Reference (TOR), which aims at enhancing its capacity to serve as a flexible, responsive and focused resource for peacebuilding support, including through rationalizing and simplifying the PBF's structure and architecture, as well as enhancing and maximizing the synergy between the PBC and the PBF through improved consultation and dialogue.

## Report Structure

This annual progress report is a synthesis and a consolidation of individual project-level progress reports submitted by Recipient Organizations.<sup>3</sup> It reflects narrative and financial reports submitted by all Recipient Organizations in all PBF countries, with the exception of Guinea. The report is presented in six chapters. Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the PBF as well as a description of the two PBF facilities, the Peacebuilding & Reconstruction Facility (PRF) and the Immediate Response Facility (IRF). Chapter Two provides an update on project approvals and implementation status during the reporting period. Chapter Three highlights key project implementation achievements and challenges, first at the global fund level and then at individual country levels. Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the PBF. Chapter Five elaborates on efforts made to ensure PBF transparency and accountability. Chapter Six concludes.

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<sup>3</sup> The report uses the term Recipient Organizations throughout to refer to all Recipient UN Organizations as well as to IOM, a non-UN Recipient Organization, that execute PBF projects at the country level.



# 1 PBF Strategic Framework

## 1.1 The Peacebuilding Fund

The PBF was launched on 11 October 2006. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Peacebuilding Support, as the head of the PBSO, provides overall direction and guidance on the programme management of the PBF and monitors its operations. Aimed at extending critical support during the early stages of a peace process, the PBF is an innovative mechanism that is guided by the following principles: transparency, flexibility, operational speed, accountability, catalytic effect, effectiveness, needs-based allocations and national ownership..

The role of the PBF is to establish a crucial bridge between conflict and recovery at a time when other funding mechanisms may not yet be available. In helping to address the most immediate of the multiple challenges facing countries emerging from conflict or at risk of lapsing into conflict, the PBF seeks to minimize the risk of a (re)lapse into conflict.

The PBF supports countries that come before the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), but is also available to countries designated by the Secretary-General, and has an Immediate Response Facility available for urgent peacebuilding activities. The PBF is a multi-year standing fund that aims at stabilizing and strengthening national institutions, thereby enhancing their capacity to sustain the peace process.

The PBF TOR was revised in April 2009 with the objective of enhancing the PBF's capacity to serve as a flexible, responsive and focused resource for peacebuilding support, including through rationalizing and simplifying the PBF's structure and architecture; and enhancing and maximizing the synergy between the PBC and the PBF through improved consultation, information sharing and dialogue. Under the revised TOR, the PBF focuses on providing support during the very early stages of a peacebuilding process, as well as addressing any gaps in the process, in four main areas:

- 1) Activities designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, in particular in relation to strengthening of national institutions and processes set up under those agreements;
- 2) Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peacebuilding activities;
- 3) Activities undertaken in support of efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends for the population at large;
- 4) Establishment or re-establishment of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities which may include, in exceptional circumstances and over a limited period of time, the payment of civil service salaries and other recurrent costs.

The major changes/additions in the revised PBF TOR included:

- 1) Clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the key entities of the PBF; i.e., the fund manager, the Administrative Agent, recipient agencies, country-level steering committees, etc.
- 2) Core principles that guide the operations of the PBF; i.e., transparency, flexibility, operational speed, accountability, catalytic effect, effectiveness, needs-based allocations and national ownership.
- 3) Modest broadening of scope of activities to be funded by the PBF based on experience.

- 4) PBC and PBF synergy effectively mainstreamed throughout the document, including regular updates on PBF activities and activations of the PBF, as well as provision of strategic advice on overall funding priorities.
- 5) Revised two funding facilities:
  - Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF) — country programme based on a priority plan jointly developed by national authorities and UN presence in the country.
  - Immediate Response Facility (IRF) — acts rapidly and flexibly on a case-by-case basis to provide emergency funding for immediate peacebuilding and recovery needs.
- 6) Removal of the funding cap of \$1 million for the IRF, with guarantee of a thorough review of each funding request with accompanying risk assessment.
- 7) Strengthened reporting and accountability requirements of the PBF to enable effective use of evaluations and lessons learned on peacebuilding, including the convening of an annual PBF meeting for key stakeholders.
- 8) Proposed annual PBF meeting as an occasion for replenishment of the PBF.

## 1.2 Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility

The PBF Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility supports a structured peacebuilding process, driven by national actors based on a joint analysis of needs with the international community. The PBSO establishes a country allocation based on an approved PBF Priority Plan and delegates project approval authority to a Joint Steering Committee co-chaired by the national government and the UN.

The PBF Priority Plan draws from available needs assessments and existing frameworks that explicitly address peacebuilding needs. It is focused on objectives that have a direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding within one or more of the four Priority Areas of the PBF as detailed in the PBF Results Framework:

- Priority Area 1: Support to Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue
- Priority Area 2: Promote Coexistence and Peaceful Conflict Resolution
- Priority Area 3: Revitalise the Economy and Immediate Peace Dividends
- Priority Area 4: (Re-)build Essential Administrative Services and Infrastructure

Eligible countries include countries emerging from conflict or at risk of (re)lapsing into conflict; i.e., countries on the agenda of the PBC or countries declared eligible by the Secretary-General, based on a recommendation from the ASG/PBSO.

The PRF encompasses all projects previously included under Window I (countries before the PBC) and Window II (countries made eligible by the Secretary-General) of the PBF.

Since the establishment of the PBF, nine countries have been made eligible for PRF funding. Burundi and Sierra Leone were made eligible in October 2006 with a funding envelope of \$35 million each (allocated after the approval of the countries' Priority Plans in January 2007 for Burundi and March 2007 for Sierra Leone). In 2007, two countries were made eligible: Liberia (October 2007) and Nepal (December 2007) with funding envelopes of \$15 million for Liberia (December 2007) and \$10 million for Nepal (September 2008). In 2008, five countries were made eligible: Central African Republic (January 2008), Guinea Bissau (March 2008), Côte d'Ivoire (June 2008) and Guinea and Comoros (June 2008). A funding envelope of \$10 million was allocated for the Central African Republic (June 2008), \$6 million for Guinea Bissau (April 2008), \$5 million for Côte d'Ivoire (August 2008), \$6 million for Guinea (April 2009) and \$9 million for Comoros (March 2009). The PBF contribution to Nepal is channelled through the existing United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN).

In June 2009, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was made eligible with a funding envelope of \$20 million allocated in October 2009 after approval by the PBF DRC Priority Plan. The PBF allocation has been used to provide initial support to the Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility (SRFF) in Eastern DRC established in November 2009 and will be fully channelled through the SRFF. No PBF DRC projects have been approved during the reporting period ending on 31 December 2009.

In 2009, 40 new PRF projects were approved: Sierra Leone (nine), Liberia (18), Nepal (four), Central African Republic (one), Guinea-Bissau (one), Guinea (three) and Comoros (four). These are in addition to 57 projects approved for funding in 2007 and 2008.

### **1.3 Immediate Response Facility**

The PBF Immediate Response Facility is designed to jumpstart immediate peacebuilding and recovery needs. It is a flexible and fast funding tool for single or multiple projects. Projects submitted by the Senior UN Representative in countries that meet the criteria receive funding within three weeks.

The IRF funds projects with a maximum duration of 12 months. Individual projects must be targeted at preventing (re)lapse into conflict and/or promoting sustained engagement in peacebuilding, and are limited to a maximum of \$3 million. Project portfolios (multiple projects) can also be funded under the IRF. These must be needs-based; i.e., drawn from a UN Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) or immediate action plan that explicitly addresses peacebuilding needs; and are limited to \$15 million or 10 percent of the total funding requested in the action plan.

Eligible countries include countries emerging from conflict or at risk of (re)lapsing into conflict, countries already declared eligible for the PBF, and countries on the agenda of the PBC. Country eligibility is determined by the Secretary-General, based on a recommendation from the ASG/PBSO.

The IRF encompasses all projects previously included under Window III, the Emergency Window of the PBF.

In 2009, six new IRF projects were approved in Burundi, Sierra Leone (two projects), Liberia, Somalia and Timor Leste. These are in addition to seven projects in seven countries approved for funding in 2007 and 2008: Burundi, Central African Republic, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Kenya and Haiti.

## **2 Project Approval and Implementation Updates**

### **2.1 Project Approval Status**

In total, country envelopes of nearly \$165 million have been approved across both facilities, of which 90 percent has been approved in project funding and transferred to Recipient Organizations.

During the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2009, 40 new projects were approved for PBF funding by the UNPFN Executive Committee in Nepal (four projects); by the PBF country-level Steering Committee in Liberia (18 projects), Central African Republic (one project), Sierra Leone (nine projects), Guinea-Bissau (one project), and Comoros (four projects). In Guinea three projects were approved using the IRF procedures to accelerate the implementation of the PBF given the critical situation in the country. Another six new projects were

approved by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support under the IRF. Total approved funding to these projects was \$35.9 million.

This is a decrease on the \$48.1 million approved for 38 projects in 2008. Between 2008 and 2009 the number of countries in which the PBF is operational went from nine to 13. At the end of 2009, the PBF portfolio encompassed 110 approved projects with total approved funding of \$133 million, up from 64 projects with total approved funding of \$97.5 million at the end of 2008.<sup>4</sup>

Of the total approved funding of \$133 million, \$130 million had been transferred to 107 projects by the end of December 2009. For three of the 40 projects approved towards the end of 2009, funds had not yet been transferred to Recipient Organizations. A further four projects had received funds but had not yet started implementing activities.

Of the 110 approved projects, 69 were executed by UNDP while 41 were executed by other Recipient Organizations: FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNOPS. In terms of project value, UNDP was responsible for executing 69 percent of approved funding. In Burundi, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire, a leading role is taken by in-country UN missions (the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, BINUB; the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, UNIPSIL; the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI) on 23 projects executed by UNDP and national authorities.

## **2.2 Project Implementation Status**

As of 31 December 2009, 25 projects had operationally closed — two in 2007, five in 2008 and 18 in 2009. One IRF project, the 'Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso' project, was succeeded by the 'Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue' PRF project, which is ongoing.

Annex I provides the expected dates for operational closure of projects. A number of projects have made good progress, and are on track to achieve project objectives within the anticipated timeframe, or soon thereafter. Of the 107 projects for which funding had been transferred by the end of December 2009, 47 were expected to run beyond the duration originally planned. However, most projects have experienced various degrees of delays in implementation. The reasons for these delays are provided in Section 2.4.

The overall delivery rate<sup>5</sup> for the PBF at the end of 2009 was 71 percent, compared with 55 percent at the end of 2008. (See Chapter 4.6 for more detail.)

## **2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting**

As stated in the PBF MOU between the UN and the UNDP MDTF Office, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support will provide overall direction and guidance on the programme management of the PBF and monitor its operations, whereas monitoring and evaluation of projects will be undertaken by the respective Recipient Organizations, in accordance with the provisions contained in the approved projects, which are to be consistent with the respective regulations, rules and procedures of the Recipient Organizations. In addition, the Advisory Group or Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support may request an independent lessons

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<sup>4</sup> 2008 figures ('Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund') adjusted.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditure as a proportion of amount transferred.

learned and review exercise relating to the operations of the PBF to be undertaken within two years of the Fund's establishment.

In 2009, several steps were undertaken to strengthen the PBF M&E system. A Results Framework was drafted for the PBF, which has compiled sample indicators in 13 Outcome areas on output, outcome and impact levels. Furthermore, field missions were conducted to assist country teams in the development of results frameworks at the PBF Priority Plan level. PBSO intends to further increase its M&E support to country teams by focusing on outcome level reporting. With that objective, PBSO has convened an HQ-level inter-agency working group on M&E to advise on the process, and has reached out to academics and civil society practitioners within the broader peacebuilding community. A preliminary assessment of the quality of indicators used in ongoing projects and its feasibility of reporting against the results framework started in 2009 and will be expanded in 2010. The MDTF Office also instituted a policy of informal quarterly progress updates by Recipient Organizations.

### **2.3.1 Fund-level M&E**

An independent evaluation of the PBF was undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in 2008. The evaluation's objective was to assess, as systematically and objectively as possible, the PBF's performance and operations and propose enhancements to its architecture and functions.

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

In 2009, the governments of Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom commissioned an independent review of the PBF, which was published in June 2009. The review noted achievements in terms of promoting discussion and learning about peacebuilding issues in the context of post-conflict situations; promoting ongoing peacebuilding processes; and fundraising. At the same time, a number of critical challenges were identified — although it was noted that the revision of the TOR could be expected to address several of these challenges. The key challenges were:

- Strategic: No clear definition of peacebuilding, lack of clarity on the Fund's catalytic role, difficulties in identifying priorities, and communications with key stakeholders;
- Conflicts in terms of capacity building versus requirement for fast disbursement, and early engagement versus PBC and Secretary-General preference for later-stage peacebuilding;
- Inadequate management capacity in terms of numbers and strategic guidance;
- Limited clarity over stakeholder roles and responsibilities;
- Slow pace of implementation due mainly to capacity issues within Recipient Organizations.

### **2.3.2 Country-level M&E**

Three country-level evaluations were initiated in 2009 for Burundi, Sierra Leone and Liberia, with the Burundi and Sierra Leone evaluations being completed by the end of 2009. The evaluations were commissioned by the respective Governments, the UN mission in the country and PBSO.

The Burundi evaluation found that the PBF has broken new ground in how the UN thinks about and practises peacebuilding, developing several innovative peacebuilding projects that made an important contribution to peace consolidation in Burundi. The PBF provided urgent funding to key institutions and processes in the security, governance and justice sectors; increased national capacity to manage conflict; and is likely to have some effect on the potential causes of violence in the near future. It has supported projects that other bilateral and multilateral donors believed to be too risky, filling critical funding gaps and catalyzing funding of follow-on activities by other donors.

However, neither the UN nor the Government of Burundi had the necessary guidelines, systems or staff capacities to effectively support the selection and implementation of peacebuilding projects. As a result, both experienced a steep learning curve and invested an enormous amount of time in the PBF process. The PBF projects were found to lack overall strategic guidance; and projects varied significantly in their effectiveness. The evaluation found that seven of 18 projects were effective in contributing to their project-specific goals and the goals of the PBF.

The Sierra Leone evaluation noted among its conclusions that the volume of additional resources being channeled through the PBF placed a considerable burden on Recipient Organizations in the absence of strengthened administrative capacity. It also suggested that inadequate time was allowed for preparatory work and other processes necessary for effective project selection. The evaluation noted that following a change in government and the arrival of a new Executive Representative of the Secretary General (ERSG) much has been done to improve financial and project deliveries.

### **2.3.3 Project-level M&E**

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

In practice, the establishment of an M&E framework and the extent to which M&E takes place at project level varies considerably across countries and projects. A number of M&E activities have been carried out in addition to the basic level of monitoring outlined above. In Burundi, the UNFPA-executed 'Youth Participation in Social Cohesion at Community Level' project carried out a participatory impact study; and under the UNDP-executed 'Support for a National Intelligence Service Respectful of the Rule of Law' project, an independent external evaluation by civil society has been carried out at the end of each of the project phases, with funding for each phase dependent on satisfactory assessment of the preceding phase. The UNDP-executed 'Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons' project has been monitoring the nature and impact of armed violence on an ongoing basis.

In Sierra Leone, a participatory perception survey has provided baseline data for measuring both outcomes and outputs under the IOM-executed ‘Support to Attitudinal and Behavioural Change’ and ‘People-Centered Security Governance: Special Initiative to Promote Community Women's Participation in the Security Sector Reform (SSR) Process in Sierra Leone’ projects; and a final impact assessment was carried out of the ‘Fuel Wood’ project, which was funded by the UNDP-executed ‘Youth Enterprise Development’ project.

In the Central African Republic, an evaluation of the legal clinic established under the UNHCR-executed ‘Human Rights Training for Women in Ouham Pende and Bamingui Bangoran’ project was carried out which paved the way for the establishment of a monitoring mechanism to track the work of paralegals on mediation and conciliation. The UNDP-executed ‘Support for Restarting Agro-Pastoral Activities in Paoua, Bozoum and Ndelé’ project is training participant groups to carry out regular self-evaluations to assess the quality of their work in a participatory manner.

The UNHCR-executed ‘Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships’ project in Liberia holds focus group discussions three times a year with a cross-section of the targeted communities, to monitor programme awareness and behaviour change, combined with ongoing reporting of incidents and trends in violence in targeted communities. The UNOPS-executed ‘Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia’ project has established a comprehensive monitoring framework and plan for field-level activities. To ensure consistent monitoring of the project, three Research Support and Monitoring Officers and a Research and Operations Manager were employed to develop monitoring plans and conduct M&E visits throughout the country. Their reports are shared with participating CSOs. The project also follows the regular reporting and follow-up system designed by Interpeace. And the UNHCR-executed ‘Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia’ project has appointed the Carter Center to monitor activities from field offices, with close monitoring of Community Legal Advisors (including GPS tracking devices) and CSO groups.

In Nepal, the UNICEF-executed ‘Programme Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal’ project has established a monitoring system to monitor the ongoing reintegration programme; while the UNFPA-executed ‘Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army’ project has developed a tool to monitor the quality of reproductive health service delivery. This was seen to be effective in assessing gaps and indicating opportunities for improving the quality of service delivery — and has now become a standard monitoring tool for all reproductive health clinics supported by UNFPA.

In the course of 2009, project evaluations carried out included an evaluation by the National M&E Mechanism under the UNDP-executed ‘Support for the Establishment of Forums for Dialogue and Consultation Between National Partners’ project in Burundi, including an assessment of dialogue sessions, project impact, a self-assessment and recommendations. There was a mid-term evaluation of the ‘Youth Participation in Social Cohesion at Community Level’ project as well as a participatory impact study. The ‘Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons’ project was evaluated in the autumn of 2009 in the context of a broader UNDP evaluation of the contribution of UNDP to the improvement of human security through the strengthened capacity of security defence forces in protecting citizens, and the reduction of armed violence through the effective control of the proliferation of arms.

In Sierra Leone, a Mid-Term Review Assessment was carried out of the ‘Youth Enterprise Development’ project; and in Côte d'Ivoire the UNDP-executed ‘1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d'Ivoire’ project was reviewed internally (by UNDP, the Department of Peace Keeping Operations and the PBSO jointly) as well as being subject to an independent, external evaluation.

The evaluation concluded that the initiative has been a success and has largely responded to expectations and fulfilled objectives. It made recommendations in terms of the project approach to stabilization in the pre- and post-election context, as well as in terms of project cycle management, and underlined the necessity for the PBF to harmonize the approach of all projects in the area of reintegration in order to maximize impact.

In Liberia, the 'Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships' project is subject to Rigorous Impact Evaluation (RIE) during and beyond the project period. The RIE is carried out by Yale University's Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) together with a local partner, National Ex-Combatant Peace Building Initiative (NEPI). It consists of ongoing quality and substantial impact analysis to determine the value added and scope for replication and expansion, and to identify needs for adjusting the project to maximize impact. The evaluation team played a key role in the final selection of the beneficiary communities.

In Kenya, a participatory review was carried out in the third quarter of 2009 in all districts in which the UNDP-executed 'Emergency Volunteer Scheme' was implemented. This produced a set of district reports and a consolidated report, validated at district and national levels, which informed the project's exit strategy and formulation of a follow-on project.

### **3 Project Implementation: Achievements and Challenges**

#### **3.1 PBF Global Priorities**

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

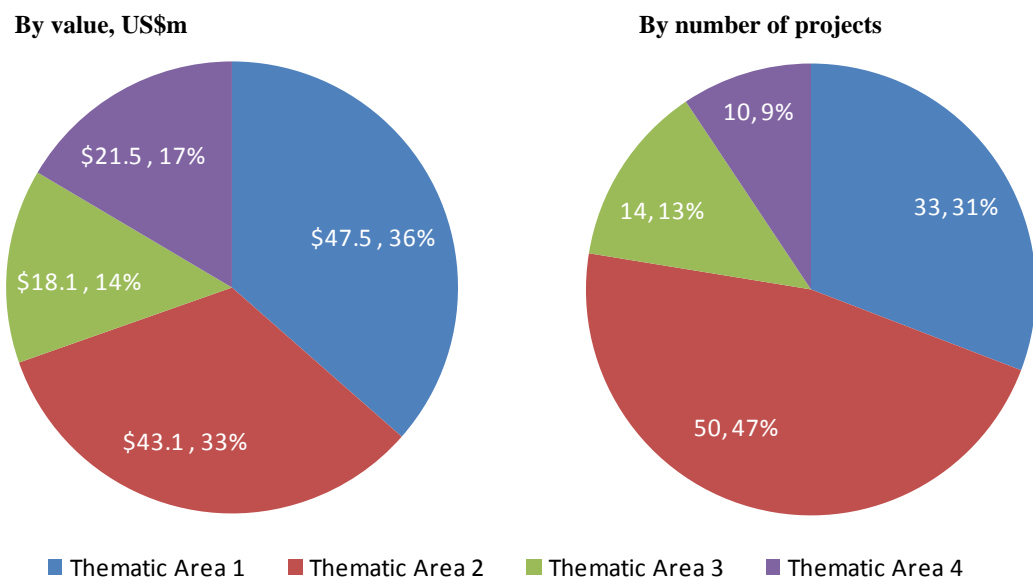
The TOR for the PBF identifies four thematic areas for PBF engagement:

- Thematic Area 1: Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue
- Thematic Area 2: Promotion of Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict
- Thematic Area 3: Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends
- Thematic Area 4: Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure

Thematic Area 1 accounts for the largest share of funding by value, while Thematic Area 2 accounts for the largest number of projects (Figure 3–1).



**Figure 3–1 Distribution of Funds Transferred by Thematic Area, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009**

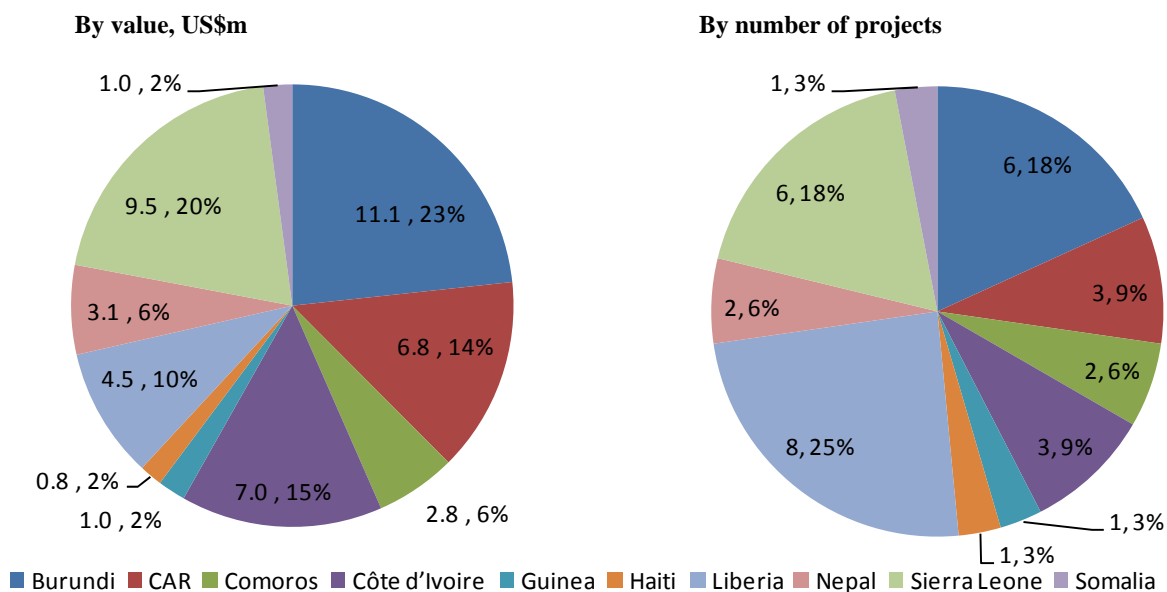


### 3.1.1 Thematic Area 1: Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue

**Table 3–1 Thematic Area 1: Summary of Funds Transferred**

<b>Funds Transferred (\$)</b>	47,472,891	<b>% of Total Transferred</b>	36.5
<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	35,294,242	<b>Delivery Rate (%)</b>	74.3

**Figure 3–2 Thematic Area 1 Distribution of Funds Transferred by Country, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009**



This thematic area accounts for the largest share of PBF funding, with the bulk of IRF projects falling under this theme. Projects provide immediate, ongoing support to facilitate dialogue in order to ensure the smoother continuation of peace talks. Key activities include disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) activities, support for rule of law and security, the provision of logistic, material and administrative support to facilitate meetings between the parties to peace agreements, the staging of country-wide consultations as part of national reconciliation processes, and institutional support and capacity building for peacebuilding and conflict management.

