

# **DRAFT SUMMARY REPORT**

## **Peacebuilding Commission Chair's Visit to West Africa 9-17 June 2016**

### **I. Overview**

1. From 9 to 17 June, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau led a PBC delegation to West Africa (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Senegal) to explore the sub-regional peacebuilding opportunities and challenges in West Africa on the road to recovery after the Ebola outbreak. The visit focused on national and regional recovery efforts, particularly on the political and socio-economic priorities. The Chair also discussed and identified opportunities for constructive engagement of the PBC and international community<sup>1</sup>.

2. The 16-member delegation consisted of the Vice Chair of the PBC and Chair of the Working Group on Lessons Learned, Chairs or representatives of each of the PBC Country Specific Configurations (Canada, Luxembourg and Sweden to the United Nations) and Permanent Representatives and officials of Guinea and Sierra Leone accredited to the United Nations) as well as representatives from PBSO, DPA and UNDP<sup>2</sup>.

3. Building on the previous work of the PBC, UN system and other stakeholders, in all the four countries visited, the PBC delegation met with Presidents, Vice-Presidents or Prime Ministers, Ministers, representatives of Government ministries, national commissions, security agencies, civil society (including women and youth), political parties, the diplomatic community, International Financial Institutions and the UN Country Teams, UNMIL in Liberia, UNOWAS in Senegal and representatives of regional and sub-regional organizations, including ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, among others<sup>3</sup>.

### **II. Main Summary of Visit**

4. During the visit, the Chair **focused on three overarching messages** as seen below, which have been part of the international dialogue and developments in the area of peace and security, including the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (2015), the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture (2015), the Global Study on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2015), the General Assembly (A/RES/70/262) and the Security Council (S/RES/2282 (2016)) resolutions on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture

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<sup>1</sup> See "Concept Note" of visit (Annex 1) for further details.

<sup>2</sup> See "List of Participants" (Annex 2).

<sup>3</sup> See "Agenda of Visit" (Annex 3).

adopted on 27 April 2016. Reference was made to the recently adopted resolutions on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture, emphasizing “the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing its root causes” and “promoting sustained and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation and unity”, particularly during the Ebola recovery period.

- i. The need for a more comprehensive and long-term investment in **sustaining peace**, rather than investing in peacekeeping and peacemaking alone. Making and maintaining peace is not enough. The global community needs to rethink international, regional and national peacebuilding priorities from a long-term and inclusive perspective;
  - ii. **Primacy of politics** to resolve conflicts must be the preferred way. There is a need to foster the political and preventive approach to enhance security instead of the use of military engagement. Ensuring the primacy of politics in all phases of the conflict cycle, from early-warning to preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. Without development, there can be no peace and security. And without peace and security, there can be no development. Beyond that, we are now realizing the value and importance of the interlinkages between peace, development and humanitarian needs; and
  - iii. The importance of **women and youth participation** in sustaining peace efforts. Peace is built around the meaningful inclusion and investment in women and youth. It is important to place youth employment and women’s empowerment at the top of the countries’ peacebuilding priorities as well as gender-sensitive and targeted programming.
5. The PBC delegation’s overall findings was that **each country has made significant progress** in consolidating peace, restoring state authority and implementing governance, justice and security sector reforms. These countries are on the road to recovery, having identified their national peacebuilding priorities after the Ebola crisis, which focuses on implementing key reforms and revitalizing their economies. The countries were commended for their resilience during the Ebola crisis and the country’s leadership for their efforts on the ongoing implementation of the post-Ebola recovery plans. Opportunities were highlighted in terms of integrating the peacebuilding priorities with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while underscoring the linkages between the SDGs and national peacebuilding priorities. The importance of cooperation in tackling the region’s common challenges and utilizing its opportunities was also emphasized.

Despite their efforts, the overall situation in the sub-region **during the Ebola recovery period** remains fragile. All the most-affected countries are implementing their national recovery plans, albeit at different paces. Though massive Ebola flare-ups are highly

unlikely, concerns were raised over the intensified and resurfaced challenges during the Ebola crisis that existed before. In all the countries visited, the Ebola epidemic exposed underlying weaknesses in governance, social cohesion and infrastructure, which, in combination, contributed to the rapid spreading of the disease. Some of the challenges that were identified include weak institutional capacities; high youth unemployment; deep mistrust between communities and the State. In Guinea, in particular, continuing challenges during the post-Ebola recovery period were also related to inter-party dialogue and building political consensus around national issues. Lessons from the Ebola crisis response, that were non-health specific, were highlighted by the interlocutors, such as the relevance of the empowerment of local institutions during the Ebola crisis as tools for development was crucial, especially in the field of decentralization.

