

**Peacebuilding Commission
Working Group on Lessons Learned**

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

I. Introduction

The founding resolutions of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) lists marshalling resources and improving coordination among all relevant actors among the key functions of the PBC. The PBC has sought to fulfil this role by developing partnerships with international and regional financial institutions; by mobilizing financial support from UN Member States and the larger international community; and by convening policy discussions to highlight good practices and lessons learned. There is also recognition that the PBC should take a practical approach to this critical function by exploring other avenues to help engage non-governmental actors and to help unblock resource flows to critical peacebuilding priorities.

The PBC Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL) has initiated an exercise to map resource flows and actors, as one practical approach that the PBC could explore as it undertakes its role in resource mobilization. This exercise was initiated by convening an informal information session on 13 June 2012 with a view to gaining better understanding of the characteristics and comparative advantages of non-governmental donors (philanthropy, NGOs and the private sector) in support of peacebuilding-related activities and objectives. Subsequently, a WGLL meeting on “**Resource Mobilization and Mapping of Relevant Actors**” was organised on 3 July 2012. In close cooperation with the Guinea Configuration, the WGLL took Guinea as an example and sought 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 between resource mobilization and the political accompaniment process undertaken by the PBC.

II. Main issues and findings

The following constitutes initial findings from this exercise, thus far:

A.Engaging non-governmental actors:

- Foundations may increase their focus on supporting national frameworks such as Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS). However, for many foundations such

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 aid information, verify aid data, report on aid data and utilize aid information in planning and budgeting processes. It is also challenged by the quality and accuracy of the data that is made available by donors and recipient governments alike. Consequently, the absence of effective aid coordination, monitoring, and reporting complicates efforts to align aid with national priorities and prevents national governments from effectively communicating their needs and financing gaps to donors.
- In the case of Guinea, donors remain generally non-responsive to the country's identified peacebuilding priorities. Partners do not have enough confidence in the ongoing transition process, and thus are not forthcoming in helping address critical peacebuilding priorities. Donors continue to engage in Guinea on a project-by-project basis rather than taking a longer-term vision of supporting peace consolidation in the country.
- 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. In view of such tendency and the high expectations from the Guinean side, the mapping exercise could be considered as a first step towards the development of a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy for all three peacebuilding priorities in Guinea.

III. Recommendations for the PBC

A. Engaging non-governmental actors:

- Identify a few influential foundations in the areas of recurring priorities for the countries on the agenda, engage at the highest level of decision-making and seek their help to convene a larger number of foundations which could partner with the PBC in the countries concerned.

- 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.