### **Key Achievements**

The PBF works in support of the implementation of peace agreements in Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Burundi. In Côte d'Ivoire, the 'Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue' project (and the related 'Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso' IRF project) has provided bridging support to the Office of the Facilitator's Special Representative (RSF) in Abidjan. The RSF has worked in close collaboration with the Ivorian parties to anticipate and manage the different obstacles to the process of crisis resolution and thereby ensure the sound implementation of the recommendations and directives of the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CEA) and Permanent Consultation Framework (CPC). The Office of the RSF has also supported activities relating to the electoral process, military and security issues, and the restoration of state authority and the establishment of public administration across the country.

In Burundi, the 'Support the Implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to Take Further the Burundi Peace Process' project has provided timely support to the Facilitation at critical moments, which contributed to maintaining the momentum in the peace process. PBF support has directly contributed to a change in name of the National Liberation Forces (FNL), removing the ethnic reference that had blocked progress on implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement; the establishment of the Rubira Assembly Area, removing one of the last hurdles to starting the DDR process; and the transformation of the FNL into a political party.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities have been another substantial focus of PBF work in Central African Republic, Nepal and Burundi. The 'Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilisation and Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Associated with the Armed Forces and Groups, and Other Children and Women' project in the Central African Republic has seen a progressively more protective environment for vulnerable children emerge, through the establishment and capacity building of community protection networks. The project has established three centres of transit and reorientation, each with a capacity of at least 50 children. The project has helped nearly 96,000 children (38 percent girls) access formal and informal education, training, psychosocial support, access to health care and awareness raising of children's and human rights as well as income-generating activities. Mechanisms for monitoring violations of children's rights have been established and a national task force has been created on UN Security Council Resolution 1612, which implements a monitoring and reporting mechanism regarding the use of child soldiers.

In Nepal, the 'Programme Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal' project has focused on securing the discharge of 2,973 Maoist Army personnel who have been categorized as disqualified minors, and supporting their socio-economic reintegration into the civilian population. UNICEF support in the preparation of an operational plan for the discharge of disqualified minors has helped to implement the Maoists' decision at the end of 2009 to unilaterally discharge all disqualified minors.

In Burundi, the ‘Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration Process in Burundi — Phase 1’ project has helped more than 10,000 (10 percent women) to return to their communities through return assistance, while the ‘Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons’ project has supported the operationalization of the Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight Against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CDCPA) and its capacity to stockpile and destroy weapons. The project supported an eight-day national campaign that delivered unprecedented results, with a dramatic rise in the number of arms being surrendered of up to 90 percent in some categories of arms.

The PBF has also focused on strengthening a range of state institutions, including the police force, legal institutions, human rights and anti-corruption commissions in Burundi, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Haiti, the Comoros and Guinea. Projects in support of the police force in Burundi and Sierra Leone have strengthened the image and credibility of the police force through an awareness-raising campaign and the provision of equipment — in particular, 16,000 police uniforms (‘Support to the Burundi National Police to Operate as a Local Security Force’), and provided equipment and training for crowd control, mobile armed response vehicle and police support unit officers (‘Support to the Sierra Leone Police Public Order Maintenance Capacity and Integrity’).

Justice institutions have been strengthened in Liberia under two projects completed in 2009, ‘Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County’ and ‘Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County,’ which have seen the re-establishment of rule of law and access to justice through a maintained government presence in both counties. The projects brought about decreased tension in the counties from delayed trials, especially relating to land disputes. Violence has been halted through the sustained presence of prosecutors. Disputes have been addressed in a timely fashion through the court system through improved mobility of county attorneys. Also in Liberia, the ‘Strengthened Public Defence’ project has provided training and logistical support to public defenders, with an emphasis on the rights of prisoners and defendants in the legal system.

In Nepal, the ‘Transitional Justice’ project has provided intensive support and advisory services to the Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation to draft and review the Truth and Reconciliation Commission bill, based on consultation including indigenous peoples, people in remote places, women, children and other marginalized groups.

Prisons have also been targeted for support. The ‘Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates’ project in Sierra Leone has contributed, through the procurement of goods, to improved sanitary conditions at one prison, a large increase in the number of prisoners with proper beds and bedding, and the increased effectiveness of prison staff. In Liberia, efforts to alleviate prison overcrowding under the ‘Rapid Rule of Law Assistance to Reduce Overcrowding in Monrovia Central Prison’ have accelerated pre-trial detainee processing and kept the prison population from increasing. Judicial interns have been assisting magistrates with reviewing and organizing court records as well as the hearings at the prison. And in Haiti, the ‘Strengthening the Security of the Civil Prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti’ project strengthened security in the prison through the construction of two walls around the prison and seven watchtowers, as well as the installation of an electricity and lighting system. The construction of the wall not only reduced the risk of escapes, but also contributed to an improvement in the working conditions of prison officers, and in the living conditions of prisoners through the provision of additional space and two sanitary blocks.

A few projects under this thematic area in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire support strengthened livelihoods and entrepreneurial activity. The ‘Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme’ in Liberia has provided 800 beneficiaries with new skill sets, enabling them to pursue sustainable livelihoods, leading to a reduction in the number of ex-combatants involved in illegal activities and the dismantling of previous command structures. The

‘1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d'Ivoire’ project, which was operationally closed in December 2009, supported 539 micro-projects of which 530 are projects relating to reintegration and nine are projects for community rehabilitation. By the end of 2009, of 526 income-generating projects, 432 had completed and 94 were ongoing. The project worked with 22 national institutions to strengthen national capacities and contributed to the development of several strategic and operational partnerships.

### **Key Challenges**

Common challenges across the projects related to issues of procurement, including inadequate tender documents that had to be revised, insufficient budget, difficulties with recruitment and the limited capacity of implementing partners. Delays on the part of most projects in releasing or disbursing funds have served as serious constraints in the implementation cycles of many projects, and it has been noted that there is a need for additional PBF project staff.

In Burundi, the ‘Support to the Burundi National Police to Operate as a Local Security Force’ project struggled with delays in procuring goods from overseas, and was also unable to recruit experts to carry out certain activities; while the sensitivity of the ‘Support for a National Intelligence Service Respectful of the Rule of Law project meant that experts could not be recruited.

In the Central African Republic, the ‘Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilisation and Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Associated with the Armed Forces and Groups, and Other Children and Women’ project suffered from weak capacity of NGOs, which have limited institutional capacity in the field of child protection and DDR for children; and OHCHR’s ‘Transitional Justice Project’ in Nepal has struggled with long recruitment processes as well as with challenges in timely decision-making within its counterpart Ministry, partly because of changes in staff and partly because of continuous political fragility. Rigid decision-making processes and a lack of understanding of management by stakeholders, as well as the unavailability of key stakeholders for training, were further challenges.

Project design and budget issues posed a challenge in Haiti, where the cost of construction under the ‘Strengthening the Security of the Civil Prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti’ project meant that there were not sufficient funds to install a video surveillance system as originally anticipated. Logistical challenges in Liberia included the rainy season, which, compounded by the neglected state of Liberia's road network, made roads almost impassable and delayed workshops.

Many of the challenges faced by the PBF in a number of countries relate to the difficult political and security context. Projects have been implemented in a transitional context, in which post-conflict socio-economic and political challenges are common constraints. In the Central African Republic, following a rebel attack in November 2009, humanitarian activities in Ndelé were suspended. The security context means that many international NGOs are reluctant to participate due to the potential risk to their staff. Other political challenges in the Central African Republic included political disagreements among the members of the steering committee for the ‘Support for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of Armed Groups’ project, which have blocked progress.

In Burundi, external and political challenges have complicated the work of the two IRF projects where the Joint Verification & Monitoring Mechanism and Facilitation Office, which facilitated DDR activities, closed and the African Union Special Task Force withdrew from DDR assembly areas. Heightened tension between the FNL and

the government in August 2009 posed an additional risk to implementation of DDR activities. The promulgation of the law on small arms placed pressure on the ‘Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons’ project to accelerate activities.

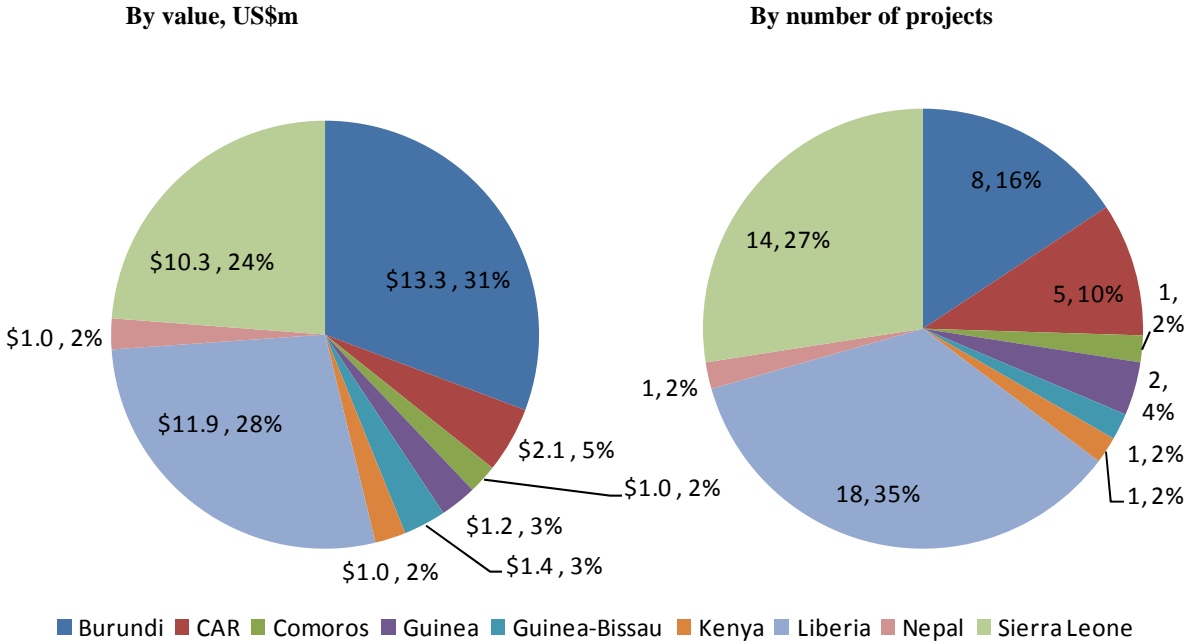
Political and diplomatic issues have presented critical challenges to the ‘Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue’ project in Côte d'Ivoire in keeping the electoral process to the timetable approved by the CPC. In particular, the RSF is faced with the challenge of ensuring that different obstacles, some more visible than others, do not block new engagements between the Ivorian parties to the OPA.

**3.1.2 Thematic Area 2: Promotion of Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict**

**Table 3–2 Thematic Area 2: Summary of Funds Transferred**

<b>Funds Transferred (\$)</b>	43,115,348	<b>% of Total Transferred</b>	33.1
<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	31,178,003	<b>Delivery Rate (%)</b>	72.3

**Figure 3–3 Thematic Area 2 Distribution of Funds Transferred by Country, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009**



This thematic area aims to build the capacities needed to manage a sustainable peace. Governance efforts and systems are promoted which accept differences, address inequities, encourage dialogue with all stakeholders in society and respect human rights. Typical interventions aim to establish mechanisms for dialogue and consultation, to integrate marginalized groups — particularly women — into reconciliation processes, to build awareness and social cohesion, to build administrative and coordination capacity, and to build accountable institutions. About half of the 51 projects included in this thematic area were started in 2009, with the consequence that reported progress across the thematic area is still limited compared with other, more mature thematic areas.

## **Key Achievements**

Among the interventions to establish dialogue and consultation mechanisms, the UNDP-executed ‘Support for the Establishment of Forums for Dialogue and Consultation Between National Partners’ project in Burundi has kick-started an open dialogue between political parties and supported near-unanimous adoption of a new electoral code. There has been new momentum for dialogue, which has restored the credibility of dialogue as a tool of democratic governance, and brought about a degree of rapprochement between the political parties. The UNDP-executed ‘Support to the National Consultations on the Establishment of Mechanisms of Transitional Justice in Burundi’ project carried out awareness-raising activities on transitional justice and facilitated national consultations as well as field-level consultations in two districts of Bujumbura.

In Liberia, the UNOPS-executed ‘Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia’ project has built capacity of CSOs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in participatory action research methodologies, and consulted with around 8,500 people in 14 counties to identify issues impacting the consolidation of peace in Liberia. Five out of six district-level peace committees have received training in mediation, early warning and early response, and are now implementing the lessons. And in Sierra Leone, under the UNDP-implemented ‘Political Reconciliation, Promotion of Peace and Restoration of Political and Democratic Institutions’ project, intra-party retreats for the three major political parties have promoted political tolerance and nonviolence, and a drama film and radio version in five indigenous languages has spread the message of the Joint Communiqué in all chiefdoms.

A number of projects have focused on the role of women in reconciliation and reconstruction. The UNIFEM-executed ‘Rehabilitating Women's Roles in the Process of Community Reconciliation and Reconstruction’ project in Burundi has provided support to victims of gender-based violence; its support to women's associations and networks has helped to improve the physical and economic security of women and reinforced female leadership within communities, enabling them to defend their rights and those of the most vulnerable. In Liberia, the ‘Strengthening Prosecution of SGBV Offenses’ project, executed by UNFPA, has delivered training and capacity building as well as awareness-raising activities. It has responded to complaints of sexual violence through its 24-hour hotline, and prosecuted five cases in a criminal court. Fifty-one victims were referred for psychosocial support and safety. In Sierra Leone, the UNIFEM and UNICEF executed ‘Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding’ project has mobilized Regional Gender Advisors through the provision of vehicles and office equipment, enabling them to begin the work of providing oversight and coordination of gender issues at the regional level. The project has also supported implementation of the Joint Communiqué through its mapping of gender-based violence service providers; and its work to raise awareness of Sierra Leone's new gender acts has prompted communities across project locations to begin to seek redress in the case of violation of their rights under the laws.

In the Central African Republic, the ‘Human Rights Training for Women in Ouham Pende and Bamingui Bangoran’ project, executed by UNHCR, has established a legal clinic in one of two locations, which, in one month, has conducted 17 consultations, six mediations (of which four have been successful and two are continuing), and one court appearance. PBF awareness-raising and training activities have been followed by a noted increase in cases brought before the tribunals in Paoua relating to de facto marriages and pension payments. Although some men at first refused to allow their wives to participate in the training, they have been gradually included in the planning with a positive impact in terms of gaining their support.

And in Nepal, support to women under the UNFPA-executed ‘Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army’ project has so far consisted of the delivery of a reproductive health service programme; 30 reproductive health clinics were held in seven cantonments, providing medicines and supplies, and gynecological support six days a

month from August to December. The programme exceeded its target in terms of beneficiaries reached, including all women members of the People's Liberation Army in the cantonments and about a third of women of reproductive age in the host communities.

Other projects have sought to build capacity of government at national and local levels, civil society and community groups. At the national level, the IOM-executed 'Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission' project in Sierra Leone has supported the establishment of a Reparations Directorate within the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA). The project has provided more than 13,000 victims with an initial micro-grant installment and nearly 7,000 victims with education support, in addition to medical examination and treatment, and psychosocial support. The work of the Reparations Directorate is reported to have started to cement the peace process by restoring dignity to victims, promoting tolerance for victims, helping communities find common ground and creating social cohesion. In Liberia, the UNDP-executed 'Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Reconciliation Initiative: Country Consultations and National Reconciliation Conference' project has brought about increased participation of local Liberian people in harnessing the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. At the local level, the 'Support to the Improvement of Local Public Services' project, executed by UNDP in Burundi, has reached nearly 7,000 participants through 146 workshops on roles and responsibilities under decentralization and a network of local elected representatives has been established to ensure their systematic inclusion in decision-making processes.

Support to civil society and communities has included the UNHCR-executed 'Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships' project in Liberia, in which more than 7,500 citizens (44 percent women) received training through 238 Peace Education workshops in Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Lofa counties. Preliminary observations have noted positive behavioural and attitudinal changes at both individual and community levels, including increased individual capacity to respond to conflict, increased understanding of peaceful coexistence and greater tribal tolerance, and platforms for the voices of women and youth to be heard. Also in Grand Gedeh and Lofa, under the UNESCO-executed 'Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System' project, it is reported that more than half of the 312 teachers who have received training in peace education have started teaching Peace, Human Rights & Citizenship Education in their schools. Meanwhile, the UNDP-executed 'Strengthening Liberian Government Capacity to Consolidate Peace' project has contributed to increased state capacity for peace consolidation and strengthening collaborative decision-making skills amongst Liberian leaders, establishing peacebuilding networks.

In Kenya, the UNDP-executed 'Emergency Volunteer Scheme' project was implemented in six districts, providing 280 neighborhood volunteers with training on three main thematic areas of peacebuilding and reconciliation, psychosocial support and humanitarian assistance. These volunteers have facilitated community-based reconciliation and post-conflict healing efforts, and dialogue that has contributed to improving tenant and landlord relations, the return of some internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes thereby contributing to a reduction in the number of IDPs in camps, and the resumption of business and trade by people of various ethnic backgrounds in the same neighbourhood. Volunteer support ensured that government rationing of food reached those in need, and IDPs in transit camps were encouraged to work on their farms to support their livelihoods.

Other key achievements have been reported under the UNHCR-executed 'Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia' project, which had completed 15 months of its 16-month programme by the end of December 2009. During this period, 32 Community Legal Advisers (CLAs) handled more than 1,400 cases with a 67 percent increase over the last six months compared with the previous six months. Of the closed cases, 73 percent were

solved by a CLA. The project noted increased recognition and acceptance of dispute resolution tools. Civic education under the project reached 84,000 citizens, with discernible signs of positive change in knowledge and attitudes among traditional leaders. In Liberia there has also been a focus on the police, under the UNDP-executed 'Enhancing the Relationship Between the Police and Civilians in Communities' project, which has enhanced capacity in community-police interventions, addressing some of the root causes of potential conflict at the community level by formalizing sustainable peacebuilding mechanisms and facilitating dialogue and consultation, thereby raising awareness and trust.

In Burundi, the UNDP-executed 'Support to Reinforce Mechanisms to Combat Corruption and Embezzlement in Burundi' project has contributed to progress among Burundi's anti-corruption institutions in processing cases, with consequent improvements in state receipts. The project has noted a behaviour change among the population, particularly with regard to reporting corruption and embezzlement. In the 'Promoting Discipline and Improving Relations between the National Defence Force (FDN) and the Population Through Morale Building of the Military Corps' project, also executed by UNDP, there have also been signs of behaviour change, with a reduction in the number of disciplinary matters, and relations with the local community have been bolstered through sports and reforestry activities.

### **Key Challenges**

A number of challenges related to issues of procurement while fund transfers, from the PBF to Recipient Organizations as well as transfers to local partners, also caused delays.

A number of the projects found that the allocated budget was too small to implement all anticipated activities. The 'Support to Reinforce Mechanisms to Combat Corruption and Embezzlement in Burundi' project found that the budget was not sufficient to complete project activities as well as carry out administrative and procurement tasks. And the 'Support to the Improvement of Local Public Services' project in Burundi found its budget was too small to complete the improvements that beneficiaries were requesting, especially given high building materials costs.

In Kenya, a project review process was started in 2009 in view of developments in the political and security context, which sought to redesign the project to take account of the changing context and address issues of sustainability. A Participatory Project Review noted a number of constraints to implementation, including insufficient training for volunteers, limited consideration of the root causes of the violence, poor coordination with other stakeholders working in the same communities, limited coverage and a lack of adequate resources for logistical support (office space, transport, etc.).

Logistical challenges included availability of project participants or beneficiaries. Under the 'Promoting Discipline and Improving Relations Between the National Defence Force and the Population Through Morale Building of the Military Corps' project in Burundi, not all members of the FDN have been reached as some remain stationed in Somalia, while others are located in remote regions that the project has not yet been able to get to. In Nepal, the 'Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army' project experienced a slight delay in reaching two of the cantonments due to non-availability of Ministry of Health and Protection staff to initiate dialogue with the cantonments.

External political challenges complicated implementation of some projects. The difficult security context in the Central African Republic, as reported above under Thematic Area 1, has also impacted activities under Thematic Area 2, with humanitarian activities in Ndelé having to be suspended.



The ‘Support for the Establishment of Forums for Dialogue and Consultation Between National Partners’ project in Burundi was subject to much controversy, with several delays being attributed to the socio-political context. Tensions in the Parliament surrounding the nomination of members of the National Independent Electoral Commission resulted in threats by political parties that they would boycott the dialogues. The ‘Support to the Establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the Launching of its Activities’ project in Burundi has been substantially delayed due to problems in the drafting of a law to allow for the creation of the national human rights commission (CNIDH). Similarly, the time taken to pass the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Company Law has meant that most of the activities under the UNDP-executed ‘Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service for Sierra Leone’ project have been pushed to 2010.

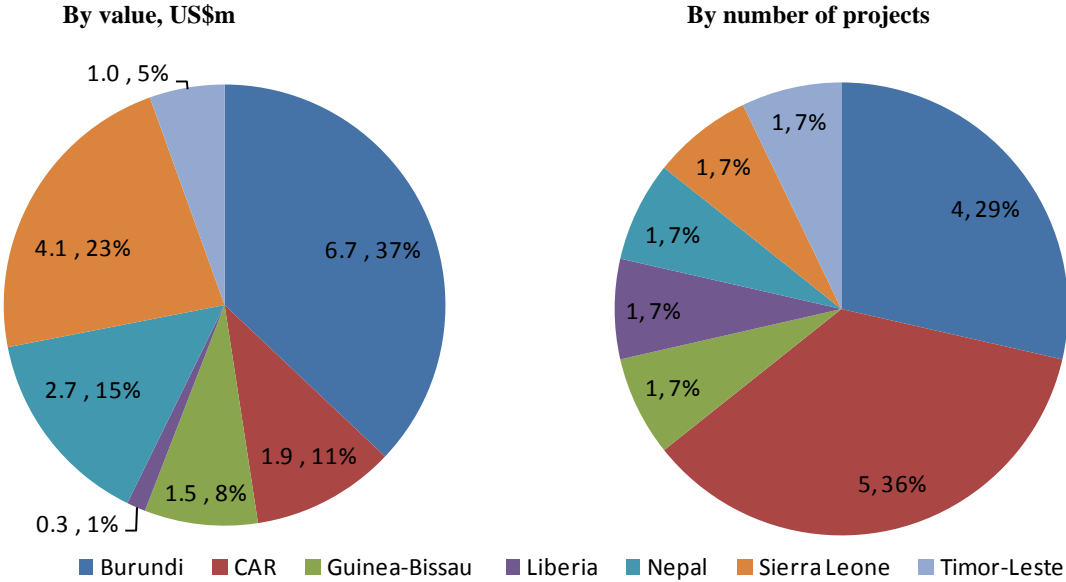
In the Comoros, the ‘Development of National Technical Capacity for Peacebuilding/Strengthening Project Management’ project began with a three-month delay as the PBF Secretariat in the Comoros was still in the process of being established, and because of ongoing parliamentary elections.

**3.1.3 Thematic Area 3: Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends**

**Table 3-3 Thematic Area 3: Summary of Funds Transferred**

<b>Funds Transferred (\$)</b>	18,085,537	<b>% of Total Transferred</b>	13.9
<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	8,556,741	<b>Delivery Rate (%)</b>	47.3

**Figure 3-4 Thematic Area 3 Distribution of Funds Transferred by Country, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009**



This thematic area focuses on supporting the socio-economic integration or reintegration of vulnerable groups including conflict-affected populations, women, youth, and internally displaced persons. It aims to provide targeted, marginalized groups with a means of becoming productive members of a more cohesive society. Benefits in terms of peace consolidation may in turn help persuade communities of the capability of the state to provide an enabling environment for productive activity, and thereby provide incentives for communities and

families to participate in the peacebuilding effort. Projects focus on small and micro enterprise, agro-pastoral and livelihood activities in the area of transport. There is a significant emphasis on the integration of youth through apprenticeship and training initiatives.

### **Key Achievements**

A number of projects in this thematic area have received an enthusiastic response from target groups. In the Central African Republic, the response to the ‘Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict Affected Regions’ project has encouraged the project to change its strategic approach, to include the formation of groups of young people into professional networks. In total, nearly 22,000 young people (23 percent girls) have formed 1,451 groups specializing in agricultural production, while a further 800 young people, including 200 girls, have formed 70 groups for activities such as sewing, soap-making, mechanics, masonry, woodwork, iron work, brick-making and welding. Similarly, 277 people have been formed into 143 groups from 10 Central African Republic districts under the ‘Socio-Economic Recovery of Conflict-Affected Populations’ project and have started to receive training.

Other projects have promoted training, apprenticeships and employment generation. In Sierra Leone, 5,450 young farmers have received basic literacy and numeracy training under the ‘Youth Enterprise Development’ project and 1,530 apprenticeships have been sponsored. Three hundred young people have started income-generating activities to support the upkeep of the training centre. In Guinea-Bissau, 100 young people have been receiving professional training at the National Centre for Industrial Training (CENFI), and 160 have received training in preparing a business plan. In Nepal, the ‘Jobs for Peace’ project has completed its training delivery programme, which included 33 percent women and 40 percent disadvantaged groups, and the first of several community contracts had started implementation by the end of 2009.