6. On the economic front, all the affected countries are still **recovering from the economic impact of the Ebola crisis**. With the negative impacts of Ebola and the drop in commodity prices, their economy needs to be reinvigorated and diversified. The negative impact is still compounded by other global economic trends, including the fluctuating iron ore market, volatile mining sector and socio-economic indicators that culminated in the cessation of production during the Ebola crisis. Though all three countries were declared Ebola-free since the first quarter of 2016, concerns were raised about the need to strengthen and promote economic development and trade opportunities across the porous borders of neighbouring countries, where the Ebola transmission quickly spread after the official break out in Guinea in March 2014. Interlocutors noted that pledges during the Conference on the post-Ebola recovery have not materialized yet. Affected countries have emphasized that these financial shortfalls are negatively impacting the effective implementation of their post-Ebola recovery strategies.

7. **Concerning mobilizing resources for peace consolidation**, the Chair emphasized that prevention and peacebuilding efforts are under-funded and under-prioritized, including the UN Secretary-General's **Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**. The PBF needs to be more sustained, adequate and predictable. In this vein, the Chair informed that eight PBC member states (Colombia, Kenya, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Sweden, Republic of Korea and the U.K.) will co-host a High-Level PBF Pledging Conference on 21 September 2016 to increase the level of contributions, the number of donors and the predictability of PBF's funding.

8. The Chair stressed the importance of ensuring **coherence between the political advocacy of the PBC and the PBF engagement** on the ground, particularly important where there is no UN peacekeeping presence. Synergies between the PBC and PBF must be enhanced, placing national and sub-regional peacebuilding priorities and needs first, ensuring that this PBC-PBF engagement in addition to the PBSO is working efficiently. The PBF should continue to take into consideration the PBC's findings on national and regional priorities, including engagement on cross-border issues. Many interlocutors stressed the importance of finding links to possibilities for further PBF engagement in the Ebola-affected countries.

9. Continued **international support and PBC engagement was needed and requested** by all the countries and the regional organizations the delegation visited and met with. This corroborates the call for the PBC to enhance its strategic partnership and cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations, and to focus on regional and cross-cutting issues relevant to sustaining peace as mandated by the peacebuilding resolutions. There was also a need for the PBC to strengthen its engagement with IFIs and civil society. The PBC should continue to provide an active policy forum for dialogue for all relevant actors, including regional and sub-regional, to address the wing regional and transnational peacebuilding challenges in West Africa and the Sahel region, including terrorism, radicalization and violent extremism, illicit trafficking and other transnational crimes, migration and displacement of populations. These will be the guide and the basis of the work of the PBC and the next steps.

### **III. Country-Specific Findings**

#### **A. Visit to Liberia**

10. The PBC delegation visited Monrovia from 8 to 12 June. Focusing on the three key messages of the visit, meetings and discussions centered around the priorities identified in the Statement of Mutual Commitment (SMC) on Peacebuilding in Liberia, which was endorsed in April 2016 following a PBC visit in February, including security sector development, the rule of law, national reconciliation and peaceful elections in 2017. A number of other peacebuilding priorities were identified, including the need to promote good governance; build youth capacities; generate employment; strengthen the educational system; construct a more efficient health care system; and ensure equal treatment of religious and ethnic groups.

11. The ongoing UN transition in Liberia is an important example where the global community must rethink investments in sustaining peace, including peacekeeping and peacemaking. During the time of the visit, the security drawdown of UNMIL was on track and to be completed by 30 June. Interlocutors stressed that sustained international attention is crucial, both in terms of financial support and political accompaniment. The trust and confidence between the security sector and citizens need to be strengthened through a people-centered approach, especially after the Ebola crisis and upcoming elections. The decentralization process must be accelerated to increase people's access to justice. Concerns were raised by the interlocutors about the imminent drawdown of UNMIL and general elections scheduled for next year. Political will of the government is needed and PBC was asked to continue to provide a platform to discuss priority areas during the UN transition period.

