Helpdesk Research Report: Peacebuilding support in West Africa

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Query: Identify (i) key partnerships and (ii) major government and donor programmes in the area of peacebuilding in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. Also, identify programmes and partnerships broadly linked to: food security; youth employment; mining governance; and election support.

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1. Introduction

This report identifies the major government and donor programmes that aim to contribute to peacebuilding in four West African nations – Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. It begins by providing an overview of major partnerships and programmes, particularly those that are present in two or more of the countries.

The main types of partnerships for peacebuilding in West Africa are between:

- multilateral agencies (e.g. World Bank-UN partnerships)
- different organisations within multilaterals (e.g. between UN agencies)
- International Non-governmental Organisations (INGOs) (e.g. the Consortium for Rehabilitation and Development)
- International and local NGOs/civil society organisations (CSOs)
- National governments and multilateral/bilateral donors (e.g. Sierra Leone government and DFID)
- UN agencies and International Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs).
Key programmes include the UN Peacebuilding Commission, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank State- and Peacebuilding Fund.

As countries that neighbour one another, whose conflicts had implications for the others, regional and cross-border approaches towards peacebuilding are also highlighted. This includes the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), and the Mano River Women’s Peace Network (MARWOPNET), as well as regional youth employment programme.

The balance of the report focuses particularly on programmes in the four countries in the following four areas, which are undertaken jointly by a range of donors and international and local partners: food security; youth employment; mining governance; and election support.

In most cases, ongoing programmes are highlighted. However, the report also summarises programmes that were recently completed (i.e. in 2011). More programmes were identified in Sierra Leone and Liberia than in Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea. In particular, there appear to be a relative lack of mining governance programmes in Côte d’Ivoire and major youth employment programmes in Guinea. While this may be due to programme documents being available only in French (see for instance the ‘Decent Work Country Programme’ document in section 5 below), it may also be due to the differences in the nature of insecurity in these two countries, particularly Guinea, which did not experience large scale conflict (personal observation). Nevertheless, some aspects that receive limited coverage in this document at national level (for instance youth employment) are covered in regional programmes in section 2 below.

2. Major partnerships and programmes

Key partnerships

2008 UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations
http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1126
The 2008 UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations committed the organisations to principles of engagement for a more effective and sustainable response, building on complementarities and interdependence and emphasising an integrated approach linking politics, security and development. The UN-World Bank Partnership Trust Fund was set up in 2010 with US$3 million from the Government of Switzerland to support implementation of the Partnership Framework. The Fund supports a staff exchange of Partnership Advisers who drive forward partnership initiatives and foster closer cooperation in the field. A small grants program supports joint UN-WB projects, initially in four pilot countries (Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia). In Liberia, the grant has gone towards a joint public expenditure review (PER) of the security sector (email communication).

International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
http://www.oecd.org/document/60/0,3746,en_21571361_43407692_43414908_1_1_1_1,00.html
The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding was established in 2008 to
address the challenges of conflict and fragility. It brings together 40 development partners, international organisations and fragile and conflict-affected to identify, agree and realise more effective ways of supporting transitions out of fragility and building peaceful states. It emphasises national ownership and leadership, and strong international support and partnership. Its ‘New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States’ (International Dialogue, 2011) identifies five peacebuilding and state-building objectives, which will guide priorities at state level: legitimate politics; security; justice; economic foundations; and revenues and services. A number of countries (including Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) and international organisations have endorsed this agreement, which will be piloted in Liberia and Sierra Leone, among others, with support from Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, the UK and the US.

Interpeace
http://www.interpeace.org/
Interpeace is an international peacebuilding organisation and strategic partner of the United Nations. Created by the UN in 1994, it became an independent organisation in 2000 and now provides support to over 300 peacebuilders in the field. Local teams, consisting exclusively of people from the societies in which the organisation is active, lead its programmes on the ground. It has 16 donor governments and multilateral organisations and supports initiatives in 16 countries, including Liberia, where it works with local partner Platform for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP).