In the area of enterprise promotion, Burundi's ‘Promoting the Role of Small and Micro Enterprises in Peacebuilding’ project has organized five awareness-raising workshops on entrepreneurship and seven craft fairs to showcase local talent. A permanent craft and commercial exhibition centre is in the process of being built. Seven promising sectors have been identified for further support, and a job creation project is being developed among five UN agencies in support of this.

Peacebuilding impacts have been observed in Burundi, where the ‘Youth Participation in Social Cohesion at Community Level’ project, executed by UNFPA, has mobilized thousands of young people in environmental rehabilitation, which is contributing to increased agricultural productivity, the reconstruction of community infrastructure, and increased participation in conflict resolution within communities. A cash-for-work programme has supported the socio-economic integration of young people through training and the formation of credit associations. These activities have helped young people to become productive members of society, have facilitated better relationships across different groups and have increased the access of vulnerable people to basic social services. They have supported the participation of young people in the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In Liberia, the ‘Supporting Peaceful Reintegration of High Risk Youths into their Communities Through Facilitating Rural Transport Livelihood Opportunities’ project has worked with bike riders to develop a code of conduct that has enhanced and strengthened the leadership, skills and technical capacity of youth who may be vulnerable to conflicts. And the ‘Return, Relocation and Reintegration Support to IDPs and IDP-Affected Communities in Timor-Leste’ project has been supporting community stabilization activities and infrastructure projects. It has assisted the return and reintegration of 303 families from four transitional shelters between October and December 2009. Of these 303 families, 43 received mediation support with an overall total of 8,144 mediations conducted during this period. Participatory planning processes have been used to identify and design

infrastructure projects such as the rehabilitation of a youth centre, a community football field, a preschool, shallow wells, a water supply pipeline and a volleyball court. Additional activities to provide training in theatre skills and to support local productions have succeeded in bringing together two local chiefs who had been in conflict for over two years to collaborate in organizing a community performance.

### **Key Challenges**

The key challenges reported related to coordination and project management, logistics and the external political environment. In several countries, projects funded under the PBF are implemented in a transitional context, where post-conflict socio-economic and political challenges are common constraints.

In terms of coordination and project management, some issues were noted with regard to the need to strengthen PBF coordination capacity, particularly in terms of realizing synergies with other projects. In Liberia, delays in disbursing funds by the PBF have impacted on the implementation cycle of a number of projects managed by UNDP, and it has been noted that there is a need for additional PBF project staff. In Burundi, lengthy processes were needed to put in place the project management unit and select implementing partners and beneficiaries. Lack of familiarity by implementing partners with UN administrative and project management procedures also slowed implementation.

In the Central African Republic, it was found that the budget for the ‘Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict-Affected Regions’ project was insufficient to meet strong demand for inclusion in project activities. There is a risk that the budget will not be enough to provide follow-on activities for participants who have been included in the mobilization and training, as the project does not provide seeds or fertilizer. A change in the Recipient Organization for two projects in the Central African Republic<sup>6</sup> meant that in some instances the project document and budget had to be revised.

In Timor Leste, the large number of claimants under the government's National Recovery Strategy is putting pressure on the capacity of government administrative processes.

In terms of logistics, a lack of equipment and poor Internet connection in the ministry under the ‘Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict-Affected Regions’ project in the Central African Republic are raising the probability that the project will not be implemented according to plan. In Nepal, delays have been experienced due to poor access during the monsoon and limited availability of clients and stakeholders during the annual high festival season in October. Work in two villages in Timor Leste has been delayed due to inaccessibility, both because of weather and an unstable security situation. The relocation of the launch of the ‘Promoting the Role of Small and Micro Enterprises in Peacebuilding’ project in Burundi from Bujumbura to Cibitoke — while an important signal of government and UN commitments to the province — meant that a number of stakeholders did not attend.

Political and external environment constraints included increased insecurity in parts of the Central African Republic, as reported under Thematic Areas 1 and 2 above, meaning access to some project areas has been impossible under the ‘Support for Restarting Agro-Pastoral Activities in Paoua, Bozoum and Ndelé’ project; and the presence of the People's Army for the Restoration of Democracy (APRD) in certain project areas poses a risk to the potential impact of the ‘Socio-Economic Recovery of Conflict-Affected Populations’ project. In Timor

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<sup>6</sup> The Recipient Organization was changed from FAO to UNDP for the ‘Support for Restarting Agro-Pastoral Activities in Paoua, Bozoum and Ndelé’ and ‘Socio-Economic Recovery of Conflict-Affected Populations’ projects.

Leste, new councils were not established until two months after council elections in October, limiting project activity during this period.

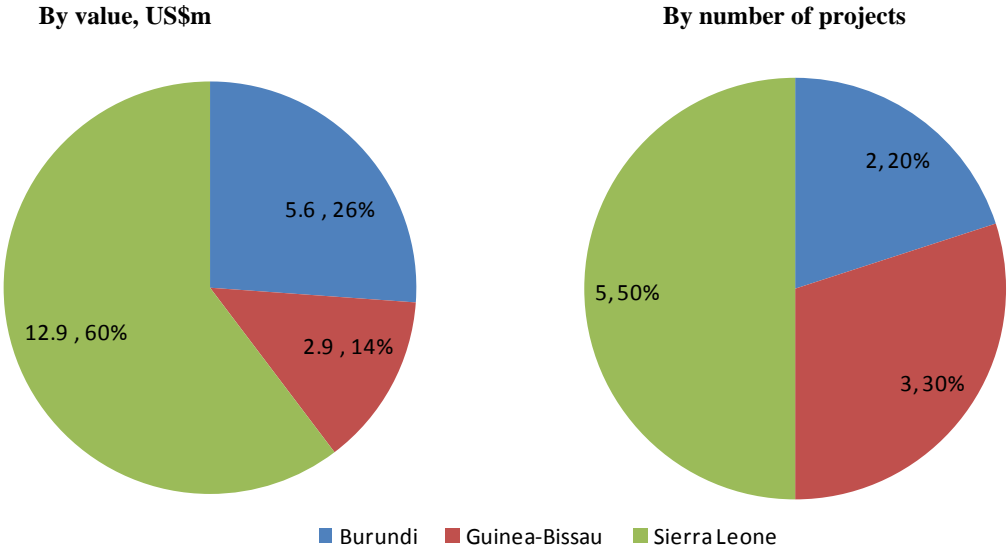
In Burundi, the craft association charged with coordinating field activities under the ‘Promoting the Role of Small and Micro Enterprises in Peacebuilding’ project has failed and is no longer able to contribute. There were also specific challenges relating to beneficiary selection. Some participants took part on an opportunistic basis without necessarily having particular skills, thereby limiting the scope for developing their business in support of peacebuilding.

**3.1.4 Thematic Area 4: Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure**

**Table 3–4 Thematic Area 4: Summary of Funds Transferred**

<b>Funds Transferred (\$)</b>	21,474,163	<b>% of Total Transferred</b>	16.5
<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	17,321,689	<b>Delivery Rate (%)</b>	80.7

**Figure 3–5 Thematic Area 4 Distribution of Funds Transferred by Country, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009**



This thematic area focuses largely on supporting government to establish a minimum level of capacity in terms of rule of law, government administration and basic services (access to energy). Projects include improving conditions for the military as a means of reducing the scope for violence and conflict; easing tension between the military and the civilian population; and strengthening governance, either through support to the judiciary or through secretariat support to government offices. One project, in Sierra Leone, seeks to ensure the stable provision of energy in the short term, while long-term solutions are developed.

**Key Achievements**

PBF projects have invested in the provision of essential infrastructure as a means of underpinning country efforts to establish rule of law. The PBF has provided physical infrastructure including 14 military barracks and 17 courthouses in Burundi, and medical facilities and water and sanitation services to military barracks in Sierra

Leone. The new military barracks in Burundi have encouraged more than 15,000 members of the FDN to leave their military positions and start regular army training, allowing some 240 military positions to be closed. This has contributed to an improvement in the perception of the military by the civilian population.

In 2009, following an upsurge in politically-motivated violence in Sierra Leone, the PBF approved a number of projects to support implementation of a Joint Communiqué between Sierra Leone's parties committing to working jointly against political incitement and violence. One of these is funding the construction of a headquarters for the Sierra Leone People's Party, which was largely destroyed in the violence.

The PBF has also supported the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources in Sierra Leone to ensure a stable power supply to Freetown. As well as supporting economic activity and essential services such as hospitals and street lighting, this has helped to alleviate public disillusionment with government.

Key achievements in supporting government administration have included the PBF's support to the Office of National Security (ONS) in Sierra Leone in setting up an early warning system to alert government to threats to national security. The pilot project has trained and equipped 22 Chiefdom Security Coordinators across the country, and the ONS has reported clear benefits in terms of establishing a system of local coordination of security matters and the provision of early warning and information on emerging issues. The ONS intends to continue to scale up the programme to more chiefdoms across the country.

### **Key Challenges**

With its emphasis on construction and provision of equipment and materials, this thematic area has encountered challenges mainly relating to design and procurement. In Guinea-Bissau, rehabilitation of prisons has been delayed because the originally proposed works were found to be unfeasible, necessitating the selection of an alternative prison and a revised proposal. The budget for the rehabilitation of military barracks was found to be insufficient for the scope of works, necessitating reformulation of the project at a reduced scale. In Sierra Leone, the implementation process for construction of the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) headquarters has had to be extended to accommodate a competitive tendering process, as the original proposal did not take into account the full extent of construction required, and the scope of work has had to be expanded. In Burundi, it was decided to construct an additional two kitchens for the military barracks, also extending the period of implementation.

Delays in the procurement of equipment have caused the support to Sierra Leone's ONS to be extended, and have also delayed the rehabilitation of the RSLAF barracks.

Rehabilitation of military barracks in Burundi was further delayed by the fact that displaced families were living in the barracks that were to be rehabilitated. A separate project had to be developed for the reintegration of these families.

Political issues have also been reported to have slowed down implementation of projects.

## 3.2 Country Summaries

### 3.2.1 Burundi

Table 3-5 Summary of Projects in Burundi as of 31 December 2009

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No of Projects
<b>BURUNDI PRF &amp; IRF</b>	<b>36,624</b>	<b>36,624</b>	<b>31,952</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>20</b>
PRF	34,624	34,624	30,398	87.8	18
IRF	2,000	2,000	1,554	77.7	2
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	28,619	28,619	24,475	85.5	17
UNFPA	4,200	4,200	3,782	90.0	1
UNHCR	700	700	679	96.9	1
UNIFEM	3,105	3,105	3,016	97.1	1
<b>PRF BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Governance	17,453	17,453	14,512	83.2	8
Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112	13,112	11,962	91.2	5
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,359	3,359	3,245	96.6	4
Property/Land Issues	700	700	679	96.9	1

<b>COMPLETED PROJECTS</b>	<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Year Closed</b>
<b>Governance</b>		
Support to reinforce mechanisms to combat corruption and embezzlement in Burundi	UNDP	2009
Support for the establishment of forums for dialogue and consultation between national partners	UNDP	2009
Rehabilitating women's roles in the process of community reconciliation and reconstruction	UNIFEM	2009
Youth participation in social cohesion at community level	UNFPA	2009
Support to social reintegration of displaced families living in barracks	UNDP	2008

COMPLETED PROJECTS	Recipient Organization	Year Closed
<b>Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces</b>		
Launch of civilian disarmament activities and the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons	UNDP	2009
Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	UNDP	2009
Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the population through morale building of the military corps	UNDP	2009
<b>Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights</b>		
Reduction of violence and deletion of settling of scores by the reopening of the national programme of assessment and implementation of decisions and judgments done by courts, accompanied by the reinforcement of the legal institution	UNDP	2009
Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	UNDP	2009
<b>Property/Land Issues</b>		
Support to peaceful resolution of land disputes	UNHCR	2008

## Overview

On 13 October 2006, Burundi was made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window I, and in January 2007 a country envelope of \$35 million was approved in support of the PBF Burundi Priority Plan. The Priority Plan was completed in January 2007 and identified four Priority Areas:

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

In total, 18 PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Burundi Steering Committee and two IRF projects have been approved by the ASG/PBSO. Total transfers for the PRF of \$34.6 million amount to 99.2 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

In the course of 2009, one new project was approved for Burundi under the IRF, the ‘Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Process in Burundi’ project (\$1 million) executed by UNDP. The project was approved and started activities in May.

Nine projects were operationally closed in 2009. With a further two projects operationally closed in 2008, a total of eight projects were still running at the end of 2009; three approved in 2007, four (including one IRF project) approved in 2008 and the one new IRF project approved in 2009.

Of the total portfolio of 20 projects, five have been granted a budget increase and an extension of their expected duration. A further nine projects have been granted a no-cost extension.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$32.0 million, giving an overall delivery rate of 87.2 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 83.2 percent for the Governance Priority Area to 96.9

percent for the Property/Land Issues Priority Area, and across Recipient Organizations from 85.5 percent for UNDP to 97.1 percent for UNIFEM.

### **Key Achievements**

In the **Governance** Priority Area, the PBF has worked with government to combat corruption, establish a dialogue process in support of the electoral process and support decentralization; with youth and small and micro enterprises to foster entrepreneurship and employment as a basis for social cohesion; and with women's groups to address gender-based violence. The UNDP-executed 'Support to Reinforce Mechanisms to Combat Corruption and Embezzlement in Burundi' project has contributed to progress among Burundi's anticorruption institutions in processing cases, with consequent improvements in state receipts. The project has noted a behaviour change among the population, particularly with regard to reporting corruption and embezzlement. The UNDP-executed 'Support for the Establishment of Forums for Dialogue and Consultation Between National Partners' project has kick-started an open dialogue between political parties and supported near-unanimous adoption of a new electoral code. There has been new momentum for dialogue, which has restored the credibility of dialogue as a tool of democratic governance, and brought about a degree of rapprochement between the political parties. The 'Support to the Improvement of Local Public Services' project, also executed by UNDP, has reached nearly 7,000 participants through 146 workshops on roles and responsibilities under decentralization, and a network of local elected representatives has been established to ensure their systematic inclusion in decision-making processes.

The 'Promoting the Role of Small and Micro Enterprises in Peacebuilding' project, executed by UNDP, has organized workshops and seven craft fairs to showcase local talent, and is in the process of building a permanent craft and commercial exhibition centre. The 'Youth Participation in Social Cohesion at Community Level' project, executed by UNFPA, has mobilized thousands of young people in environmental rehabilitation, which is contributing to increased agricultural productivity, the reconstruction of community infrastructure, and increased participation in conflict resolution within communities. A cash-for-work programme has supported the socio-economic integration of young people through training and the formation of credit associations. These activities have helped young people to become productive members of society, have facilitated better relationships across different groups and increased the access of vulnerable people to basic social services. They have supported the participation of young people in the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The UNIFEM-executed 'Rehabilitating Women's Roles in the Process of Community Reconciliation and Reconstruction' project has provided support to victims of gender-based violence; and support to women's associations and networks has helped to improve the physical and economic security of women and reinforced female leadership within communities, enabling them to defend their rights and those of the most vulnerable. The project has supported centres in Bubanza and Seruka, as well as the Association for the Protection of Women's Rights (ADDF), to provide medical care for victims of gender-based violence. These centres have provided immediate medical care as well as follow-on assistance in the form of shelter, food, clothing, psychosocial counselling and support in pressing charges against their aggressors.

Achievements in the **Strengthening of the Rule of Law in Security Forces** Priority Area have included the disarmament of the civilian population and the peaceful integration of the military within civilian communities. The UNDP-executed 'Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons' project has supported the operationalization of the Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CDCPA) and its capacity to stockpile and destroy weapons; worked with the Observatory on Armed Violence on the monitoring of the proliferation of arms; and supported governments in the implementation of a new law on small arms. The project supported an



eight-day national campaign that delivered unprecedented results, with a dramatic rise in the number of arms being surrendered of up to 90 percent in some categories of arms.

The PBF has also worked with the army and the police to build peaceful relationships with civilian communities, through several projects executed by UNDP. Under the ‘Rehabilitation of Military Barracks to Lodge Members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in Order to Reduce the Presence of Soldiers Amongst Civilians’ project, 14 out of 17 barracks have been completed and more than 15,000 members of the FDN — 90 percent — have left military positions for the new barracks where they are receiving regular army training. More than 16,000 arms have been returned to the army. And interaction between the military and civilian populations has improved the image of the military among civilians. Similarly, under the ‘Promoting Discipline and Improving Relations Between the National Defence Force and the Population Through Morale Building of the Military Corps’ project, there have been signs of behaviour change, with a reduction in the number of disciplinary matters, and relations with the local community have been bolstered through sports and reforestry activities. Under the ‘Support to the Burundi National Police to Operate as a Local Security Force’ project, the image and credibility of the Burundian police force has improved with the help of an awareness-raising campaign and the provision of equipment — in particular, 16,000 police uniforms.

In the **Strengthening of Justice** Priority Area, the UNDP-executed ‘Support to the National Consultations on the Establishment of Mechanisms of Transitional Justice in Burundi’ carried out awareness-raising activities on transitional justice and facilitated national consultations in all the 17 provinces of the country including the field-level consultations in two districts of Bujumbura. Two further projects executed by UNDP completed their activities in 2008, but were not operationally closed until March 2009: ‘Reduction of Violence and Deletion of Settling of Scores’ and ‘Promotion and Rehabilitation of the Judiciary.’

Of Burundi’s **IRF** projects, the UNDP-executed ‘Support the Implementation of the Regional Facilitation’s Plan of Action to Take Further the Burundi Peace Process’ project provided timely support to the Facilitation at critical moments, which contributed to maintaining the momentum in the peace process created by the 4 December Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region in Bujumbura, and Declaration. PBF support has directly contributed to: a change in name of the National Liberation Forces (FNL), removing the ethnic reference that had blocked progress on implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement; the establishment of the Rubira Assembly Area, removing one of the last hurdles to starting the DDR process; and the transformation of the FNL into a political party.

The PBF also provided seed funding to support the return to their communities of 11,000 adults associated with FNL combatants. This receives additional support under Burundi’s second IRF project, the UNDP-executed ‘Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration Process in Burundi - Phase 1.’ Under Phase 1, a total of 10,186 adults (10 percent women) have been helped to return to their communities through the provision of a return kit and return assistance. Women received special assistance, in the form of 100 percent of the return assistance channelled through local microcredit institutions.

### **Key Challenges**

The main challenges related to project management and budget, logistics and procurement and the external and political environment. The ‘Youth Participation in Social cohesion at Community Level’ and ‘Promoting the Role of Small and Micro Enterprises in Peacebuilding’ projects struggled with lengthy procedures for establishing a project management unit and the selection of implementing partners and beneficiaries. Limited understanding by implementing partners of UN systems also slowed implementation. The ‘Support to Reinforce Mechanisms to

Combat Corruption and Embezzlement in Burundi’ project found that the budget was not sufficient to complete anticipated activities, in addition to administrative and procurement tasks; while the ‘Support to the Improvement of Local Public Services’ project found its budget was too small to complete the improvements that beneficiaries were requesting, especially given high building materials costs. The ‘Support for a National Intelligence Service Respectful of the Rule of Law’ project was unable to recruit experts due to the sensitivity of the subject.

In terms of logistical challenges, the ‘Support to the Burundi National Police to Operate as a Local Security Force’ project struggled with delays in procuring goods from overseas, and was also unable to recruit experts to carry out certain activities. Under the ‘Promoting Discipline and Improving Relations Between the National Defence Force and the Population Through Morale Building of the Military Corps’ project, not all members of the FDN have been reached as some remain in Somalia, while others are located in remote regions that the project has not yet been able to reach. The ‘Rehabilitation of Military Barracks to Lodge Members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in Order to Reduce the Presence of Soldiers Amongst Civilians’ project encountered delays to construction works due to the displaced families living in the barracks to be rehabilitated.

In terms of external and political challenges, the promulgation of the law on small arms placed pressure on the ‘Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons’ project to accelerate activities; while the ‘Support to the Establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the Launching of its Activities’ project has been substantially delayed due to problems in the drafting of a law to allow for the creation of the national human rights commission (CNIDH). The cantonment of ex-FNL combatants within the ‘Rehabilitating Women's Roles in the Process of Community Reconciliation and Reconstruction’ project area disturbed the economic activities of women who were afraid of being raped or exploited. The ‘Support for the Establishment of Forums for Dialogue and Consultation Between National Partners’ project was subject to much controversy, with several delays being attributed to the socio-political context. Tensions in the Parliament surrounding the nomination of members of the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) resulted in threats by political parties that they would boycott the dialogues. And the work of the two IRF projects was complicated when the Joint Verification & Monitoring Mechanism and Facilitation Office, which was facilitating DDR activities, closed and the African Union Special Task Force withdrew from assembly areas. Heightened tension between the FNL and the government in August 2009 has posed an additional risk to implementation of DDR activities.

### 3.2.2 Sierra Leone

**Table 3–6 Summary of Projects in Sierra Leone as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>SIERRA LEONE PRF &amp; IRF</b>	<b>36,746</b>	<b>36,746</b>	<b>30,475</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>25</b>
PRF	34,799	34,799	28,997	83.3	23
IRF	1,947	1,947	1,477	75.9	2
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	29,177	29,177	23,853	81.8	16
IOM	5,766	5,766	4,942	85.7	7
UNIFEM/UNESCO	803	803	772	96.2	1
UNOPS	1,000	1,000	908	90.8	1
<b>PRF BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Democracy and Good Governance	7,440	7,440	5,715	76.8	7
Justice and Security	13,620	13,620	12,116	89.0	8
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,081	4,081	2,266	55.5	1
Capacity Building of Public Administration	488	488	339	69.5	2
Support to Increased Energy	9,000	9,000	8,472	94.1	1
Emergency Facility	169	169	89	52.7	4
<b>COMPLETED PROJECTS</b>					
			<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Year Closed</b>	
<b>Democracy and Good Governance</b>					
Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff			UNDP	2007	
Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission			IOM	2009	

<b>COMPLETED PROJECTS</b>	<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Year Closed</b>
<b>Justice and Security</b>		
Improved Public Order Management Capacity	UNDP	2009
Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL)	UNDP	2009
Emergency Support to the Security Sector	UNDP	2007
Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent Delays in Trials and to Clear Backlog of Cases	UNDP	2009
Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates	IOM	2009
<b>IRF PROJECTS</b>		
Support to the Sierra Leone Police Public Order Maintenance Capacity and Integrity	UNOPS	2009

## Overview

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

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

In addition, an Emergency Facility has been approved for Sierra Leone in support of the implementation of the Joint Communiqué between the All Peoples Congress (APC) and the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), signed in April 2009 in the wake of politically motivated violence that occurred in March 2009. The Communiqué commits to working jointly against political incitement and violence.

In total, 23 PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Sierra Leone Steering Committee and two IRF projects have been approved by the ASG/PBSO. Total transfers for the PRF of \$34.8 million amount to 99.4 percent of the overall country envelope of \$35 million.

In the course of 2009, nine new projects were approved for Sierra Leone under the PRF and two new projects under the IRF. In the Democracy and Good Governance Priority Area, three new projects were approved: 'Capacity Building for Sierra Leone Parliament for Enhanced Performance of its Core Functions of Representation, Oversight and Legislative Enactment' (\$700,000) and 'Support to Attitudinal and Behavioural Change' (\$140,000), both executed by IOM; and the UNDP-executed 'Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service for Sierra Leone' (\$850,000). In the Justice and Security Priority Area, one new project was approved, the IOM-executed 'Promoting Regional Cooperation in the Makona River Union' (\$130,000). In the Capacity Building of Public Administration Priority Area one new project was approved, the IOM-executed 'Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations Including CSPEC, Women's Organizations, etc., to Effectively Engage and Contribute to the Peace Consolidation Process' (\$140,000). Four new projects were approved under the Emergency Facility, one executed by IOM: 'People-Centered Security

Governance: Special Initiative to Promote Community Women's Participation in the Security Sector Reform (SSR) Process in Sierra Leone' (\$45,261); and three executed by UNDP: 'Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué Through an Independent Investigation into Allegations of Rape and Sexual Violence Against Women at the SLPP Headquarters on 16 March 2009' (\$29,463), 'Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué Through the Refurbishment of the SLPP Headquarters' (\$69,550) and 'Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué Independent Review Panel' (\$25,000).

Of these, one ('Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué Independent Review Panel') was approved in December 2009 and did not start activities until 2010. The remaining 10 new projects were approved in June 2009 and started activities in June and July 2009.

Six projects were operationally closed in 2009. With a further two projects operationally closed in 2007, a total of 17 projects were still running at the end of 2009: two approved in 2007, five approved in 2008 and 10 — including one IRF project — approved in 2009. Of the total portfolio of 25 projects, 13 projects have been granted a no-cost extension.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$30.5 million, giving an overall delivery rate of 82.9 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 52.7 percent for the Emergency Facility Priority Area to 94.1 percent for the Support to Increased Energy Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 81.8 percent for UNDP to 96.2 percent for UNIFEM/UNESCO.