12. In Liberia's capacity as the Chair of ECOWAS, sub-regional priorities were further articulated, including security sector reform, governance, terrorism and violent extremism, transnational organized crime, drug-trafficking, other illicit forms of trafficking, as well as piracy and maritime insecurity. Promoting an integrated approach to regional issues by regional and international partners and UN entities, including UNOWAS and G5-Sahel countries, was deemed important to analyze threats and developments affecting the sub-region, identify joint activities, and reinforce working

relations. Working closely with UNOWAS, regional cooperation with ECOWAS and the Mano River Union (MRU) will also be critical in strengthening cross-border security, in particular after the drawdown of UNOCI and UNMIL in Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring Liberia.

13. The PBC delegation encouraged the Government of Liberia to deliver on its commitment, and assured the national authorities, other stakeholders of its continued engagement and support to the national peacebuilding efforts in Liberia. The Chairs reassured the Liberian counterparts that the PBC will remain engaged throughout the UN transition and would focus on the identified priority areas, based on the SMC. The PBC will also need to strengthen its engagement with international financial institutions to explore opportunities for reinvigorating Liberia's economic needs. Concerning regional and sub-regional issues, the Chair informed that conflict prevention, with an increasing focus on cross border/regional initiatives to prevent violent extremism will remain high on the PBC agenda.

## **B. Visit to Sierra Leone**

14. From 12 to 14 June, the PBC delegation visited Sierra Leone, where discussions were jointly led by the Chair of the PBC Sierra Leone Configuration, H.E. Mr. Marc-André Blanchard, and Ambassador Kamau. This visit built on the PBC's second Peacebuilding Assessment Mission (PAM II) to Sierra Leone that took place from 29 February to 8 March 2016 to examine the progress made in peacebuilding priority areas and focused on the future engagement of the PBC in the country. The parameters of the PBC's role and scope were defined and an agreement with national authorities was secured, based on the national peacebuilding priorities.

15. The President of Sierra Leone requested for the PBC to continue the current collaboration. He emphasized that continued support was required in three main areas: to meet the targets of the National Ebola Recovery Plan; provision of support to national institutions to ensure peaceful elections and strengthen democracy as well as the constitutional review process. Investing in sustaining peace and addressing potential drivers of conflicts in a growing population of uneducated and unemployed youth and women was important.

16. Other Ministers and interlocutors stated that the visit was timely to support the country in sustaining its current achievements. The importance of inclusive political dialogue was reiterated. They emphasized the responsibility of all stakeholders, including the political parties, in ensuring an inclusive, accountable and peaceful political process, especially in the run-up to the 2018 elections. On the socio-economic front, economic diversification, sustained economic development and improvement of the health and education systems are the now main priorities of the country.

17. Peacebuilding priorities remain to be addressed during and after the Ebola recovery period, including the strengthening of the national governance systems, the security and justice sectors, rule of law, human rights and capacity building. Recognizing

the crucial role of community engagement and social mobilization in combating Ebola, many interlocutors stressed the need for continued investment in decentralized governance, with a particular focus on the border regions. Challenges remain to be addressed, including corruption, natural resource management, basic social services, youth unemployment and enhancing transparency in managing its natural resources and addressing inequality countrywide, fiscal policy.

18. On sub-regional issues, the PBC delegation met with the Mano River Union (MRU) Secretariat located in Freetown. Discussions highlighted the important role of regional and sub-regional organizations in sustaining peace in Africa, focusing on the political, socio-economic and cross-border peacebuilding priorities. The MRU informed about the sub-regional priorities to sustain peace, including promoting education as a regional mechanism, encouraging regional/bilateral trade facilitation, enhancing border security and confidence building, and strengthening joint maritime and food security, land management and human security, particularly along the borders of the Mano River Basin. The PBC and sub-regional organizations, such as the MRU, need to continue to focus on these key priority areas with a view to putting national and sub-national strategies first and strengthening the relationship. As the next step, the Chair proposed to organize a consultation between the PBC and regional organizations to discuss the challenges and issues in the sub-region.

19. In Sierra Leone, the PBC's role is one of a trusted advocate with the broader international community, especially with respect to Member States and other international actors not directly represented in Freetown. As the PBC accompanied Sierra Leone throughout the UN transition, previous elections and the Ebola crisis, the Chairs reassured Sierra Leone of the PBC's commitment to continue its engagement in the country through the 2018 elections, recognizing that free and fair elections and a peaceful transfer of power will be an important milestone in Sierra Leone's continued efforts in consolidating peace and democracy. This timeframe would be closely aligned with the President's 24-month National Ebola Recovery Strategy.