Key programmes

UN Peacebuilding Commission
The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) is an intergovernmental organisation that supports peace efforts in countries emerging from conflict. The Peacebuilding Commission plays a unique role in (i) bringing together all of the relevant actors, including international donors, the international financial institutions, national governments, troop contributing countries; (ii) marshalling resources and (iii) advising on and proposing integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery and where appropriate, highlighting any gaps that threaten to undermine peace. Currently, the PBC supports efforts in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia:

Sierra Leone
The priority areas include: youth employment and empowerment; consolidation of democracy and good governance; justice and security sector reform; capacity-building; and energy sector development. In addition, the sub-regional dimensions of peacebuilding and cross-cutting issues of gender equality and human rights are considered in the analysis of priorities for peacebuilding and the selection of commitments.

Liberia
The priorities are (i) strengthening the rule of law; (ii) supporting security sector reform and (iii) promoting national reconciliation. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
has, in particular, played an instrumental role in maintaining security. Further support will facilitate a smooth transfer from UNMIL, with the close collaboration of the United Nations country team, to the Government of Liberia in security management, as well as tackle critical root causes and drivers of conflict. The regional dimension of the conflict and gender considerations will be appropriately incorporated into peacebuilding activities.

**Guinea**
The peacebuilding priorities are (i) the promotion of national reconciliation and unity; (ii) security and defence sector reform; and (iii) youth and women’s employment policy.

**United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF)**
http://www.unpbf.org/
The Secretary-General established a Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) for post-conflict peacebuilding initiatives in October 2006. The PBF is designed to support several country situations simultaneously thus combining the scope of a global fund with the country-specific focus of a multi-donor trust fund. It is focused on delivering services at the very early stages of peacebuilding process. It is administered by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), which also assists and supports the Peacebuilding Commission. The PBF funds through two different facilities: the Immediate Response Facility (IRF), designed to jumpstart peacebuilding and recovery needs, and the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF), which is designed to support a more structured peacebuilding process, driven by national actors based on joint analysis of needs with the international community.

Its funding priority areas are projects that:

- address **peace sustaining processes**, such as DDR and security sector reform
- bolster **good governance** and promoting national dialogue
- stimulate **economic recovery**, including promoting of partnerships with the private sector, developing micro enterprises, youth employment schemes, and natural resource management
- rebuild **basic infrastructure**.

The UNPBF funds activities in all four countries, as well as 18 other countries.

**Sierra Leone**
http://www.unpbf.org/countries/sierra-leone/
In 2007, the Secretary-General allocated US$35 million the following priority areas: youth empowerment and employment; democracy and good governance; justice and security; and capacity building of public administration. Support to increased energy was subsequently added. The 2010-2013 priority plan covers non-state elements of democratic elections and political dialogue; support to democratic institutions; access to justice and human rights; reparations for war victims and gender equality and women’s rights.
Liberia
http://www.unpbf.org/countries/liberia/
The UN Secretary-General declared Liberia eligible to receive assistance from the PBF in December 2007. US$15 million was granted for specific interventions in three priority areas: (i) Fostering National Reconciliation and Conflict Management; (ii) Critical Interventions to Promote Peace; and (iii) Resolve Conflict; Strengthening State Capacity for Peace Consolidation. In September 2010, Liberia was placed on the Agenda of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in response to the Government’s request of May 2010. In October 2010, the PBC and the Government adopted a Statement of Mutual Commitment (SMC) that outlined Security, Rule of Law and Reconciliation as the priority areas for support. A further US$20 million was granted in June 2011 to fund the Liberia Priority Plan for the second PRF, bringing PBF’s total contribution to Liberia to some US$36.8 million including US$1.7 million for IRF projects.

Guinea
http://www.unpbf.org/countries/guinea/
UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon declared Guinea eligible to receive assistance from the Peacebuilding Fund in June 2008. PBF’s first allocation amounted to US$12.6 million, under both PRF and IRF modalities. Building upon the first phase, the second round of funding will focus on consolidating the democratic transition, namely in the area of security sector reform, peace dividends and creation of youth employment, women’s protection and empowerment and reconciliation.