### **Key Achievements**

In the **Democracy and Good Governance** Priority Area, one project has completed—the IOM-executed 'Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as Part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission' project. The project supported the establishment of a Reparations Directorate within the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), and the preparation and implementation of a five-year strategy for implementation of Sierra Leone's Reparations Programme. The project provided more than 13,000 victims with an initial micro-grant installment and nearly 7,000 victims with education support, in addition to medical examination and treatment, and psychosocial support. The work of the Reparations Directorate is reported to have started to cement the peace process by restoring dignity to victims, promoting tolerance for victims, helping communities find common ground and creating social cohesion.

Key achievements among other Democracy and Good Governance projects include the mobilization of Regional Gender Advisors under the UNIFEM/UNICEF-executed 'Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding' project. The provision of vehicles and office equipment enabled staff employed by the Ministry for Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs since 2003 to relocate to their respective regional offices and begin the work of providing oversight and coordination of gender issues at the regional level. The project has also supported implementation of the Joint Communiqué through its mapping of gender-based violence service providers; and its work to raise awareness of Sierra Leone's new gender acts has prompted communities across project locations to begin to seek redress in the case of violation of their rights under the laws.

In the **Justice and Security** Priority Area, three projects were operationally closed in 2009. The 'Improved Public Order Management Capacity' and 'Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL)' projects, both executed by UNDP, were largely completed in 2008. Increased capacity and morale of the Sierra Leone police was noted during the electoral period, through timely delivery of equipment; and the

HRCSL responded to a further 56 allegations of human rights violations in 2009. The ‘Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent Delays in Trials and to Clear Backlog of Cases’ project was also close to completion, with the start of infrastructure development and logistic support to the justice sector taking place in 2009, coupled with salary incentives and various capacity-building initiatives. These interventions have significantly strengthened the capacity of the courts to function effectively and speedily in the disposal of pending and new cases. The construction of new magistrate and local courts has started to make an impact through increased access to justice at both formal and informal levels. The IOM-executed ‘Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates’ project contributed, through the procurement of goods, to improved sanitary conditions at one prison, a large increase in the number of prisoners with proper beds and bedding, and the increased effectiveness of prison staff.

Similarly, the UNDP-executed ‘Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) Barracks in Freetown’ project has increased service delivery, improved access to water and contributed to improved sanitary conditions. Three medical inspection rooms have been completed and equipped, improving access to medical and health facilities.

Other achievements have included the piloting of an early-warning system of threats to national security by the UNDP-executed ‘Support to the Office of National Security’ project. The logistical and operational capacity of the ONS to monitor and respond to security situations has been improved and the training of 22 Chiefdom Security Coordinators has demonstrated clear value, so much so that the ONS plans to scale up the programme to more chiefdoms around the country. The IOM-executed ‘Promoting Regional Cooperation in the Makona River Union’ has generated a high level of community participation from all three neighbouring countries, demonstrating healing and reconciliation in the region.

In the **Youth Empowerment and Employment** Priority Area, one project, the UNDP-executed ‘Youth Enterprise Development’ project has delivered basic literacy and numeracy training to 5,450 youth farmers, and sponsored 1,530 apprenticeships. Three hundred youth have started income-generating activities to maintain their training centre as well as improve their standard of living.

In the **Capacity Building of Public Administration** Priority Area, key achievements of the UNDP-executed ‘Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues’ project include increased government capacity to lead the PBF process; while the IOM-executed ‘Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations Including CSPEC, Women's Organizations, etc., to Effectively Engage and Contribute to the Peace Consolidation Process’ project has carried out public awareness, regional dialogue and consultation activities in support of its objective to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to engage in the peace consolidation process. Furthermore, UNDP’s project “Support to capacity-building and programmes of the National Anti-Corruption (NACS) Secretariat” has significantly contributed to the work of the NACS Secretariat.

In the **Support to Increased Energy** Priority Area, the UNDP-executed ‘Emergency Support to the Energy Sector’ project has provided stable electricity in Freetown, enabling businesses to continue pursuing economic activities. There has been increased activity by SMEs, and an increase in the sale and production of electrical products. The project has contributed to the reduction of public disillusionment with government, an increase in stability and security in Freetown, and the uninterrupted provision of essential services such as hospitals and street lighting. The operational capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources was also increased.

Under the **Emergency Facility**, key achievements have included the delivery of a media and outreach campaign to raise awareness of the Joint Communiqué and build trust among the public. Construction of a new headquarters for the SLPP started at the end of 2009.

A further project financed through the **IRF** supports progress on implementation of the Joint Communiqué. Under the UNDP-implemented ‘Political Reconciliation, Promotion of Peace and Restoration of Political and Democratic Institutions’ project, intra-party retreats for the three major political parties in Sierra Leone promoted political tolerance and non-violence, and a drama film and radio version were produced in Sierra Leone's five indigenous languages to disseminate the message of the Joint Communiqué in all chiefdoms. Under the UNOPS-executed ‘Support to the Sierra Leone Police Public Order Maintenance Capacity and Integrity’ project, training was provided for 2,423 crowd-control, mobile armed-response vehicle and police support unit officers, with crowd-control equipment procured for 538 personnel. Investigative training was provided for 134 officers of the SLP Complaints, Discipline and Internal Investigations Department.

### **Key Challenges**

The key challenges across the priority areas in Sierra Leone related to issues of procurement, including inadequate tender documents that had to be revised, insufficient budget, the limited procurement capacity of implementing partners, and restrictions on overseas procurement. Fund transfers, from the PBF to Recipient Organizations as well as transfers to local partners, also caused delays.

The ‘Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent Delays in Trials and to Clear Backlog of Cases’ project experienced delays in the construction work due to UNDP's lack of in-house expertise to manage construction projects, and delays on the part of project counterparts in submitting supporting documents.

Other challenges included problems and capacity issues within implementing partners, and the pace of the political process — the time taken to pass the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Company Law has meant that most of the activities under the UNDP-executed ‘Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service for Sierra Leone’ project have been pushed to 2010. Coordination among different government agencies and institutions posed a major challenge to the implementation of the ‘Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent Delays in Trials and to Clear Backlog of Cases’ project, and elections also slowed progress.

### 3.2.3 Central African Republic

**Table 3–7 Summary of Projects in Central Africa Republic as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC PRF &amp; IRF</b>	<b>10,802</b>	<b>10,802</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>PRF</b>	<b>10,000</b>	10,000	5,363	53.6	<b>12</b>
<b>IRF</b>	802	802	703	87.6	1
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	6,198	6,198	2,810	45.3	6
UNESCO	1,050	1,050	374	35.6	3
UNFPA	686	686	320	46.6	1
UNHCR	868	868	636	73.2	2
UNICEF	2,000	2,000	1,926	96.3	1
<b>PRF BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Governance and the Rule of Law	1,444	1,444	841	58.3	3
Security Sector Reform	5,956	5,956	3,641	61.1	2
Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts	2,600	2,600	881	33.9	7

#### Overview

On 8 January 2008, the Central African Republic was made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window I, and in June 2008 a country envelope of \$10 million was approved in support of the PBF Central African Republic Priority Plan. The Priority Plan was completed in June 2008 and identified three Priority Areas:

- Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law
- Security Sector Reform
- Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts

In total, 12 PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Central African Republic Steering Committee and one IRF project has been approved by the ASG/PBSO. Total transfers for the PRF are 100 percent of the overall country envelope of \$10 million.

In the course of 2009, one new project was approved for the Central African Republic under the PRF, the ‘Support for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of Armed Groups’ project (\$4.0 million), executed by UNDP. The project was approved and started activities in April.



The remaining 11 projects in the Central African Republic PRF portfolio were approved towards the end of 2008, with activities starting in 2009. One IRF project was approved in 2007: the UNDP-executed 'Inclusive Political Dialogue' project. All 13 projects were still running at the end of 2009.

Of the total portfolio of 13 projects, two have been granted a no-cost extension.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$6.1 million, giving an overall delivery rate of 56.2 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 33.0 percent for the Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts Priority Area to 61.1 percent for the Security Sector Reform Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 35.6 percent for UNESCO to 96.3 percent for UNICEF.

### **Key Achievements**

The three projects in the **Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law** Priority Area all target support for women and women's rights. Key achievements include the establishment of a legal clinic in one of two locations under the 'Human Rights Training for Women in Ouham Pende and Bamingui Bangoran' project executed by UNHCR. In one month, the clinic has conducted 17 consultations, six mediations (of which four have been successful and two are continuing), and one court appearance. PBF awareness-raising and training activities have been followed by a noted increase in cases brought before the tribunals in Paoua relating to de facto marriages and pension payments. Although some men at first refused to allow their wives to participate in the training, they have been gradually included in the planning with a positive impact in terms of gaining their support.

The 'Support to the Network of Women's Leaders in Conflict Zones for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights, and Their Empowerment' project, executed by UNDP, has completed its awareness-raising work and delivered training in empowerment and the protection of women's rights. Twenty-six women's networks (out of 46 anticipated) have been established.

In the **Security Sector Reform** Priority Area, the UNICEF-executed 'Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilisation and Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Associated with the Armed Forces and Groups, and Other Children and Women' project has seen a progressively more protective environment for vulnerable children emerge, through the establishment and capacity building of community protection networks. The project has established three centres of transit and reorientation (CTOs), each with a capacity of at least 50 children. A fourth CTO has been opened temporarily to provide humanitarian assistance to children associated with armed forces or groups (EAFGA). A total of 5,227 children, including 1,572 girls, have received training and support in income-generating activities, and several of them have joined local agricultural or livestock cooperatives, where they are being mentored. The project has also helped nearly 96,000 other children (38 percent girls) access formal and informal education, training, psychosocial support and health care; and raised awareness of children's and human rights as well as supporting income-generating activities. Mechanisms for monitoring violations of children's rights have been established and a national task force has been created on UN Security Council Resolution 1612, which implements a monitoring and reporting mechanism regarding the use of child soldiers.

In the **Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts** Priority Area, the enthusiastic response to the 'Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict-Affected Regions' project executed by UNDP has encouraged the project to change its strategic approach to include the formation of groups of young people into professional networks. In total, nearly 22,000 young people (23 percent girls) have formed 1,451 groups specializing in agricultural production while a further 800 young people, including 200 girls, have formed 70 groups for activities such as sewing, soap-making, mechanics, masonry, woodwork, iron work, brick-making and welding. Similarly, 277 people

have been formed into 143 groups from 10 Central African Republic districts under the ‘Socio-Economic Recovery of Conflict-Affected Populations’ project, also executed by UNDP, and have started to receive training. The ‘Socio-Professional Training and Reintegration of Youth Through Work’ project executed by UNHCR has built two of eight classrooms, recruited trainers and selected beneficiaries including 50 percent girls.

Two projects executed by UNESCO seek to harness cultural and artistic activity in the service of national reconciliation and peacebuilding. The ‘Expression and Reconciliation’ project has organized a number of events, including a forum at Bangui which brought together 150 artists from the realms of theatre, music, graphic arts, storytelling and literature to discuss the contribution of the artistic community to social development; as well as a capacity-building workshop on artistic activity and national reconciliation, and a colloquium at the University of Bangui on cultural heritage and progress towards peace. The ‘Communal Radio for Strengthening Intra and Inter-Community Social Cohesion’ project has begun rehabilitation of premises to accommodate radio stations, and had a positive response from the community to fundraising activities in support of construction works. Staff have been recruited and a management committee appointed from members of the community.

### **Key Challenges**

Many of the challenges faced by the PBF in the Central African Republic are related to the difficult political and security context, particularly since November 2009 when, following a rebel attack, humanitarian activities in Ndelé were suspended. This affected the ‘Human Rights Training for Women in Ouham Pende and Bamingui Bangoran’ and ‘Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilisation and Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Associated with the Armed forces and Groups, and Other Children and Women’ projects. Other political challenges included political disagreements among the members of the steering committee for the ‘Support for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of Armed Groups’ project, which have blocked progress. The security context means that many international NGOs are reluctant to participate due to the potential risk to their staff.

At project level, the ‘Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilisation and Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Associated with the Armed Forces and Groups, and Other Children and Women’ project suffered from weak capacity of NGOs, which have limited institutional capacity in the field of child protection and DDR for children. Rigid decision-making processes and a lack of understanding of management by stakeholders, as well as the unavailability of key stakeholders for training, were further challenges. The ‘Support for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of Armed Groups’ project has been delayed by the late signature of the agreement for the deployment of military observers.

In terms of logistics, a lack of equipment and poor Internet connection in the ministry under the ‘Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict-Affected Regions’ project are raising the probability that the project will not be implemented according to plan.

In terms of project design, it was found that the budget for the ‘Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict-Affected Regions’ project was insufficient to meet strong demand for inclusion in project activities. There is a risk that the budget will not be enough to provide follow-on activities for participants who have been included in the mobilization and training, as the project does not provide seeds or fertilizer. Changes in the Recipient Organization for two projects<sup>7</sup> meant that in some instances the project document and budget had to be revised.

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<sup>7</sup> The Recipient Organization was changed from FAO to UNDP for the ‘Support for Restarting Agro-Pastoral Activities in Paoua, Bozoum and Ndelé’ and ‘Socio-Economic Recovery of Conflict-Affected Populations’ projects.

### 3.2.4 Guinea-Bissau

**Table 3–8 Summary of Projects in Guinea-Bissau as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU PRF</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	2,989	2,989	2,738	91.6	3
UNODC	900	900	334	37.1	1
UNOPS	1,905	1,905	454	23.8	1
<b>BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,382	1,382	2,056	148.8	1
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,805	2,805	789	28.1	2
Youth Training and Employment	1,500	1,500	654	43.6	1
Public Administration	107	107	28	26.4	1
<b>COMPLETED PROJECTS</b>					
			<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Year Closed</b>	
<b>Improving Democratic Governance and Participation</b>					
Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)			UNDP	2008	

#### Overview

On 13 March 2008, Guinea-Bissau was made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window I and on 16 April 2008 a country envelope of \$6 million was approved in support of the PBF Guinea-Bissau Interim Priority Plan. The Interim Priority Plan was completed in June 2008 and identified three Priority Areas:

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

In support of projects across these Priority Areas, the Guinea-Bissau Steering Committee has approved a further project, the UNDP-executed 'Guinea Bissau — National PBF Secretariat Office Support Project 2009,' to strengthen the capacity of the Guinea-Bissau PBF Secretariat Office to implement PBF projects. This project falls under a fourth Priority Area, Reform of the Public Administration.

In total, five PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Guinea-Bissau Steering Committee. Total transfers for the PRF of \$5.8 million amount to 96.6 percent of the overall country envelope of \$6 million.

In the course of 2009, one new project was approved for Guinea-Bissau under the PRF: the ‘Guinea Bissau — National PBF Secretariat Office Support Project 2009’ (\$107,094). The project was approved and started activities in August 2009.

The remaining four projects in the Guinea-Bissau PRF portfolio were approved in 2008.

One of these was operationally closed in 2008, leaving a total of four projects still running at the end of 2009: three approved in 2008 and one approved in 2009.

Of the total portfolio of five projects, three have been granted a no-cost extension.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$3.5 million, giving an overall delivery rate of 60.9 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 26.4 percent for the Public Administration Priority Area to 148.8 percent for the Improving Democratic Governance and Participation Priority Area<sup>8</sup>; and across Recipient Organizations from 23.8 percent for UNOPS to 91.6 percent for UNDP.

### **Key Achievements**

Key achievements in the **Security and Justice Sector Reform** Priority Area include the start of rehabilitation works at two prisons under the UNODC-executed ‘Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons’ project and the start, by the Ministry of Justice, of the recruitment for staff for the rehabilitated prisons. The project team has succeeded in building a relationship of trust and confidence between UNODC, national authorities and implementing partners, with a particularly good relationship between UNODC and the Minister of Justice.

In the **Youth Training and Employment** Priority Area, under the UNDP-executed ‘Youth Professional Training and Employment’ project, training of trainers has been completed and training started, with 80 business plans ready for financing by the end of 2009 and a further 240 in the process of being finalized.

The UNDP-executed ‘Guinea Bissau – National PBF Secretariat Office Support Project 2009’ has provided support for the organization of meetings of the PBF National Steering Committee, support to thematic working groups in preparation of the Priority Plan, monitoring and progress reporting on PBF projects and advice to Recipient Organizations on PBF procedures and rules.

### **Key Challenges**

The ‘Rehabilitation of Military Barracks’ project has run into substantial delays with the need to reformulate the project and scale back its scope to suit the size of the budget allocated. The reformulated project was not approved by the National Steering Committee until December 2009. Other design issues included the absence of monitoring activities in the ‘Youth Professional Training and Employment’ project, so as to track the implementation of entrepreneurial activities by beneficiaries.

Some delays were reported under the ‘Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons’ project due to the socio-political environment in the country, and procurement of both goods and services has been challenging as most

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<sup>8</sup> Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization likely includes funding received for the ‘Support to Guinea-Bissau’s Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)’ project from other sources than the PBF.

construction materials have had to be imported and construction companies in Guinea-Bissau have limited capacity.

The 'Youth Professional Training and Employment' project also experienced some delay in arranging lines of credit with banks, resulting in the need for an extension to the project.

### 3.2.5 Liberia

**Table 3-9 Summary of Projects in Liberia as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>LIBERIA PRF &amp; IRF</b>	<b>16,719</b>	<b>16,719</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>PRF</b>	15,000	15,000	8,243	55.0	25
<b>IRF</b>	1,719	1,719	1,233	71.7	2
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	6,955	6,955	3,849	55.3	13
UNESCO	900	900	337	37.5	1
UNFPA	1,683	1,683	776	46.1	2
UN-HABITAT	750	750	198	26.3	1
UNHCR	2,713	2,713	1,912	70.5	6
UNICEF	1,000	1,000	433	43.3	1
UNOPS	2,719	2,719	1,971	72.5	3
<b>PRF BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	5,232	5,232	2,837	54.2	7
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	2,972	2,972	1,703	57.3	9
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	6,795	6,795	3,703	54.5	9
<b>COMPLETED PROJECTS</b>					
				<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Year Closed</b>
<b>Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management</b>					
Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Reconciliation Initiative: Country Consultations and National Reconciliation Conference				UNDP	2009
<b>Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict</b>					
Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County				UNDP	2009
Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County				UNDP	2009
<b>IRF PROJECTS</b>					
Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia				UNOPS	2008

## Overview

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

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

In total, 25 PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Liberia Steering Committee and two IRF projects have been approved by the ASG/PBSO. Total transfers for the PRF are 100 percent of the overall country envelope of \$15 million.

In the course of 2009, 18 new projects were approved for Liberia under the PRF:

- Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management
  - ‘Volunteers for Peace Programme,’ UNDP (\$450,000)
  - ‘Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia,’ UNOPS (\$1,000,000)
  - ‘Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Reconciliation Initiative: Country Consultations and National Reconciliation Conference,’ UNDP (\$350,000)
  - ‘Strengthening Liberian Government Capacity to Consolidate Peace,’ UNDP (\$600,000)
  - Youth Empowerment Services and Peace Promotion,’ UNICEF (\$1 million)
- Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict
  - ‘Psychosocial and Community Support Project,’ UNFPA (\$889,902)
  - ‘Supporting Peaceful Reintegration of High Risk Youths into their Communities through Facilitating Rural Transport Livelihood Opportunities,’ UNDP (\$250,000)
  - ‘Rapid Rule of Law Assistance to Reduce Overcrowding in Monrovia Central Prison,’ UNHCR (\$50,000)
  - ‘Inter-Ethnic Reconciliation Project in Nimba County,’ UNHCR (\$50,000)
  - ‘Inter-County Reconciliation Project in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties,’ UNHCR (\$50,000)
  - ‘Small Grants to Support Initiatives for Peace Consolidation in Liberia,’ UNHCR (\$462,606)
- Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation
  - ‘Supporting the Ministry of Justice in Improving Prosecution Services,’ UNDP (\$1,082,000)
  - ‘Strengthened Public Defence,’ UNDP (\$750,066)
  - ‘Support to Establishment and Initial Functioning of the Land Commission,’ UN-Habitat (\$750,000)
  - ‘Strengthening Prosecution of SGBV Offenses,’ UNFPA (\$792,857)
  - ‘Enhancing the Relationship Between the Police and Civilians in Communities,’ UNDP (\$750,000)
  - ‘Supporting the Liberian Anti-Corruption Commission,’ UNDP (\$500,000)
  - ‘Facilitating the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Fund,’ UNDP (\$100,000)

Projects were approved between January and September. One new project was approved under the IRF, the ‘Critical Intervention to Strengthen Corrections Facilities, Addressing Immediate Security Threats, and Supporting the Rule of Law’ project executed by UNOPS (\$930,826). The project was approved and started activities in August 2009.

Three projects were operationally closed in 2009. With a further (IRF) project closed in 2008, a total of 23 projects were still running at the end of 2009: five projects approved in 2008 and 18 (including one IRF project) approved in 2009.

Of the total portfolio of 27 projects, eight have been granted a no-cost extension.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$9.5 million, giving an overall delivery rate of 56.7 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 54.2 percent for the Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management Priority Area to 57.3 percent for the Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 26.3 percent for UN-Habitat to 72.5 percent for UNOPS.

### **Key Achievements**

The **Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management** Priority Area has sought to strengthen national conflict resolution capacity through training, awareness raising, institutional capacity building and increased capacity for collaboration. Under the UNHCR-executed 'Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships' project, more than 7,500 citizens (44 percent women) received training through 238 Peace Education workshops in Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Lofa counties. Preliminary observations have noted positive behavioural and attitudinal changes at both individual and community levels, including increased individual capacity to respond to conflict, increased understanding of peaceful coexistence and greater tribal tolerance, and platforms for the voice of women and youth to be heard. The UNESCO-executed 'Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System' project has also worked in Grand Gedeh and Lofa, where it is reported that more than half of the 312 teachers who have received training in peace education have started teaching Peace, Human Rights & Citizenship Education in their schools. The UNOPS-executed 'Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia' project has built capacity in CSOs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in participatory action research methodologies, and consulted with around 8,500 people in 14 counties to identify issues impacting the consolidation of peace in Liberia. Five out of six district-level peace committees have received training in mediation, early warning and early response, and are now implementing the lessons.

Two projects focus on strengthening leadership in peacebuilding in Liberia: the UNDP-executed 'Strengthening Liberian Government Capacity to Consolidate Peace' project and the UNICEF executed 'Youth Empowerment Services and Peace Promotion' project. The former has contributed to increased state capacity for peace consolidation and strengthening collaborative decision-making skills amongst Liberian leaders, establishing peacebuilding networks. And, at national level, the UNDP-executed 'Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Reconciliation Initiative: Country Consultations and National Reconciliation Conference' project has brought about increased participation of local Liberian people in harnessing the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

In the **Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict** Priority Area, two UNDP-executed projects completed in 2009, 'Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County' and 'Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County,' have brought about decreased tension in the counties from delayed trials, especially relating to land disputes. Police and government have improved monitoring of cases, and violence has been halted through the sustained presence of prosecutors, which has led to increased prosecutions and decreased caseload. Disputes have been addressed in a timely fashion through the court system through improved mobility of county attorneys. The projects have seen the reestablishment of rule of law and access to justice, through a



maintained government presence in both counties. The UNDP-executed 'Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme' has provided 800 beneficiaries with new skill sets, enabling them to pursue sustainable livelihoods, leading to a reduction in the number of ex-combatants involved in illegal activities and the dismantling of previous command structures. Efforts to alleviate prison overcrowding under the UNHCR-executed 'Rapid Rule of Law Assistance to Reduce Overcrowding in Monrovia Central Prison' project have accelerated pre-trial detainee processing and kept the prison population from increasing. Judicial interns have been assisting magistrates with reviewing and organizing court records as well as the hearings at the prison. Monrovia Central Prison also receives support under the UNOPS-executed 'Critical Intervention to Strengthen Corrections Facilities, Addressing Immediate Security Threats, and Supporting the Rule of Law' IRF project, under which construction of the central prison in Sanniquellie has started. The PBF has also focused on youth under this Priority Area: the UNDP-executed 'Supporting Peaceful Reintegration of High Risk Youths into Their Communities Through Facilitating Rural Transport Livelihood Opportunities' project has worked with bike riders to develop a code of conduct which has enhanced and strengthened the leadership, skills and technical capacity of youth who may be vulnerable to conflicts.

In the **Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation** Priority Area, the UNHCR-executed 'Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia' project had completed 15 months of its 16-month programme by the end of December 2009. During this period, 32 Community Legal Advisers (CLAs) handled more than 1,400 cases with a 67 percent increase over the last six months compared with the previous six months. Of the closed cases, 73 percent were solved by a CLA. The project noted increased recognition and acceptance of dispute resolution tools. Civic education under the project reached 84,000 citizens, with discernible signs of positive change in knowledge and attitudes among traditional leaders. Under the UNDP-executed 'Strengthened Public Defence' project, training and logistical support was provided to public defenders, with an emphasis on the rights of prisoners and defendants in the legal system. The 'Enhancing the Relationship Between the Police and Civilians in Communities' project, also executed by UNDP, enhanced capacity in community-police interventions, addressing some of the root causes of potential conflict at the community level by formalizing sustainable peacebuilding mechanisms and facilitating dialogue and consultation, thereby raising awareness and trust. The 'Strengthening Prosecution of SGBV Offenses' project, executed by UNFPA, has delivered training and capacity building as well as awareness-raising activities. It has responded to complaints of sexual violence through its 24-hour hotline, and prosecuted five cases in a criminal court. Fifty-one victims were referred for psychosocial support. PBF projects were supported by the UNDP-executed 'Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office' and 'Facilitating the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Fund' projects.