### **C. Visit to Guinea**

20. The PBC visited Guinea from 14 to 16 June as part of the West Africa visit. National and cross-border peacebuilding priorities were discussed, including security sector reform, national reconciliation, and youth employment and women empowerment. The importance of inclusive political dialogue, the rule of law, police reform and justice, youth and women employment in sustaining peace in Guinea was highlighted, in a country that is undergoing socio-economic challenges in the wake of the Ebola crisis. .

21. Difficulties were highlighted by some of the interlocutors in moving beyond policy formulation and analysis to implementation of reforms. Interlocutors noted the need for Guinea to focus on the execution of the post-Ebola strategy for recovery and resilience. The consolidation of peace and stability, including the organization of the next local elections under inclusive and conducive conditions as well as the strengthening of social cohesion and the implementation of national reconciliation process were also

highlighted. Furthermore, decentralization is key to solving some of the country's governance challenges, emphasized various interlocutors. There was a need for increased national focus on building inclusiveness and trust between communities and the State.

22. The PBC would continue to provide support to Guinea in addressing these challenges, as past engagements in sustaining peace have contributed to achieving significant progress in consolidating Guinea's political and democratic process, security sector reform, as well as national reconciliation.

#### **D. Visit to Senegal**

23. The last country the PBC visited was Senegal from 17 to 18 June where the Chairs met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Mankeur Ndiaye, and Civil Society and Women Organizations with a regional mandate. Meetings with the Senegalese authorities provided an opportunity to exchange views on regional peacebuilding challenges and opportunities, as well as the situation in Guinea Bissau. Discussions on the regional issues focused on concerns about the growing cross-border and transnational threats to peace and stability in West Africa and the Sahel, including terrorism, radicalization and violent extremism, and transnational crimes. A multi-dimensional approach that goes beyond the military and security responses, and focuses on addressing the root causes in affected communities particularly in border areas was deemed critical.

24. On Guinea-Bissau, discussions also highlighted the need for the international community's continued engagement to help find a lasting solution to the ongoing political impasse and institutional deadlock, including through initiatives that would contribute to bridging the divide between factions within the main political party and the conduct of an effective national dialogue and reconciliation process. The PBC Chairs commended the leadership of ECOWAS, including through the critical role played by the ECOWAS Mission in Bissau (ECOMIB) in maintaining security and stability in the country.

#### **IV. Main Observations**

25. The three overarching key messages: the importance of sustaining peace, the primacy of politics and the importance of women and youth participation, and the recently adopted peacebuilding resolutions provided the basic framework of discussions in all the countries visited. In addition, addressing cross-cutting issues and cross-border challenges, the **PBC undertook an innovative working method** that was more responsive, participatory and accessible to those on the ground.

26. The **PBC was needed and requested to remain engaged** on national and regional issues concerning Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and the Mano River Basin that would ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to sustaining peace. The Commission was requested to continue serving as a forum for sustaining international attention, including through bringing attention to emerging national and regional needs, opportunities and challenges as required. This speaks to the important role of the PBC

and the Country Specific Configuration engagement and accompaniment thus far in each of the countries. While placing national and regional priorities at the forefront of the peacebuilding agenda, it is important to integrate the whole cycle of conflict- before, during and after- in order to sustain peace.

27. **Further assistance from the UN and other international partners is critical** in peace consolidation areas, including work with political parties, media, and youth; run-up to the next elections; reforms to the security and justice sectors and land reform; and meaningful engagement with local and border communities.

28. In terms of agenda countries and exit plans considered by the PBC, engaging in active consultations and discussions with those concerned is deemed critical. It is also **important to draw upon the advice of the PBC on major agreements that relate to UN mission mandates and transitions.**

29. **The PBC's political assessments and identified national and regional priorities should evolve into and be translated into programmes and projects.** Needless to say, identified priorities and preventing contradictions in the engagement of PBC and of the PBF in the country are imperative. The PBC can only be effective if policy discussion and political accompaniment is complemented with financial support to critical peacebuilding priorities. Despite recognition of the crucial impact of the PBF in the collective efforts of the international community in sustaining peace, the Fund is currently facing a desperate funding shortfall. The PBC should take the lead and champion replenishing and recapitalizing the Fund.