Côte d’Ivoire
http://www.unpbf.org/countries/cote-divoire/
The UN Secretary-General declared Côte d’Ivoire eligible to receive support from the Peacebuilding Fund in June 2008. Since, the PBF has provided a total allocation of US$11.5 million to support the political dialogue – implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement – and the reintegration of former combatants and militias as well as youth at risk – the ‘mille micro-projects’. The PBF has recently approved US$3 million for an IRF supporting the reestablishment of security, state authority and social cohesion in the western part of the country.

World Bank State- and Peace-building Fund (SPF)
The SPF was established in 2008 to address the needs of state and local governance and peacebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The SPF is the World Bank’s premier global multi-donor trust fund to support projects that contribute to prevention and recovery from conflict and fragility, operating at the intersection of development, conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction, and peacebuilding, within the Bank’s legal and policy framework. With its support to recipient activities, the SPF has become an important entry point for early and catalytic financing for peacebuilding and state-building. Since its establishment in 2008, the SPF has received US$128.2 million in funding from Australia, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, and the World Bank and has approved US$115 million to 51 projects in 25 countries, including
Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire:

**Liberia**
Liberia has received SPF for three projects: rehabilitation and reform of land rights registration and related matters; civil service reforms and capacity building; and improving access to justice and enhancing accountability.

**Côte d'Ivoire**
Côte d'Ivoire has also received SPF for three projects: support for young entrepreneurs and urban job creation; strengthening communication and transparency for government reform; and protection from gender-based violence.

**Mining governance:** Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)
The Kimberley Process (KP) is a joint governments, industry and civil society initiative to stem the flow of conflict diamonds. The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) imposes extensive requirements on its members to enable them to certify shipments of rough diamonds as 'conflict-free'. As of December 2009, the KP has 49 members, representing 75 countries, including Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire (which is currently under UN sanctions and not trading diamonds) and Guinea.

**Regional peacebuilding partnerships and programmes**

**West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)**
http://www.wanep.org/wanep/
The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) is a regional peacebuilding organisation founded in 1998 in response to the West African civil wars in the 1990s. WANEP places special focus on collaborative approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, working with diverse actors from civil society, governments, intergovernmental bodies, women groups and other partners in a bid to establish a platform for dialogue, experience sharing and learning, thereby complementing efforts at ensuring sustainable peace and development in West Africa and beyond. National networks exist in all four countries, as well as 11 other West African countries.

Its programmes include:
- **West Africa Early Warning and Early Response Network (WARN):** In 2002, WANEP entered into a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the implementation of a regional conflict early warning and response system (ECOWARN). WANEP is developing a National Early Warning System (NEWS) in all of its national networks to further strengthen ECOWARN by providing a more robust and grassroots information into the system.
- **West Africa Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI):** seeks to increase the knowledge base in West Africa by contributing to research and enhancing the skills and expertise of individuals, organisations and businesses in the area of conflict prevention and peacebuilding.
- **The Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET) Programme:** aims to build the capacity of women to enhance their roles in peacebuilding and post conflict reconstruction in West Africa. WANEP through WIPNET seeks to increase the number of
trained women practitioners in peacebuilding as trainers, researchers, mediators and advocates.

- **Non-violence and Peace Education (NAPE):** Launched in May 2000, NAPE seeks to promote the culture of nonviolence and peace within West African communities with particular focus on children and youth in schools and in the informal sector. The programme promotes peer mediation and peace clubs in schools as well as peace education curriculums at various levels:

**Mano River Women’s Peace Network**
http://www.marwopnet.org/welcome.htm
The Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET) is an NGO with headquarters in Freetown, Sierra Leone, that promotes peace and development in the Mano River region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and, more recently, Côte d'Ivoire). MARWOPNET was formed under the auspices of ECOWAS in May 2000, when a group of women leaders from local NGOs met in Abuja, Nigeria, to promote their participation in the process of restoring peace in Africa, and specifically in the Mano River region. MARWOPNET is comprised of roughly 30 umbrella organisations. It is a good example of an NGO that has been actively engaged in both the informal, traditional, grassroots sphere of conflict resolution, and at the highest levels of government.

**UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA)**
To better address the cross-border impact of conflict in West Africa and harmonise UN activities in the sub region, the UN Secretary-General, in agreement with the Security Council, established UNOWA in January 2002. UNOWA was the first regional conflict prevention and peacebuilding office of the United Nations. Its overall mandate is to enhance the contributions of the UN towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa. It intends to promote the integration of a sub-regional approach in addressing issues that impact stability in West Africa.

In an effort to strengthen its cooperation with the Mano River Union (MRU), UNOWA and MRU have started developing a joint framework for cooperation in areas such as the promotion of violence-free elections, security sector reform, drug trafficking and organised crime, as well as implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) related to women peace and security.

**Regional programmes for youth employment**

**ILO Youth Employment Network: Youth to Youth Fund**

**Multi-stakeholder Programme for Productive and Decent Work for Youth in MRU Countries and Côte d'Ivoire**

In order to tackle youth unemployment, The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Youth Employment Network (YEN) Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated a joint youth employment programme in all four MRU countries. Through giving grants to selected
youth projects, the programme helps young people to actively participate in the development process of their country, interact with each other and put their ideas into practice. This project is supported by the governments of Austria and Germany, as well as by the UNPBF.

**UNDP Regional Programme for Social Cohesion and Youth Employment**


Since 2009 the UNDP Regional Programme for Social Cohesion and Youth Employment, a partnership that brings together the UNDP, ILO, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and UNIDO, has been supporting African countries to design macro-economic policies that promote youth employment and facilitate the development of skills among the younger generations. The US$17 million programme, funded by the Spain Cooperation, has been operating in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and eight other sub-Saharan countries.

By specifically targeting youth employment, the programme aims to promote security and inclusion in countries often recovering from violent conflict or marked by strong emigration flows. Through regional approach, the programme aims to facilitate country-to-country comparisons and tackle violence, conflict and migration as issues rooted in socio-economic exclusion and which transcend borders.

The next sections consider programmes and partnerships in each country related to the four priority themes: food security, youth employment, mining governance and election support.

### 3. Sierra Leone

**Multi-sectoral programmes**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MDTF) (2009-2012)**


**Implementers**: UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UNAIDS, UNDP, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNIDO, UNWomen, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and ILO

**Donors**: Canada and Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the UK

**Summary**: The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) fund, managed by UNDP, enables UN Organisations to ‘Deliver-as-One’ (DaO). The portfolio includes MPTFs, DaO UN Funds and Joint Programmes that support humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction and development processes. Through the Joint Vision, the UN family in Sierra Leone has agreed to combine its efforts behind one overall priority of furthering the consolidation of peace in the country and four programmatic priorities: *economic integration of rural areas*; *economic and social integration of the youth*; *equitable access to health services*; and *accessible and credible public service*.

The seven Joint Vision Programmes supported through the Sierra Leone MDTF are: HIV/AIDS & Malaria, Support to Democratic Institutions (including democratic elections and political dialogue),
Local Government and Decentralisation; Rural Community Empowerment; Youth Development and Employment; National Health Systems; and Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding. In December 2010, total allocations amounted to a total of US$10,115,899 to 24 projects.

**Africa Development Bank / International Development assistance / International Finance Corporation Joint Assistance Strategy (JAS) for Sierra Leone (2009-2012)**

This AfDB/IDA/IFC joint strategy is part of the trend among development partners to align and harmonise their strategies in the country. Based on the challenges and the government’s medium term agenda outlined in the Sierra Leone’s second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II), the JAS will focus on inclusive growth with projects in energy, water and roads; and agriculture and Basic Services for All, with projects in health, education and social protection for both institutions. The World Bank will focus on energy, agriculture and service delivery while the AfDB will focus on infrastructure and governance. The JAS will also support the enabling environment for private and financial sector development, and good governance.

