

**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**[Guinea]**

**ANNUAL project NARRATIVE progress report**

# REPORT COVER PAGE

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| Recipient Organization(s): UNDP |  | PBF Priority Area: (Not applicable for Emergency Window projects) |
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| PBF Project No: 66698**New Atlas No:** *(as per enclosed list)54698*PBF Project Title: ProConSoGui (Promotion de la Concertation Sociale en Guinée) |  | Report Number:  *02* |
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| Reporting Period:  |  | Project Budget: |
| 1 January to 31 December 2008  |  | PBF-funding: $Other funding: $ |

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| List Implementing Partners: |  | Project Coverage/Scope: |
| * *UNDP*
* *IFES (international NGO)*
* *Local NGOs*
* *Conseil Economique & Social*
* *Coordination nationale des sages*
* *Ministère de l’intérieur et de la sécurité*
* *Ministère de la Défense Nationale*
* *Conseil National de la Société civile*
 |  | *All the country: 33prefectures, 5 communes of Conakry* |

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| Abbreviations and acronyms: |  | Project Duration:* *Project duration is for six (06) months: January – July 2008.*
* *One budget revision was made in march 2009 to extend the rest of amount (230.000$)*
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| *List the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.* *IFES: International Foundation for Elecionl systems**MOU: Memorendum of Understanding**FDS: Defence and Security Forces* |  |

# NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

# Purpose

* + Provide the main objectives and outputs of the project:

The project main objectives are:

a)- To help restore confidence among the various political actors in Guinea – the Government, political parties, unions and civil society.

b)- To contribute to discussions on the country’s electoral procedures leading to the holding of credible elections.

* To that extend, main outputs are:
* Create a social and political climate conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections;
* Produce 8 regional reports on the primary challenges to social cohesion, governance and potential sources of conflict;
* Produce a group of defence and security forces that are better informed of human rights and military ethics and better able to play their role in preserving peace and upholding human rights.
	+ Explain how the project relates to the PBF Priority Plan (where applicable):

 Both project components (the local consultations, training of Defence and Security Forces, public awareness raising on peaceful means of conflict resolution) correspond with “Critical interventions designed to respond to imminent threats to the peacebuilding process”.

* + Indicate the main implementing partners, their roles and responsibilities, and their interaction with the Recipient UN Organizations:

Project main implementing partners are civil society organizations. These partners have contractual links with UNDP country office. Their roles and responsibilities are:

* To carry all field activities (local dialogues, awareness raising campaign, training of Defense and Security Forces);
* To report to UNDP on progress according to the contractual calendar;
* To make sure that all parties are convened to each activity.
1. **Resources**

*Financial Resources:*

* + Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable. NOT APPLICABLE
	+ Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable. NOT APPLICABLE

*Human Resources:*

* + National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme):
* 01 National Coordinator (programme)
* 01 reporting consultant
	+ International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)
* 02 international experts (programme)
1. **Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**
	* Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the challenging operating context.
* The prime implementation mechanisms suggested was a UNDP pure Direct execution project, without local steering committee body, and without sub-contracting.
* All discussions with government and Civil Society highlighted the need for the project components to be executed by Civil Society. That is basically due to the expertise developed by local partners on the specific activities of the project. It is also due to the fact that local Civil Society Organzations has an inclusive umbrella that is represented all over the country, and that could therefore take care of all logistics issues into the country’s regions.
* An ad-hoc steering committee has been settled to gather government actors, civil society, UNDP, ECOWAS, and all multilateral and bilateral partners working on one or several components of the project.
	+ Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.
* For two components of the project (the local consultations, and the training of Defence and Security Forces), the Local project approval committee (a largely inclusive forum) suggested the expertise of two NGO working already within these sectors, which had working plan and first activities of reconciliation. The aim was therefore, not to duplicate initiatives, but instead, strengthen an endogenous process. The project document recommended to make MOU with these two NGO, for that specific activities;
* For the third component of the project (sensitization campaign on pacific means of conflict resolutions), a tendering process was launched, with an evaluation committee, that recommended suitable NGOs, which could contract with UNDP.
	+ Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

Project oversight, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation are conducted in accordance with UNDP’s procedures and pursuant to the Programming Manual. The management team will issue quarterly progress reports, while providing implementation and financial reports to the donor.

* + Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken:

In December 2007, due to the deterioration of the political environment ( that resulted on a call for general strikes in early January 2008), UNDP undertook an expert mission to analyse how to reach the project objectives, in case of a total deterioration of the local situation.

That mission met with main government actors that are involved into the national reconciliation process, National assembly, civil society leaders, charismatic leaders, political parties, trade unions, international partners. The mission confirmed the need for the 3 components of the projects to be executed with civil society actors. It also highlighted certain specific reconciliation challenges to be considered within the project.

# Results

* + Provide a summary of project progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.
	+ Report on progress made toward the achievement of specific medium-term outcomes of the project as a result of the achieved short-term outputs during this reporting period.

Due to the national contexte, only the “Dialogue” component (project first component) has been achieved. The following activities have been done to that end:

* 38 dialogue have been organised in all the countries (one dialogue per prefecture). To that extend a team has been travelling around the country prefectures from april 10th to july 12th 2008. Results of these local dialogue could be sumarized as follow :
	+ More than 4.500 people (from administration, Defence and Security Forces, trade unions, associations, religious, youth, women, political parties) has been sensitized;
	+ Potential sources of conflict and governance challenges identified in all the country (304 sous préfectures, 33 préfectures, 5 communes urbaines)
	+ A three days national dialogue organized from august 12th to august 14th 2008 as “Journées Nationales de Dialogue & d’Initiative”. That dialogue was led by the Ministry of National Reconciliation;
	+ More than 500 persons take part to these dialogue days, representing administration, Defence and Security Forces, associations and religious leaders;
	+ The six thematic concerns expressed by the population during local dialogue were discussed during the national dialogue days (governance challenges, economics challenges, health sector challenges, education challenges, security challenges and sub-regional integration)
* Results of the Journées Nationales de Dialogue & d’Initiative are as follow :
	+ A final declaration signed by more than 450 has been issued, pledging for short and medium term reforms in order to preserve peace and social cohesion in Guinea ;
	+ The validation of the dialogue recommandations by the Governement ;
	+ Starting point of reconciliation between civilans and military (made possible by the excuses presented to guinean population by the army during the national dialogue days);
* Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.
* The result was beyond the initial plan. Project plan targeted to reach 150 people for the national dialogue, more than 450 people were reached. 76% of the project budget was used by this activity.
* Explain, if relevant, delays in project implementation, the nature of the constraints, lessons learned in the process and actions taken to mitigate future delays.
* The short period required for meregency window funded project (6 months) was quite irealistic on the basis of national context in Guinea and polical nature of this project. Therefore, till now following contextual uncertainty, the component related to military sensitization has to start.
* Many attempts were made by actors to interfer project objectives or uses them for their political vision. To that extend, it was a good thing to keep the leadership of the project within UN, wich is known by all actors for being neutral. Therefore the UN leadership helped to bring all actors and parties around the same table and made them focus on the project objectives.
* In a reconciliation contexte, it could be pretty difficult to identify a consensual execution partner. Therefore, it is important to be careful on identification process and make sure that kow-how and expertise are main identification criterions.
* Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

# Future Work Plan (if applicable)

* Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2009).
	+ Sensitizing Security and Defence Forces on human rights trough the Comité civilo-militaire (130.000$)
	+ Awareness raising on the findings and recommendations of the national dialogue (23.000$)
* Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.
	+ Due to the huge impact and success of dialogue process, much more people were reached (for instance, the primary target of the dialogue was for 100 persons and more than 400 persons attended to it from all the country prefectures).
	+ The original frame of the project has evolved from 3 components to 2 integrated components (Dialogue and sensitization around the process and its findings i); awareness rising of security and defence forces ii)).