### **Key Challenges**

Projects funded under the PBF in Liberia have been implemented in a transitional context, in which post-conflict socio-economic and political challenges are common constraints. Delays on the part of most projects in releasing or disbursing funds have served as serious constraints in the implementation cycles of many projects, and it has been noted that there is a need for additional PBF project staff. Three projects under the Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Area were not able to operationalize activities before December 2009, and have therefore not reported any activities. The reasons for this were initial delays in the receipt of funding, and the need to harmonize planned activities with other PBF projects in order to avoid overlap and duplication. The 2009-approved IRF project 'Critical Intervention to Strengthen Corrections Facilities, Addressing Immediate Security Threats, and Supporting the Rule of Law' has been delayed by procurement issues into 2010.

Other obstacles have included the weakness of implementing partners such as the Joint Peace Commission, while agreeing contractual arrangements with CSOs proved a complex and lengthy negotiation.

Logistical challenges included the rainy season, which, compounded by the neglected state of Liberia's road network, made roads almost impassable and delayed the provision of maintenance services, spare parts, and gasoline for motorbikes for field staff and thereby the organization of workshops. In some instances, research teams had to abandon their vehicles and trek long distances to field locations. The 'Psychosocial and Community Support Project' has faced challenges related to insufficient stipends for caseworkers, limited mobility for ministry facilitators and transportation for field-based workers deployed in 21 centres. The 'Strengthening Prosecution of SGBV Offenses' project has faced challenges relating to the unavailability of equipment within the police to conduct investigations, and occasional interference by the community or family members.

### 3.2.6 Nepal

**Table 3–10 Summary of Projects in Nepal as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>NEPAL PRF</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNICEF	1,100*	1,100*	151	13.7*	1
UNFPA	1,000*	1,000*	225	22.5*	1
OHCHR	2,000	2,000	348	17.4	1
ILO/FAO	2,656	2,656	181	6.8	1
<b>BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Community Recovery	2,656	2,656	181	6.8	1
Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation	4,100	4,100	724	17.6	3

\* The two UNICEF and UNFPA projects had completed all activities by end-2009, and any unspent funds (UNICEF: \$477,031 and UNFPA: \$775,386) were subsequently returned in 2010. Taking this into account, UNICEF's delivery rate was 24 percent, whereas UNFPA's delivery rate was 100 percent.

#### Overview

On 27 December 2007, Nepal was made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window II, and in September 2008 a country envelope of \$10 million was approved in support of the PBF Nepal Priority Plan. The PBF in Nepal is channelled through the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal, (UNPFN), a multi-donor trust fund established in March 2007 to complement the Government of Nepal's Peace Trust Fund and coordinate UN peacebuilding in Nepal. Its aim is to mobilize resources to the UN system in Nepal in support of activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process. The UNPFN is particularly designed to enable rapid delivery of essential peace-support activities responsive to the demands of a changing environment.

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2009, and not taking the PBF envelope into account, the UNPFN had received donor contributions amounting to \$18.4 million from five donors: Norway (\$8.2 million); the United Kingdom/DFID (\$6.3 million); Canada (\$2.2 million); Denmark (\$1.6 million) and Switzerland (\$199,975). With its \$10 million funding envelope, the PBF is the largest contributor to the overall UNPFN funding mechanism. Additional information on the UNPFN, including projects funded through other resources than the PBF, is available in the 2009 UNPFN Annual Report, available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

In summary, financing by the PBF enables the UN in Nepal to:

- Provide technical support to the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement where specialized, international technical expertise is required;

- Maintain a minimum preparatory team in order to be able to ramp up operations within days of reaching agreement between the parties; and
- Mobilize significant additional financing for the implementation phase of a crucial peacebuilding component of the UN effort.

The PBF Priority Plan was approved in September 2008 and identified three Priority Areas, complementing the priority areas identified in the UNPFN TOR:

- Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace
- Community Recovery
- Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation

The PBF uses the governance and decision-making arrangements of the UNPFN mechanism, where the UNPFN Executive Committee approves and allocates funding. In total, four PRF projects have been approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee, amounting to a total of \$6.8 million, equivalent to 67.6 percent of the overall PBF country envelope of \$10 million.

The four new PBF projects that were approved in Nepal in 2009 included one project within the Community Recovery Priority Area, ‘Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered Through an Integrated Approach,’ executed by ILO and FAO (\$2.7 million); and three projects within the Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation Priority Area: ‘Programme Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal,’ executed by UNICEF (\$1.1 million); ‘Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army,’ executed by UNFPA (\$1.0 million); and ‘Transitional Justice Project,’ executed by OHCHR (\$2.0 million).

The ‘Transitional Justice Project’ was approved in February 2009 and started activities in September 2009. The other three projects were approved in January 2009 and started in March 2009. All were still running at the end of 2009. Of the four PBF projects, one has been given a no-cost extension.

Through a competitive bidding process against identified strategic priorities the UNPFN Executive Committee also approved the development of three new project concept notes into full project documents, which committed the remaining PBF funds allocated to Nepal. These projects include: i) “Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict related child rights violations” to monitor the verified minors discharged from the Maoist cantonments and provide support to Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups; ii) “Fairness and efficiency in reparations to conflict-affected persons” to develop a reparations policy; and iii) “Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors”. Once developed into full project documents they will be reviewed by an Expert Group and provided to the Executive Committee for final approval in 2010.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$904,412, giving an overall delivery rate of 13.4 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 6.8 percent for the Community Recovery Priority Area to 17.6 percent for the Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation Priority Area; and across Recipient Organizations from 6.8 percent for ILO to 22.5 percent for UNFPA.

### **Key Achievements**

By investing early in key areas such as discharge and rehabilitation, areas that are both inherently risky and critical to a successful peace process, the PBF's involvement in Nepal has created key momentum in the peace

process. The best illustration of this catalytic role of the PBF in Nepal, under the **Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation** Priority Area, relates to the UNICEF-executed ‘Programme Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal’ project and the UNFPA-executed ‘Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army’ project. These projects have supported the discharge and rehabilitation of thousands of individuals who were disqualified as members of the Maoist Army because they were minors or late recruits during the 2007 verification process conducted by the UN. Support to children and adolescents focuses on securing the discharge of 2,973 Maoist Army personnel who have been categorized as verified minors, and supporting their socio-economic reintegration into the civilian population. UNICEF support in the preparation of an operational plan for the discharge of verified minors has helped to implement the Maoists’ decision at the end of 2009 to unilaterally discharge all disqualified minors.

Support to women members of the Maoist Army, as well as women in the host communities in which they are being reintegrated, has so far consisted of the delivery of a reproductive health service delivery programme. 30 reproductive health clinics were held in seven cantonments, providing medicines and supplies, and gynecological support six days a month from August to December. The programme reached 115 percent of targeted beneficiaries, including all women members of the Maoist Army in the cantonments and about a third of women of reproductive age in the host communities.

Bridging financing was crucial to support the negotiation process that culminated in the signing of a Discharge Action Plan on 16 December 2009 between the Government of Nepal, the Maoist Party and the UN Country Team. It also meant the UN was positioned with technical capacity and logistical planning to seize the political momentum at very short notice and roll out a large-scale discharge process.

The framework for rehabilitation had also been established and agreements signed with service providers in order that the discharged could move quickly into the next phase of their lives. The PBF funding of the discharge catalyzed financing which quickly followed for the rehabilitation phase, with an additional \$8.5 million provided by the UK and Norway (directly to the UNDP) in support of the rehabilitation programme.

The OHCHR-executed ‘Transitional Justice Project’ has provided intensive support and advisory services to the Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation (MoPR) to draft and review the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) bill. All planned TRC consultations have taken place with good representation of indigenous peoples, people in remote places, women, children and other marginalized groups.

In the **Community Recovery** Priority Area, the ILO/FAO-executed ‘Jobs for Peace’ project has made major progress towards its output target for creating youth jobs: within one of the components of the project it has delivered training to 100 percent of the targeted number of beneficiaries, and ensured that these have included 33 percent women and 40 percent disadvantaged groups. The project expects to exceed its target of creating 20,000 paid workdays for 200 youth beneficiaries, with the first of several community contracts under implementation by the end of 2009.

### **Key Challenges**

In the Community Recovery Priority Area, completion of the six-month inception phase was delayed by poor access during the monsoon season, limited availability of clients and stakeholders during the annual high festival season in October, as well as UN agency financial year closure work in December.

In the Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation Priority Area, the ‘Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army’ project experienced a slight delay in reaching two of the cantonments due to non-availability of Ministry of Health and Protection staff to initiate dialogue with the cantonments. UNFPA has found itself challenged by high expectations and the demands being made by beneficiary communities, as it is the only UN agency supporting reproductive health services in the cantonments.

In the absence of a formal implementing partner, the key partner for the ‘Transitional Justice Project’ is the MoPR. However, the project has encountered challenges in timely decision-making within the Ministry, partly because of a change in Minister and other staff and partly because of the continuous political fragility. The unpredictable political climate and a vague commitment to transitional justice initiatives have resulted in significant delay in the establishment of Transitional Justice Commissions. Long OHCHR recruitment processes for project personnel have also caused delays.

### 3.2.7 Côte d'Ivoire

**Table 3–11 Summary of Projects in Côte d'Ivoire as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE PRF &amp; IRF</b>	7,000	7,000	7,392	105.6	3
<b>PRF</b>	5,000	5,000	7,334	146.7	2
<b>IRF</b>	2,000	2,000	58	2.9	1
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	7,000	7,000	7,392	105.6	3
<b>PRF BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Support to the reintegration of ex-combatants, ex militias and youth at risk	4,000	4,000	3,919	98.0	1
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000	1,000	3,415	341.5	1
<b>COMPLETED PROJECTS</b>					
				<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Year Closed</b>
<b>Support to the reintegration of ex-combatants, ex militias and youth at risk</b>					
1,000 micro-projects for socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Côte d'Ivoire				UNDP	2009

#### Overview

On 19 June 2008, Côte d'Ivoire was made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window II, and in August 2008 a country envelope of \$5 million was approved in support of the PBF Côte d'Ivoire Priority Plan. The Priority Plan was completed in July 2008 and identified two Priority Areas:

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

In total, two PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Côte d'Ivoire Steering Committee and one IRF project has been approved by the ASG/PBSO. Total transfers are 100 percent of the overall country envelope of \$5 million.

One project was operationally closed in 2009: the UNDP-executed '1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d'Ivoire' project. The UNDP-executed 'Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue' project is a continuation of the IRF-funded project 'Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.'

Of the two projects in the portfolio which were operational in 2009, both have been granted extensions, the ‘1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d'Ivoire’ project by three months, while the ‘Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue’ project has been extended from its original closing date of February 2008 (under the former PBF Emergency Window) to September 2010.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$7.4 million, giving an overall delivery rate of 105.6 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 98.0 percent for the Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk Priority Area to 341.5 percent for the Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement Priority Area.<sup>9</sup>

### **Key Achievements**

In the **Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk** Priority Area, the UNDP-executed ‘1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d'Ivoire’ project was operationally closed in December 2009. Since its start in August 2008, the project has reached 3,720 beneficiaries, of whom 24 percent were women, 31 percent ex-combatants and 24 percent youth at risk. The project has supported 539 micro-projects of which 530 are projects relating to reintegration (2,847 beneficiaries) and nine are projects for community rehabilitation (873 beneficiaries). By the end of 2009, of 526 income-generating projects, 432 had completed and 94 were ongoing. The project worked with 22 national institutions to strengthen national capacities and contributed to the development of several strategic and operational partnerships.

The project has improved the lives of beneficiary communities, and contributed to a more peaceful environment in Côte d'Ivoire. The involvement of beneficiaries in legal income-generating activities has had a positive impact on community perceptions and has helped to restore their self-respect, their dignity and their ability to contemplate an alternative future. The project has created social ties between beneficiaries, and between beneficiaries and different groups, contributing to improved social cohesion. An internal and an external evaluation concluded that the project has been relevant and demonstrated the importance of the micro-projects as a platform for stabilization of the electoral process. The micro-projects have complemented similar reintegration initiatives supported by the World Bank and the EC.

In the **Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement** Priority Area, the UNDP-executed ‘Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue’ project has provided bridging support to the Office of the Facilitator's Special Representative (RSF) in Abidjan. The RSF has an essential role to play in facilitating the meetings of the Permanent Consultation Framework (CPC) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CEA). In the course of 2009, the RSF has presided over meetings of the CEA and CPC in Ouagadougou as well as other stakeholder meetings. In preparation for these meetings, the Office of the RSF held preparatory consultations with the different delegations, and prepared a progress report on implementation of the OPA and other working documents. The RSF has worked in close collaboration with the Ivorian parties to anticipate and manage the different obstacles to the process of crisis resolution and to thereby ensure the sound implementation of the recommendations and directives of the CEA and CPC. The Office of the RSF has also supported activities relating to the electoral process, military and security issues, and the restoration of state authority and the establishment of public administration across the country.

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<sup>9</sup> Expenditure report received from the Recipient Organization exceeds the \$1 million received for the ‘Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue’ project and likely includes funding received for the same project from external donors (Norway, France, EC, World Bank).



## **Key Challenges**

The evaluations of the ‘1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d’Ivoire’ project have highlighted a risk that the initiative will increase pressure on the UN, which is unable, on its own, to address the growing demand for support to micro-projects. Increased efforts are needed to raise funds from other donors.

The ‘Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue’ project has faced critical challenges in keeping the electoral process to the timetable approved by the CPC. In particular, the RSF is faced with the challenge of ensuring that different obstacles, some more visible than others, do not block new engagements between the Ivorian parties to the OPA.

### 3.2.8 Comoros

**Table 3–12 Summary of Projects in Comoros as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>COMOROS</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	3,750	3,750	57	1.5	3
ILO	1,000	-	-	-	1
UNFPA	500	-	-	-	1
<b>BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Governance and Social Cohesion	1,000	-	-	-	1
Security and Stability	2,800	2,800	-	0.0	2
Revitalization of the Economy	500	-	-	-	1
Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity	950	950	57	6.0	1

#### Overview

On 25 June 2008, the Comoros were made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window II, and in March 2009 a country envelope of \$9 million was approved in support of the PBF Comoros Priority Plan.

The Priority Plan was completed in December 2008 and identified four Priority Areas:

- Governance and Social Cohesion
- Security and Stability
- Revitalization of the Economy with an Emphasis on Youth at Risk and Vulnerable Women
- Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity

In total, five PRF projects have been approved by the PBF Comoros Steering Committee. Total transfers for the PRF of \$3.8 million amount to 41.1 percent of the overall country envelope of \$9 million.

In the course of 2009, four new projects were approved for the Comoros under the PRF: the UNFPA-executed ‘Rehabilitation of the Role of Women in the National Conciliation Process and Peacebuilding’ project (\$500,000), the ILO-executed ‘Support for the Sustainability of the Peace Through Promotion of Employment of Young People in the Comoros’ project (\$950,000) and the ‘Reform of the Security Sector in the Comoros (\$1.9 million) and ‘Restructuring and Strengthening the Operational Capacity of the National Police’ (\$900,000) projects, both

executed by UNDP. All four projects were approved in late 2009, and therefore did not report activities in 2009. Transfer of funds to two of these, the UNFPA and ILO projects, was not made until 2010.

The remaining project in the Comoros PRF portfolio, the UNDP-executed 'Development of National Technical Capacity for Peacebuilding/Strengthening Project Management' project (\$950,000) was approved in 2008.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$57,092, giving an overall delivery rate of 1.5 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 6.0 percent for the Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity Priority Area to 0.0 percent for the Security and Stability Priority Area.

### **Key Achievements**

The 'Development of National Technical Capacity for Peacebuilding/Strengthening Project Management' project started in July 2009. In the six months to the end of 2009, a project management unit and technical secretariat have been established, equipped and staffed. A technical working group and a steering committee have been appointed and are operational.

### **Key Challenges**

The project began with a three-month delay as the PBF Secretariat in the Comoros was still in the process of being established, and because of ongoing parliamentary elections. The Secretariat has postponed project activities a number of times, and the launch workshop has been delayed.

### 3.2.9 Guinea

**Table 3–13 Summary of Projects in Guinea as of 31 December 2009**

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
<b>GUINEA PRF &amp; IRF</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PRF</b>	2,909	1,200	130	10.8	3
<b>IRF</b>	963	963	763	79.2	1
<b>PRF BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>					
UNDP	3,872	2,163	892	41.2	3
<b>PRF BY PRIORITY AREA</b>					
Supporting Human Rights Promotion, Civic Education, and Security	1,709				1
Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination	100	100	46	45.6	1
Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue	1,100	1,100	84	7.6	1

#### Overview

On 25 June 2008, Guinea was made eligible for the receipt of PBF funding under Window II, and in April 2009 a country envelope of \$6 million was approved in support of the PBF Guinea Priority Plan. The Priority Plan identified three Priority Areas:

- Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue
- Supporting Human Rights Promotion, Civic Education and the Reinforcement of the Security Sector
- Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

In addition, similar to other PBF countries, a project has been created to Strengthen Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination/PBF Secretariat, which falls under a fourth Priority Area.

In total, three PRF projects have been approved through IRF procedures, to allow quick start-up of activities in view of the critical situation in the country, and one IRF project has been approved by the ASG/PBSO. Total transfers for the PRF of \$2.2 million amount to 31.1 percent of the overall country envelope of \$6 million.

The three PFR projects were approved in September and October 2009, and two had started activities by October 2009. Transfer of funds to one, the ‘Priority Support for Justice and Security in Guinea’ project, did not take place until 2010. Therefore, together with the one IRF project approved in 2007, three projects were ongoing at the end of 2009. One project has been granted a no-cost extension.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$892,157, giving an overall delivery rate of 41.2 percent. This reflects a range across Priority Areas from 7.6 percent for the Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue Priority Area to 45.6 percent for the Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth Priority Area.

### 3.2.10 Kenya

Table 3–14 Summary of Projects in Kenya as of 31 December 2009

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
KENYA	1,000	1,000	699	69.9	1
IRF	1,000	1,000	699	69.9	1

#### Overview

On 20 May 2008, Kenya was approved for funding under the Emergency Window of the PBF. One project was approved, 'Emergency Volunteer Scheme,' executed by UNDP with a value of \$1 million. The project accounted for 7.6 percent of the IRF at the end of 2009.

The project was approved and started activities in June 2008. Originally due to end in July 2009, it was still ongoing at the end of December 2009.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$698,956, giving an overall delivery rate of 69.9 percent.

#### Key Achievements

The project was launched and implemented in six districts, providing 280 neighbourhood volunteers with training on three main thematic areas of peacebuilding and reconciliation, psychosocial support and humanitarian assistance. These volunteers have facilitated dialogue that has succeeded in improving tenant and landlord relations, the return of some IDPs to their homes thereby contributing to a reduction in the number of IDPs in camps, and the resumption of business and trade by people of various ethnic backgrounds in the same neighbourhood. Volunteer support ensured that government rationing of food reached those in need, and IDPs in transit camps were encouraged to work on their farms to support their livelihoods.

A Participatory Project Review was completed in the third quarter of 2009 to assess the relevance and achievements of the project, draw lessons and make recommendations on its sustainability and integration into a comprehensive national peacebuilding strategy. The review concluded that the project succeeded in achieving its objective of instilling a sense of responsibility in neighbourhood volunteers, empowering them with skills and tools to initiate counselling, peacebuilding, reconciliation and recovery in the 11 districts covered by the project. Although peace has not fully returned to all the communities, calm and normalcy have been reestablished. The interventions of the neighbourhood volunteers have been given credit for restoration of law and order and increased security. Many residents have returned to their homes and are rebuilding their lives. Agricultural activities and businesses have resumed with residents of different tribes mixing once again.

A number of activities have been carried out in preparation for project exit. At the end of 2009, the project was preparing to transition from direct execution to national execution modality to ensure sustainability of the project and integration into the broader national peace architecture being rolled out by the Government of Kenya.

**Key Challenges**

Given developments in the political and security context, 2009 saw the initiation of a project review process that sought to redesign the project to take account of the changing context and address issues of sustainability.

The Participatory Project Review noted a number of constraints to implementation, including insufficient training for volunteers, limited consideration of the root causes of the violence, poor coordination with other stakeholders working in the same communities, limited coverage and a lack of adequate resources for logistical support (office space, transport, etc.).

### 3.2.11 Haiti

Table 3–15 Summary of Projects in Haiti as of 31 December 2009

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
HAITI	800	800	704	88.0	1
IRF	800	800	704	88.0	1

#### Overview

On 12 April 2008, Haiti was approved for funding under the Emergency Window of the PBF. One project was approved: ‘Reinforcement of Security in the Civil Prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti,’ executed by UNDP with a value of \$800,000. The project accounted for 6.0 percent of the IRF at the end of 2009.

The project was approved in April 2008 and started activities in May 2008. Originally due to end in May 2009, it was extended to the end of December 2009, although by the end of the reporting period it had not yet been operationally closed.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$703,959, giving an overall delivery rate of 88.0 percent.

#### Key Achievements

The project strengthened security in the prison at Port-au-Prince through the construction of two walls around the prison and seven watchtowers, as well as the installation of an electricity and lighting system. The construction of the wall not only reduced the risk of escapes, but also contributed to an improvement in the working conditions of prison officers, and in the living conditions of prisoners through the provision of additional space and two sanitary blocks. This meant that prisoners were able to participate in a variety of leisure activities (walking, sports and recreational activities).

#### Key Challenges

The cost of construction meant that there were not sufficient funds to install a video surveillance system, as originally anticipated.

The achievements of the project were undermined by the Haitian earthquake of 12 January 2010, in which infrastructure including the newly constructed wall was damaged, which precipitated looting and escapes.



### 3.2.12 Somalia

Table 3–16 Summary of Projects in Somalia as of 31 December 2009

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
SOMALIA	1,000	1,000	-	-	1
IRF	1,000	1,000	-	-	1

#### Overview

On 4 November 2009, Somalia was approved for funding under the IRF. One project has been approved: ‘Quick Impact Police and Security Reform in the Puntland State of Somalia,’ executed by UNDP with a value of \$999,915. The project accounted for 7.6 percent of the IRF at the end of 2009.

The project aims to build the capacity of the civilian police in the Puntland State of Somalia with emphasis on improving command, control and management structures, and training. The intervention therefore contributes to stabilization in Somalia as a whole and the continuation of Puntland's peacebuilding efforts.

As the project was approved in late 2009, it did not start activities until 2010.

### 3.2.13 Timor Leste

Table 3–17 Summary of Projects in Timor Leste as of 31 December 2009

	Total Approved Budget (\$000)	Amount Transferred (\$000)	Expenditure (\$000)	Delivery Rate (%)	No. of Projects
TIMOR LESTE	994	994	207	20.8	1
IRF	994	994	207	20.8	1

#### Overview

On 29 May 2009, Timor Leste was approved for funding under the IRF. One project has been approved: ‘Return, Relocation and Reintegration Support to IDPs and IDP-Affected Communities in Timor-Leste,’ executed by UNDP and IOM together with a value of \$993,625. The overall objective of the project is to lay the foundations for peace and social stability in Timor-Leste in the wake of the return/relocation of IDPs displaced in the 2006/7 civil unrest. The project accounted for 7.5 percent of the IRF at the end of 2009.

The project was approved in May 2009 and started activities in July 2009. It is due to end in June 2010.

Programme expenditures to the end of 2009 amounted to \$207,031, giving an overall delivery rate of 20.8 percent.

#### Key Achievements

The project has been able to manage tensions between returned and relocated IDPs and their recipient communities with no significant incidences of violence reported. The project is developing national capacity to respond to conflict and providing small-scale infrastructure in IDP-hosting communities, as well as providing support to the second phase of the National Recovery Strategy.

Key achievements include the return and reintegration of over 1,300 families from IDP camps and transitional shelters between July and December 2009. A total of 112 cases have been registered, and the teams have facilitated a total of 168 mediations during this period. The project conducted 17 preparatory community meetings leading to 15 community dialogue meetings, which were conducted by teams based in Baucau (East) and Dili. Participatory planning processes have been used to identify and design infrastructure projects such as the rehabilitation of a youth centre, a community football field, a pre-school, shallow wells, a water supply pipeline and a volleyball court. In one targeted community, the project was able to facilitate a meeting of the local council who had not met for over two years. Additional activities to provide training in theatre skills and to support local productions have succeeded in bringing together two local chiefs who had been in conflict for over three years to collaborate in organizing a community performance. The project has also overseen the formation of a working group supporting the resolution of land and property related dispute issues emerging from a Land Cadastre Data Collection Exercise in Dili.