**European Union and UK Department for International Development Joint Strategy (2008-2013)**

The joint strategy covers cooperation with the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) in the period 2008-2013, in the case of the EC, and in the period 2007-2012, in the case of the DFID. This strategy is based on Sierra Leone’s PRSP II, the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the EU Strategy for Africa (2005), the European Consensus on Development and the 10-year Memorandum of Understanding signed between the DFID and the government of Sierra Leone in 2002.

**Food security**

**Operation Feed the Nation**

**Implementers:** GoSL, FAO, international NGOs

**Donors:** UNDP, AfDB, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), USAID, the Republics of Ireland and Italy

**Summary:** In 2002, with FAO support, the Government of Sierra Leone launched the Operation Feed the Nation, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFFS) and within the framework of the National Recovery Strategy, and now the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. The Programme was designed to go through three phases: a preparatory, consolidation and up-scaling phases. Its goals are to deal with chronic hunger experienced during the hunger seasons of the year; respond to the needs of a larger number of rural resource poor farm families to successfully increase food production; contribute to national food security; and improve household incomes and reduce poverty. Operation Feed the Nation is in the third stage of up-scaling to 200,000 farmers and supporting their community development programmes. It is aligned with the Poverty Reduction Strategy for operational activities.
National Agricultural Response Programme (NARP)
http://www.standardtimespress.org/artman/publish/article_3908.shtml

Implementers: MAFFS, in coordination with FAO, WFP, IFAD and the World Bank
Donors: EU Food Facility, Saudi Arabia; Irish Aid, OPEC Fund for International Development and Italian Cooperation

Summary: In 2008, the GoSL developed the National Agricultural Response Plan (NARP) in close collaboration with FAO to mitigate the impact of rising food prices through direct food support and education to vulnerable groups and support for increased and diversified farmer production. The aim is to boost small farmers’ productivity and improve their access to agricultural support services (input markets, post-harvest conditioning, extension services and technical advice) and rural markets. Funds, totalling more than €10 million, are also being used to support the development of 105 agricultural business centres (ABCs), which will be owned and managed by existing farmer-based organisations. On average, each centre will deliver services to around 400 smallholder farmers such as micro-credit, the sale of inputs, the rental of labour-saving equipment, the storage of seeds and food to reduce post-harvest losses and the transport of harvests to markets. These activities aim to improve the food security status of 42,000 households. The project’s activities are also building on ongoing community programmes in the government’s national food security programme, ‘Operation Feed the Nation’.

The Livelihood Expansion and Asset Development (LEAD) project (2010-2014)
http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/sierraleone/
http://www.care.org/careswork/projects/SLE042.asp

Implementers: Africare, CARE, CRS and World Vision International, as the Consortium for Rehabilitation and Development (CORAD)
Donor: USAID Title II-funded multi-year assistance program

Summary: The LEAD programme aims to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations in 32 chiefdoms including five major towns in six districts for 18,746 households and 3,400 marginalised youth. LEAD will continue supporting the re-establishment and expansion of the agricultural sector with a specific focus on poor farmers. Activities include:

- expanding food production, reducing food insecurity in the rural areas, and expanding opportunities for integrating youth into the agricultural economy
- a specific focus on youth to reduce national level vulnerabilities
- addressing the acute vulnerability of pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age
- establishing transitional safety nets for the chronically food insecure, i.e., the elderly, disabled, and chronically ill.

Food Security Thematic Programme (FST) (2007-2012)

Implementers: CARE-NL, CONCERN, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Welthungerlife (WHH), Christian Aid, in collaboration with the MAFFS
Donors: European Commission
Summary: The EC has earmarked a total of €10 million for Sierra Leone under this component for the period 2007-2012. Currently there are 5 projects under implementation by international NGOs, in collaboration with the MAFFS. The overall objective of the FSTP is to improve food security in favour of the poorest and the most vulnerable and contribute to achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Amongst the results to be achieved are; (i) participatory strategic framework to link relief to rehabilitation and development; (ii) protect productive and social assets, in particular natural resources, vital for food security; and (iii) reduce vulnerability to shocks and strengthen people's resilience at national and local levels. The actions focus on the Koinadugu, Bonthe, Pujehun, Bo and Kenema Districts as well as in the Western Area, which includes Freetown with two initiatives in support of urban and peri-urban agriculture.

