



The Peacebuilding Fund

A View of Initial Outcomes

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
PBF Priority Area 1: Supporting Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements	5
A - Programming Issues for Priority Area 1: Implementing Peace Agreements	5
B - Overview of Outcomes	6
Outcome 1: Strengthened Security Sector	6
Outcome 2: More Efficient Judiciary Systems	8
Outcome 3: Disarmed and reintegrated ex-combatants.....	9
Outcome 4: Sustained political dialogue	11
PBF Priority Area 2: Promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.....	12
A – Programming Issues for Priority Area 2.....	13
B - Overview of Outcomes	13
Outcome 5: Stronger National Reconciliation Mechanisms.....	13
Outcome 6: Good Governance Promoted through State building, Civil Society Participation and Transparency	15
Outcome 7: Reinforced Human Right Commissions and Awareness Activities on Human Rights	17
Outcome 8: Empowerment and Assistance to Women in Peacebuilding.....	18
PBF Priority 3: Supporting Early Economic Recovery and Providing Immediate Peace Dividends.....	20
A –Programming Issues for Priority Area 3.....	20
B - Overview of Outcomes	21
Outcome 9: Peace Dividends through Youth Employment	21
Outcome 10: Peace Dividends through Economic Recovery & Private Sector Development.....	22
Outcome 11: Peace Dividends for Internally Displaced Persons	23

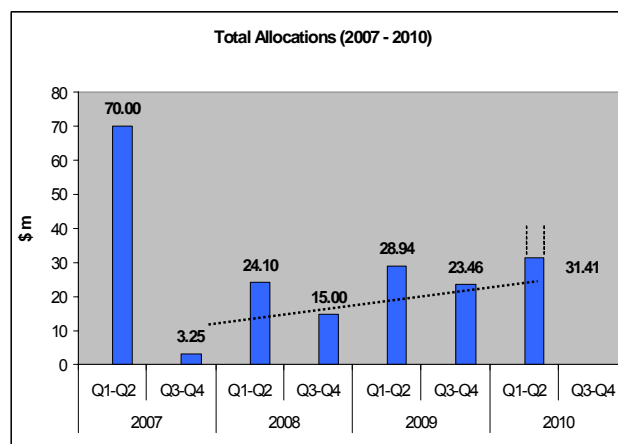
PBF Priority 4: Re-establishing of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities	24
A. Programming issues for Priority Area 4	24
B. Review of Outcomes	25
Outcome 12: Sustained Peace through Technical Capacity building.....	25
Outcome 13: Rehabilitated and Reconstructed Basic Infrastructure	26
Monitoring and Evaluation	28
Global Performance Measures.....	29
Annex 1: List of all Projects by Priority and Outcome Area.....	32

All data is as of March 1, 2010, unless otherwise indicated.

Introduction

The Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is entering its fourth year of operational existence. Created in 2005 by General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and launched by the Secretary General in October, 2006, its first allocations were made in 2007 principally to the first two countries on the Peacebuilding Commission's agenda, Burundi and Sierra Leone. Each country was allocated US\$ 35m. Figure 1 presents allocations made by PBSO New York by half-year periods since 2007 and shows an upward trend in allocations since Q3 2007.

The PBF received significant early contributions from donors, which generated high expectations to deliver quickly. While trying to oversee these two large allocations, the PBF needed to construct mechanisms for programme planning, monitoring and oversight as well as to explain simply what the PBF was to the UN system and countries. The Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), which serves as the Fund manager, was initially understaffed to effectively perform its PBF support functions.



Internal and external evaluations¹ all pointed to the need to increase the Peacebuilding Support Office's staff capacity to manage the new PBF and to establish more robust management systems. Based on the evaluation, PBF Terms of Reference were revised and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in 2009. Operating guidelines aligned to the revised Terms of Reference were prepared for the first time; clarifying procedures and an indicative Results Framework. In addition, PBSO capacity has been strengthened with the recruitment of additional staff. A modified Memorandum of Understanding was signed between PBSO and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, the Fund administrator, to clarify roles and responsibilities.

The PBF attaches a high priority to supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission. First, countries on the agenda of the Commission are guaranteed to benefit from PBF resources. The four PBC countries alone account for more than half of all PBF resources allocated. Second, Commission countries benefit from increased attention, including field support missions, the allocation of resources to hire staff in-country to assist implementation, and senior management focus in New York. Third, the Financing for Peacebuilding branch aims to support synergies with the Commission's efforts to bring together relevant actors, ensure predictable financing and develop best practices. While

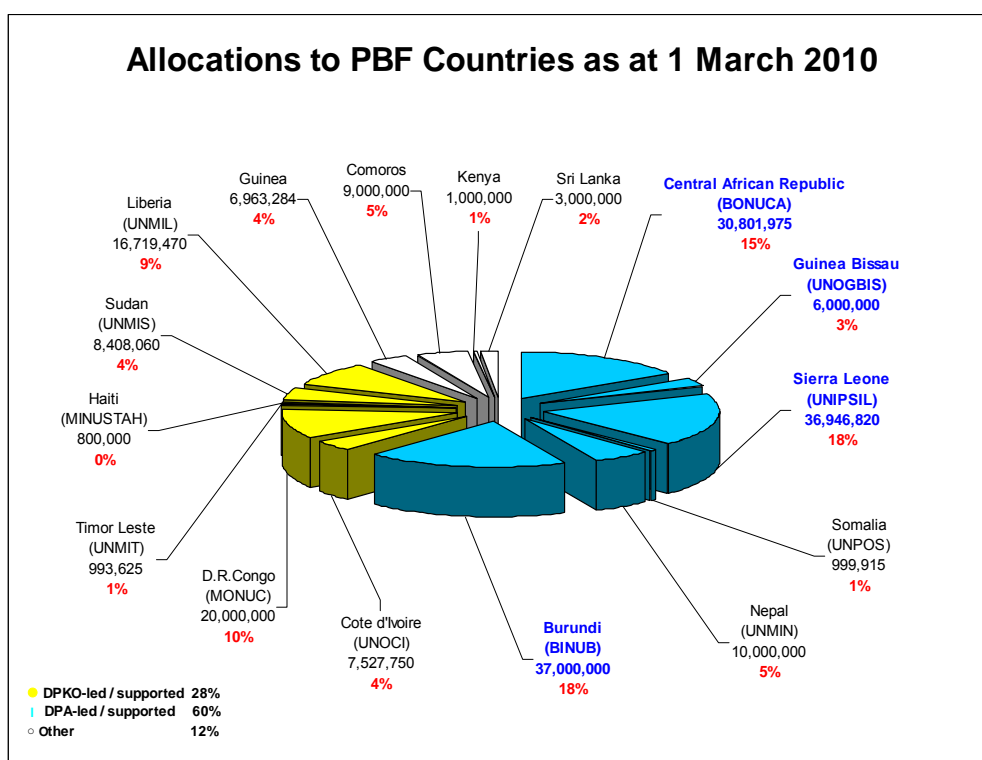
¹ OIOS Evaluation of December 2008, and the Five Donors Review of the PBF, May 2009

doing so, the PBF ensures programme quality and accountability in line with its Terms of Reference. Finally, the availability of PBF resources may assist in discussions with countries about whether and how the Commission can assist.

The PBF supports peacebuilding in many countries beyond the four currently on the Commission’s agenda. Funds are provided to countries declared eligible by the Secretary General against the criteria outlined in the PBF Terms of Reference; in particular countries should be recovering from conflict or considered to be at risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict and the PBF usually focuses on cases where a conflict ended within the last five years.

Chart 1 presents the breakdown of the current PBF portfolio. The vast majority of PBF resources, 88 per cent, are allocated to countries where there is a UN Mission supporting peacebuilding, whether led by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) or the Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO).

In all countries, the PBF invests through UN recipient organizations to support their country partners to build peace.



With a significant portfolio of investments already under implementation, the PBF in 2010 will be intensifying its focus on monitoring and evaluation to ensure programme quality. The PBF has started learning from first experiences in order to identify those activities that UN recipient agencies have implemented successfully, as well as those which have been less successful but which have lessons to teach. To that end, the PBF will be undertaking specific exercises this year in monitoring and evaluation (see the section on M&E).

In line with this emphasis on programme results, this draft report is organized around the four Priority Areas outlined in the PBF Terms of Reference, rather than around countries. It does not present comprehensive results of every project. Rather, it aims to present activities that typify successes (and some failures) in each of those Priority Areas, with a view toward increased programmatic focus on PBF outcomes. A summary of project funding by each of the four priority areas is given in the table below. Both the median and the average project size are given in order to convey a sense of the size of typical projects.

		No. of Projects	Value of Projects (\$m)	Median Project Size	Average Project Size
Area 1	Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue	38	61.32	1.00	1.61
Area 2	Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	51	43.61	0.75	0.85
Area 3	Early Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends	15	19.09	0.50	1.27
Area 4	Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure	11	22.27	1.38	2.02
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		115	146.29		

PBF Priority Area 1: Supporting Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements

		No. of Projects	Value of Projects (\$m)	Median Project Size	Average Project Size
Area 1					
	Security sector reform	11	20.48	1.04	1.86
	Rebuild judiciary	11	12.24	0.93	1.11
	Disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation (DDR)	11	23.29	1.12	2.12
	Political dialogue	5	5.32	0.96	1.06
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		38	61.32		

A - Programming Issues for Priority Area 1: Implementing Peace Agreements

This area accounts for the largest share of PBF funding, amounting to roughly one third of allocations to date and reflecting the consensus on the value-added of PBF for these activities. However, even more so than the other three priority areas, successful delivery of projects in Priority Area 1 is heavily dependent on the political environment. Some agreements do not lead directly to immediate peace and will not alone guarantee that PBF projects can be implemented. Efforts to incorporate warring factions into a national armed force, end violence and stabilize the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, for example,

have been ongoing since the signing of a landmark peace agreement in January 2008. As another example, the facilitation work of President Compaoré from Burkina Faso in Côte d'Ivoire, which receives PBF support, had to be extended much longer than anticipated since the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreement in March 2007, because the election timetable and associated activities have been repeatedly delayed.

Furthermore, the impact of many activities in this priority area are difficult to measure. The judgment of success of a political dialogue activity may be subjective, depending upon whom is asked. In security sector reform, the behavior of the police or military during an election may seem far removed from specific activity like training or the provision of uniforms that PBF may have funded, yet these indirect results are also the outcomes the PBF seeks.

The Secretary-General's Report on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304) captures well the challenge of peacebuilding: "International support in such complex and rapidly evolving situations is ... a fundamentally political and often high-risk undertaking"². The possibility to support sensitive activities in this priority area are a core value added of the PBF, which must therefore be ready to stay the course and be flexible including around timelines, while increasing efforts to measure programme outcomes.

B - Overview of Outcomes

Outcome 1: Strengthened Security Sector

Countries: *Burundi, Sierra Leone, Comoros, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Haiti*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 1

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Professionalization of the newly created National Police Force of Burundi (PNB)	\$6.9m July 2007 Burundi	16,000 members of PNB (incl. former rebels) trained and equipped. Public campaigns on human rights conducted.	Improved security for persons and property assured by the PNB transformed into a community police force.
Public Order Clothing and Equipment during the 2007 general elections	\$1.04m May 2007 Sierra Leone	2,000 police trained in crowd control 3,000 police kits	The SLP showed improved capacity in crowd control. The elections were peaceful and considered free and fair.
Gap filling Support to the security sector for the 2007 general elections	\$1.82m May 2007 Sierra Leone	5,000 liters of fuel, \$0.5m worth of medical equipment and rations, office supplies and 2,500 uniforms were delivered.	Morale of the security forces reportedly improved considerably. Elections were peaceful and considered free and fair.