#### Key Challenges

For two months following the Suco council elections in October, no new councils were formed, which meant that new councils could not yet commence activities while outgoing councils had little incentive to be active. This limited the level of engagement with councils during this period.

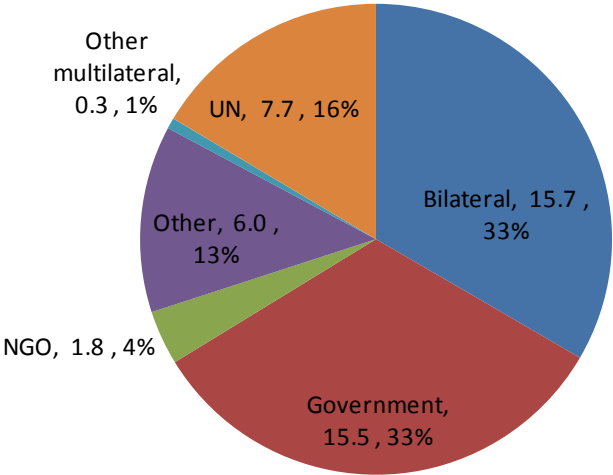
The large number of claimants under the government's National Recovery Strategy is putting pressure on the capacity of government administrative processes and creating frustration that sometimes leads to security incidents. Furthermore, coordination amongst line ministries is still weak. The project team has therefore instituted a number of coordination forums which have proven time consuming.

### 3.3 Catalysing and Supplementing Other/Longer-Term Funding

The country envelopes that have been allocated to the PBF countries only address some of the many challenges posed by peacebuilding in the countries. According to the PBF TOR, the PBF is meant to play a ‘catalytic’ role in ‘helping to bring about other, more sustained support mechanisms, such as longer term engagements by development agencies and bilateral donors.’ In a number of countries PBF funding has had a positive impact in that it has catalyzed government, bilateral or multilateral funding for PBF projects, or has provided additional funding to supplement existing activities by other donors.

Some 32 of the 110 projects in the global PBF portfolio have reported that they accompany or are accompanied by further resources, amounting to \$47.1 million in total — 36 percent of the overall PBF-approved budget. Of this amount, a third has been provided by governments, a third by bilateral partners and about 16 per cent by the UN (Figure 3–6).

**Figure 3–6 Sources of Supplementary Funding to PBF Projects, US\$ million**



## 4 Financial Performance

This chapter presents data and analysis on total contributions received, transfers made to Recipient Organizations for the implementation of approved projects, and the expenditures incurred against these projects.

### 4.1 Overview of Financial Performance

**Table 4-1 Financial Overview, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

	Prior Years	2009	Cumulative as of 31 Dec 2009	
				<b>% of Gross Deposit</b>
Gross Donor Contribution	290,726,493	38,616,527	329,343,021	100.00
Total Earned Interest (Fund and Recipient Organization)	13,947,537	1,422,267	15,369,804	4.67
Less:				
Administrative Agent Fee	2,905,265	388,165	3,293,430	1.00
Direct Cost	8,715,795	1,164,496	9,880,291	3.00
Funds Transferred to Recipient Organizations:				
From Donor Contributions	87,669,504	42,478,435	130,147,939	39.52
From Earned Interest	-	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	6,520	6,520	0
Other Expenditure from Earned Interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance of Funds with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>205,383,467</b>	<b>-3,998,822</b>	<b>201,384,646</b>	<b>61.15</b>
				<b>% of Funds Transferred</b>
Funds Transferred to Recipient Organizations	87,669,504	42,478,435	130,147,939	100.00
Recipient Organizations' Expenditure	47,105,397	45,245,278	92,350,675	70.96
<b>Balance of Funds with Recipient Organizations</b>	<b>40,564,107</b>	<b>-2,766,843</b>	<b>37,797,264</b>	<b>29.04</b>

### 4.2 Source, Use and Balance of Funds

Since its inception and up to the period ending 31 December 2009, the PBF received contributions from 47 Donors amounting to \$329 million. The PBF has one of the broadest donor base of any MDTF administered by the UN, including contributions from 24 OECD countries and 21 non-OECD countries. Table 4-2 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the PBF as of 31 December 2009.

**Table 4-2 Sources, Uses, and Balance, as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

	Prior Years	2009	Total as of 31 Dec 2009
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	290,726,493	38,616,527	329,343,021
Fund Earned Interest Income	13,238,233	1,392,600	14,630,833
Recipient Organization Earned Interest Income	709,304	29,667	738,971
<b>Total - Source of Funds</b>	<b>304,674,031</b>	<b>40,038,794</b>	<b>344,712,825</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Recipient Organizations			
From Donor Contributions	87,669,504	42,478,435	130,147,939
From Earned Interest	-	-	-
Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects			
by Recipient Organizations	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total - Transfers to Recipient Organizations</b>	<b>87,669,504</b>	<b>42,478,435</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>
Administrative Agent Fees <sup>1/</sup>	2,905,265	388,165	3,293,430
Direct Costs (Steering Committee, Secretariat ... etc.) <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	8,715,795	1,164,496	9,880,291
Other Expenditures from Earned Interest	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	6,520	6,520
<b>Total - Use of Funds</b>	<b>99,290,563</b>	<b>44,037,616</b>	<b>143,328,179</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available</b>	<b>205,383,467</b>	<b>-3,998,822</b>	<b>201,384,646</b>

<sup>1/</sup> \$2,000 Administrative Agent Fee and \$6,000 Direct Costs, on Contributions of \$200,000 from the Government of Turkey, which were excluded in 2008, have been included in 2009, via GLJE #MDTF000404.

<sup>2/</sup> Deducted from Gross Contributions at a notional rate based on an estimate of direct costs for the life cycle of the fund.

### Sources and Uses of Funds

As of 31 December 2009 total deposits amounted to \$329 million, exceeding by \$79 million the initial funding target for the PBF of \$250 million. Apart from donor contributions, the other source of funds for the PBF is interest income. The two sources of interest income are Administrative Agent (Fund) earned interest, which is the interest earned by the MDTF Office on the balance of funds remaining in the PBF account, and agency-earned interest, which is the amount earned by the Recipient Organizations on the undisbursed balance of the PBF funds. As of 31 December 2009, the Fund earned interest amounting to \$14.6 million.

Apart from the MDTF Office's Administrative Agent fee of 1 percent (\$3.3 million) deducted upfront from the total deposit of \$329 million, fund resources are also used to meet direct costs related to: (a) the implementation by the PBSO of activities related to the PBF; (b) expenditures related to the Advisory Group; (c) support to the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and the national counterparts involved in the review of project submissions, and (d) subject to prior agreement between the Parties, tasks requested of the Administrative Agent by the PBSO that fall outside its administrative agent responsibilities specified in the UN/UNDP MOU Article I, Paragraph 4.

PBF direct cost is deducted at the notional rate of 3 percent upfront on all funds deposited in the PBF account.

The amount deducted to meet the direct cost of activities referred to above as support to the Steering Committee/Secretariat was \$9.9 million, of which \$1.2 million has been direct costs incurred and recorded for the period 1 January – 31 December 2009.

It is worth noting that the total Administrative Agent fee and total direct costs amount to \$13.2 million, below the total interest amount earned of \$14.6 million.

### 4.3 Donor Contributions

As shown in Table 4–3, the five largest contributors to the PBF in 2009 were the United Kingdom (\$17.1 million), Sweden (\$9.6 million), Spain (\$5.0 million), Germany (\$3.0 million) and China (\$1.0 million). Since the inception of the PBF in 2006, the largest donors have been Sweden (\$64.2 million), the United Kingdom (\$53.0 million), the Netherlands (\$46.5 million), Norway (\$32.1 million) and Japan (\$20.0 million).

The PBF has one of the broadest donor bases of any MDTF administered by the UN. Furthermore, the 24 OECD countries and 21 non-OECD countries contributing to the PBF illustrate the broad donor base and the important role the PBF plays, and is expected to play, in addressing the most immediate challenges and funding gaps during the early stages of a peace process.

**Table 4–3 Total Donor Deposits, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

Donor	Gross Donor Deposits				Grand Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Australia	-	785,600	916,400	712,400	2,414,400
Austria	656,750	669,950	781,850	-	2,108,550
Bahrain	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Belgium	-	3,647,407	-	-	3,647,407
Brazil	-	20,000	570,000	-	590,000
Canada	8,572,653	10,192,641	-	-	18,765,294
Chile	10,000	50,000	-	101,449	161,449
China	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Croatia	10,000	20,000	33,000	-	63,000
Cyprus	-	20,000	20,000	-	40,000
Czech Republic	50,000	168,180	128,502	-	346,682
Denmark	8,878,509	-	-	-	8,878,509
Egypt	20,000	-	-	25,000	45,000
Finland	-	2,117,120	4,426,518	-	6,543,638
France	-	1,359,100	1,522,500	-	2,881,600
Germany	-	-	11,000,000	2,983,940	13,983,940
Iceland	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
India	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Indonesia	-	20,000	20,000	-	40,000
Ireland	12,600,000	-	-	-	12,600,000
Italy	-	5,766,562	-	208,035	5,974,597
Japan	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000

Donor	Gross Donor Deposits				Grand Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Kuwait	250,000	250,000	-	-	500,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Luxembourg	130,020	723,841	402,690	438,110	1,694,661
Mexico	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Morocco	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Netherlands	-	18,518,518	27,938,000	-	46,456,518
Nigeria	-	-	-	8,039	8,039
Norway	32,124,458	-	-	-	32,124,458
Org. Islamic Conference	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Peru	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Poland	50,000	50,000	-	44,316	144,316
Portugal	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Private Sector	-	18,933	-	-	18,933
Qatar	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Republic of Korea	3,000,000	-	-	300,000	3,300,000
Romania	-	147,210	-	-	147,210
Russian Federation	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Saudi Arabia	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Slovenia	-	-	20,000	21,688	41,688
Spain	3,429,559	4,019,100	4,553,340	5,017,950	17,019,949
Sweden	27,164,710	15,113,000	12,277,471	9,627,800	64,182,981
Thailand	-	10,000	-	10,000	20,000
Turkey	800,000	200,000	200,000	-	1,200,000
United Arab Emirates	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
United Kingdom/DFID	-	11,811,000	24,086,400	17,062,800	52,960,200
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>119,746,660</b>	<b>79,033,163</b>	<b>91,946,671</b>	<b>38,616,527</b>	<b>329,343,021</b>

## 4.4 Earned Interest

### Interest Earned by Recipient Organizations

All interest earned by the Recipient Organizations is credited to the PBF account unless the governing bodies of the said organizations have approved decisions that govern the specific use of interest earned on donor contributions for other purposes. The interest becomes an additional source of funding for the PBF when it is transferred to the PBF bank account. The breakdown of the interest reported by the Recipient Organizations is provided in Table 4-4. As of 31 December 2009, UNDP, UNIFEM and UNOPS had reported interest amounting to \$738,971. Unless otherwise specified in the Recipient Organizations' Financial Regulations and Rules, it is expected that the balance of interest earned in 2009 will be refunded to the MDTF Office in 2010.

**Table 4–4 Earned Interest, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

<b>Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Fund Earned Interest	1,356,522	6,407,096	5,474,615	1,392,600	14,630,833	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,356,522</b>	<b>6,407,096</b>	<b>5,474,615</b>	<b>1,392,600</b>	<b>14,630,833</b>	
<b>Recipient Organization</b>				<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>
NGO/UNDP				105,766	(105,766)	-
UNDP				603,538	-	603,538
UNIFEM				-	105,766	105,766
UNOPS				-	29,667	29,667
<b>Total</b>				<b>709,304</b>	<b>29,667</b>	<b>738,971</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,356,522</b>	<b>6,407,096</b>	<b>6,183,919</b>	<b>1,422,267</b>	<b>15,369,804</b>	

## 4.5 Transfer of Funds

### Transfer of Funds to Recipient Organizations

All projects submitted by Recipient Organizations to a country-level Steering Committee undergo the same review and approval procedure. This ensures that PBF-funded projects meet the requirements set out in the TOR and the country-specific Priority Plan and are in accordance with the national priorities of the relevant country. As of 31 December 2009, a total of \$130 million for 107 projects had been transferred by the MDTF Office, as Administrative Agent/Fund Administrator of the PBF, to 13 Recipient Organizations, which accounted for 40 percent of total deposited amount of \$329 million. Table 4–5 and Table 4–6 provide the distribution of funds allocated and transferred by country and window as of 31 December 2009.

### Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (former Windows I and II)

**Burundi** was allocated an envelope of \$35 million in January 2007, of which 99 percent or \$34.6 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Governance Priority Area received 50 percent of total transfers (\$17.5 million) followed by Strengthening Rule of Law and the Security Sector at 38 percent (\$13.1 million), Strengthening of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights at 10 percent (\$3.4 million) and Property/Land Issues at 2 percent (\$700,000).

**Sierra Leone** was allocated an envelope of \$35 million in March 2007, of which 99 percent or \$34.8 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Justice and Security Priority Area received 39 percent of total transfers (\$13.6 million) followed by Support to Increased Energy at 26 percent (\$9.0 million), Democracy and Good Governance at 21 percent (\$7.4 million), Youth Empowerment and Employment at 12 percent (\$4.1 million) and Capacity Building of Public Administration at 1 percent (\$488,125). Sierra Leone's Emergency Facility accounted for a further 0.5 percent of total transfers, with \$169,274.

The **Central African Republic** was allocated an envelope of \$10 million in June 2008, of which 100 percent had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Security Sector Reform Priority Area received 60 percent of total transfers (\$6.0 million) followed by Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts at 26 percent (\$2.6 million) and Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law at 14 percent (\$1.4 million).



**Guinea-Bissau** was allocated an envelope of \$6 million in April 2008, of which 97 percent (\$5.8 million) had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Security and Justice Sector Reform Priority Area received 48 percent of total transfers (\$2.8 million), followed by Youth Training and Employment at 26 percent (\$1.5 million), Improving Democratic Governance and Participation at 24 percent (\$1.4 million) and Public Administration at 2 percent (\$107,094).

**Liberia** was allocated an envelope of \$15 million in December 2007, of which 100 percent had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation Priority Area received 45 percent of total transfers (\$6.8 million), followed by Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management with 35 percent (\$5.2 million) and Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict with 20 percent (\$3.0 million).

**Nepal** was allocated an envelope of \$10 million in September 2008, of which 68 percent or \$6.8 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Conflict Prevention and Recovery Priority Area received 61 percent of total transfers (\$4.1 million) and the Community Recovery Priority Area received 39 percent (\$2.7 million).

**Côte d'Ivoire** was allocated an envelope of \$5 million in August 2008, of which 100 percent had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex Militias and Youth at Risk Priority Area received 80 percent of total transfers (\$4.0 million), followed by Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement at 20 percent (\$1.0 million).

The **Comoros** were allocated an envelope of \$9 million in March 2009, of which 42 percent or \$3.8 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Security and Stability Priority Area received 75 percent of total transfers (\$2.8 million), followed by the Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity Priority Area at 25 percent (\$950,000). The Governance and Social Cohesion and Revitalization of the Economy Priority Areas did not receive any transfers in 2009.

**Guinea** was allocated an envelope of \$6 million in April 2009, of which 20 percent or \$1.2 million had been transferred to Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. The Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue Priority Area received 92 percent of total transfers (\$1.1 million), followed by Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination with 8 percent of total transfers (\$100,000).

In June 2009, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** was made eligible with a funding envelope of \$20 million allocated in October 2009. No PBF DRC projects have been approved during the reporting period ending on 31 December 2009.

### **Immediate Response Facility (former Window III)**

Under the Immediate Response Facility, transfers of \$13.2 million had been made by 31 December 2009 to approved projects. Of these, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone each received 15 percent (\$2 million); Liberia 13 percent (\$1.7 million); Kenya, Somalia and Timor Leste 8 percent each (\$1 million); Guinea 7 percent (\$963,284); and Central African Republic and Haiti 6 percent each (\$801,975 and \$800,000, respectively).

**Table 4-5 Transfer of Funds by Facility and Country, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

	Total Funds Allocated and Transferred as of 31 Dec 2009		
	Funds Allocated <sup>10</sup>	Funds Transferred	% of Funds Transferred (by country)
<b>PRF - PBC Countries</b>			
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>34,623,868</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Governance	17,453,198	17,453,198	50.41
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,358,520	3,358,520	9.70
Property & Land	700,000	700,000	2.02
Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112,150	13,112,150	37.87
PBF Unallocated	376,131	-	-
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Revitalization of Communities Affected By Conflicts	2,600,000	2,600,000	26.00
Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law	1,444,290	1,444,290	14.44
Security Sector Reform	5,955,710	5,955,710	59.56
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>5,793,983</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,400,000	1,381,889	23.85
Public Administration	107,094	107,094	1.85
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,900,000	2,805,000	48.41
Youth Training and Employment	1,592,906	1,500,000	25.89
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>34,799,102</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Democracy and Good Governance	7,500,000	7,440,401	21.38
Support to Increased Energy	9,000,000	9,000,000	25.86
PBF Unallocated	200,000	169,274	0.49
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500,000	488,125	1.40
Justice and Security	13,700,000	13,620,394	39.14
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100,000	4,080,907	11.73
<b>PRF - PBC Countries Total</b>	<b>86,000,000</b>	<b>85,216,953</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>PRF – Countries declared eligible by the SG</b>			
<b>Comoros</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Governance and Social Cohesion	1,000,000	-	-
Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity	950,000	950,000	25.33
Security and Stability	3,300,000	2,800,000	74.67
Revitalization of the Economy with an Emphasis on Youth at Risk and Vulnerable Women	3,750,000	-	-
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000,000	1,000,000	20.00
Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex Militias and Youth at Risk	4,000,000	4,000,000	80.00

<sup>10</sup> Funds allocated by country (country envelope) and Priority Area, according to the country Priority Plan.

	Total Funds Allocated and Transferred as of 31 Dec 2009		
	Funds Allocated <sup>10</sup>	Funds Transferred	% of Funds Transferred (by country)
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	-	-
Democratic Governance	3,000,000	-	-
Public Administration	7,500,000	-	-
Security	9,500,000	-	-
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>1,200,067</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue	1,100,067	1,100,067	91.67
Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding	2,299,933	-	-
Supporting Human Rights Promotion	600,000	-	-
Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination	600,000	100,000	8.33
Justice and Security	1,400,000	-	-
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	5,232,400	5,232,400	34.88
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	6,795,292	6,795,292	45.30
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	2,972,308	2,972,308	19.82
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>6,755,830</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace	3,000,000	-	-
Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation	4,099,830	4,099,830	60.69
Community Recovery	2,900,170	2,656,000	39.31
<b>PRF - Secretary General Countries Total</b>	<b>65,000,000</b>	<b>31,705,897</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Immediate Response Facility (IRF)</b>			
Burundi	2,000,000	2,000,000	15.12
Central African Republic	801,975	801,975	6.06
Côte d'Ivoire	2,000,000	2,000,000	15.12
Guinea	963,284	963,284	7.28
Haiti	800,000	800,000	6.05
Kenya	1,000,000	1,000,000	7.56
Liberia	1,719,470	1,719,470	13.00
Sierra Leone	1,946,820	1,946,820	14.72
Somalia	999,915	999,915	7.56
Timor Leste	993,625	993,625	7.51
<b>IRF Total</b>	<b>13,225,089</b>	<b>13,225,089</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,225,089</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4-6 Transfer of Funds by Country and Facility, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

	Total Funds Allocated and Transferred as of 31 Dec2009		
	Funds Allocated	Funds Transferred	% of Funds Transferred (by country)
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>37,000,000</b>	<b>36,623,868</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Governance	17,453,198	17,453,198	47.66
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,358,520	3,358,520	9.17
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	2,000,000	2,000,000	5.46
Property & Land	700,000	700,000	1.91
Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112,150	13,112,150	35.80
PBF Unallocated	376,131	-	-
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>10,801,975</b>	<b>10,801,975</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Revitalization of Communities Affected By Conflicts	2,600,000	2,600,000	24.07
Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law	1,444,290	1,444,290	13.37
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	801,975	801,975	7.42
Security Sector Reform	5,955,710	5,955,710	55.14
<b>Comoros</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Governance and Social Cohesion	1,000,000	-	-
Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity	950,000	950,000	25.33
Security and Stability	3,300,000	2,800,000	74.67
Revitalization of the Economy with an emphasis on youth at risk and vulnerable women	3,750,000	-	-
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000,000	1,000,000	14.29
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	2,000,000	2,000,000	28.57
Support to the reintegration of ex-combatants, ex militias and youth at risk	4,000,000	4,000,000	57.14
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	-	-
Democratic Governance	3,000,000	-	-
Public Administration	7,500,000	-	-
Security	9,500,000	-	-
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>6,963,284</b>	<b>2,163,351</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue	1,100,067	1,100,067	50.85
Supporting Human Rights Promotion	600,000	-	-
Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding	2,299,933	-	-
Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination	600,000	100,000	4.62
Justice and Security	1,400,000	-	-
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	963,284	963,284	44.53

<b>Total Funds Allocated and Transferred as of 31 Dec2009</b>			
	<b>Funds Allocated</b>	<b>Funds Transferred</b>	<b>% of Funds Transferred (by country)</b>
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>5,793,983</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,400,000	1,381,889	23.85
Public Administration	107,094	107,094	1.85
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,900,000	2,805,000	48.41
Youth Training and Employment	1,592,906	1,500,000	25.89
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	800,000	800,000	100.00
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>16,719,470</b>	<b>16,719,470</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	5,232,400	5,232,400	31.30
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	1,719,470	1,719,470	10.28
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	6,795,292	6,795,292	40.64
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	2,972,308	2,972,308	17.78
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>6,755,830</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace	3,000,000	-	-
Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation	4,099,830	4,099,830	60.69
Community Recovery	2,900,170	2,656,000	39.31
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>36,946,820</b>	<b>36,745,922</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Democracy and Good Governance	7,500,000	7,440,401	20.25
Support to Increased Energy	9,000,000	9,000,000	24.49
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	1,946,820	1,946,820	5.30
PBF Unallocated	200,000	169,274	0.46
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500,000	488,125	1.33
Justice and Security	13,700,000	13,620,394	37.07
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100,000	4,080,907	11.11
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>999,915</b>	<b>999,915</b>	<b>100.00</b>
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	999,915	999,915	100.00
<b>Timor Leste</b>	<b>993,625</b>	<b>993,625</b>	<b>100.00</b>
PBF Emergency Window/IRF	993,625	993,625	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,225,089</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Distribution of Funds by Recipient Organization

Table 4–7 shows the funds transferred by Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009. UNDP was the largest Recipient Organization of the PBF and received \$90.2 million, which is 69 percent of the total funding of \$130 million. Other Recipient Organizations were UNFPA (\$7.6 million, 6 percent), IOM (\$6.2 million, 5 percent), UNOPS (\$5.6 million, 4 percent), UNICEF (\$4.3 million, 3 percent), UNHCR (\$4.3 million, 3 percent), UNIFEM (\$3.7 million, 3 percent) and OHCHR (\$2.0 million, 2 percent). UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, FAO and UN-Habitat accounted for the remainder.

**Table 4–7 Transfer of Funds by Recipient Organization, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

Recipient Organization	Prior Years		2009		Cumulative as of 31 Dec 2009
	Funds Transferred	Refund of Unspent Balance	Funds Transferred	Refund of Unspent Balance	Funds Transferred
FAO	-	-	804,215	-	804,215
ILO	-	-	1,851,785	-	1,851,785
IOM	4,610,933	-	1,605,602	-	6,216,535
OHCHR	-	-	1,999,830	-	1,999,830
UNDP	67,657,078	-	22,536,652	-	90,193,730
UNESCO	900,000	-	1,050,000	-	1,950,000
UNFPA	4,200,005	-	3,368,959	-	7,568,964
UNHABITAT	-	-	750,000	-	750,000
UNHCR	2,800,010	-	1,480,696	-	4,280,706
UNICEF	189,390	-	4,100,000	-	4,289,390
UNIFEM	3,718,443	-	-	-	3,718,443
UNODC	900,000	-	-	-	900,000
UNOPS	2,693,644	-	2,930,696	-	5,624,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,669,504</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,478,435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>

## 4.6 Expenditure Reported by Recipient Organizations

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organization and are reported according to the UN Development Group (UNDG) categories so as to harmonize reporting of expenditure to Donors. The Recipient Organizations have reported on the six UNDG harmonized categories for the period ending 31 December 2009.

All expenditures reported by the six UNDG categories for the year 2009 shown in Table 4–8 through Table 4–14 were submitted by the Recipient Organizations via the MDTF Office Gateway and were extracted and analyzed by the MDTF Office.<sup>11</sup>

### Financial Delivery Rates

Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred. Table 4–8 shows delivery rates for the period 2007-09, by country and Priority Area. The PBF recorded cumulative expenditure for both PBF facilities, from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009, of \$92.4 million or 71 percent of total transfers of \$130 million. Total expenditure for the PRF was \$85.0 million or 73 percent of total funds transferred of \$117 million. Under the IRF, expenditure amounted to \$7.4 million, 56 percent of total funds transferred (\$13.2 million).

