

## **Working Group on Lessons LeardBu**



volatile. However, such radical fluctuations have been the norm for Guinea in the past decade, both in upwards and downwards directions.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Guinea	92.60%	-17.05%	-13.67%	-0.71%	-32.32%	-17.59%	22.12%	33.29%	-35.00%	-0.55%

Table 2 - Fluctuation in ODA per Capita

#### (b) Mapping exercise

The ongoing mapping exercise for Guinea seeks to provide an up-to-date picture of the investments made by development partners towards achieving the peacebuilding objectives agreed upon in the PBC's Statement of Mutual Commitments (SMC). The manual nature of the mapping exercise reveals that existing data sources are inadequate in determining flows to peacebuilding-related sectors. For example, the "Conflict prevention, peace and security" category of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the OECD-DAC does not explicitly include many of the activities that are normally considered to be part of peacebuilding, such as rule of law, governance and economic revitalisation. In addition, the CRS captures historic data (the latest data now is from 2010), rather than current and prospective data.

The current map indicates that:

- Guinea suffers from a limited bilateral donor base (EU, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Russia, Spain, UK) in general and particularly in the field of peacebuilding (See Annex I for overall donor situation in Guinea). There may be a correlation between the relatively low level of donor engagement with the political turmoil in Guinea over the last few years, at the same time when the discussion on aid and development cooperation effectiveness was taking place globally.
- Overall, SSR received the highest amount of assistance among the three peacebuilding priorities with 70.67 million USD (out of which 54.3 million USD is projected), while Youth and Women Employment came in second with 64.4 million USD (out of which 10.4 million USD is projected) and national reconciliation third with 13.06 million USD; Once we take away the PBF funds the figure becomes 61.4 million (out of which 54.3 million USD is projected) for SSR, 60.78 million USD for Youth and Women Employment (out of which 10.4 million USD is projected), and approximately 7.16 million for national reconciliation.
- Significant attention to SSR sector can be seen

- From a project/program-level perspective, certain commitme

(1) At the field level (Conakry):

- Development Partners coordination group (GCPP)
- Peacebuilding Joint Steering Committee (JSC), including national and international partners (in charge of the oversight of PBF's Peacebuilding Priority Plan)
- Group of friends of Guinea (GAG)
- SSR task force, including national and international partners (in charge of oversight of the SSR process)

(2) At HQ level:

- UN-wide IATF ( Inter-Agency Task Force ), co-chaired by DPA and UNDP (provides a framework for regular exchanges of information with Conakry on ongoing programmes and challenges in the area of development and peacebuilding)
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Headquarters level, a connection between the programmatic (e.g. the IATF members, the Inter-agency SSR task-force) and the political (e.g. PBC country-configuration) support could be further strengthened through regular exchange of information and dedicated and thematic discussions at the expert level.

### **Focus of the discussion**

#### **(a)mapping**

- What are some of the dilemmas faced by the agenda countries in mobilizing resources? How should we define the role of PBC in marshalling resources and how can the mapping exercise help?
- How can the PBC help unblock some of the political impasse that prevents resources from flowing into critical peacebuilding needs? How can the PBC combine its role of political accompaniment and marshalling of resources?
- What is the potential role of aid mapping in facilitating resource mobilisation that addresses critical peacebuilding priorities? How can the mapping tool be further optimized for this purpose? How can the PBC support the governments of the countries on its agenda to build national aid monitoring systems and processes?
- How should the government of the agenda country use tools like mapping to approach potential donors-including foundations, private sector, NGOs?

#### **(b)coordination**

- What are the key factors for ensuring successful coordination mechanisms which could help unblock resource flows? What have been the lessons learned of past coordination mechanisms that have worked/failed?
- How has the catalytic nature of the PBF helped in unblocking some of the resources? What role can the PBC play in ensuring catalytic nature of the PBF and help coordinate other aid?
- What are the challenges in aligning bilateral aid to SMC priorities? What are the challenges in coordinating multilateral and bilateral donors? What platform can be used to align bilateral, multilateral, non-governmental aid to the SMC priority areas?

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## ANNEX I

EU Institutions	75,482,247
France	50,711,474
United States	21,522,891
AfDF	19,775,544
Global Fund	15,424,579
<b>Top 5</b>	<b>182,916,735</b>
Germany	13,866,238
Japan	10,336,444
UNICEF	7,180,881
AfDB	5,631,888
UNPBF	5,329,170
<b>Next 5</b>	<b>42,344,621</b>
UNDP	5,294,683
UNFPA	4,294,603
GAVI	3,762,820
Kuwait	2,171,406
Spain	2,170,729
WFP	2,042,704
Canada	1,949,506
Switzerland	1,432,915

The table to the left lists the donors by ODA to Guinea according to size. The numbers are from 2010 and from the OECD's Creditor reporting System.

As captured in the pie chart below, a few donors provide the vast majority of ODA to Guinea. The five largest donor account for 72% of ODA and if the 5 next on the list are included, close to 90% of ODA is captured.

## **ANNEX II**

### **PBSO's project on Aid Information Management for Peacebuilding**

PBSO is currently implementing a project designed to address the often challenging task of aid coordination, monitoring, and reporting in post-conflict countries. With funding from the European Union, Liberia has been chosen as the pilot country and PBSO is currently trying to raise funds to expand the project to another PBC country.

The AIMS for Peacebuilding project is a response to the demand for more reliable and accurate information. In addition to providing the data needed by the PBC to support its fundraising efforts, it will also be of great value to the donor community, including the European Union, and national governments.

The project consists of two work streams, focusing on:

- 1. The provision of aid data**

One part of the project seeks to enhance the reliability, quality and frequency of aid reporting. Consequently, the first aspect of the AIMS for Peacebuilding project focuses on improving aid information collection, verification and reporting. To do this, the project will assist the donor community, the government and the United Nations Country Team in improving existing processes or establishing more effective mechanisms for aid information collection, verification and reporting. The aim of this part of the project is not to introduce a new system but simply to improve the quality of the data being captured in existing system(s). As UNDP is principally responsible for AIMS support to recipient countries, this work stream has been planned and will be implemented in close collaboration with UNDP.

- 2. Reporting on peacebuilding data**

Building on the improved data reported into the existing AIMS, the project will, as its second objective, introduce a reporting tool for aid information related to peacebuilding. Establishing an effective reporting tool for peacebuilding support will improve the capacity of the Peacebuilding Commission and the government in marshaling financial resources to meet critical peacebuilding needs. The working title for this reporting tool is the 'Peacebuilding Dashboard'. The data should be drawn from existing AIMS systems – in the case of Liberia, it would be the Aid Management Platform - within pre-defined peacebuilding sectors and areas of activity. The dashboard will be able to display the data in a number of different 'views' – per sector, over time, per donor, per region (if GIS enabled), per recipient government agency, etc. This will, however, require that each project is equipped with additional, peacebuilding-



relevant data before being entered into the Aid Management Platform. This data must be agreed upon by the government, donors and the UN.