² A/63/881-S/2009/304, paragraph 11.

PBF-funded activities in security sector reform (SSR) have concentrated on skills development and ethics training of the police and armed forces, and providing improved equipment³ and accommodations. Such PBF projects support police professionalization, increasing their ability to uphold adherence to the Constitution or political agreements.

In Burundi, a US\$ 6.9m project aimed to enhance community policing skills and capacity. This project has led to improved visibility and professional appearance of the police through the provision of uniforms. Modern communication systems were provided for its security network, while responsive capacity was enhanced with vehicles. In addition, greater public access to law and order maintenance services provided by the State has cultivated a greater sense of security and protections among the Burundians⁴. An independent evaluation, however, noted the opportunity for this project to have paid more attention to ethnic dimensions.

In Sierra Leone, two projects during 2007 dealt with the police (US\$ 1.0m) and security forces (US\$ 1.82m). The activities trained police in crowd control, provided uniforms and equipment, and some operational supplies like fuel to the security forces. The Mid-Term Evaluation of the Sierra Leone PBF identified the security forces activity to be one of three that 'exemplified gap-filling with quick results' during the period leading to the August 2007 elections.⁵ The elections took place peacefully, and were considered to be free and fair. Later, in March 2009, Sierra Leone experienced low level political violence and the PBF was able to support the UN Missions' response by funding rapid but modest security support projects (US\$ 1.9m) that engaged political rivals on a Joint Communiqué and youth-focused activities. Results include the creation of a common platform for peaceful political engagement and dialogue amongst the youth wings of political parties and the launching of Commissions of Inquiry into the origins of the violence and alleged human rights abuses of opposition supporters.

Not included in outcome 1, however, are the projects that aim to rebuild the military or police infrastructure. These activities are not necessarily part of a Security Sector Reform framework and are thus included in outcome 13 (infrastructure support). They benefit Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and Burundi for US\$ 18.4m. Yet the outcome of such 'brick and mortar' support is relevant to the security sector, as it exerts a stabilizing effect on the police and military forces benefiting from new or renovated barracks (See Outcome 13).

Security sector work will remain critical for PBF, and new interventions are being considered in other countries including Comoros, DRC and Somalia. More comprehensive, national strategies for security sector actions would greatly facilitate PBF's investment decisions. PBF aims to facilitate, together with UN partners and others, more thinking about standard, helpful activities which PBF would seek to fund.

³ No lethal equipment is provided to the Military through the PBF. In the DRC, the PBF agreement specifically highlights that no operational combat capacity of the Armed forces may be provided by the PBF.

⁴ Campbell, Susanna et al. Draft PBF Evaluation Report, Burundi. Dec. 2009.

⁵ Today Lahai, Alfred Fawundu & Richard Snelle, "Mid-Term Evaluation of Sierra Leone PBF, April 2009

Outcome 2: More Efficient Judiciary Systems

Countries: *Burundi, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nepal*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 2

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Training and support to placement of judges and law clerks.	\$4.0m 2007 Sierra Leone	Recruitment and training of 39 legal professionals; Defense lawyers contracted; Housing facilities for State Counsels provided;	Transparent and accountable judicial system that has cleared 680 backlogged cases
Strengthen the enforcement of justice	\$1.2m March 2007 Burundi	550 magistrates, court clerks and bailiffs trained nationwide; 7,143 old files judged and 1,382 decisions implemented	Reduction of violence and cases of impunity through improved implementation of judgments at the Supreme Court, the 3 courts of appeal and the 17 higher court levels
Assist the Govt. of Nepal establish an effective transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms	\$2.0m February 2009 Nepal	Public consultations; Legislation for a Commission; support to victims' documentation; Public litigation activities	Access to transitional justice mechanisms by those affected by conflict

Justice projects in Sierra Leone, Burundi and Liberia have provided visible outputs such as rebuilding and equipping courts and placement and training of judiciary staff.

In Sierra Leone a US\$ 4m PBF project supported the judiciary with training of judges and law clerks, rebuilding or equipment of courts. Over 680 out of the original 700 target backlog court cases (some going back to 1996) were disposed of.⁶ Commenting on the effectiveness of this project an evaluation noted that outputs of the project “contributed immensely to the PBF Priority Plan (...) improving the justice system, and making it accessible to all will go a long way in addressing one of the root causes of the war.”⁷

Similarly, using PBF resources (US\$ 1.2m), Burundi invested in fostering an independent judiciary system. This resulted in the hearing of 1,621 backlogged cases (of which 402 judgments were handed down) and the registration of 2,115 new cases (for which 712 judgments were handed down). Pre-trial detention periods were also reduced.

The PBF also supports transitional justice efforts. For example, in Nepal a US\$ 2m PBF-funded project aims at establishing functional, effective transitional justice commissions and strengthening civil society to provide appropriate support to victims. By the end of 2009,

⁶ UNIPSIL PBF Progress report, December 2009

⁷ Fawandu, Lahai and Snellen. April 2009

seven Truth and Reconciliation Commission consultations ensured participation and yielded a plan of action. Extensive advice on disappearance legislation has also been provided and the formulation is in the finalization stages.

Amongst beneficiary PBF countries, Liberia has invested significantly in reviving its judicial system in the post conflict period. Seven of the 11 projects under this PBF outcome were implemented in Liberia where weak justice systems were determined to be a key conflict factor by its priority plan. A recently completed Mid-Term Review on the PBF's work in Liberia concluded that all projects under this outcome area have systematically addressed conflict drivers and shown important results; such as: reduction in illicit mining; increased public knowledge on rule of law and legal rights; more arrests of suspected criminals as well as an increased number of settled land cases in court which has reduced the rate of land related violence.

Outcome 3: Disarmed and reintegrated ex-combatants

Countries: *Burundi, Central African Republic, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 3

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
1000 micro-projects for ex-combatants and youth at risk	\$4.0m 2008 Côte d'Ivoire	3,500 beneficiaries, of which 1,100 ex-combatants, 800 ex-militia, 800 youth at risk and 800 vulnerable population, socio-economically reintegrated prior to the official launch of the DDR process	Improved peace and security ensured during the preparation phase for the elections and official launch of the DDR process through socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants
Support for children and adolescents formerly associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal	\$1.1m 2009 Nepal	Disqualified minors are successfully discharged and community-based reintegration.	Government met peace accord obligations to formally discharge 2,973 combatants verified as under-aged.
Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme (TATP)	\$1,1m 2008 Liberia	800 ex-combatants and suitable beneficiaries relocated, fed and trained at TATP.	Ex-combatants removed from priority hot spot regions; existing chains of command broken; illegal natural resource exploitation curbed and rule of law established, disaffected youth provided with skills to make sustainable livelihoods

Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants is a first step in many peace agreements for which PBF provides US\$ 23m of support.

In Côte d'Ivoire a US\$ 4m project of '1,000 micro-projects for socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk' was launched in August 2008 to reduce engagement of

former combatant and militias in unlawful activities, reduce use of weapons as an income-generating tool and promote new opportunities. Targeted geographically on potential trouble areas (“hotspots”), coinciding with locations where ex-combatants are demobilized but awaiting the launch of the formal DDR programme, participants are selected from among FAFN ex-combatants, militia and youth at risk. As of December 2009, 526 micro-projects have been successfully commenced with 3,500 beneficiaries in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, artisanal production of food products, soap, animal raising, commercial skills in electrical repair, mechanics and other services such as restaurants. According to UNOCI, the PBF intervention has contributed to further investments in this area from the World Bank. A review mission in August 2009 found a strong partnership between the various actors involved and noted that ‘this approach had the added benefit of increasing the capacities of national partners to organize and manage such processes’⁸.

Nepal offers another example focused on children. Elections have taken place following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in late 2006, but many matters remain unresolved, including demobilization of under-aged combatants. The PBF, in collaboration with the UN Peace Fund for Nepal, supports a US\$ 1.1m project for the cantonment and reintegration of 3,000 demobilized, under-aged Maoist soldiers. A similar US\$ 1.9m project in Central African Republic has helped demobilize and reintegrate 1,537 children formally associated with armed groups.

In Burundi, the creation of political momentum conducive to effective demobilization and reintegration of the last armed rebel group, the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL), led to PBF making an emergency allocation of US\$ 1.0m in March 2008. This effort resulted in the registration of more than 5,000 of the 11,000 adults associated with the FNL who were issued return kits, paid the first installment of return assistance and transported to their home communities. PBF support has complemented other efforts that have enabled some 3,500 FNL elements to integrate into the military and police.

In Liberia a US\$ 1.1m project of Agricultural Training for Ex-Combatants combining life skills, education and community reintegration is showing positive results. The project targets 800 beneficiaries for training at Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme (TATP). An ongoing evaluation with Yale University indicates an up to 80% success rate of graduates being reintegrated into communities, able to get land, and making use of their skills⁹. With success in Tumutu, the project’s first area, the same partners have raised funds and are replicating this project in the South-East of Liberia.

Since DDR projects are widely recognized as critical and receive support from many partners, PBF will continue supporting this area. More research will be done on financing

⁸ DPKO, PBSO, UNDP and DPA joint review of the Priority Plan for Côte d’Ivoire. 4 Sept. 2009 As a part of the joint review of the priority plan for Côte d’Ivoire, 15 micro-projects were visited and discussions held with implementing partners and local authorities involved in the local project committees. The mission also met with traditional authorities, project beneficiaries and demobilized ex-combatants.

⁹ Interview / Presentation. Chris Blattman and Rob Blair, Yale University. 5 March 2010

trends for DDR, and increased monitoring and evaluation resources will focus on impacts on the beneficiaries.

Outcome 4: Sustained political dialogue

Countries: *Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 4

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Support to the Facilitator's Office (Pres. Compaoré) in Abidjan	\$2.5 m 2007-10 Côte d'Ivoire	Support for the Burkinabé facilitation team in Abidjan and experts who designed a Road Map for elections.	Dialogue between President Gbagbo and the Forces Nouvelles facilitated; active presence of the Facilitator during peace agreement implementation
Support to the implementation of the Burundi Regional Facilitation's Plan of Action	\$0.5m 2008 Burundi	Capacity of mediator enhanced; Support to implementation of peace agreement relating to FNL rebels	Political Directorate facilitated peace agreement implementation. Facilitation of FNL rebels transformation into a political party
Inclusive Political Dialogue	\$0.8m Sept 2007 CAR	Preparatory phase of political dialogue facilitated.	Multi-party and –stakeholder political dialogue conducted leading to a road map for implementation of peace agreements
Support to National Dialogues in Guinea	\$1.0m Nov. 2007 Guinea	Multi-stakeholder National Emergency Programme's reconciliation activities supported.	Advocacy for inclusive dialogue and consensus building

The PBF supports the facilitation of political dialogue 1) at times of imminent threat to peace agreements, 2) to support negotiated solutions and 3) to sustain peace processes. Four immediate response projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Guinea and Burundi covered such interventions. Investments in political dialogue are generally modest but may yield significant peace dividends.

