

**Peacebuilding Commission
Working Group on Lessons Learned**

**Initial Findings of the Chair
on “Resource Mobilization and Mapping of Relevant Actors”
July 2012**

frameworks are usually not the primary consideration in deciding their engagements. Coherence among foundations that are engaged in post-conflict settings continues to be a challenge.

- Foundations might be less attentive to ensuring adequate assessment of needs and priorities. They may lack sufficient in-country knowledge and presence. This could result in somewhat opaque decision-making and more focus on trendy sectors.
- There is also no data available to provide an accurate overview of the foundations which could be approached.

B.Mapping of resource flows and relevant actors:

- In most post-conflict countries, there is insufficient government capacity to establish and manage effective mechanisms for aid coordination, collect ai

- Approach foundations as partners capable of generating ideas as much as financial resources. It is possible that such an approach could help align the Foundations' objectives behind the key peacebuilding priorities identified in the instruments of engagement.
- Play a role as platform for information-sharing among the countries concerned and all relevant actors in the area of private sector development, such as the IFC, financial sector representatives and NGOs.

B. Mapping of resource flows and relevant actors:

General:

- Advocate with donors to report more accurately and frequently on aid flow, committed or pledged. The information could feed into development of a much reliable, transparent and credible national aid management systems. The information could also help governments improve the planning and budgetary allocations processes by channelling resources to underfunded peacebuilding-related priorities.

Guinea:

- Complete the mapping exercise for Guinea ahead of the next periodic review of the Statement of Mutual Commitments (SMC). The mapping document should be regularly reviewed and updated in order to ensure its continued relevance.
- Establish a dynamic coordination framework between the Government and its partners at the country-level. This framework can also help engage the Government more regularly on crucial political issues facing the transition.
- Encourage the development of national strategies and frameworks for each of the three national priority areas in the SMC in Guinea. There is scope for peer-to-peer learning between Guinea and certain countries on the PBC agenda (e.g. the Liberian Peacebuilding Programme (LPP) drawing on existing national strategies/frameworks).
- Encourage the Government of Guinea to identify a national focal point through whom the PBC could engage in support of the development of an aid information and management system. The ongoing piloting in Liberia and CAR for the Aid Information and Management Systems (AIMS) could provide important lessons learned as the mapping exercise for Guinea proceeds.