This represents an improvement from a financial delivery rate of 21 percent at the end of 2007 and 55 percent at the end of 2008. Delivery rates have improved from 21 percent at the end of 2007 and 54 percent at the end of 2008 for the PRF; and from 2 percent at the end of 2007 and 43 percent at the end of 2008 for the IRF (Table 4–9).

These are average rates across countries and projects, where some projects and/or countries (Comoros, Guinea, Nepal) have been operational for as little as three to six months and have therefore reported low overall delivery rates. The delivery rate for Côte d'Ivoire, in excess of 100 percent, likely includes funding received for the 'Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue' project from external donors (Norway, France, EC).

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<sup>11</sup> See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available at [www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc](http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc).

#### 4.6.1 Overall Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

Table 4–8 Financial Delivery Rates, for the Reporting Period and Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)

	Cumulative			2009	
	Total Transfers	Total Expenditure	Financial Delivery Rate %	Transfers	Expenditure
<b>PRF - PBC Countries</b>					
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>34,623,868</b>	<b>30,398,186</b>	<b>87.80</b>	<b>1,787,553</b>	<b>9,466,681</b>
Governance	17,453,198	14,512,496	83.15	1,787,553	4,631,355
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,358,520	3,244,810	96.61	-	1,084,347
Property & Land	700,000	678,584	96.94	-	-
Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112,150	11,962,296	91.23	-	3,750,979
PBF Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>5,362,763</b>	<b>53.63</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>5,362,763</b>
Revitalization of Communities Affected by Conflicts	2,600,000	880,568	33.87	2,600,000	880,568
Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law	1,444,290	841,451	58.26	1,444,290	841,451
Security Sector Reform	5,955,710	3,640,744	61.13	5,955,710	3,640,744
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>5,793,983</b>	<b>3,526,622</b>	<b>60.87</b>	<b>107,094</b>	<b>1,301,379</b>
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,381,889	2,055,740	148.76	-	53,642
Public Administration	107,094	28,269	26.40	107,094	28,269
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,805,000	788,567	28.11	-	609,498
Youth Training and Employment	1,500,000	654,047	43.60	-	609,970
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>34,799,102</b>	<b>28,997,323</b>	<b>83.33</b>	<b>2,129,274</b>	<b>11,532,083</b>
Democracy and Good Governance	7,440,401	5,715,098	76.81	1,690,000	3,895,319
Support to Increased Energy	9,000,000	8,471,840	94.13	-	4,619,846
PBF Unallocated	169,274	89,144	52.66	169,274	89,144
Capacity Building of Public Administration	488,125	339,413	69.53	140,000	202,597
Justice and Security	13,620,394	12,115,634	88.95	130,000	2,873,718
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,080,907	2,266,194	55.53	-	-148,542
<b>PRF - PBC Countries Total</b>	<b>85,216,953</b>	<b>68,284,894</b>	<b>80.13</b>	<b>14,023,921</b>	<b>27,662,906</b>
<b>PRF - Secretary General Countries</b>					
<b>Comoros</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	<b>57,092</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	<b>57,092</b>
Governance and Social Cohesion	-	-	-	-	-
Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity	950,000	57,092	6.01	950,000	57,092
Security and Stability	2,800,000	-	-	2,800,000	-
Revitalization of the Economy with an Emphasis on Youth at Risk and Vulnerable Women	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>7,333,968</b>	<b>146.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,287,369</b>
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000,000	3,415,374	341.54	-	1,777,379
Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk	4,000,000	3,918,594	97.96	-	2,509,990



	Cumulative			2009	
	Total Transfers	Total Expenditure	Financial Delivery Rate %	Transfers	Expenditure
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Governance	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Security	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>1,200,067</b>	<b>129,557</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>1,200,067</b>	<b>129,557</b>
Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue	1,100,067	83,987	7.63	1,100,067	83,987
Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting Human Rights Promotion	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination	100,000	45,569	45.57	100,000	45,569
Justice and Security	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>8,243,428</b>	<b>54.96</b>	<b>9,877,431</b>	<b>7,547,532</b>
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	5,232,400	2,836,787	54.22	3,400,000	2,762,979
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	6,795,292	3,703,412	54.50	4,724,923	3,514,997
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	2,972,308	1,703,229	57.30	1,752,508	1,269,556
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>6,755,830</b>	<b>904,412</b>	<b>13.39</b>	<b>6,755,830</b>	<b>904,412</b>
Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation	4,099,830	723,598	17.65	4,099,830	723,598
Community Recovery	2,656,000	180,813	6.81	2,656,000	180,813
<b>PRF - Secretary General Countries Total</b>	<b>31,705,897</b>	<b>16,668,456</b>	<b>52.57</b>	<b>21,583,328</b>	<b>12,925,961</b>
<b>Immediate Response Facility (IRF)</b>					
Burundi	2,000,000	1,553,912	77.70	1,000,000	1,283,857
Central African Republic	801,975	702,777	87.63	-	-6,176
Côte d'Ivoire	2,000,000	57,729	2.89	1,000,000	-
Guinea	963,284	762,600	79.17	-	80,532
Haiti	800,000	703,960	87.99	-	793,493
Kenya	1,000,000	698,956	69.90	-	391,057
Liberia	1,719,470	1,233,013	71.71	930,826	429,271
Sierra Leone	1,946,820	1,477,345	75.89	1,946,820	1,477,345
Somalia	999,915	-	0.00	999,915	-
Timor Leste	993,625	207,032	20.84	993,625	207,032
<b>IRF Total</b>	<b>13,225,089</b>	<b>7,397,324</b>	<b>55.93</b>	<b>6,871,186</b>	<b>4,656,411</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>	<b>92,350,675</b>	<b>70.96</b>	<b>42,478,435</b>	<b>45,245,278</b>

**Table 4–9 Financial Delivery Rates by Country at End of 2007, 2008 and 2009**

Financial Delivery Rates (%)			
COUNTRY	31-Dec-07	31-Dec-08	31-Dec-09
Burundi	14.20	62.66	87.24
Central African Republic	-	88.40	56.15
Guinea-Bissau		39.13	60.87
Sierra Leone	35.85	53.46	82.93
Comoros			1.52
Côte d'Ivoire	8.25	51.74	105.60
Guinea	-	70.81	41.24
Liberia	-	25.37	56.68
Nepal			13.39
Haiti		(11.19)	87.99
Kenya		30.79	69.90
Somalia			-
Timor Leste			20.84
<b>PRF</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>54.56</b>	<b>72.66</b>
<b>IRF</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>43.14</b>	<b>55.93</b>
<b>TOTAL PBF</b>	<b>20.77</b>	<b>53.73</b>	<b>70.96</b>

#### 4.6.2 Total Expenditure Reported by Category and Reporting Period

Expenditure categories are: supplies, commodities, equipment and transport; personnel; training of counterparts; contracts; other direct costs; and indirect support costs. Table 4–10 shows the breakdown of expenditure by category across the PBF countries and facility by year and cumulatively for the 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009 period.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2009, the bulk of spending, 40 percent of total expenditure, occurred in the contracts category (\$17.9 million), followed by personnel with 25 percent (\$11.4 million), supplies, commodities, equipment and transport with 19 percent (\$8.5 million), other direct costs with 8 percent (\$3.6 million) and training of counterparts with 2 percent (\$825,873). The indirect support costs for this period were 6.7 percent (\$3.0 million) of total expenditure and 7.2 percent of total programme costs (total expenditure less indirect costs).

Cumulatively, between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2009, contracts account for 40 percent of total expenditure (\$36.6 million); supplies, commodities, equipment and transport for 22 percent (\$20.6 million); personnel for 20 percent (\$18.8 million); other direct costs for 11 percent (\$9.9 million), and training of counterparts for 1 percent (\$954,018). The indirect support costs for the cumulative period were 6.0 percent (\$5.6 million) of total expenditure and 6.4 percent of total programme costs of \$86.8 million. The direct cost rate is below the 7 percent foreseen in the LOA and MOU, and which has been agreed to by all Recipient Organizations implementing activities under the UN MDTFs.

**Table 4–10 Total Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period (US\$)**

Category	Total Expenditure				% of Total Programme Costs
	2007	2008	2009	Total Expenditure	
Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport	5,748,897	6,390,566	8,470,436	<b>20,609,900</b>	23.75
Personnel	1,800,645	5,582,094	11,410,764	<b>18,793,503</b>	21.66
Training of counterparts	93,911	34,234	825,873	<b>954,018</b>	1.10
Contracts	1,328,737	17,336,871	17,888,400	<b>36,554,009</b>	42.12
Other direct costs	74,613	6,165,811	3,630,378	<b>9,870,801</b>	11.37
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>9,046,804</b>	<b>35,509,576</b>	<b>42,225,851</b>	<b>86,782,231</b>	100.00
Indirect costs	615,111	1,933,906	3,019,427	<b>5,568,444</b>	6.42
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>9,661,915</b>	<b>37,443,481</b>	<b>45,245,278</b>	<b>92,350,675</b>	

### 4.6.3 Expenditure Reported by Facility, Sector and Country

Table 4–11 Total Expenditure by Facility, Country and Reporting Period, as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)

Facility, Country and Priority Area	Total Funds Allocated and Transferred			Expenditure			
	Funds Allocated	Funds Transferred	% of Funds Transferred (by country)	2007	2008	2009	Total
<b>PRF - PBC Countries</b>							
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>34,623,868</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,874,424</b>	<b>17,057,081</b>	<b>9,466,681</b>	<b>30,398,186</b>
Governance	17,453,198	17,453,198	50.41	1,980,782	7,900,359	4,631,355	14,512,496
Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights	3,358,520	3,358,520	9.70	882,436	1,278,028	1,084,347	3,244,810
Property & Land	700,000	700,000	2.02	340,677	337,907	-	678,584
Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces	13,112,150	13,112,150	37.87	670,530	7,540,788	3,750,979	11,962,296
PBF Unallocated	376,131	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,362,763</b>	<b>5,362,763</b>
Revitalization of Communities Affected By Conflicts	2,600,000	2,600,000	26.00	-	-	880,568	880,568
Promotion of Good Governance and the Rule of Law	1,444,290	1,444,290	14.44	-	-	841,451	841,451
Security Sector Reform	5,955,710	5,955,710	59.56	-	-	3,640,744	3,640,744
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>5,793,983</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,225,244</b>	<b>1,301,379</b>	<b>3,526,622</b>
Improving Democratic Governance and Participation	1,400,000	1,381,889	23.85	-	2,002,098	53,642	2,055,740
Public Administration	107,094	107,094	1.85	-	-	28,269	28,269
Security and Justice Sector Reform	2,900,000	2,805,000	48.41	-	179,069	609,498	788,567
Youth Training and Employment	1,592,906	1,500,000	25.89	-	44,076	609,970	654,047
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>34,799,102</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,729,762</b>	<b>11,735,478</b>	<b>11,532,083</b>	<b>28,997,323</b>
Democracy and Good Governance	7,500,000	7,440,401	21.38	1,594,569	225,210	3,895,319	5,715,098
Support to Increased Energy	9,000,000	9,000,000	25.86	-	3,851,994	4,619,846	8,471,840
PBF Unallocated	200,000	169,274	0.49	-	-	89,144	89,144
Capacity Building of Public Administration	500,000	488,125	1.40	-	136,815	202,597	339,413
Justice and Security	13,700,000	13,620,394	39.14	4,135,193	5,106,723	2,873,718	12,115,634
Youth Empowerment and Employment	4,100,000	4,080,907	11.73	-	2,414,736	-148,542	2,266,194
<b>PRF - PBC Countries Total</b>	<b>86,000,000</b>	<b>85,216,953</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,604,187</b>	<b>31,017,802</b>	<b>27,662,906</b>	<b>68,284,894</b>

Facility, Country and Priority Area	Total Funds Allocated and Transferred			Expenditure			
	Funds Allocated	Funds Transferred	% of Funds Transferred (by country)	2007	2008	2009	Total
<b>PRF - Secretary General Countries</b>							
<b>Comoros</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	-	<b>57,092</b>	<b>57,092</b>
Governance and Social Cohesion	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity	950,000	950,000	25.33	-	-	57,092	57,092
Security and Stability	3,300,000	2,800,000	74.67	-	-	-	-
Revitalization of the Economy with an Emphasis on Youth at Risk and Vulnerable Women	3,750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	<b>3,046,599</b>	<b>4,287,369</b>	<b>7,333,968</b>
Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	1,000,000	1,000,000	20.00	-	1,637,995	1,777,379	3,415,374
Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk	4,000,000	4,000,000	80.00	-	1,408,603	2,509,990	3,918,594
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Governance	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security	9,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>1,200,067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	-	<b>129,557</b>	<b>129,557</b>
Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue	1,100,067	1,100,067	91.67	-	-	83,987	83,987
Supporting Human Rights Promotion	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening the Role of Women and Youth in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding	2,299,933	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination	600,000	100,000	8.33	-	-	45,569	45,569
Justice and Security	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	<b>695,896</b>	<b>7,547,532</b>	<b>8,243,428</b>
Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management	5,232,400	5,232,400	34.88	-	73,808	2,762,979	2,836,787
Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation	6,795,292	6,795,292	45.30	-	188,415	3,514,997	3,703,412
Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict	2,972,308	2,972,308	19.82	-	433,673	1,269,556	1,703,229
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>6,755,830</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	-	<b>904,412</b>	<b>904,412</b>
Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation	4,099,830	4,099,830	60.69	-	-	723,598	723,598

Facility, Country and Priority Area	Total Funds Allocated and Transferred			Expenditure			
	Funds Allocated	Funds Transferred	% of Funds Transferred (by country)	2007	2008	2009	Total
Community Recovery	2,900,170	2,656,000	39.31	-	-	180,813	180,813
<b>PRF - Secretary General Countries Total</b>	<b>65,000,000</b>	<b>31,705,897</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,742,495</b>	<b>12,925,961</b>	<b>16,668,456</b>
<b>Immediate Response Facility (IRF)</b>							
Burundi	2,000,000	2,000,000	15.12	-	270,055	1,283,857	1,553,912
Central African Republic	801,975	801,975	6.06	-	708,953	-6,176	702,777
Côte d'Ivoire	2,000,000	2,000,000	15.12	57,729	-	-	57,729
Guinea	963,284	963,284	7.28	-	682,068	80,532	762,600
Haiti	800,000	800,000	6.05	-	-89,533	793,493	703,960
Kenya	1,000,000	1,000,000	7.56	-	307,899	391,057	698,956
Liberia	1,719,470	1,719,470	13.00	-	803,742	429,271	1,233,013
Sierra Leone	1,946,820	1,946,820	14.72	-	-	1,477,345	1,477,345
Somalia	999,915	999,915	7.56	-	-	-	-
Timor Leste	993,625	993,625	7.51	-	-	207,032	207,032
<b>IRF Total</b>	<b>13,225,089</b>	<b>13,225,089</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57,729</b>	<b>2,683,184</b>	<b>4,656,411</b>	<b>7,397,324</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,225,089</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,661,915</b>	<b>37,443,481</b>	<b>45,245,278</b>	<b>92,350,675</b>

#### 4.6.4 Expenditure by Recipient Organization

Table 4–12 shows the breakdown of expenditure by Recipient Organization. UNIFEM, with two projects, recorded the highest implementation rate, at 97 percent, followed by IOM, with an implementation rate of 82 percent for eight projects and UNHCR with an implementation rate of 75 percent across nine projects.

Table 4–13 and Table 4–14 show the breakdown of expenditure by Recipient Organization across the six UNDG harmonized categories of expenditure for the 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009 period, and cumulatively.

**Table 4–12 Expenditures Reported by Recipient Organizations, Cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

Recipient Organization	Total Funds Transferred		Expenditure				Cumulative Expenditure as % of Cumulative Transfers
	Funds Transferred	Refund of Unspent Balances	2007	2008	2009	Cumulative as of 31 Dec 2009	
FAO	804,215	-	-	-	115,411	115,411	14.4
ILO	1,851,785	-	-	-	65,402	65,402	3.5
IOM	6,216,535	-	-	1,249,426	3,835,322	5,084,748	81.8
OHCHR	1,999,830	-	-	-	348,148	348,148	17.4
UNDP	90,193,730	-	8,270,148	30,574,104	28,689,372	67,533,624	74.9
UNESCO	1,950,000	-	-	-	711,250	711,250	36.5
UNFPA	7,568,964	-	154,956	2,419,223	2,528,829	5,103,008	67.4
UNHABITAT	750,000	-	-	-	197,581	197,581	26.3
UNHCR	4,280,706	-	340,677	600,130	2,284,897	3,225,704	75.4
UNICEF	4,289,390	-	-	29,540	2,669,436	2,698,977	62.9
UNIFEM	3,718,443	-	896,134	1,588,247	1,114,785	3,599,166	96.8
UNODC	900,000	-	-	112,636	221,663	334,299	37.1
UNOPS	5,624,340	-	-	870,175	2,463,182	3,333,357	59.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,661,915</b>	<b>37,443,481</b>	<b>45,245,278</b>	<b>92,350,675</b>	<b>71.0</b>

#### 4.6.5 Expenditure by Recipient Organization with Breakdown by Category

Table 4-13 Total Expenditure by Recipient Organization, with Breakdown by Category, 1 January – 31 December 2009 (US\$)

Recipient Organization	Expenditure by Category								
	Funds Transferred	Total Expenditure	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment & Transport	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect Costs
FAO	804,215	115,411	10,068	49,319	11,589	22,502	14,383	107,861	7,550
ILO	1,851,785	65,402	15,816	33,903	882	3,319	7,203	61,123	4,279
IOM	1,605,602	3,835,322	414,085	289,785	262,222	2,650,860	195,269	3,812,221	23,101
OHCHR	1,999,830	348,148	89,000	114,005	24,775	77,092	20,500	325,372	22,776
UNDP	22,536,652	28,689,372	5,212,752	7,436,147	209,143	11,567,325	1,996,998	26,422,365	2,267,007
UNESCO	1,050,000	711,250	212,183	136,612	186,569	102,441	26,915	664,720	46,530
UNFPA	3,368,959	2,528,829	605,554	971,118	40,977	418,348	333,336	2,369,333	159,496
UNHABITAT	750,000	197,581	110,827	66,969	6,859	-	-	184,655	12,926
UNHCR	1,480,696	2,284,897	385,134	453,394	-	477,362	843,608	2,159,498	125,399
UNICEF	4,100,000	2,669,436	315,567	759,873	82,404	1,300,084	36,873	2,494,800	174,636
UNIFEM	0	1,114,785	211,793	350,381	-	513,408	39,203	1,114,785	-
UNODC	0	221,663	9,891	5,261	-	170,039	21,971	207,162	14,501
UNOPS	2,930,696	2,463,182	877,767	743,996	453	585,621	94,119	2,301,956	161,226
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>42,478,435</b>	<b>45,245,278</b>	<b>8,470,436</b>	<b>11,410,764</b>	<b>825,873</b>	<b>17,888,400</b>	<b>3,630,378</b>	<b>42,225,851</b>	<b>3,019,427</b>



**Table 4-14 Total Expenditure by Recipient Organization, with breakdown by Category, cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (US\$)**

Recipient Organization	Expenditure by Category								
	Funds Transferred	Total Expenditure	Supplies, Commodities, Equipment & Transport	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect Costs
FAO	804,215	115,411	10,068	49,319	11,589	22,502	14,383	107,861	7,550
ILO	1,851,785	65,402	15,816	33,903	882	3,319	7,203	61,123	4,279
IOM	6,216,535	5,084,748	742,443	334,051	262,222	3,456,727	198,669	4,994,112	90,636
OHCHR	1,999,830	348,148	89,000	114,005	24,775	77,092	20,500	325,372	22,776
UNDP	90,193,730	67,533,624	16,368,365	13,291,460	267,326	25,436,120	7,952,347	63,315,617	4,218,008
UNESCO	1,950,000	711,250	212,183	136,612	186,569	102,441	26,915	664,720	46,530
UNFPA	7,568,964	5,103,008	710,205	1,606,234	40,977	2,041,452	386,379	4,785,246	317,761
UNHABITAT	750,000	197,581	110,827	66,969	6,859	-	-	184,655	12,926
UNHCR	4,280,706	3,225,704	601,186	810,874	69,963	616,152	939,405	3,037,580	188,124
UNICEF	4,289,390	2,698,977	329,947	759,873	82,404	1,313,312	36,873	2,522,408	176,569
UNIFEM	3,718,443	3,599,166	261,327	446,359	-	2,563,216	85,002	3,355,904	243,262
UNODC	900,000	334,299	101,208	17,540	-	170,039	23,642	312,429	21,870
UNOPS	5,624,340	3,333,357	1,057,326	1,126,304	453	751,638	179,483	3,115,204	218,153
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130,147,939</b>	<b>92,350,675</b>	<b>20,609,900</b>	<b>18,793,503</b>	<b>954,018</b>	<b>36,554,009</b>	<b>9,870,801</b>	<b>86,782,231</b>	<b>5,568,444</b>

## **4.7 Balance of Funds Available**

As per the Financial Overview (Table 4–1), as of 31 December 2009, 40 percent of gross donor contributions had been transferred to Recipient Organizations, with a balance of \$201 million remaining with the Administrative Agent (this includes earned interest and is after the Administrative Agent fee and direct costs have been deducted). The unutilized balance remaining with Recipient Organizations as of 31 December 2009 was \$37.8 million, or 29 percent of the transferred amount.

## **4.8 Cost Recovery**

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

For the period ending 31 December 2009, the indirect and direct costs were as follows:

- 1) The Administrative Agent fee of \$3.3 million charged for the entire duration of the fund is 1 percent of total contributions deposited in the fund bank account as per the LOA and the MOUs, and is in line with the Administrative Agent fee charged by UNDP/MDTF Office for administering similar funds.
- 2) Indirect costs of Recipient Organizations amounted to \$5.6 million, representing 6.4 percent of total programme costs of \$86.8 million. The direct cost rate is below the 7 percent average foreseen in the LOA and MOUs, and which has been agreed to by all Recipient Organizations implementing activities under the UN MDTFs.
- 3) Direct costs are currently charged at a rate of 3 percent upfront on all funds deposited in the PBF account based on an estimate of such costs. This rate is within the limits specified in the MOUs and LOA. As of 31 December 2009, \$9.9 million was deducted as direct cost.

## **5 PBF Transparency and Accountability**

The major vehicle for public transparency of PBF operations is the MDTF Office–developed and maintained PBF website, [www.unpbf.org](http://www.unpbf.org). The public posting of all decisions made by PBF decision-making bodies, as well as information on all projects approved for funding, provides a high level of transparency to national authorities, Donors, the public and the Recipient Organizations. New allocations and announcements of additional countries becoming eligible for funding under the PBF are also posted on the website, as well as country-level Priority Plans, Steering Committee TORs, and Rules of Procedures. Donor pledges, commitments, and deposits are updated monthly and provide up-to-date information on the financial status of the Fund. Similarly, projects approved for funding by the country-level Steering Committees provide all stakeholders with transparent and credible information on the use of the Fund. Project summaries are provided by Recipient Organizations, and Project Status Updates are published, enabling the Steering Committees, Donors, and others to monitor the implementation of the projects. Recipient Organizations' 2009 annual progress reports are available to Donors upon written request to the MDTF Office. Additionally, the PBSO convenes regular Donor briefings and produces PBF Bulletins that may be accessed through the PBF website. Furthermore, the UN Peacebuilding Commission's website, [www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding](http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding), contains information about its mandate and deliberations.

The MDTF Office developed and launched in April 2009 a web-based reporting portal and UNEX information data upload system that allows all Recipient Organizations to report expenditures electronically, including the generation of financial reports to be certified by the submitting Recipient Organization.

Building on the experience of the reporting portal and of developing and managing MDTF-specific websites, and in an effort to increase transparency and accountability, in early 2010, the MDTF Office launched the publicly accessible MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>), an online portal providing real-time financial information from the MDTF Office accounting system. It is foreseen that with the launch of the GATEWAY, transparency and accountability under the PBF will be further enhanced. The GATEWAY is also envisaged as a management tool to be used by all PBF stakeholders.

In addition to its wealth of information and real-time financial data, the GATEWAY also facilitates the accuracy and timeliness of narrative and financial annual reports submitted by Recipient Organizations, for consolidation by the MDTF Office. Furthermore, the establishment of the new MDTF General Ledger in Atlas (the UNDP corporate information and financial system) in April 2009 has allowed separate and distinct recording and processing of all pass-through funds and ensured a higher degree of 'separateness' from UNDP's regular books, thus enhancing accountability.

## 6 Conclusion

This Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) reports on the implementation of 107 projects approved for funding to the end of 2009, the third year of operation of the PBF. It is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Recipient Organizations to the MDTF Office. Of these projects, 103 were operational during the reporting period.