In Côte d'Ivoire the PBF has invested US \$2.5m to support the facilitation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA) of March 2007 by President Compaoré of Burkina Faso. Support has been extended to the Facilitator's efforts by financing the Office of his Special Representative and its staff on the one hand and the cost of meetings held in Ouagadougou on the other hand. A joint UN mission report in September 2009 noted that "All national, regional and international stakeholders in Abidjan recognize the pertinence and relevance of the Facilitation which has, over the past two years, helped the Ivorian parties overcome the stalemate that had characterized the Ivorian peace process since the outbreak of the crisis in 2002". This Facilitation may also have contributed with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to minimizing the impact caused by the February 2010 political events that led to the formation of a new Government and a new Independent Electoral Commission.

In Burundi, US\$ 0.5m was provided for initial support to the implementation of the Regional Facilitator’s Plan of Action to further the Burundi peace process. This enabled the UN to assist mediation between the Government and rebels, resulting in substantive agreements in the wake of the December 2008 ceasefire. The UN’s work, coupled with other regional efforts, enabled the rebel group leadership to return to Burundi, and helped eventually with the disengagement and integration of a portion of their combatants.

An earlier PBF investment (US\$ 0.8m) in Guinea to restore confidence among the various political actors and civil society demonstrates the opportunities and risks highlighted at the beginning of this section: the project led to significant steps forward by President Conté’s government, with recognition by his last Prime Minister of the need to improve civilo-military dialogue, reduce tensions and address governance issues. However, the death of the President shortly after the results of this project in December 2008, the Coup d’Etat that followed and above all the violence in September, 2009 all radically changed the context of that first attempted intervention. However, the PBF has continued to support the UN Country Team after the new leadership in December 2009 announced a return to a democratic system; PBF support was adjusted to respond to emerging peacebuilding priorities and opportunities, with support for activities in the justice sector pending further expressions of needs.

The provision of support by the PBF for political dialogue processes has generally helped the implementation of peace agreements or the defusing of certain political risks. Since attributing causality of political success or failure directly to PBF support for political dialogue is very difficult, projects in this area in the future should plan for further qualitative evaluations, and if possible independent evaluations to assess stakeholders’ views on their effectiveness.

PBF Priority Area 2: Promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution

	No. of Projects	Value of Projects (\$m)	Median Project Size	Average Project Size
Area 2				
National dialogue & reconciliation	19	18.10	0.75	0.95
Good governance, including government/civil society relations	17	12.88	0.75	0.76
Exercise human rights, including HR Commissions	4	4.02	1.05	1.01
Overcome specific post-conflict hardship for women	11	8.61	0.69	0.78
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	51	43.62		

A – Programming Issues for Priority Area 2

Priority Area 2 spans a range of programmes, all of which aim to promote social dialogue and build capacities needed to manage a sustainable peace. Governance efforts and systems are promoted with a view to improving the way stakeholders accept differences, address inequities, conduct broad-based dialogue and respect human rights. Within this broad range, the PBF and its country partners must identify programmes which are most likely to make a difference. Some areas, for example the support of reconciliation or human rights commissions, seem relatively straightforward for PBF support. Less straightforward are activities in the domains of governance, anti-corruption, civil society and women’s empowerment. Often such activities appear as having longer timeframes, or as envisaging a greater national scope (particularly if rolled out at a sub-national level). Also the planning, implementation and assessment of their peacebuilding impact was challenged due to linkages with other development partners.

B - Overview of Outcomes

Outcome 5: Stronger National Reconciliation Mechanisms

Countries: *Burundi, CAR, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 5

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Promoting collaboration in political parties	\$3.1m 2008, Burundi	Four dialogue and consultation frameworks established to facilitate interactions btw. gov. and non-gov. actors engaged in fostering democratic processes	Increased responsible behavior of political parties – improved chances on non-violent interaction.
Inter-Ethnic reconciliation	\$1.0m 2008, Liberia	Facilitated dialogue on local dispute-resolution mechanisms with parties in conflict.	Mutual recognition between groups of point of view of other parties – increased will to inter-relate and peaceful coexistence.
National Reparations and Reconciliation related to TRC recommendation	\$3.1m 2008 Sierra Leone \$0.4m 2009 Liberia	Structured consultation and consensus dialogue with parties in conflict.	Large group consensus built on fair way forward. Sense of entitlement moderated.

This Outcome is the fourth largest in value within PBF portfolio. Common approaches include provision of mediation and dialogue training and platforms, capacity building for land-dispute settlement, assistance to independent media and support for truth and

reconciliation commissions. As some donors have proved reticent to fund activities under this outcome area, whether for political or administrative reasons, PBF's contribution has been key in filling the funding gap.

A large project in Burundi for US\$ 3.1m has established a basis of dialogue between key partners in a democratic process leading to a permanent forum for dialogue among 38 political parties, including rebel groups. An evaluation found that this project increased dialogue between actors and contributed to unblocking the discussion in parliament about the electoral law. The project contributed to the effective functioning of the National Independent Electoral Commission.¹⁰ Since 2008, the passing of the Electoral Code by the Burundian parliament, the establishment of a permanent forum for dialogue between political parties, and the adoption of a media code of conduct for elections have been important outputs. The participation of civil society has also laid the foundation for a better partnership that should play a helpful role during the 2010 electoral process and beyond.

PBF-funded activities in Liberia's conflict-prone Nimba County¹¹ illustrate the UN's capacity to support community dialogue to build peace. Liberia's first PBF project of US\$ 0,8m instigated a series of political dialogues between ethnic groups in all six districts of Nimba County, involving more than 1,000 community discussants. The result was the development of a formal Reconciliation Strategy for Nimba that reflected communities from several sides of the conflict. The Government of Liberia (Ministry of Internal Affairs) has acknowledged the success of this project and is considering up-scaling it in several counties. An independent evaluation of the project found that it had 'developed a cohesive, realistic set of policy recommendations that are community generated and locally owned' and it 'clearly contributed to meaningful communication and reconciliation between participants of different ethnic groups'.¹²

Also in Liberia the PBF invested US\$ 0.35m for county consultations and a National Reconciliation Conference related to the efforts of the national Truth and Reconciliation Commission over March to June 2009. The Government of Liberia contributed US\$ 0.11m for the process along with contributions in kind from local organizations¹³. As the "TRC Final Reconciliation Initiatives" Liberians were given the opportunity to discuss reconciliation and the four policy issues of the TRC (Reconciliation, Amnesty, Reparations and Prosecution). The "Virginia Declaration", resulting from this process, presented the aspirations of Liberian victims and providing concrete recommendations on how to achieve the TRC's goals.

One driver of conflict that is observed in several settings is access to land. A US\$ 0.7m PBF-funded project in Burundi supports the resolution of land disputes in areas of return. This project was determined to be highly relevant in and of itself, and somewhat successful in

¹⁰ Campbell, Susanna et al. Draft PBF Evaluation Report, Burundi. Dec. 2009.

¹¹ Liberia's long civil war commenced with an invasion of Charles Taylor into Nimba County from Côte d'Ivoire in December 1989.

¹² Taylor, Gwedolyn. Independent Evaluation. Liberia 2008.

¹³ Govt. of Liberia. UNDP. Final report on TRC Reconciliation Initiatives. June 2009

catalyzing institutional capacity. It enabled over 3,000 cases of land conflict to be addressed with largely positive results: 19% were amicably resolved, 49% resolved by the National Commission for Land and Other Properties (CNTB), 21% passed to another authority, while 11% could not be reconciled. The project demonstrated the viability of community-based systems for resolving land conflicts, built capacity of the CNTB and aided in the delivery of a study of all government land. The PBF funds are used to help address land dispute issues also in Liberia and commencing in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This critical area for peacebuilding needs more funding and attention.

Finally, though smaller, two projects in the Central African Republic (US\$ 0.6m combined) illustrate the potential of supporting the media for national reconciliation. Utilizing a range of national actors, community radio was used to broadcast peacebuilding messages in various regions.

Outcome 6: Good Governance Promoted through State building, Civil Society Participation and Transparency

Countries: *Burundi, CAR, Comoros, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 6

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Support to National Anti-Corruption Commissions	\$0.35 2007 Burundi \$0.35 2007 Sierra Leone	Logistical and technical support to commission.	Civil society more involved in national processes. Enhanced checks and balances, increased accountability.
Community volunteers scheme. Tapping local reconciliation and mediation capacities	US\$ 1m 2008 Kenya	Training, logistics and other support including counseling, community dialogue sessions.	Peaceful co-existence and return of IDPs. Reduced violence.

Seventeen governance projects working toward this Outcome focused on improving leadership, relationships and trust between authorities and civilians, strengthening state capacities, anti-corruption commissions and free and fair elections.

Fighting corruption is often identified as a critical issue in post-conflict settings. In Sierra Leone, using PBF resources amounting to US\$ 0.35m the Secretariat of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NAC) was strengthened, a national strategy was designed and advocacy was undertaken with the Sierra Leonean public on social responsibilities through TV, radio and printed media. Civil Society has monitored the government's implementation. Also in Burundi the PBF supported the establishment of four new Anti-Corruption Regional Brigades. According to project updates, from 2007 to 2008, the number of cases processed by the Brigades increased from 23 to 83, with a total value of cases at approx. US\$ 6.5m. By the end of 2008, the Court had recovered US\$ 0.12m.

In Kenya a US\$ 1m PBF contribution coupled with US\$ 0.8m from UN Volunteers and US\$ 0.95m from UNDP addressed tensions around post-election violence with a Neighborhood Volunteer Scheme. Initiated in March 2008, the scheme tapped inherent resources and capacity within communities including from youth leaders, retired professionals and community opinion leaders. The project supported and trained 210 trainers, 928 neighborhood volunteers, 19 district coordinators and 30 media practitioners-harnessing community resources for reconciliation, basic counseling, psycho-social support and conflict-prevention. UNDP reports that the project has helped contain potential conflict flare-ups during the build-up for local council elections in July 2008; mediated peaceful coexistence between tenants and landlords; and successfully prepared ground for the return of IDPs through community dialogue.

A US\$ 0.4m PBF project for Army morale building was undertaken in Burundi and helped developed a Military Penal Code and Code of Conduct, addressing state society relations. Training included modules on international humanitarian law, leadership, gender and HIV. The independent evaluation in Burundi noted a 'perceived change in behavior among military that were trained.'¹⁴ The evaluator noted that an indicator of sustainable impact will be the maintenance of cohesion in the national army during upcoming elections.

Significant efforts have been made to strengthen Government capacities to address post-conflict issues. In Sierra Leone, the PBF funded a Reparations Unit within the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) and a Special Fund for War Victims for US\$ 3.0m. The activity registered more than 29,000 war victims, surpassing significantly the estimated 19,000 target figure. Payments for the first installment of micro-grants and educational activities have benefited 12,500 so far. Also, 235 victims of sexual violence have been provided with assistance and 40 community symbolic reparations undertaken. A five-year strategy for fund raising has also been developed. The program was co-funded by the Government and other donors – with Government commitment high in the form of offices, field personnel and logistics support. The project has full national leadership with a steering committee of 19 from civil society, government, UN Agencies and representatives of victims.