Youth employment

Youth Employment Support (YES) (2010-2013)
Implementers: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Donors: World Bank IDA
Summary: The operation will help finance the costs associated with mitigating the impact of the global financial crisis on one of the most vulnerable groups in Sierra Leone, i.e. the youth (people aged 15-35). The project will help respond to the situation by supporting short-term employment through the Government's cash-for-work safety net program and testing approaches for improving livelihoods and employability among the youth.

Joint Response to Youth Employment in Sierra Leone (2010-2012)
Implementers: National counterparts, Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammernarbeit (GIZ)
Donors: World Bank, GIZ, the UN Family and the European Union
Summary: In recognition of the serious challenge youth unemployment presents, the UN family, GIZ, the World Bank and the EU agreed a Joint Response to youth employment and are working with the government in a sector-wide approach. The Joint Response has a three year duration and is made up of parallel programmes and funding. Each programme has specific programmatic interventions but within the Joint Response framework, the interventions cover: Labour Intensive Public Works; Private Sector and Agro-Business Jobs; Skills Development and Employment Support; Youth Empowerment; Research on the Situation of Youth; and Sector Planning and Coordination.

National Youth Employment Programme & Youth Enterprise Development
Implementers: Ministry of Youth Employment and Sports, National Youth Commission national and international NGOs
http://www.sl.undp.org/youth.htm
Donor: Peacebuilding Fund
Summary: This Programme aims to enhance the Government and United Nations interventions to prevent further marginalisation of youth in Sierra Leone through increased access to employment and income generation opportunities for the youth, especially those living in poverty.
The Project supports the government’s National Youth Employment Programme and related UN initiatives through the creation of decent and productive employment opportunities in small and medium sized enterprises and the industrial sector. International and national partners implement programmes in agriculture, microfinance, skills training, apprenticeship and enterprise development nationwide. The programme is built on successful on-going youth projects as well as pilot initiatives to provide immediate employment within existing enterprises.

**Employment Promotion Programme (EPP) (2006-2013)**

**Implementers:** GIZ, Ministry of Labour and Social Security


**Donor:** German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

**Summary:** The Employment Promotion Programme has three components: decentralised economic planning, local economic development and needs-oriented qualification. The measures are directed towards rural areas and are currently concentrated on the districts of Kailahun, Koinadugu and Kono. These districts were particularly badly affected by the consequences of the civil war. GIZ, together with its national and international partners, is pursuing an integrated approach to promoting employment: increasing the demand for workers (economic development), improving supply (training young workers), decentralised economic planning and coordinating supply and demand (matching).

**Mining governance**

**Diamond Area Community Development Fund (DACDF)**


**Implementer:** Government of Sierra Leone, Peace Diamond Alliance, Search for Common Ground (SFCG)

**Donor:** USAID and others

**Summary:** The Government of Sierra Leone developed the DACDF to foster increased diamond export revenue and to provide community development funds to the chiefdoms mining the diamonds, which were ravaged during the ten-year civil war. It provides incentive for diamond miners and resource-rich chiefdoms to engage in legal diamond mining and revenue reporting by distributing a percentage of mining revenue back to the producing chiefdoms. SFCG chairs the DACDF sensitisation committee, which has responsibility for ensuring that communities knew about the fund’s existence.

**Government of Sierra Leone Online Repository System**

[http://sierraleone.revenuesystems.org/login/auth](http://sierraleone.revenuesystems.org/login/auth)


**Implementer:** Government of Sierra Leone

**Donor:** UNDP, GIZ, the Revenue Development Foundation (RDF) and the World Bank

**Summary:** The purpose of the system is to have information on all revenue data for the country’s extractive industry – payments made for licences, royalties, and contributions to local chiefdoms – collected, recorded and published for public accessibility. It also shows whether mining companies have been authorised to legally operate in the country. The Online Repository System is also part of the move to make Sierra Leone compliant with the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative, which requires the timely publication of payments made by mining companies to governments, as well as revenues generated from the projects.