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

The PBF approved 46 new projects across 2009, in four new countries in addition to the nine existing countries. By the end of 2009, these projects had been running for periods ranging from nine months to none at all — seven projects approved in Guinea, Somali, the Comoros and Sierra Leone were not due to start activities until 2010 — with more than half of projects starting in the second half of the year. Most of these new projects have found, as in previous years, that they have had to devote considerable time (sometimes more than anticipated) to start-up activities that focused on establishing project implementation and management capacities and systems, identifying

and contracting implementing partners, and completing preparatory work for the procurement of critical goods and services. It has taken time, in the early months, to familiarize local staff and counterparts with project management and administration requirements.

Reports from Recipient Organizations for projects started in 2008 and 2007 show the longer implementation period has allowed project activities to gain momentum and traction. Activities are well under way, in particular in the areas of rebuilding essential government services and infrastructure, implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, and promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. Across the projects there has been progress in providing support for women, youth and ex-combatants to engage in income-generating activities as well as to participate in community and national-level reconciliation processes.

Implementation challenges persist, ranging from project administration and management challenges, to challenges relating to the logistics of implementation, and external political challenges. Several projects reported that procurement has been slower or more difficult than anticipated, that budgets have underestimated costs, or that logistical or physical obstacles (relating to weather and accessibility) have slowed implementation. The institutional capacity of government, local counterparts as well as local PBF offices continues to determine the scope and pace of implementation. Difficult political and security contexts have held back progress on a number of projects.

As of 31 December 2009, the PBF had received contributions amounting to \$329 million, exceeding by \$79 million the initial funding target for the PBF of \$250 million. A total of \$130 million (40 percent of deposited funds) had been transferred to Recipient Organizations in the PBF countries, and \$92.4 million had been spent on project activities. This gives an average delivery rate of 71 percent across the 2007-09 period — including projects that had only been operational for a very short duration to the end of 2009. This compares with average delivery rates of 21 percent at the end of 2007 and 55 percent at the end of 2008.

The MDTF Office envisages that this consolidated progress report will provide the PBSO, Donors, national PBF Steering Committees and other stakeholders the basis on which to better assess achievements and challenges faced by projects implemented under the PBF. Similarly, it is envisaged that the country summaries will provide national Steering Committees with a tool to contribute to their overall role in overseeing and guiding PBF-funded projects.

## 7 Annex 1: Projects by Facility/Country

Table 7-1 Summary of PBF Approved Projects by Facility, Country and Priority Area, as of 31 December 2009

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
<b>ALL FACILITIES AND COUNTRIES</b>						<b>133,356,740</b>
<b>PEACEBUILDING &amp; RECOVERY FACILITY</b>						<b>120,131,651</b>
<b>IMMEDIATE RESPONSE FACILITY</b>						<b>13,225,089</b>
<b>BURUNDI</b>						<b>36,623,868</b>
<b>Governance</b>						<b>17,453,198</b>
PBF/BDI/A-1 Support to Reinforce Mechanisms to Combat Corruption and Embezzlement in Burundi	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration. Ministry of Justice	05-Apr-07	Dec-09	1,500,000
PBF/BDI/A-2 Support for the Establishment of Forums for Dialogue and Consultation between National Partners	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Good Governance, General Inspection and Local Administration	13-Jun-07	30-Sep-09	3,148,000
PBF/BDI/A-3 Rehabilitating Women's Roles in the Process of Community Reconciliation and Reconstruction	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNIFEM	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	02-May-07	30-Jun-09	3,105,193
PBF/BDI/A-4 Youth Participation in Social Cohesion at Community Level	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNFPA	Ministry of Youth and Sports	05-Jul-07	31-Jul-09	4,200,005
PBF/BDI/A-5 Support to Social Reintegration of Displaced Families Living in Barracks	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	29-Nov-07	31-Dec-08	212,447
PBF/BDI/A-6 Promoting the Role of Small and Micro Enterprises in Peacebuilding	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	29-Nov-07	31-Jul-09	500,000
PBF/BDI/A-7 Support to the Improvement of Local Public Services	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Community Development	13-Mar-08	30-Apr-10	3,000,000

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/BDI/A-8 Support to the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Crisis-Affected Populations, and to Community Rehabilitation	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of National Solidarity, Repatriation of Refugees and Social Reintegration	07-May-08	Dec-10	1,787,553
<b>Strengthening the Rule of Law in Security Forces</b>						<b>13,112,150</b>
PBF/BDI/B-1 Launch of Civilian Disarmament Activities and the Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. Technical Commission for Civil Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms (CDCPA)	29-Mar-07	31-Oct-09	500,000
PBF/BDI/B-2 Rehabilitation of Military Barracks to Lodge Members of the National Defence Force (FDN) in Order to Reduce the Presence of Soldiers Amongst Civilians	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	05-Apr-07	30-Jun-10	4,812,150
PBF/BDI/B-3 Support for a National Intelligence Service respectful of the rule of law	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	National Information Service	27-Jun-07	30-Oct-09	500,000
PBF/BDI/B-4 Support to the Burundi National Police to Operate as a Local Security Force	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. National Police of Burundi	05-Jul-07	30-Jun-10	6,900,000
PBF/BDI/B-5 Promoting discipline and improving relations between the National Defence Force and the Population Through Morale Building of the Military Corps	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans	26-Oct-07	31-Dec-09	400,000
<b>Strengthening of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights</b>						<b>3,358,520</b>
PBF/BDI/C-1 Support to the Establishment of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights and to the Launching of its Activities	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	07-Mar-07	31-Dec-10	400,000

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/BDI/C-2 Reduction of Violence and Deletion of Settling of Scores by the Reopening of the National Programme of Assessment and Implementation of Decisions and Judgments Done by Courts, Accompanied by the Reinforcement of the Legal Institution	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of Justice/Supreme Court	29-Mar-07	06-Mar-09	1,158,520
PBF/BDI/C-3 Promotion and rehabilitation of the judiciary at the local level towards conflict reduction within communities through the construction and provision of equipment for tribunals	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	10-May-07	06-Mar-09	800,000
PBF/BDI/C-4 Support to the National Consultations on the Establishment of Mechanisms of Transitional Justice in Burundi	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Office of the President of the Republic	13-Mar-08	31-Mar-10	1,000,000
<b>Property/Land Issues</b>						<b>700,000</b>
PBF/BDI/F-1 Support to Peaceful Resolution of Land Disputes	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	National Commission of Lands and Other Property	20-Mar-07	31-Oct-08	700,000
<b>Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>2,000,000</b>
PBF/EMER/5 Support the Implementation of the Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action to Take Further the Burundi Peace Process	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Political Directorate for the Burundi Peace Process	27-Mar-08	Jun-10	1,000,000
PBF/EMER/8 Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration Process in Burundi – Phase 1	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP		11-May-09	Jun-10	1,000,000
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>						<b>36,745,922</b>
<b>Democracy and Good Governance</b>						<b>7,440,401</b>
PBF/SLE/A-1 Support to National Elections Commission (NEC) Polling Staff	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	National Elections Commission (NEC)	11-Jul-07	2007	1,598,727

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/SLE/A-2 Support to Capacity Building and Programmes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Office of the President: Anti-Corruption Commission	15-Jul-08	Mar-10	349,034
PBF/SLE/A-3 Supporting Gender Capacity, Women's Rights Protection and Child Protection in Recovery and Peacebuilding	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNIFEM/UNICEF	Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs	15-Jul-08	Mar-10	802,640
PBF/SLE/A-4 Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Programme as Part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	IOM	National Commission for Social Action	15-Jul-08	Dec-09	3,000,000
PBF/SLE/A-5 Capacity Building for Sierra Leone Parliament for Enhanced Performance of its Core Functions of Representation, Oversight and Legislative Enactment.	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	IOM	Sierra Leone Parliament	03-Jun-09	Jul-10	700,000
PBF/SLE/A-6 Support to Attitudinal and Behavioural Change	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	IOM	Ministry of Information and Communication	03-Jun-09	Jul-10	140,000
PBF/SLE/A-7 Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service for Sierra Leone.	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Information and Communication	03-Jun-09	Jul-10	850,000
<b>Justice and Security</b>						<b>13,620,394</b>
PBF/SLE/B-1 Improved Public Order Management Capacity	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Sierra Leone Police	11-May-07	Jun-09	1,042,565
PBF/SLE/B-2 Capacity Development of Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone (HRCSL)	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Human Rights Commission for Sierra Leone	22-Jun-07	Mar-09	1,522,056
PBF/SLE/B-3 Emergency Support to the Security Sector	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of finance	11-Jul-07	2007	1,822,824
PBF/SLE/B-4 Capacity Development to the Justice System to Prevent Delays in Trials and to Clear Backlog of Cases	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Office of the Chief Justice	11-Jul-07	31-Mar-09	3,959,773

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Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/SLE/B-6 Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) Barracks in Freetown	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Ministry of Defence	11-Jul-07	30-Jun-10	1,955,706
PBF/SLE/B-7 Support to the Office of National Security	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Office of National Security	15-Jul-08	30-Jun-10	1,576,538
PBF/SLE/B-8 Contribution to Improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison Inmates	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	IOM	Sierra Leone Prisons Department	15-Jul-08	24-Oct-09	1,610,933
PBF/SLE/B-9 Promoting Regional Cooperation in the Makona River Union	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	IOM	Ministry of Internal Affairs	03-Jun-09	Jun-10	130,000
<b>Youth Empowerment and Employment</b>						<b>4,080,907</b>
PBF/SLE/D-1 Youth Enterprise Development	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of Youth and Sports, Youth Employment Secretariat	11-May-07	May-10	4,080,907
<b>Capacity Building of Public Administration</b>						<b>488,125</b>
PBF/SLE/E-2 Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations Including CSPEC, Women's Organizations etc. to Effectively Engage and Contribute to the Peace Consolidation Process	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	IOM	Civil Society Peacebuilding Engagement Committee (CSPEC), Sierra Leone	03-Jun-09	Jun-10	140,000
PBF/SLE/E-1 Support to Government's Capacity for Engagement on Peacebuilding Issues	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	15-Jul-08	Mar-10	348,125
<b>Support to Increased Energy</b>						<b>9,000,000</b>
PBF/SLE/I-1 Emergency Support to the Energy Sector	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Ministry of Energy and Power and National Power Authority	15-Jul-08	Mar-10	9,000,000

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<b>Emergency Facility</b>						<b>169,274</b>
PBF/SLE/J-1 Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué Through an Independent Investigation into Allegations of Rape and Sexual Violence Against Women at the SLPP Headquarters on 16 March 2009	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Special Commission	03-Jun-09	N/A	29,463
PBF/SLE/J-2 People-Centred Security Governance: Special Initiative to Promote Community Women's Participation in the Security Sector Reform (SSR) Process in Sierra Leone	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	IOM	Ministry of Social Welfare	03-Jun-09	Jul-10	45,261
PBF/SLE/J-3 Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué through the Refurbishment of the SLPP Headquarters	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP	Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP)	03-Jun-09	Jun-10	69,550
PBF/SLE/J-4 Supporting the Implementation of the Joint Communiqué Independent Review Panel	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Independent Review Panel	15-Dec-09	15-Dec-10	25,000
<b>Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>1,946,820</b>
PBF/EMER/10 Political Reconciliation, Promotion of Peace and Restoration of Political and Democratic Institutions	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP		11-Jun-09	30-Jun-10	946,950
PBF/EMER/11 Support to the Sierra Leone Police Public Order Maintenance Capacity and Integrity	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNOPS		11-Jun-09	11-Dec-09	999,870
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>						<b>10,801,975</b>
<b>Governance and Rule of Law</b>						<b>1,444,290</b>
PBF/CAF/A-1 Empowerment of Conflict-Affected Women for Community Reconstruction and Peacebuilding	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNFPA	Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Family	12-Nov-08	30-Jun-10	686,200

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/CAF/A-2 Human Rights Training for Women in Ouham Pende and Bamingui Bangoran	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	Association of Central African Women Lawyers	03-Dec-08	16-Jun-10	368,090
PBF/CAF/A-3 Support to the Network of Women's Leaders in Conflict Zones for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights, and Their Empowerment	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Family	12-Nov-08	16-Apr-10	390,000
<b>Security Sector Reform</b>						<b>5,955,710</b>
PBF/CAF/B-2 Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilisation and Socio-Economic Reintegration of Children Associated with the Armed Forces and Groups, and Other Children and Women	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNICEF	Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Family. Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports. Ministry of the Interior and National Defence	12-Nov-08	05-Aug-10	2,000,000
PBF/CAF/B-3 Support for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of Armed Groups	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of Economics and Planning and of International Cooperation, Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Family, DDR Steering Committee	01-Apr-09	22-Oct-10	3,955,710
<b>Communities Affected by Conflict</b>						<b>2,600,000</b>
PBF/CAF/K-1 Support for Restarting Agro-Pastoral Activities in Paoua, Bozoum and Ndelé	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of Rural Development	12-Nov-08	20-Jul-10	300,000
PBF/CAF/K-2 Socio-Economic Recovery of Conflict-Affected Populations	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of Rural Development	12-Nov-08	09-Jan-11	300,000
PBF/CAF/K-3 Support for Apprenticeships and Reintegration of Unemployed Youth in Conflict-Affected Regions	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	Ministry of Economics and Planning and of International Cooperation	12-Nov-08	13-Jul-10	450,000
PBF/CAF/K-4 Communal Radio for Strengthening Intra and Inter-Community Social Cohesion	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNESCO	Ministry of Communication	12-Nov-08	02-Aug-10	324,000

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/CAF/K-5 Revitalisation of Professional Training Centres in Bozoum, Bossangoa and Bria	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNESCO	Ministry of National Literacy Education, Higher Education and Research	12-Nov-08	21-Jul-10	355,000
PBF/CAF/K-6 Expression and Reconciliation	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNESCO	Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Culture, University of Bangui	12-Nov-08	21-Jul-10	371,000
PBF/CAF/K-7 Socio-Professional Training and Reintegration of Youth Through Work	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNHCR	Ministry of National Education, Literacy Directorate, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Family	03-Dec-08	02-Jul-10	500,000
<b>Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>801,975</b>
PBF/EMER/2 Inclusive Political Dialogue	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	National Preparatory Committee and Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	13-Sep-07	Dec-10	801,975
<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b>						<b>5,793,983</b>
<b>Improving Democratic Governance and Participation</b>						<b>1,381,889</b>
PBF/GNB/A-1 Support to Guinea-Bissau's Electoral Cycle – Phase 1 (2008)	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Secretariat of State for Territorial Administration/Office of Technical Support to the Electoral Process and National Electoral Commission	29-May-08	31-Dec-08	1,381,889
<b>Security and Justice Sector Reform</b>						<b>2,805,000</b>
PBF/GNB/B-1 Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNODC	Ministry of Justice	16-Jun-08	28-Jan-10	900,000
PBF/GNB/B-2 Rehabilitation of Military Barracks	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNOPS	Ministry of National Defence	29-May-08	Nov-10	1,905,000
<b>Youth Training and Employment</b>						<b>1,500,000</b>
PBF/GNB/D-1 Youth Professional Training and Employment	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	National Youth Institute/Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning	29-May-08	Dec-10	1,500,000
<b>Public Administration</b>						<b>107,094</b>
PBF/GNB/E-1 Guinea Bissau – National PBF Secretariat Office Support Project 2009	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	UNDP		04-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	107,094

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<b>LIBERIA</b>						<b>16,719,470</b>
<b>Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management</b>						<b>5,232,400</b>
PBF/LBR/A-1 Community Empowerment: Peace, Human Rights and Civic Partnerships	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	Justice and Peace Commission	25-Sep-08	31-Dec-10	932,400
PBF/LBR/A-2 Implementation of Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship Education in the Liberian School System	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNESCO	Ministry of Education	17-Oct-08	Sep-10	900,000
PBF/LBR/A-3 Volunteers for Peace Programme	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Youth and Sports	22-Jan-09	Sep-10	450,000
PBF/LBR/A-4 Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNOPS	Interpeace	22-Mar-09	30-Jun-10	1,000,000
PBF/LBR/A-5 Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Reconciliation Initiative: Country Consultations and National Reconciliation Conference	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Truth and Reconciliation Commission	22-Mar-09	22-Jun-09	350,000
PBF/LBR/A-6 Strengthening Liberian Government Capacity to Consolidate Peace	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	22-Mar-09	22-Oct-10	600,000
PBF/LBR/A-7 Youth Empowerment Services and Peace Promotion (YES PEACE)	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNICEF	Ministry of Youth and Sports	22-Mar-09	27-Oct-10	1,000,000
<b>Critical Interventions to Promote Peace and Resolve Conflict</b>						<b>2,972,308</b>
PBF/LBR/D-1 Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Grand Bassa County	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	13-Jun-08	Dec-09	48,150
PBF/LBR/D-2 Rapid Rule of Law Assistance in Maryland County	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	13-Jun-08	Dec-09	48,150
PBF/LBR/D-3 Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Landmine Action	25-Sep-08	31-Mar-10	1,123,500
PBF/LBR/D-4 Psychosocial and Community Support Project	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNFPA	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, American Refugee Committee	22-Jan-09	Sep-10	889,902

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PBF/LBR/D-5 Supporting Peaceful Reintegration of High-Risk Youths into Their Communities through Facilitating Rural Transport Livelihood Opportunities	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP	YMCA of Liberia	22-Mar-09	21-Sep-10	250,000
PBF/LBR/D-7 Rapid Rule of Law Assistance to Reduce Overcrowding in Monrovia Central Prison	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNHCR	Judiciary, Washington & Lee University School of Law	03-Jul-09	15-May-10	50,000
PBF/LBR/D-8 Inter-Ethnic Reconciliation Project in Nimba County	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	Ministry of Internal Affairs, PBRC, Inter-Peace, UNOPS, Flomo Theatre Production	03-Jul-09	15-Mar-10	50,000
PBF/LBR/D-9 Inter-County Reconciliation Project in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	Ministry of Internal Affairs, PBRC, WANEP and SEWORDA	03-Jul-09	15-Apr-10	50,000
PBF/LBR/D-10 Small Grants to Support Initiatives for Peace Consolidation in Liberia	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	Various Civil Society Organizations	09-Sep-09	10-Nov-10	462,606
<b>Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation</b>						<b>6,795,292</b>
PBF/LBR/E-1 Strengthening the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Liberia	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHCR	The Carter Center	25-Sep-08	31-Jan-10	1,167,610
PBF/LBR/E-2 Government of Liberia Peacebuilding Office	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Internal Affairs	29-Sep-08	30-Jun-10	902,759
PBF/LBR/E-3 Supporting the Ministry of Justice in Improving Prosecution Services	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	22-Jan-09	30-Apr-10	1,082,000
PBF/LBR/E-4 Strengthened Public Defence	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	The Supreme Court of Liberia, James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute, UNMIL Legal and Judicial Systems Support Division, The Carter Center	22-Jan-09	30-Apr-10	750,066
PBF/LBR/E-5 Support to Establishment and Initial Functioning of the Land Commission	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNHABITAT	Governance Commission, Land Commission	22-Jan-09	01-Dec-10	750,000
PBF/LBR/E-6 Strengthening Prosecution of SGBV Offenses	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNFPA	Ministry of Justice, The Carter Center	22-Jan-09	01-Sep-10	792,857

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
PBF/LBR/E-7 Enhancing the Relationship Between the Police and Civilians in Communities	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Justice / Liberia National Police	22-Mar-09	31-Dec-10	750,000
PBF/LBR/E-8 Supporting the Liberian Anti-Corruption Commission	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission	22-Mar-09	01-Sep-10	500,000
PBF/LBR/E-9 Facilitating the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Fund	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Liberia Peacebuilding Office / Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat	16-Sep-09	01-Oct-10	100,000
<b>Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>1,719,470</b>
PBF/EMER/4 Supporting Reconciliation in Nimba County, Liberia	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNOPS	Ministry of Interior, Government of Liberia	14-Dec-07	01-Aug-08	788,644
PBF/EMER/12 Critical Intervention to Strengthen Corrections Facilities, Addressing Immediate Security Threats, and Supporting the Rule of Law	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNOPS Liberia	Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Justice	20-Aug-09	31-Mar-10	930,826
<b>NEPAL</b>						<b>6,755,830</b>
<b>Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation</b>						<b>4,099,830</b>
PBF/NPL/B-1 Programme Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNICEF	CAAFAG Working Group	12-Jan-09	31-Dec-09	1,100,000
PBF/NPL/B-2 Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNFPA	Nepalgunj Medical College, Bharatpur Hospital, Janakpur Zonal Hospital, Koshi Zonal Hospital	12-Jan-09	31-Dec-09	1,000,000
PBF/NPL/B-3 Transitional Justice Project	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	OHCHR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	20-Feb-09	30-Aug-11	1,999,830
<b>Community Recovery</b>						<b>2,656,000</b>
PBF/NPL/D-1 Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered Through an Integrated Approach	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	ILO/FAO	District Development Committees	12-Jan-09	31-Mar-11	2,656,000

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>						<b>7,000,000</b>
<b>Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants, Ex-Militias and Youth at Risk</b>						<b>4,000,000</b>
PBF/CIV/B-1 1,000 Micro-Projects for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk in Côte d'Ivoire	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Office of the Prime Minister	12-Sep-08	N/A	4,000,000
<b>Support to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement</b>						<b>1,000,000</b>
PBF/CIV/H-1 Support to the Implementation of Ouagadougou's Direct Dialogue	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Office of the Prime Minister	12-Sep-08	30-Sep-10	1,000,000
<b>Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>2,000,000</b>
PBF/EMER/1 Support to Direct Dialogue in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP Côte d'Ivoire	Ivorian Ministry of Planning and Development	17-Aug-07	2008	2,000,000
<b>COMOROS</b>						<b>5,250,000</b>
<b>Revitalization of the Economy</b>						<b>500,000</b>
PBF/COM/A-1 Rehabilitation of the Role of Women in the National Conciliation Process and Peacebuilding	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNFPA	Commission for Solidarity and Promotion of Gender. Ministry of Health, Solidarity and Promotion of Gender	16-Dec-09	31-Jul-11	500,000
<b>Security and Stability</b>						<b>2,800,000</b>
PBF/COM/B-1 Reform of the Security Sector in the Comoros	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Defence Director, Office of the President	24-Nov-09	31-Dec-11	1,900,000
PBF/COM/B-2 Restructuring and Strengthening the Operational Capacity of the National Police	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of the Interior and Information	24-Nov-09	31-Dec-11	900,000
<b>Governance and Social Cohesion</b>						<b>1,000,000</b>
PBF/COM/D-1 Support for the Sustainability of the Peace through Promotion of Employment of Young people in the Comoros	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	ILO	Ministry of Economics	16-Dec-09	28-Feb-12	1,000,000



Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
<b>Development of National Peacebuilding Capacity/Strengthening Project Management Capacity</b>						<b>950,000</b>
PBF/COM/E-1 Development of National Technical Capacity for Peacebuilding/ Strengthening Project Management	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	General Commission for Solidarity and Promotion of Gender	12-Jun-08	08-Jul-11	950,000
<b>GUINEA</b>						<b>3,872,152</b>
<b>Ensuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Dialogue</b>						<b>1,100,067</b>
PBF/GIN/H-1 Support to the Promotion of Inclusive and Sustained Dialogue	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	Ministry of Land Administration and Political Affairs	14-Oct-09	15-Oct-10	1,100,067
<b>Supporting Human Rights Promotion</b>						<b>1,708,801</b>
PBF/GIN/B-1 Priority Support for Justice and Security in Guinea	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP	Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Justice	14-Oct-09	28-Feb-11	1,708,801
<b>Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination</b>						<b>100,000</b>
PBF/GIN/E-1 Strengthening Capacity for Peacebuilding and Coordination	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP	-	10-Sep-09	30-Sep-10	100,000
<b>Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>963,284</b>
PBF/EMER/3 Support to National Dialogues in Guinea	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP Guinea	International Foundation for Election Systems and local NGOs	02-Nov-07	N/A	963,284
<b>HAITI Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>800,000</b>
PBF/EMER/6 Strengthening the Security of the Civil Prison in Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP Haiti	Directorate of Prison Administration	12-Apr-08	31-Dec-09	800,000
<b>KENYA Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>1,000,000</b>
PBF/EMER/7 Emergency Volunteer Scheme	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	UNDP Kenya	Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security	20-Jun-08	31-Mar-10	1,000,000
<b>TIMOR LESTE Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>993,625</b>
PBF/EMER/9 Return, Relocation and Reintegration Support to IDPs and IDP-Affected Communities in Timor-Leste	Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	UNDP / IOM Timor Leste	Ministry of Social Solidarity	29-May-09	30-Jun-10	993,625

Project Number and Project Title	Thematic Area	Recipient Organization	Implementing Partner	Steering Committee Approval	(Expected) Project Closure Date	Approved Budget
<b>SOMALIA Immediate Response Facility</b>						<b>999,915</b>
PBF/EMER/13 Quick Impact Police and Security Reform in the Puntland State of Somalia	Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue	UNDP Somalia	Ministry of Public Security, Puntland State of Somalia	04-Nov-09	06-Nov-10	999,915