Although elections are usually not supported by the PBF, in two countries, the Fund filled critical financial gaps to ensure the conduct of credible, safe and transparent elections in an atmosphere of tranquility. In Sierra Leone the PBF allocated US\$ 1.6m to facilitate the National Elections Commission's (NEC) operational capacity. Contributing to national ownership, the August 2007 elections were put in place well in time. As part of preparation for Guinea-Bissau's legislative elections that took place in November 2008, the PBF provided US\$ 1.4m for the conduct of urgent and vital voter registration and voter civic education campaigns nationwide. In both countries PBF funding eliminated the tendency for jeopardizing the peace consolidation process and stability of the country.

¹⁴ Campbell, Susanna et al. Draft PBF Evaluation Report, Burundi. Dec. 2009.

Outcome 7: Reinforced Human Right Commissions and Awareness Activities on Human Rights

Countries: *Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 7

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Support to the establishment and functioning of national Human Rights Commissions	\$1.5m 2008 Sierra Leone	Technical and logistical support to Human Rights Commissioners including training. Cases heard and addressed.	National human rights capacity greatly increased – along with real increased respect for human rights.
Justice (Rule of Law) outreach to marginalized areas	\$1.2m 2009 Liberia	Community legal advisors – training, support to access in remote areas.	Citizen awareness of rights promoted. State ability to perform justice. Confidence in state enhanced.

PBF efforts to achieve human rights outcomes have typically supported the functioning of human rights commissions, awareness raising of the population and the provision of legal assistance. Supporting human rights commissions is typical for this Outcome.

In Sierra Leone, a US\$ 1.5m project enabled the Human Rights Commission (HRCSL) to strengthen national mechanisms, particularly those to address discrimination against women. Commissioners visited South Africa and Uganda, and HRCSL staff and others (local officials, judiciary, police, and representatives of civil society) received training on conflict resolution and the human rights-based approach to local governance. The Commission had received and addressed 244 complaints resulting in the release of 30 prisoners, referral of 25 cases to the ombudsman and other relevant institutions by early-2009¹⁵. The HRCSL undertook a baseline survey on perceptions, assisted with the formulation of the country's Gender Bills and produced the first report on Human Rights situation in Sierra Leone in March 2008. A smaller (US\$ 0.4m) but similar project in Burundi helped its commission organization 16 regional workshops and drafting some founding legislation for its own functioning.

PBF also supports legal assistance projects, such as US\$ 1.2m project of Community Legal Advisors in eight counties in Liberia.¹⁶ Mobile outreach clinics in three counties educated more than 30,000 citizens on the rule of law. Civil society partners were trained and 250 community legal education events were held by mid-2009. In each county, workshops reached out to traditional leaders and weekly radio programs encouraged a broad

¹⁵ Fawandu, Lahai and Snellen. April 2009

¹⁶ Liberia has 15 counties. These eight were the most remote and thus priority for the outreach of justice.

understanding of rule of law issues. Citizens' confidence has been reportedly bolstered as a result.¹⁷

In order to assess the sustainable impact of these human rights and justice-support interventions, more surveys are required to judge the evolving faith of citizens in their state's respect for human rights along with more data to track human rights violations. Follow-up research into additional allocations from other donors is required to judge the catalytic effect of PBF investments.

Outcome 8: Empowerment and Assistance to Women in Peacebuilding

Countries: *Burundi, Comoros, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Liberia, Nepal*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 7

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Reinforcement of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes Unit	\$0.8m 2009-10 Liberia	Training Manual produced and training of Unit; 3 community outreach fora on the Rape Law held	4 cases forwarded to Court and 20 defendants served with indictments. 2 cases of rape on trial, with 1 ongoing and 1 resulting in a guilty verdict.
Community awareness on the newly legislated Gender Act	\$0.8m 2008-09 Sierra Leone	Women's civil society trained on Gender Analysis, Gender Budget Monitoring; leadership skills; 12 grantees received funds for awareness rising in 200 communities	Capacity of the Ministry and the Women's Forum improved, increased awareness of the Gender Act leading to community structures beginning to hold duty bears accountable.
Increased provision of Obstetrical and Gynecological care in each divisional cantonment	\$1.0m 2009-10 Nepal	4,630 clients received Reproductive Health services (including referrals), of which 2,748 were from the divisions	Increased accessibility of reproductive health services to female cantonment personnel

In the course of 2009, the PBF has paid increasing attention to the funding of projects that target specific hardships faced by women, reflecting its commitment to implementing Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1889, 1820 and 1888. PBF funding of projects under outcome 8 has significantly increased, from two projects out of 52 (4 %) in October 2008 to 11 projects out of 115 (9.6 %) in December 2009. Through psychological and health support, social-economic rehabilitation, leadership training and strengthening the capacity of local institutions including special Prosecution Units, PBF has reinforced the role of conflict affected women within these societies. Support to women occurs in projects in other

¹⁷ Implementing partners report of assessment by Oxford University's Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE). A formal evaluation of PBF projects in Liberia is ongoing for the PBF.

Outcome areas as well, however, and PBF calculates that in total approximately 13 per cent of all PBF funds are allocated to women's programming.

Fighting impunity for SGBV and GBV crimes is an important element of protecting the physical wellbeing, economic security and dignity of women. This involves strengthening the capacity of the justice sector, increasing access to justice for women in rural areas in particular and improving awareness of women's rights amongst the general population. In Liberia, PBF supported with US\$ 0.8m the establishment of the first Prosecution Unit in the Ministry of Justice exclusively for the prosecution of SGBV crimes, formally opened by President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf in February 2009. 32 SGBV crimes were already reported to the Unit and 15 referrals made for psychosocial, health and safety purposes. In Central African Republic, two legal clinics have been set up in rural Papoua and Ndele areas with US \$368,090 to increase awareness. Six paralegals were trained and 24 focal points established in the communities. A sensitization campaign on women's rights reached 3,460 people including local authorities, religious leaders and security forces. In Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs is being supported by US\$ 0.8m from PBF in gender mainstreaming, training of local organizations and launching information campaigns within 200 communities to protect women from SGBV. Increased awareness on the newly enacted Gender Act in these communities has reportedly led to community structures beginning to hold duty bearers more accountable.

PBF	Gender	Marker
A	gender	marker

was introduced in the revised PBF Guidelines, allowing PBF to better track its fund allocation to projects that include girls and women's concerns in their programming and budget allocation.

Additionally, PBF invests in increasing women's economic security in various contexts. In Burundi, a US\$ 3.1m activity funded 900 micro projects developed by women's associations, benefiting at least 1,500 women. The evaluation reported that the project gave select groups of vulnerable women economic independence and improved their self-esteem considerably. However, lessons can also be learned from the project, especially the need to better target beneficiary communities, and, as with other PBF-funded micro-credit activities, developing additional means (including perhaps longer project durations) to ensure sustainability. PBF also funds women's associations in Central African Republic to engage in community reconstruction and peacebuilding activities, through provision of micro-credit support.

The security sector also benefits from investments in women. In Nepal, a gender sensitive discharge process of 4,008 members of the Maoist army is being ensured through US\$ 1.0m PBF investment in the provision of reproductive health care and other services. In Sierra Leone, a grant of US\$ 0.8m supports the engagement of community women and female security personnel in dialogue on security sector reform processes in two districts.

PBF supports the empowerment of women by stressing their needs during planning and funding allocation and by advocating for women's participation on Joint Steering Committees.

PBF Priority 3: Supporting Early Economic Recovery and Providing Immediate Peace Dividends

	No. of Projects	Value of Projects (\$m)	Median Project Size	Average Project Size
Area 3				
Youth employment	8	14.64	1.25	1.83
Economic recovery and private sector	2	0.86	0.43	0.43
Reintegration of IDPs and peace dividends for affected population	5	3.59	0.30	0.72
	-----	-----		
	15	19.09		

A –Programming Issues for Priority Area 3

According to its Terms of Reference, the PBF can fund “*activities undertaken in support of efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends for the population at large*” (paragraph 2.2 of its ToR). The decision to include such areas in the scope of the PBF was based on two underlying principles. First, there is a shared understanding that efforts to revitalize the economy are not solely developmental by nature. In fragile and post-conflict situations, economic revitalization can also fill gaps and contribute to peace consolidation by targeting the right groups, in particular potential spoilers, and by encouraging community-based recovery and reconciliation. Second, peace dividends may help persuade communities of the capability of the State to provide an environment enabling of productive activity, and thus motivate communities and families to act in support of peace when possible.

Activities aiming to revitalize the economy, however, can be difficult to programme due to their similarity and overlap with more traditional development work. Economic revitalization could become potentially a large area of programming, and so requires clear criteria to guide when the Peacebuilding Fund should be involved. Currently the criteria is simply that there must be a link to peacebuilding outcomes, and there is a heavy emphasis on youth. However, the lower level of investment in this area may reflect cautious decision-making to date. More refined criteria may empower decision-makers both in the field and in New York to invest more in this area.

The PBF has supported 15 projects so far, amounting to US\$ 19.1 m. However, projects in other areas may also include economic recovery components. This overlap is reflected in the Secretary General’s Report on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict, which views the importance of the “*support to economic revitalization, including employment generation and livelihoods (in agriculture and public works) particularly for youth and*

demobilized former combatants, as well as rehabilitation of basic infrastructure". For example, the Côte d'Ivoire 1000 Micro-Projects and the Liberia Tumutu agriculture projects are categorized as DDR /reintegration activities, but also contain a significant employment angle.

B - Overview of Outcomes

Outcome 9: Peace Dividends through Youth Employment

Countries: *Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 9

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Economic opportunities for the youth	US\$ 4.2 m 2007 Burundi	over 14,000 youth participated in high-intensity labor, sanitation activities, skills training, and infrastructure reconstruction projects	1,217 youth, (out of which 35 % were girls), could find jobs
Youth Enterprise Development	\$4.1 m Sierra Leone	6,350 beneficiaries (farmers) and training for 1,530 youth	employment creation; increased wealth; chances of recuperation by potential peace spoilers reduced

A large project for youth in Burundi for US\$ 4.2m provided economic opportunities to over 14,000 youth through high-intensity labor, sanitation activities, skills training, and infrastructure reconstruction projects. Noted positive outcomes from the independent evaluation in 2009¹⁸ included increased economic opportunities for 9,295 youth, 41 % of which were girls, who reforested 2,768 hectares of forest, protecting 1,031 hectares of forest against erosion. 130 youth, 47 % of which were girls, were trained in the production of plants; 4,258 youth, 42 % girls, rehabilitated infrastructure and 738 youth, 53 % girls, carried out sanitation activities. Overall the evaluation deemed that this project increased the probability that 1,217 youth, 35 % of which were girls, could find jobs by training them in professional trades. 200 of these youth found apprenticeships in their trade. In addition, the project increased opportunities for youth who benefited from 1,092 micro-credit projects, 33 % of which benefited girls. Moreover, youth in the project reported that they had a better awareness and capacity to contribute to consolidating peace. The evaluation noted that increased efforts could have been made on targeting those youth who might have been most at risk for contributing to renewed conflict – demobilized ex-combatants – but targeted vulnerable youth in general. Interviewees saw this as a missed opportunity.

¹⁸ Campbell, Susanna et al. Draft PBF Evaluation Report, Burundi. Dec. 2009.

Sierra Leone’s US\$ 4.1m “Youth Enterprise Development” carries similar lessons. The project benefited 6,350 farmers and training for 1,530 youth, and provided them with lasting opportunities for employment and wealth creation, thereby reducing the chances of recuperation by potential peace spoilers. Just as in other projects, it nevertheless created unmet employment expectations, as noted by the most recent project update – considering that additional youth would have liked to benefit from the initiative. The project suffered from being timed close to elections and from a change in political leadership, and had problems with mobilizing the appropriate capacity to facilitate implementation. It also took longer to identify, train, and fund youth projects than originally planned.