30. This visit was an opportunity that provided flexibility for the PBC to explore and implement ways to integrate a diverse participation of representatives not only from New York but the ground as well. The PBC visit underwent a new working method that was more responsive, participatory and accessible to those on the ground. This uniquely composed delegation provided flexible engagement among the PBC membership, the CSCs, countries on the agenda and others. It was a positive mode of engagement with various interlocutors, including IFIs, civil society, non-UN actors as well as the UN on the ground, where issues were tackled from national and regional dimensions. It was an innovative approach not only among the PBC membership but with interlocutors on the ground, including women and young people, which should be replicated.

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## **Annex 1. Concept Note**

### **“PBC Chair’s Visit to Explore Sub-Regional Peacebuilding opportunities in West Africa: The Road to Recovery after the Ebola outbreak”**

#### **Concept Note**

##### **Background**

Three years after the start of the Ebola epidemic in December 2013, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone – all on the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) agenda- were declared free of Ebola transmission in early 2016 by the World Health Organization (WHO). About 29,000 people were affected by the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), of which more than 11,300 lost their lives, mostly in Liberia (4,809), Sierra Leone (3,956) and Guinea (2,536), according to WHO as of 13 March 2016. However, additional flare-ups occurred in Sierra Leone and most recently in Guinea in January and March 2016 respectively. The WHO, among others, continue to caution that the three most-affected countries are still at risk of the recurrence of Ebola, largely due to virus persistence in some survivors, and must remain on high alert and ready to respond.

The health crisis as well as the shock in the iron ore and mining industries diverted attention from other pressing national and sub-regional priorities and in some areas even reversed progress. The socio-economic situation has been impacted significantly. Already among the poorest in the world, the crisis has stalled or even set back critical efforts aimed at poverty reduction and economic development. The crisis has in some areas impacted negatively on state-society relations. Past conflicts, inequality and weak governance in remote areas had led to low levels of trust in state institutions among local communities as well as high level of inter-communal tensions. While important progress in strengthening social cohesion and state capacity had been achieved in recent years, the Ebola crisis seems to have reversed and in some cases exacerbated these challenges. There was a lack of effective and accountable decentralization of state institutions and services, including the justice and security sectors. Opportunity arose as well. The crisis has generated decisive leadership and resolve at the national and local levels while triggering renewed sub-regional cooperation. International attention and interest in the region was raised from the outset, including with an increasing number of international partners.

In this regard, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) played a critical role from the outset of the Ebola outbreak highlighting the potential impact of the Ebola crisis on state institutions, political stability and longer term peacebuilding issues from the regional perspective. Based on these outcomes, the PBC Chair made an unprecedented request on behalf of its Member States for the Secretary-General “to undertake an assessment of the Ebola epidemic’s impact on post-conflict peacebuilding efforts in the areas of security, local governance, political institutions, social cohesion and economic recovery, taking consideration of a comprehensive regional and longer term approach”

through letter dated 25 November 2014. In a letter, dated 17 December 2014, the Secretary-General responded to the Commission informing that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) would lead the UN's initiatives on the Ebola Recovery Strategy (ERS).

The Commission continued to convene and participate in numerous meetings and Special Sessions on Ebola, including the Special Meeting of the ECOSOC on 5 December 2014, the General Assembly in February 2015, the World Bank/IMF meetings in April 2015 and the Secretary-General's International Ebola Recovery Conference in July 2015. The Commission consolidated its constructive relationship to keep the international attention on the Ebola crisis with an eye on the long-term peacebuilding perspective with the national stakeholders, UN agencies and peacekeeping missions, World Bank, national and regional organizations and civil society.

The Chair of the Commission travelled to the three countries affected by Ebola in April 2015, including a trip to Dakar, where the impact of Ebola on the political processes in the region as well as opportunities were identified to harness the regional approach to post Ebola recovery efforts. The Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone Configurations, respectively, also convened separately to inform and explore ways to provide further international assistance to the national and regional counterparts with the wider membership on the crisis on a number of occasions. The Liberia and Sierra Leone Configurations visited each country at the technical levels in January and February 2016 respectively, to look at the progress made in national and regional peacebuilding priorities and needs, while these countries are still recovering from the economic effects of the Ebola crisis.

As part of its effort to explore coherent strategies and approaches towards achieving sustainable peace in West Africa, the PBC held an informal meeting on "Peacebuilding trends and threats in West Africa" on 18 January and "Cross-border peacebuilding challenges in West Africa" on 6 April. These were opportunities to provide an important platform for preliminary policy discussions on the regional dimensions of peacebuilding.

