

**Peacebuilding Commission
Working Group on Lessons Learned**

Resource Mobilization and Mapping of Relevant Actors

3 July 2012

Chairperson's Summary

I. Introduction

1. The Peacebuilding Commission's (PBC) Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL) held a meeting on Resource Mobilization and Mapping of Relevant Actors on 3 July 2012. The meeting was convened in the context of the WGLL's ongoing consideration of the aspect of mapping of resource flows and actors as one of practical approaches that the PBC could explore as it undertakes its role in resource mobilization.

2. Taking Guinea as an example, the WGLL seeks to draw lessons in the field of efficient resource mobilization by mapping out relevant actors, identifying overlap and gaps in funding, and by trying to understand the linkages with the political accompaniment process undertaken by the PBC. The meeting therefore invited the following speakers to reflect on the subject:

- H.E. Ms. Sylvie Lucas, Chair of the PBC Guinea Configuration
- H.E. Mr. Mamadi Touré, Permanent Representative of Guinea to the UN
- Mr. Ian Quick, Consultant
- Ms. Verena Linneweber, Policy Specialist on Aid Effectiveness at the UNDP

3. In his opening remarks, Ambassador Yamazaki indicated that the mapping exercise in Guinea is linked to the outcome of the most recently concluded periodic review of the Statement of Mutual Commitments (SMC) for the country and seeks to identify resource gaps around the three priority areas included therein. He also pointed that this exercise is undertaken to identify linkages between the resource mobilization, political accompaniment, and donor coordination in order to effectively marshal necessary resources in the agenda countries.

II. Presentations by Panelists

4. The Chair of the Guinea configuration described the mapping exercise as an important tool for the PBC and Guinea as they consider ways to identify resources and capacity gaps. She emphasized that the exercise is ongoing and will be undertaken in close cooperation with the Guinean authorities, who have demonstrated a willingness to incorporate peacebuilding priorities into the overarching national development framework which will be guided by the next Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). Therefore, the Chair added, the relevant data need to be regularly updated and all actors and Members States need to be involved and are expected to make available the

necessary information about their ongoing activities and programmes in Guinea. All actors will be subsequently invited to align their activities in Guinea to address resource and capacity gaps in key peacebuilding-related sectors. In this regard, Ambassador Lucas identified the following as future steps for the Guinea Configuration:

- completing and regularly updating the mapping exercise;
- organizing informal expert-level sessions should the need arise;
- streamlining exchanges and communications;
- continuing discussions with the Government on constructing an aid information and management system.

5. The Permanent Representative of Guinea stressed that the mapping exercise should be considered as a first step towards the development of a resource mobilization strategy for his country. He expressed Guinea's hope that the exercise would be completed ahead of the next periodic review of the SMC, noting in this regard the high expectations of his Government that the engagement with the PBC could help deliver tangible dividends as a result of the ongoing democratic transition. Ambassador Touré identified, however, the following challenges requiring urgent attention:

- Donors remain generally non-responsive and the PBC's proactive advocacy role is crucial. The mapping exercise is a tool which could bring clarity to the gaps and needs, thus help channelling resources towards underfunded areas.
- The attention received by the security sector is welcome but is not matched by attention to the other two peacebuilding priorities, namely youth and women empowerment and national reconciliation, which remain largely neglected.
- The PBC needs to address weak coordination, both among donors and within the Guinean government, noting that priorities are yet to be aligned with the priorities in the SMC.

6. Mr. Ian Quick noted that Guinea needs focused and sustained political accompaniment during the difficult transition process and that its partners do not have enough confidence in this process, and thus are not forthcoming in helping address critical peacebuilding priorities. Donors continued to engage on a project-by-project basis rather than by taking a longer-term vision of supporting peace consolidation in the country. He emphasized that the PBC and PBF engagement with Guinea need to help address both the question of confidence and of the lack of a long-term vision by partners. In this regard, he recommended that the mapping exercise generate a new sense of PBC and PBF engagement as follows:

- Increase country-level consultations with the Government and the partners. In engaging partners, the PBC should place emphasis on the urgency with which the priority areas of youth and women empowerment and reconciliation should be approached.
- Focus on establishing 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, a role for which the current UN presence on the ground has no mandate.

7. Ms. Venera Linneweber of UNDP noted that information on aid flow is very difficult to attain and that governments of countries emerging from conflict and in transition are challenged by the lack of a clear picture of the aid received or being committed. Despite earlier commitment by donor countries to channel aid through country systems, this commitment is yet to be fulfilled. In this regard, she emphasized the following points:

- Aid transparency and fiscal transparency are two fundamental components of mutual accountability.
- Developing aid information and management systems by countries emerging from conflict or in transition is challenged by the quality and accuracy of the data on resource flows for peacebuilding priorities that is made available by donors and recipient governments alike.
- The PBC should consider advocating 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.

III. Discussions on Lessons Learned

8. Members underlined the following points which should be taken into consideration as the mapping exercise in Guinea proceeds:

- The exercise should feed into the development of a platform (web-based or otherwise) to provide donors and potential investors with sufficient information on resource needs and gaps.
- There is a need for the PBC to encourage the development of national frameworks for each of the three national priority areas in the SMC in Guinea. National frameworks will help in the design of costed programmes, which will facilitate the design and implementation of a resource mobilization.
- The exercise should draw on past practices which could be applicable to Guinea. There is scope for peer-to-peer learning between Guinea and certain countries on the PBC agenda. For example, the Liberian Peacebuilding Programme (LPP) has translated the SMC priority areas into concrete programmes.
- 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.