Nepal’s US\$ 2.66m “Jobs for Peace”, which will support the creation of 12,500 jobs in 2010-2011 for youth through skills-building work, training on entrepreneurship. Due to its sheer size, its peacebuilding impact should soon be measurable for the country’s stability, in particular in the districts of Rautahat and Parsa.

The fourth largest PBF project focusing on this outcome is Guinea Bissau’s US\$ 1.5m Youth Employment project. The National Steering Committee added a micro-credit component, which will start in early 2010, providing grants to identified youth. This project, too, faced early implementation delays (due to the presidential election campaign and some inter-ministerial coordination issues). The significant technical requirements required for successful microfinance, however, have prompted PBF to question to what extent it is an appropriate activity for peacebuilding. A simplified micro-grant approach coupled with technical assistance, with support from UN experts and international Micro-Finance Institutions may often be more appropriate in such fragile environments. In this regard, a PBF team in mission to Bissau recently encouraged the implementing agency to conduct a study to assess the peacebuilding angle of possible microfinance activities in the country and how to build local capacity. With actual impact on the youth in Guinea-Bissau yet to be evaluated, it is worth noting the catalytic effect and the good work of the Recipient Organization to mobilize resources around this project (US\$ 0.3m from Japan and US\$ 0.15m from Spain).

Outcome 10: Peace Dividends through Economic Recovery & Private Sector Development

Countries: *Burundi, Central African Republic*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 10

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
business support project	\$0.5m 2007 Burundi	Creation of a marketplace for small businesses in close cooperation with two Ministries	Increased visibility of select vulnerable small businesses; enhanced collaboration between some of the small businesses

This outcome is the least funded of the 13 outcome areas of the Peacebuilding Fund, with only two projects for a total of US\$ 0.86m. This may reflect a lack of strategic understanding on the link between private sector development and peacebuilding, and/or an assumption that other international organizations may be better placed to implement these activities.

In Burundi a small business support project for US\$ 0.5m has helped increased the visibility of select vulnerable small businesses and built relationships between some of the small businesses who participated in the project. A marketplace for small businesses to sell their products has been established and engaging two Ministries (Commerce & Tourism) in rehabilitating and managing the space, and including it in their annual budget.

Not included because of its DDR nature, Côte d'Ivoire's US\$ 4.0 million "Micro-projects" is close to this outcome area as it aims to spur private sector activity. It has proven to be 'self-catalytic': more than 50% of the micro-enterprises are still in activity several months after the PBF funding ended; this exemplifies the fact that employment creation can be sustained.

Outcome 11: Peace Dividends for Internally Displaced Persons

Countries: *Burundi, Central African Republic, East Timor*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 11

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Socio-Economic Reintegration	\$ 1.8 m 2009 Burundi	500 families benefited from a mix of employment and infrastructure programmes,	Ongoing catalytic impact: BINUB/UNDP will leverage US\$ 3.2 million in total
Resettlement of displaced families	\$ 0.2 m 2007 Burundi	Resettlement of 714 displaced families living in military barracks	Displaced families and their new communities both felt greater physical security as a result of the PBF projects and there has been a perceived reduction in human rights abuses by military

Despite its importance for peacebuilding, it may seem surprising that this outcome only amounts to US\$ 3.6 million for five projects. Partly, this is due to the fact that such activities are included in the area of DDR. In Burundi, one of the most recent projects approved by the National Steering Committee for US\$ 1.79 million, aims to support "*Socio-Economic Reintegration*", and the UN in Burundi has catalyzed an additional US\$ 3.2 million in contributions. The project will benefit directly more than 500 families through a mix of employment and infrastructure activities, and in addition national capacities for planning and for a national reintegration strategy are being reinforced.

In Burundi, a US\$ 0.2m project for the resettlement of displaced families living in military barracks was successfully undertaken. This project, designed on the spot in response to challenges encountered by the barrack rehabilitation activity, demonstrates the value of flexible and national ownership. The rehabilitation of barracks was made possible by the sensitive removal and follow up support to most (724 out of 995) families.¹⁹ Displaced families and their new communities both felt greater physical security as a result of the PBF projects and there has been a perceived reduction in human rights abuses by military against the communities in which they were based.²⁰

PBF Priority 4: Re-establishing of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities

		No. of Projects	Value of Projects (\$m)	Median Project Size	Average Project Size
Area 4	Technical capacity building	6	3.80	0.57	0.63
	Infrastructure	5	18.47	1.96	3.69
		-----	-----		
		11	22.27		

A. Programming issues for Priority Area 4

The Peacebuilding Fund Terms of Reference indicate that the PBF can support “the 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”. Starting or expanding services that may have been disrupted during conflict serve as peace dividends, demonstrating the capacity of the state and motivating communities to opt for peace. Capacity building of state and community capacity should start as quickly as possible, as highlighted by the Secretary General’s report on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict. Programming funds in this area, however, has proven to be challenging. Governments in post-conflict settings have many capacity building needs, but many other development partners are also involved. Identifying those activities which either build capacity and/or help deliver services and which are the most critical for Peacebuilding has been elusive. The majority of funds that have been programmed have been allocated for infrastructure projects.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Campbell, Susanna et al. Draft PBF Evaluation Report, Burundi. Dec. 2009.

B. Review of Outcomes

Outcome 12: Sustained Peace through Technical Capacity building

Countries: *Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 12

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported outputs	Outcomes
Support to the Office of National Security	\$1.6m 2008 Sierra Leone	22 committees have been trained and 7 additional recruited. Equipment procured (office furniture, 13 vehicles, ICT).	Improved early warning capacity; enhanced community relations with security forces
Technical capacity: Rehabilitation of selected prisons	\$0.9m 2008-09 Guinea Bissau	Equipment procured for transport of prisoners; Assessments conducted; 80 prison guards recruited & trained	Improved security situation in Mansoa and Bafata by assisting anti-criminal processes
Technical capacity : support to national capacity building	\$0.35m 2008-10 Sierra Leone	2 vehicles, IT equipment and office furniture; 2 advocacy drives in 4 regions; 3 monitoring trips	Government's capacity improved to coordinate & manage PBF

PBF funds in this Outcome area have been used to support capacity building in the areas of monitoring and evaluation, conflict sensitive programming and improved early warning.

In Sierra Leone state capacity was strengthened in decentralizing security management with a US\$ 1.5m project for the Office of National Security through the provision of equipment and training in early warning. Twenty-two local security committees ensured timely identification of potential threats improving peace and security in their area of coverage. Overall the project was found to have complemented Government's effort in improving national security by 'enhancing security early warning systems, improving public participation and confidence in the security services'. The project also complemented a DFID-funded input for the construction of new National Security offices by providing necessary equipment including the installation of communications infrastructure in the new building²¹. The project was in direct support of the priority plan addressing critical challenges for peacebuilding at that time, in particular in maintaining peace and security in the chiefdoms sharing borders with Guinea and Liberia.

Two prisons have been rehabilitated in Guinea Bissau for US\$ 0.9m to enable improving of the security situation in Mansoa and one in Bafata. Although the project contributed to an

²¹ Fawandu, Lahai and Snellen. April 2009

improved security situation in the areas of coverage, some delays were observed in implementation due to staffing capacity and slow procedures in procurement²².

Government capacity has been strengthened through a US\$ 0.35m project in Sierra Leone and US\$ 0.11m in Guinea Bissau with the provision of office equipment and training in monitoring and evaluation. This intervention increased ownership of national authorities in their planning, monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding activities.

The limited number of projects in this Outcome area and their significant overlap with other areas such as the security sector suggest that the definition of this Outcome be reviewed.

Outcome 13: Rehabilitated and Reconstructed Basic Infrastructure

Countries: *Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Burundi*

Example Activities, Outputs and Outcomes Typifying Outcome 13

Activity	Funding Dates Country	Reported Outputs	Outcomes
Energy: Support to electricity generation	\$9.0m 2008-09 Sierra Leone	Fuel delivered; generators rehabilitated; 10,000 youth accessed employment or vocational support.	Electricity provided to communities, improving sense of service delivery; Government collected revenues of \$0.3m
Rehabilitation of military barracks	\$1.9m 2008-10 Guinea Bissau	1 technical assessment for 3 barracks completed	Better security services delivered by professional and disciplined Republic defence
Rehabilitation of military barracks	4.8m 2007-09 Burundi	180 informal military positions in communities closed; ammunition-handling rules developed	Reduce the violations of Human Rights towards the civil population;

Activities implemented under this outcome area will enable the government to gain trust from the population to be a legitimate and effective service provider, which can be instrumental for peacebuilding.

In several countries, including Sierra Leone, Burundi and Guinea Bissau, the PBF has funded the rehabilitation of barracks and the provision of basic services to the military. An important project of rehabilitation of military barracks in Burundi was completed for US\$ 4.6m and found to be of high relevance in design and with quality implementation including community participation and important gender innovations²³. With conditions greatly improved in 17 rehabilitated barracks, 23,700 troops (94.8% of total military staff) no longer needed to co-exist in civilian quarters. An evaluation noted an increased

²² PBSO / FPB mission report. Guinea-Bissau. Feb. 2010

²³ Campbell, Susanna et al. Draft PBF Evaluation Report, Burundi. Dec. 2009.

independence of the population from the military in areas where the barracks were rehabilitated and an improved control and management of soldiers. The project also boosted morale and supported greater cohesion between former rebels and the national army into which they are integrating.

Similar activities in Sierra Leone (US\$ 2.0m) and Guinea Bissau (US\$ 1.9m) were designed to improve the living conditions in the military barracks. The projects have the potential to reach 8,000 military staff and families with safe water and sanitation in Sierra Leone, and 4,000 military staff in Guinea Bissau. In both cases a variety of issues have caused some delays due to changes in government focal points as well as ambitious planning, need to adjust construction costs and capacity problems. PBF needs to assess carefully UN capacity to undertake such rehabilitation work. As rehabilitation of barracks is a standard activity, the PBF aims to develop some standard costing tools in this area.

Infrastructure activities have also been designed to advance the rule of law, such as in Burundi, where an US\$ 0.8m project aimed to increase the access to justice of claim holders through the construction and equipping of 17 local courts. The Government provided support in the construction of 16 additional resident tribunals, a good example of PBF catalytic impact. This project contributed to the reduction of the backlog of cases in provinces most affected by the war and increased access to justice. An evaluation noted, however, that the activity could have attempted to address more structural barriers to an independent justice system.

The biggest project for this outcome is a US\$ 9m project for increased power supply in Sierra Leone. The energy output increased from 25 to 31 MW contributing to improved peace and security in the communities. Revenue collected by the government from the provision of electricity amounted to US\$ 1.6m. The PBF bridged the gap between the World Bank funding for emergency electricity for Freetown and the commencement of the Bumbuna Hydro Electric Project. In addition this activity contributed to increased trust and unity amongst the border communities and strengthened the capacity of 30 private sector enterprises in employing (a) 1,000 youth; (b) 150 Cooperative Credit Schemes established to benefit 4,500 young women; (c) 100 youth enterprises supported with credit to benefit 4,147 beneficiaries; (d) 1,000 unskilled youths placed in formal training institutions; (e) 300 skilled youths placed in apprenticeship programmes in formal institutions, (f) Support provided to 40 formal and informal training institutions. Overall, the enterprise development program has benefited some 11,000 youths. Although somewhat controversial, the proposed activity was identified as a critical Peacebuilding pillar within the priority plan and central to the President's Agenda for Change reflected in the first Integrated Strategic Framework supported by the Peacebuilding Commission. Lack of regular electricity supply was considered as a threat to social and economic development as well as a source for anger against the previous government often leading to rioting. As stated in the evaluation the intervention had a positive impact on the security situation in particular in the capital.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation systems are essential for the PBF in order to: i) monitor peacebuilding outcomes, ii) ensure accountability of donor funds, and, iii) help the PBF and the international community collectively learn what works in peacebuilding with a view to enhanced targeting of future support.