Despite these efforts, international attention on the three most-affected countries has dwindled significantly during the past few months, especially during the Ebola recovery phase. There is a critical need for the international community, including the PBC, to sustain and build upon the discussions and findings of the national, regional and international stakeholders in the next phase and longer-term peacebuilding perspective in order to continue to bring the three countries back to the path of recovery, sustained peace and resilience. Therefore, the PBC plans to visit West Africa in June 2016 at the Ambassadorial-level.

### **Objectives of the Visit**

The main objective of the PBC visit is to assess how the PBC can best support the ongoing post-Ebola recovery process and long-term peacebuilding priorities from a

national and regional perspective in related countries with different UN presences on the ground.

The visit would have three specific objectives:

1. Listen and highlight national and regional recovery efforts, focusing on the political and socio-economic priorities (including governance, trust, etc. that are non-health related) in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and identify remaining challenges;
2. Discuss and identify opportunities with the relevant authorities and stakeholders for further constructive engagement of the PBC and international community; and
3. Sustain attention to sub-regional peacebuilding opportunities and challenges in West Africa on the road to recovery after the Ebola outbreak, including institutional, policy implementation, state-society relations as well as effective use/allocation of resources.

## **Scope**

The PBC visit to West Africa will not focus on the medical and health response to address the Ebola recovery period or its health-related impacts. It will build on the work and identify ways to consolidate the efforts of the national and regional actors, UN system, IFIs, international/donor community and civil society, on the long-term priority areas of the post-Ebola recovery period. The visit would form the basis of recommendations for the mission to present to PBC members on how best to ensure that all the relevant and ongoing efforts and investments made by the national actors, the UN and other global actors are coherent, mutually reinforcing and targeting peacebuilding priorities. The PBC mission would not only look into the implementation of the Ebola recovery strategies on peacebuilding generally but also better understand possibilities for support for the regional and national peacebuilding priorities.

## **Expected Output**

A report on the national and sub-regional peacebuilding opportunities during the mid- to long term Ebola recovery period will be prepared, focusing on key priority areas, including security, local governance, political institutions, social cohesion and economic recovery. The report will be presented at a PBC meeting where the recommended role and actions for the PBC to further support the post-Ebola recovery process and long-term peacebuilding priorities will be discussed.

## **Methodology and Composition**

PBSO will conduct a preliminary desk review of the existing documentations on the Ebola recovery, including the UN Ebola Multi-Partnership Trust Fund. The PBC Chair(s) (Configuration Chairs or Vice Chairs) will visit Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone

and Senegal. They will lead the mission, in close collaboration with the national authorities, UN Resident Coordinator's Offices (RCOs) and UN missions (UNMIL and UNOWA). It will consist of a small team, comprised of Member States, UNDP, DPA and DPKO. UN missions and UNCT on the ground will provide technical and logistical support. Each participating member will cover their own travel costs.

#### **Timeline**

6 June	PBC Expert-Level Meeting to discuss visit to West Africa
9-16 June	PBC Chairs' Visit (Ambassadorial-level) to West Africa <i>[Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Senegal- 1-2 days each]</i>
July	PBC Meeting to discuss key findings of the visit
Mid-July	First draft of report
End of July	Circulate report to PBC members

#### **Focal Point:**

Ms. Jian Pak, Policy Coordination Officer, PBSO ([pak@un.org](mailto:pak@un.org), +1-917-367-6099)

## **Annex 2: List of Participants**

	<b>Delegate/ Organization</b>
1	H.E. Mr. Macharia Kamau, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations
2	H.E. Mr. Choong-Hee Hahn, Vice-Chair of the PBC and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations
3	Mr. Sospeter Karani, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations
4	H.E. Mr. Marc-André Blanchard, Chair of the PBC Sierra Leone Configuration and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
5	H.E. Mr. Vandi Chidi Minah, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations
6	Mr. Alan George, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations
7	Ms. Vanessa Wyeth, Senior Political and Public Affairs Officer (Peacebuilding), Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations
8	Mr. Matthieu Kimmell, Counsellor (Political), High Commission of Canada in Ghana
9	H.E. Mr. Mamadi Touré, Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations
10	Mr. Mohamed Dabo, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations
11	Mr. Jacques Flies, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations
12	Ms. Marion Segnana, Chargée d'affaires a.i., Embassy of Luxembourg in Dakar
13	Ms. Lotta Segerström, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations
14	Mr. Joseph Oji, Regional Advisor/Cluster Leader, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP
15	Ms. Cherrie-Anne Vincent, Team Leader, Africa 2 Division, DPA
16	Mr. Bertrand Njanja-Fassu, Senior Political Affairs Officer, UN PBSO
17	Ms. Jian Pak, Policy Coordination Officer, UN PBSO