**Revenue Development Foundation (RDF) Programme**


**Implementer:** RDF

**Donors:** UNDP, EC, GIZ and private philanthropists through the RD Trust Fund

**Summary:** RDF is a non-profit consultancy group that supports governments with technical assistance to enhance revenue and public administration efficiency. Specifically, its mission is to support government’s administration of natural resources and urban areas, in order to ensure effective, sustainable, transparent and accountable mobilisation of revenues. The goal is to help governments raise US$1 billion cumulative revenues by 2015, made accountable and transparent through RDF systems. RDF was established in 2009, focused on a UNDP-funded Mineral Rights Administration Project with the Government of Sierra Leone. RDF also provided support to revenue mobilisation for city councils, proving a methodology and developing its applied technology. RDF has helped mobilise and make accountable over US$ 17.9 Million of government revenues since its establishment in 2009.

**Election support**

**Support to Electoral Cycle in Sierra Leone (2011-2014) (Democratic Elections and Political Dialogue, Joint Vision)**


http://www.sl.undp.org/aimtoaccomplish.htm

**Implementers:** UNDP (lead agency), UNIPSIL, UNWomen, National Electoral Commission (NEC), Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC), Sierra Leone Police (SLP), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Civil Society

**Donor:** DFID, EC, Irish Aid, Germany

**Summary:** The Programme aims to contribute to the following outcomes:

- Electoral institutions have the capacity to administer technically sound, credible and sustainable elections (with progressively less international support).
- Improved public confidence and participation in the electoral process.
- Election-related conflict managed for peaceful polls (before, during and after).

The UN Election Programme will enhance the capacities of the NEC and PPRC through the improvement of the electoral administration process as a whole, including support to legal reform, voter registration, institutional strengthening, and outreach and sensitisation of electoral stakeholders. It will also focus on expanding levels of electoral awareness and participation prior to the 2012 elections, particularly for underrepresented and disadvantaged segments of society (women, youth and people living with disabilities), and working through key stakeholders such as political parties, civil society and the media to promote political dialogue, tolerance and diversity. The programme will also support electoral security through working with the Sierra Leone Policy as well as improving the access to and administration of electoral disputes.
4. Liberia

Multi-sectoral programmes

International Development Association (IDA)
The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that provides interest-free credits and grants to the world’s poorest countries. In Liberia, IDA focuses on three main fronts: (i) rebuilding core state functions and institutions; (ii) rehabilitating infrastructure to jump-start economic growth; and (iii) facilitating pro-poor growth. IDA also provides support for achieving cross-cutting objectives of capacity development, gender and the environment. IDA also supported The Cash for Work Temporary Employment project provided short term public works employment for 17,000 people in all 15 Liberian counties between October 2008 and June 2010.

The initial IDA envelope during the Country Assistance Strategy preparation was about US$138 million and was increased subsequently to US$151.4. In the last few years, Liberia also benefitted from US$27.9 million as an additional IDA allotment, US$10 million from the Emergency Food Crisis Response Fund and US$32 million from the Crisis Response Window. The total IDA contribution for Liberia to date is approximately US$220 million.

Food security

Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition (2008-2011)
Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture (Lead), Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, Planning and Economic Affairs, Gender and Development, Education and Public Works
Donors and UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, UNMIL, World Bank
Summary: In early 2008, the Government endorsed a national strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, within the wider framework of the Government’s Poverty Reduction Strategy. In this context, the Government of Liberia (GoL) and the UN formulated a Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition. This Joint Programme provides a coherent response to the problem of food insecurity and malnutrition, avoiding duplication of efforts, and maximising the impact of all interventions in supporting national objectives. The Programme adopts a two-pronged approach, offering emergency preparedness and response in an effort to address the short-term crisis in food prices, and medium-term support to the relevant priorities of the Government.