Since its inception, the PBF has had the following mechanisms in place for M&E. First, the Priority Plan in beneficiaries of a Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility envelope outlines the peacebuilding objectives for a set of PBF funds at country level, with defined outcomes and indicators. Good M&E should start at this early stage with a thorough conflict analysis and the prioritization of conflict issues that can be addressed – setting the ‘baseline’ of information. Good planning is essential, with the Priority Plan as the lynchpin, being both a basis for more detailed activity planning – i.e. determining what UN recipient agencies for what specific activities – and subsequent monitoring.

Second, at country level, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is assigned the responsibility of monitoring activities against defined outcomes and indicators in the Priority Plan.

Third, individual UN agencies are accountable for monitoring the funds they receive, in accordance with their own agencies’ rules and regulations, as required by their agencies’ global Memorandums of Understanding with the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTFO). This includes submitting an annual report to MDTFO and the PBSO.

Finally, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/287, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the operations and activities of the Peacebuilding Fund. This report contains a section on Monitoring and Evaluation.

The system described above has ensured basic accountability for the use of resources, particularly with respect to direct project outputs (such as buildings rehabilitated, equipment procured or people trained). This system was less equipped, however, to provide richer data on the peacebuilding outcomes that activities hoped to achieve - such as the extent to which communities felt safer, the reduction in human rights abuses, or a decreasing sense of alienation on the part of youth – the hoped-for beneficial impact of PBF investments. Moreover, annual reporting through Recipient UN Organisations (RUNOs) was too slow to allow rapid learning, critical for a new organization like the Peacebuilding Fund.

In 2009, several steps were undertaken to strengthen the M&E system. First, the MDTFO instituted a policy of informal quarterly updates by RUNOs enabling a much improved capacity to monitor project implementation and intervene when necessary. This also improved the ability of JSCs to overview and steer the PBF.

More fundamentally, a Results Framework was drafted for the PBF. Presented in the new guidelines available on www.unpbf.org, this framework has compiled useful indicators from the PBF’s experience coherently recorded in 13 ‘Outcome areas’ that form the structure of this report. For each area, it suggests Outcome indicators that can be used by programme planners to identify not only what project outputs they seek (for example, legal clerks

trained), but what peacebuilding Outcomes they hope to achieve (for example, increased numbers of cases treated by the courts).

Formally, this Results Framework was published only in November 2009, after the new PBF Guidelines were distributed. Accordingly, it is too soon to harvest comprehensive results. Moreover, to implement it will require some increased expenses and capacity on the part of UN Recipient Agencies, as measuring Outcomes properly will require increased work including quantitative surveys, qualitative research and investments in government data systems (like judicial records).

Nevertheless, two initiatives are planned for 2010 to further refine and roll-out the Results Framework:

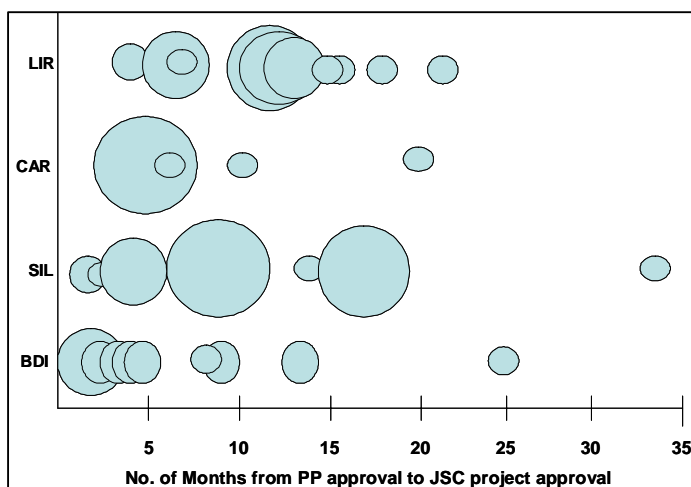
- 1) An inventory will be undertaken of all on-going projects to determine whether proposed indicators are sufficient as compared to the Results Framework, with recommendations to improve them for activity monitoring
- 2) Improved M&E guidance for those implementing PBF-funded activities will be developed through an inter-agency process with accompanying training.

Evaluations

The PBF also requires countries receiving funds through the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) to undertake independent mid-term and final evaluations. Three such mid-term evaluations are completed or ongoing in Sierra Leone (mid 2009), Burundi (December 2009) and Liberia (March 2010). These evaluations, although not as comprehensive as needed in terms of assessing peacebuilding outcomes, yield a more detailed view of progress than the standard project reporting. PBF is considering developing a summary publication of lessons learned in the three evaluations. Work is also underway to standardize the evaluation format to allow a more consistent assessment between countries and facilitate the recording of good practice.

Global Performance Measures

Once a decision to fund a country, often within a specific envelope, has been taken, funds using the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) (the vast majority) pass through the following steps: i) allocation of a specific amount of funds to a country against an approved Priority Plan, ii) the decision by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) to assign the country allocations to specific projects, iii) the



implementation by UN recipient agencies.

The history of country allocations was presented in Figure 1 in the introduction.

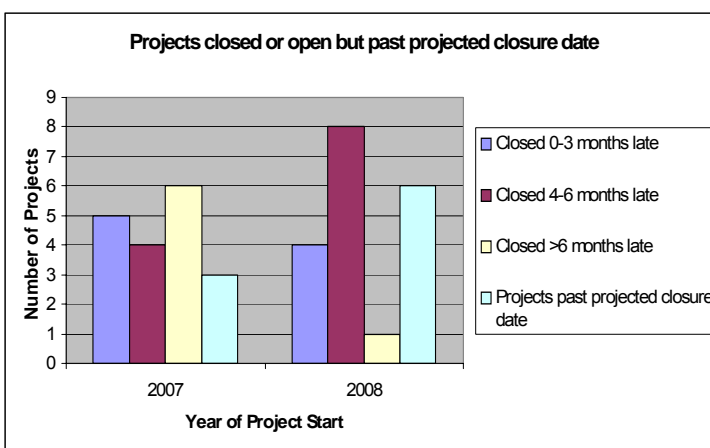
The second step is the ‘projectization’ of the funds allocated to the country. This does not necessarily occur all in one step, as Joint Steering Committees may approve different projects at different times. Figure 2 shows the time lag between the date when a Priority Plan was approved and when projects were approved by the Joint Steering Committee. Four countries have been included, being those with significant Steering Committee project approvals made by the end of 2009.

For two of the PBC countries (BDI, CAR), the JSC has approved many projects within six months of the Priority Plan having been approved, and most certainly before the first anniversary. This largely reflects the well-advanced state of readiness of planning in these countries, and the greater involvement of the Government in being ready to set up the JSC and have it operational fairly quickly.

In Sierra Leone, the original Priority Plan was approved in March 2007 with some projects approved within the following quarter. There then followed a period of some 9 months during which the JSC did not meet until a new government was formed. Projects brought into the pipeline during this hiatus were then reviewed by the new JSC and approved rather quickly. These are the spike in approvals at the 16 month mark. A revised Priority Plan was approved in October 2008 to include the energy sector. The batch of project approvals at the 8 month mark on the chart reflects project approvals under this revised priority plan.

Liberia is the non-PBC representative. The Priority Plan was approved in February 2008 and the JSC met for the first time one month later. Seven projects were approved within six months. Following provision of training to improve the quality of proposals and their linkages to peacebuilding, a further batch was approved six months later, all of which fall within Priority Areas 1 and 2.

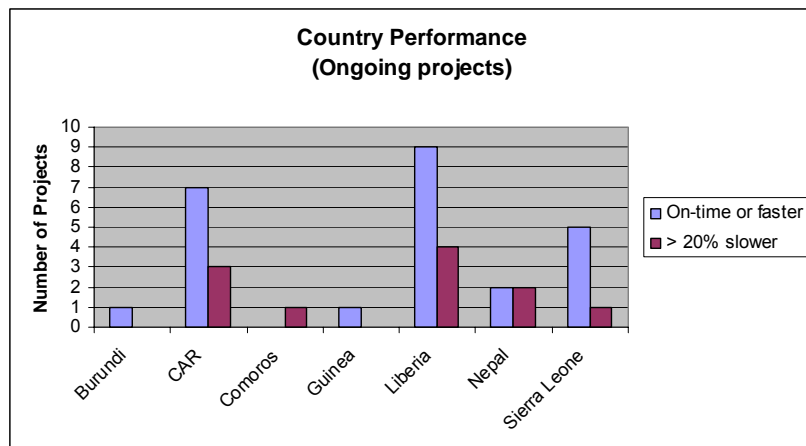
Projects that are already closed – or already should be closed according to planning – were assessed for their lateness. Although the PBF is not old enough to have a settled picture over time, projects which started in both 2007 and 2008 have demonstrated significant delays. Several factors likely contribute to this,



including the news of the PBF process itself and the difficult environments in which these activities are being undertaken. But it also supports what many implementers and observers have stated; which is that the time frames for PBF activities are simply too short.

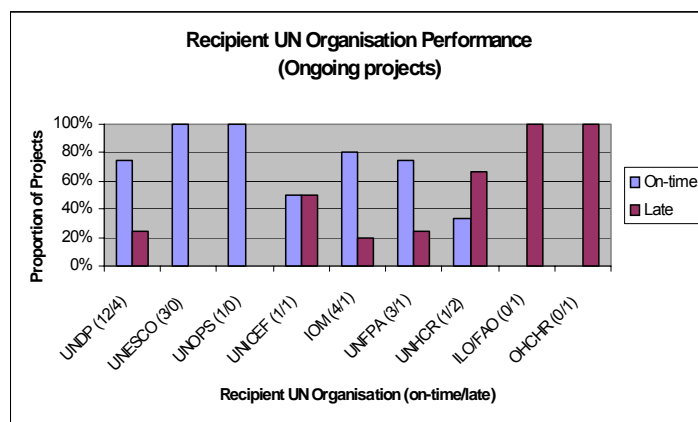
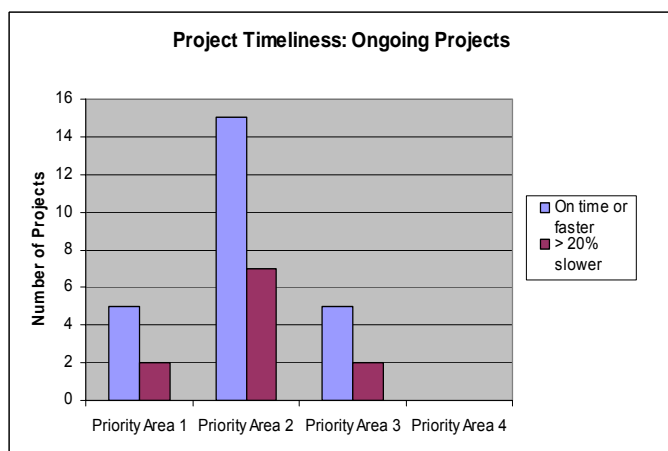
While reacting quickly is important, it is also important to provide some predictability and commitment (staying the course) as well. Longer time frames for PBF activities may be advised.