### Annex 3. Agenda of Visit

<b><u>LIBERIA</u></b>		
<b>Wednesday, 8 June</b>		
	Arrive	
<b>Thursday, 9 June</b>		
9:15-9:45am	Security Brief	UNMIL
10:00-10:30am	Meeting with OIC and DSRSG	UNMIL
11:00-12:00pm	Governance Commission	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
1:15-2:00pm	Interim Land Taskforce	MOFA
2:05-3:00pm	Independent National Commission on Human Rights	MOFA
3:05-4:00pm	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission	MOFA
4:05-5:00pm	National Election Commission	MOFA
<b>Friday, 10 June</b>		
9:45-10:00am	Security Brief	UNMIL
10:00-10:15am	Meeting with OIC, DSRSG Vigilante and UNDP Country Director	UNMIL
10:15-12:15pm	Meeting with UN and IFIs	UNMIL
12:30-1:45pm	Working lunch with the Minister of Finance and Development Planning hosted by Ministry	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
1:55-2:15pm	Meeting with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	MOFA
2:25-2:55pm	Meeting with the Vice President	Office of the Vice President
3:10-4:10pm	Meeting with International Partners	
4:20-6:00pm	Meeting on Justice and Security Challenges with the Co-Chairs of the Justice and Security Policy Board and the Joint Steering Committee	Temple of Justice
7:30-9:00pm	Reception hosted by UNMIL	Cape Hotel
<b>Saturday, 11 June</b>		
09:30-10:45am	Meeting with CSOs and INGOs	UNMIL
11:15-12:30pm	Meeting with representatives of the religious communities	UNMIL
2:00-4:30pm	Round table with criminal justice	MOFA

	institutions	
4:30-5:00pm	Media stakeout	MOFA
<b>Sunday, 12 June</b>		
12:00pm	Depart to Airport	
<b><u>SIERRA LEONE</u></b>		
<b>Monday, 13 June</b>		
7:00am	Breakfast with RC	
9:30-10:00am	Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	MoFAIC
10:15-11:15am	Meeting with the President	State House
11:20-11:50am	Press Conference	State House
12:05-4:00pm	Meeting with Ministers	Ministry of Finance/ Attorney General's Office
4:30-5:30pm	Meeting with Mano River Union (MRU)	MRU
6:00-7:00pm	Meeting with UN Country Team (+IFIs)	UNFPA
<b>Tuesday, 14 June</b>		
8:30-9:30am	Development Partners	UNFPA
9:45-10:45am	National Electoral Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Youth	UNFPA
11:15-1:00pm	Meeting with Political Parties and Political Parties Registration Commission	PPRC
2:10-3:10pm	De-brief with the President	State House
3:30pm	Depart	
<b><u>GUINEA</u></b>		
<b>Tuesday, 14 June</b>		
8:10pm	Arrive	
<b>Wednesday, 15 June</b>		
7:00am	Breakfast with RC	
9:00-9:30am	Security Briefing	UN
9:30-10:30am	Meeting with UNCT, diplomatic community, resident PBC Members	UN
10:45-1:00pm	Meeting with Prime Minister and Ministers	Office of the Prime Minister
2:30-3:30pm	Meeting with civil society	
3:30-4:30pm	Meeting with National Ebola Response	

	Coordinator	
4:30-6:00pm	Meeting with diplomatic community, PBC Members	
<b>Thursday, 16 June</b>		
7:30am	Depart	UN Flight
<b><u>SENEGAL</u></b>		
<b>Thursday, 16 June</b>		
12:00pm	Arrive	
2:30-4:00pm	Meeting with Foreign Service Officials	
<b>Friday, 17 June</b>		
9:00-10:30am	Meeting with Civil Society Organizations with Regional Mandate	UNOWAS
11:00-12:30pm	Meeting with Women Organizations with Regional Mandate	
3:00-4:00pm	Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Senegal	