Concerning on-going projects, implementation was judged against a simple assumption of consistent, linear expenditure through time. The projects included in the analysis were all ongoing PRF projects of 12 months duration or more, which started in 2007 or 2008 and for which the most recent quarterly updates have been provided. This left a subset of 36 projects. The data were then divided by country, by priority area and by implementing organization.



The results indicate that the majority of current activities are on-time. The data is probably a little favorably biased, in that the number of projects excluded because they have not filed the latest quarterly update (8 projects) may also be those that are less likely to be on time. Nevertheless, the data

suggests that most current projects are on time. If this is at odds with perceptions, it is perhaps because the early projects – now closed – may have suffered more delays due to the newness of the PBF, whereas now implementation occurs more smoothly.



Analysis of all ongoing PRF projects of 12 months duration or more, starting in 2007-2008 and for which quarterly updates have been provided.

Annex 1: List of all Projects by Priority and Outcome Area

ANNEX 1: List of all PBF Projects by Priority and Outcome area (as of March 2010)

Area ONE: Implementation of Peace Agreements and National Dialogue								
Outcome Area	Fac.	Country	Pro. Nr.	Allocation	Start Date	End Date	Appr. Date	Project Description
1. Security Sector Reform (11 projects; U\$ 20.48 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-B3	\$500,000	Oct-07	Oct-09	27-Jun-07	Support to the National Intelligence Service (SNR) to fully assume its responsibility in strict compliance with the rule of law
	PRF	Burundi	BDI-B4	\$6,900,000	Oct-07	Jun-10	05-Jul-07	Strengthen technical and operational capacities of the Burundian National Police to improve corps spirit, discipline and respect for the rule of law
	PRF	Comoros	COM-B1	\$1,900,000	Dec-09	Dec-11	02-Nov-08	Support to the Security Sector Reform
	PRF	Comoros	COM-B2	\$900,000	Dec-09	Dec-11	02-Nov-08	Reinforcing capacities of National Police Force
	IRF	Haiti	EMER/6	\$800,000			12-Apr-08	Improved security conditions in the prison of Port-au-Prince
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B1	\$1,042,564	Jun-07	May-08	11-May-07	Strengthen the Police's capacity to ensure public order and reduce criminality
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B3	\$1,822,823	Jul-07	Jul-08	11-Jul-07	Improve the operational capacity and living conditions of the security forces
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B8	\$1,610,933	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Contributing to improved reformation, justice and security for prison inmates by strengthening the capacity and capabilities of both the inmates and staff
	IRF	Sierra Leone	EMER-11	\$930,870	Jun-09	30-Nov-09	11-Jun-09	Restoring trust and supporting the Sierra Leone Police's capacity to ensure public order and reduce criminality
	IRF	Sri Lanka	IRF-14	\$3,000,000	Jan-10	Dec-10	18-Jan-10	Mine action will facilitate the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDP's thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community
IRF	Somalia	IRF-13	\$999,915			04-Nov-09	Quick impact police and security reform in the Puntland State in a manner that complements similar interventions in south and central Somalia	
2. Rebuild Judiciary (11 projects; U\$ 12.24 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-C2	\$1,158,520	Oct-07	Feb-09	29-Mar-07	Realize assessments on the ground and the implementation of judgments at the Supreme Court, the 3 courts of appeal and the 17 higher court levels
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D1	\$48,150	Jun-08	Feb-08	13-Jun-08	Strengthen Government's capacity to prosecute cases in Grand Bassa County

million)	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D2	\$48,150	Jun-08	Feb-08	13-Jun-08	Strengthen Government's capacity to prosecute cases in Maryland County
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E3	\$1,099,106	Mar-09	Aug-10	22-Jan-09	Support the Ministry of Justice in improving prosecution services
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E4	\$750,066	Mar-09	Feb-10	23-Jan-09	Enhance effectiveness of Liberia's public defenders through trainings and logistical support
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D7	\$50,000	Aug-09	Oct-09	03-Jul-09	Reduce prison overcrowding and prolonged pre-trial detention at Monrovia Central Prison while also training Liberian law students in critically needed practical and administrative skills
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E8	\$500,000	Apr-09	Sep-10	27-Feb-09	Supporting the Liberian Anti-Corruption Commission
	IRF	Liberia	EMER-12	\$930,826	Aug-09	Mar-10	17-Aug-09	Enhance security and support the rule of law at corrections facilities concentrating on Monrovia Central Prison and Saniquellie as the most at risk
	PRF	Guinea	GIN-B1	\$1,708,801			14-Oct-09	Support to the Security Sector Reform
	PRF	Nepal	NEP-B3	\$1,999,830	Sep-09	Aug-10	20-Feb-09	Support to transitional justice mechanisms which will strengthen the peace process and promote a society built on respect for rule of law and human rights
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B4	\$3,959,772	Jul-07	Jul-08	11-Jul-07	Clear existing backlog of criminal and civil cases (est 700) both in the Magistrate and High Court
3. DDR (11 projects; US\$ 23.29 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDR-B1	\$500,000	Oct-07	Oct-09	29-Mar-07	Improve the security of populations by pilot activities of civil disarmament and promote the culture of peace and non-violence through sensitization campaigns
	IRF	Burundi	EMER-5	\$1,000,000	Apr-08	Mar-09	27-Mar-08	Support the dialogue between the Burundi Government and Palipehutu-FNL
	IRF	Burundi	EMER-8	\$1,000,000			11-May-09	Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration Process - Phase 1
	PRF	CAR	CAF-B2	\$2,000,000	Feb-09	Jul-10	12-Nov-10	DDR of children and establishment of mechanisms that protect and assist affected communities
	PRF	CAR	CAF-B3	\$3,955,710	Apr-09	Oct-10	01-Apr-09	Reinforce government capacities to elaborate and set up a strategy and implementation plan of the DDR programme
	PRF	Cote d'Ivoire	CIV-B1	\$4,000,000	Sep-08		28-Aug-08	1,000 micro-projects for socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk in Cote d'Ivoire
	PRF	DRC	COD-B1	\$200,000				Support to the PDDR programme
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D3	\$1,123,500	Oct-08	Mar-10	09-Aug-08	Intensive agricultural training and social reintegration DDR programme, predominantly for ex-combatants
	PRF	Nepal	NEP-B1	\$1,100,000	Jan-09	Jan-11	12-Jan-09	Support programme for children and adolescents formerly associated with the Maoist Army
IRF	Sudan	IRF-15	\$6,680,010			23-Feb-10	DDR and sustainable social and economic reintegration of 3,362 ex-combatants in Abyei	

	IRF	Sudan	IRF-16				23-Feb-10	DDR and sustainable social and economic reintegration of 850 ex-combatants in Eastern Sudan
4. Political Dialogue (5 projects; US\$ 5.32 million)	IRF	CAR	EMER-2	\$801,975	Sep-07	Dec-07	13-Sep-07	Organization of an Inclusive Political Dialogue between the government, political parties, armed opposition groups and representatives of civil society
	PRF	Cote d'Ivoire	CIV-H1	\$1,000,000			01-Sep-08	Support the direct dialogue facilitation of Burkina Faso between the President and the armed opposition, leading to the organization of free and fair elections
	IRF	Cote d'Ivoire	EMER-1	\$2,527,750	11-Sep-07		17-Aug-07	Support to the Burkinabe facilitation of Direct Dialogue between the President and the armed opposition
	IRF	Guinea	EMER-3	\$963,284	Nov-07	May-07	02-Nov-07	38 consultations to create a peaceful social and political environment conducive to dialogue, social consultation and that allows political actors to reach consensus and find peaceful means of conflict resolution
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-J4	\$25,000			15-Dec-09	Supporting the implementation of the Joint Communiqué independent review panel
Subtotal: 38 projects (US\$ 61.33 million)								
Area TWO: Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict								
Outcome Area	Facility	Country	Pro Nr.	Amount	Start Date	End Date	Approval Date	Project Summary
5. National Dialogue & Reconciliation, incl. Responsible Media (19 projects; US\$ 18.10 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A2	\$3,148,000	Sep-07	Sep-09	13-Jun-07	Gradual integration of a democratic culture into national institutions by setting up 4 frameworks for dialogue and consultation among the main socio-political stakeholders
	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A7	\$3,000,000	Jul-08	Apr-10	13-Mar-08	Improve the quality of communal services and the collaboration between local actors to promote the use of commune as an instrument of reconciliation and harmonization of interests
	PRF	Burundi	BDI-F1	\$700,000	Jul-07	Dec-08	20-Mar-07	Strengthen the capacities of the National Commission of Lands and other Property
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K4	\$324,000	Dec-09	May-10	12-Nov-08	Installation of 2 community radios to broadcast programmes on the protection of vulnerable population, (re-)integration of IDPs, DDR and HIV/AIDS
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K6	\$371,000	Jan-09	Jul-10	12-Nov-08	Capacity building workshops to bring more responsibility to artistic and intellectual communities, young people and the media
	PRF	Guinea	GIN-H1	\$1,100,067	Nov-09	Aug-10	14-Oct-09	Support to the promotion of inclusive and sustained dialogue

	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A2	\$900,000	Oct-08	Dec-09	09-Aug-08	Provide in-service training to at least 1300 teachers in effective instruction and establish permanent support mechanisms from the national to local levels in the education system
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A3	\$450,000	Feb-09	Jul-10	22-Jan-09	Establish a cadre of 30 youth 'volunteers for peace' trained to diffuse potential conflicts and bring about social cohesion in the communities in the 15 counties
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A4	\$1,000,000	Apr-09	Mar-11	27-Feb-09	Establish a platform for dialogue and peace to increase positive social and political cohesion and create better capacities in the state and non-state actors
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A5	\$350,000	Apr-09	Jun-09	27-Feb-09	Support to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in organizing three regional reconciliation consultations and the National Reconciliation Conference
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A7	\$1,000,000	Apr-09	Oct-10	27-Feb-09	Create 'Youth Friendly Spaces' to harness the creativity and potential of young people in a productive and socially cohesive way
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D8	\$50,000	Aug-09	Oct-09	16-Jun-09	Inter-ethnic Reconciliation Project' organizing community-based social dialogues/meetings; a high level round table conference and follow-up actions
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D9	\$50,000	Aug-09	Oct-09	22-Mar-09	Improve inter-ethnic relations through structured dialogue amongst leadership from the concerned counties and ethnic groups
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E5	\$1,120,700	Mar-09	Aug-10	22-Jan-09	Support to establishment and initial functioning of the Land Commission
	IRF	Liberia	EMER-4	\$788,644	Feb-08	Jul-08	24-Dec-07	Foster reconciliation, create conditions for the return and reintegration of refugees, develop a strategy for continued reconciliation and identify mechanisms that prevents emergence of violent conflict and promotes the resolution of property disputes
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A4	\$3,000,000	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Establish a reparations unit within NaCSA (National Commission for Social Action) to take the lead in implementing the reparations programmes
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A6	\$140,000	Aug-09	Jul-10	03-Jun-09	Support to Attitudinal and Behavioral Change (ABC) Secretariat
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A7	\$850,000	delayed	delayed	03-Jun-09	Development of an Independent National Public Broadcasting Service
PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B9	\$130,000	Aug-09	Jul-10	03-Jun-09	Promoting regional cooperation in the Makona River Basin	
6. Good Governance incl.	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A1	\$1,500,000	Oct-07	Dec-09	05-Apr-07	Support to the reinforcement of the mechanisms of fighting against corruption and different types of embezzlement in the whole country

Government and Civil Society Relations (17 projects; US\$ 12.88 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-B5	\$400,000	Mar-08	Dec-09	26-Oct-07	Training activities to professionalize the National Defence Force and promote discipline, respect for human rights, political neutrality and enhanced cohabitation of military and neighboring civilian populations
	PRF	Burundi	BDI-C4	\$1,000,000	Aug-08	Mar-10	13-Mar-08	Involve the Burundian population in the process of national reconciliation in collecting its views on the modalities of setting up for transitional justice mechanisms
	PRF	Comoros	COM-E1	\$950,000	Aug-09	Jul-11	12-Jun-08	Provide advice to as well as strengthen national capacities in project planning; matters of operationalization and streamlining projects according to the PBF priority plan
	PRF	Guinea Bissau	GNB-A1	\$1,381,889	Jul-08	Nov-08	28-May-08	Provide support for the conduct of urgent and vital voter registration and voter civic education campaigns nationwide
	PRF	Guinea	GIN-E1	\$100,000			19-Sep-09	Strengthening national capacity for peacebuilding and coordination
	IRF	Kenya	EMER-7	\$1,000,000	Aug-08	Jul-09	Jun-08	An emergency volunteer scheme has been conceived to provide avenues for community healing, reconciliation and service delivery
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A6	\$600,000	Apr-09	Sep-10	27-Feb-09	Build capacities of the executive and legislative branches of government and opposition parties to collaborate in a mutually advantageous process
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D10	\$462,606	Sep-09	Aug-10	09-Sep-09	Small grants to various local organisations to support efforts for technology transfer/skills development in general peacebuilding, financial and narrative reporting and organizational development
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E2	\$902,759	Oct-08	Mar-10	29-Sep-08	Establish a Peacebuilding Office in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E7	\$750,000	Jun-09	Dec-10	22-Mar-09	Enhancing the relationship between the police and civilian communities through trainings and seminars
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E9	\$100,000	Oct-09	Oct-10	16-Sep-09	Monitor and evaluate the implementation and projects of the PBF in Liberia
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A1	\$1,598,727	Jul-07	Sep-07	11-Jul-07	Gap funding for the National Elections Commission to support the conduct of credible and transparent nation wide parliamentary and presidential elections
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A2	\$349,034	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Support NACS (National Anti-Corruption Strategy Secretariat) to contribute to improved governance through the reduction of corruption for improved service delivery

	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A5	\$700,000	Aug-09	Jul-10	03-Jun-09	Provide trainings for 124 parliamentarians and 25 secretariat staff to effectively carry out the basic functions of parliament
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-E2	\$140,000	Aug-09	Jul-10	03-Jun-09	Enhance effective management, networking and coordination between and among civil society organizations with peacebuilding focus
	IRF	Sierra Leone	EMER-10	\$946,950	Jun-09	30-Jun-10	11-Jun-09	Support to immediate measures of political reconciliation, political parties professionalization, promotion of peace across country and support to non-partisan media
7. Human Rights, incl. HR Commissions (4 projects; US\$ 4.02 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-C1	\$400,000	May-07	Dec-09	07-Mar-07	Support the implementation of an Independent National Commission of Human Rights (CNIDH)
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-A1	\$932,400	Oct-08	Mar-10	25-Sep-08	A non-formal community based peace education programme providing communities with the essential tools to address poor leadership and the misuse and abuse of power
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E1	\$1,167,610	Oct-08	Jan-10	25-Sep-08	Develop capacities in underserved rural areas by establishing a transitional mechanisms of Community Legal Advisors and by educating all citizens about their rights and obligations under the law
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B2	\$1,522,055	Jul-07	Jul-08	22-Jun-07	Constitute a strong and functioning Human Rights Commission thereby creating a strong culture of respect for human rights and good governance in Sierra Leone
8. Overcome specific post-conflict hardship for women (11 projects; US\$ 8.61 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A3	\$3,105,193	Sep-08	Mar-09	02-May-07	Strengthen women's capacities 18 communes through awareness campaigns, training and exchange of experience between provinces and communes, as well as by reducing women's household's tasks
	PRF	CAR	CAF-A1	\$686,200	Jan-09	Jan-10	12-Nov-08	Technical and financial assistance to promote socio-economic rehabilitation of women affected by the conflict
	PRF	CAR	CAF-A2	\$245,578	Jan-09	Feb-10	12-Nov-08	Workshop and education programmes to kick start a more profound reflection in the society on the respect of women's and human rights
	PRF	CAR	CAF-A3	\$490,000	Jan-09	Apr-10	12-Nov-08	Technical and financial assistance to women's leaders to strengthen their networks, initiatives and capacities in promoting the protection of women's rights
	PRF	Comoros	COM-A1	\$500,000	Jan-10	Jun-11	02-Nov-09	Strengthening the role and participation of women in the peacebuilding process
	PRF	Nepal	NEP-B2	\$1,000,000	Jun-09	Jun-11	12-Jan-09	Provision for reproductive health services to female members of Maoists Army

	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D4	\$889,902	Mar-09	Aug-10	22-Jan-09	Community-based psychosocial support including training / capacity building, service delivery, reinforcement of community-based safety networks combined with livelihoods extension and support
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-E6	\$792,857	Mar-09	Aug-10	22-Jan-09	Improve prosecution services of the Ministry of Justice targeting SGBV crimes with a focus on vulnerable women, girls and children
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-A3	\$802,640	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Strengthen capacities of women's groups and the ministry to enhance the protection of women and children; ensure physical safety and improve networking among local communities and government
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-J1	\$29,463	Jul-09	Sep-09	03-Jun-09	Support to 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
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-J2	\$45,261	Aug-09	Jul-10	03-Jun-09	Engage community women as well as female security personnel at the provincial District and chiefdom levels in a systematic dialogue on the SSR process

Subtotal: 51 projects (US\$ 43.61 million)

Area THREE: Economic Recovery and immediate Peace Dividends

Outcome Area		Country	Project Nr	Amount	Start Date	End Date	Approval Date	Project Summary
9. Youth employment (8 projects; 14.64 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A4	\$4,200,005	Oct-07	Dec-09	05-Jul-07	Offer young people with no schooling and no jobs the opportunity to take part in community reconstruction and social cohesion effort through HIMO (labor intensive activities) projects
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K3	\$450,000	Jan-09	Jul-10	26-Nov-08	Ensure professional formation for 200 young unschooled and unemployed people
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K7	\$500,000	Jan-09	Jul-10	05-Dec-08	Educate youth as well as offer professional formation in YEP centers to enhance chances for future employment
	PRF	Comoros	COM-D1	\$1,000,000			16-Dec-09	Promotion of youth employment
	PRF	Guinea Bissau	GNB-D1	\$1,500,000	Jul-08	Oct-09	29-May-08	Training for youth to develop their professional, vocational and entrepreneurial capacities
	PRF	Nepal	NEP-D1	\$2,656,000	Feb-09	Feb-11	12-Jan-09	Jobs for peace: 12,500 youth employed and empowered through an integrated approach
	PRF	Liberia	LBR-D5	\$400,000	Apr-09	Sep-10	22-Mar-09	Supporting Peaceful Reintegration of High Risk Youths in their Communities through Rural Transport Livelihood Opportunities

	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-D1	\$4,080,906	Jun-07	May-08	May-07	Empower youth through the creation of decent and productive employment opportunities in small and medium sized enterprises or industries
10. Ec. recovery & private sector (2 projects; US\$ 0.86 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A6	\$500,000	May-08	Jul-09	29-Nov-07	Encourage small and micro enterprises to improve their entrepreneurial practices and their profits, create partnerships and multiply them
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K5	\$355,000	Jan-09	Aug-10	12-Nov-08	Rehabilitation and reorganization of 3 education centers that take care of 180 youngsters
11. Reintegration of IDPs and peace dividends for affected population (5 projects; US\$ 3.59 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A5	\$212,447	Mar-08	Dec-08	29-Nov-07	Support to social reintegration of 995 displaced families living in barracks
	PRF	Burundi	BDI-A8	\$1,787,553	Oct-09	Dec-10	25-Mar-09	Support the socio-economic reintegration of people affected by the conflict by promoting social cohesion, local governance, better living conditions of the population, and access to basic social services in a safe environment
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K1	\$300,000	Jan-09	Jul-10	12-Nov-08	Educate and equip the population (in particular women) to improve their agricultural performance
	PRF	CAR	CAF-K2	\$300,000	Jan-09	Jul-10	12-Nov-08	Strengthen production capacities in the agricultural sector
	IRF	Timor-Leste	EMER-9	\$993,625	Jun-09	Jun-10	29-May-09	Return, relocation and reintegration support to IDPs and IDP-affected communities
Subtotal: 15 projects (US\$ 19.09 million)								
Area FOUR: Rebuilding Essential Government Services and Infrastructure								
Outcome Area		Country	Project Nr	Amount	Start Date	End Date	Approval Date	Project Summary
12. Technical capacity building (6 projects; US\$ 3.81 million)	PRF	CAR	CAF-E1	\$800,000			05-Mar-10	Technical capacity building of the Peacebuilding Secretariat
	PRF	Guinea Bissau	GNB-B1	\$900,000	Jul-08	Sep-09	19-Jun-08	Rehabilitation of selected prisons
	PRF	Guinea Bissau	GNB-E1	\$107,094	Sep-09	Sep-10	04-Aug-09	Support to the National PBF Secretariat Office
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B7	\$1,576,538	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Improve national warning systems to enhance public confidence and community participation the security sector
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-E1	\$348,125	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Set up of a Peacebuilding Secretariat in the Government to increase operational capacity for M&E of peacebuilding programmes (incl. PBF)
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-J3	\$69,550	Jul-09	Sep-09	03-Jun-09	Supporting the implementation of the Joint Communiqué through the refurbishment of the SLPP Headquarters
13. Infrastructure (5 projects; US\$	PRF	Burundi	BDI-B2	\$4,812,150	Aug-07	Jun-10	18-May-07	Rehabilitate 14 units that serve as accommodation of soldiers and consolidate the process of integration of FDN

18.47 million)	PRF	Burundi	BDI-C3	\$800,000	Oct-07	Dec-08	10-May-07	Guarantee the independence of the magistracy via the construction and equipment of 32 courts at the low level
	PRF	Guinea Bissau	GNB-B2	\$1,905,000	Jul-08	Jan-10	29-May-08	Improve the living and working conditions of military personnel in the barracks
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-B6	\$1,955,706	Aug-07	Feb-10	11-Jul-07	Rehabilitation of the water and sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown
	PRF	Sierra Leone	SLE-I1	\$9,000,000	Aug-08	Jul-09	15-Jul-08	Contribute to national security by filling a crucial funding gap to support the Government's effort in providing increased and regular electricity supply to the cities of Freetown
Subtotal: 11 projects (US\$ 22.28 million)								
TOTAL: 115 projects (US\$ 146.30 million)								