Agriculture and Food Security
http://liberia.usaid.gov/node/32
Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Development Alternatives, Inc
Donor: USAID
Summary: USAID works to increase food production and generate income by building policy planning and institutional capacity at the Ministry of Agriculture, restoring smallholder livestock and food crops, and unblocking bottlenecks in the value chain, facilitating a commercial approach and enabling access to credit for smallholders. These efforts are complemented by Food for Peace (FFP), reducing food insecurity and relieving malnutrition in the poorest and war-affected rural segments.

Projects include:

- Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture (TASMOA): provides technical and strategic support to Liberia’s Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to strengthen institutional and human resource capacity.
- Sustainable Tree Crop Program (STCP): helps generate growth in rural income among cocoa, palm oil and rubber farmers in an environmentally and socially responsible manner and strengthens farmers’ organisations. The Liberia Oil Palm Revitalisation Project is a component of this program.
- Food and Enterprise Development (FED): starting in mid-2010, will increase agriculture productivity and profitability; stimulate private enterprise growth and investment; and build local technical and managerial human resources to sustain and expand accomplishments. Special emphasis will focus on women food producers and micro-entrepreneurs as key actors in the sector.
- Other US Government Support to agriculture in Liberia: USAID programs cooperate with the USDA cocoa sector Livelihood Improvement for Farm Enterprises (LIFE) Project

Youth employment

Youth, Employment and Skills (YES) Project (2010-2013)
Implementer: Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment (LACE) and UN/GoL Joint Program for Youth Employment and Empowerment
Donor: World Bank (IDA Crisis Response Window (CRW) and the Africa Catalytic Growth Fund)
Summary: The Youth, Employment and Skills Project aims to expand poor and young Liberians access to temporary employment programmes and to improve youth employability. The project will create temporary employment and income opportunities for the poor and youth in particular by financing community-based public works. This component will focus on bridging the temporary unemployment gap created by the global financial crisis. It will also support government capacity building on monitoring and supervision of temporary employment and finance an assessment of the impact of the program. A second component of the project is employment through skills training. This component will finance formal and informal skills training programs with the purpose of improving employability and employment and will support institutional development for Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) especially for certification, policy development, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) project management, and impact assessment.

Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Empowerment (2009-2011)
http://www.unliberia.org/doc/youthemail.pdf
**Implementer:** Ministry of Youth and Sports (Lead), Ministries of Labour, Gender and Development  
**Donors/UN agencies:** UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, UNMIL and the World Bank.  
**Summary:** The Joint Programme’s objective is to empower youth by providing them with the necessary life skills, vocational training and employment support services. Five outcome areas were Youth policy review and institutional support to Government and civil society, especially youth-led organisations; skills training for employment; facilitating the transition of young people to employment; empowerment and social cohesion of young people; and promoting decent work for youth in the informal economy and in agriculture.

**Mining governance**

**Summary of mining support to Liberia** (source: McMahon, G., 2010):

The **World Bank** has played an advisory role for the most part in Liberia, explaining what needs to be done and providing guidance to the Government of Liberia (GoL). The Bank’s current involvement in Liberia’s mining sector is focused on moving along the value chain. The Bank is improving the ability of the GoL to negotiate with powerful actors, particularly concerning bids. The GoL is the first client to use the bank’s new financing window, the Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (EI-TAF). Through EI-TAF, the Bank is assisting the GoL to negotiate optimal shared ancillary infrastructure. This could be the starting point for a regional corridor approach where Liberian infrastructure to be developed in support of mining operations can link into Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Côte d’Ivoire. The Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy has also recently indicated its support to enter the Bank-funded West Africa Mineral Governance Project, which supports the overarching goal to coordinate institutions and infrastructure in the mining sectors of West African countries.

**USAID** and the **IMF** have provided significant support for fiscal reform of the mining sector. Additionally, with assistance from USAID, the GoL has recently produced Liberia’s ‘Vision for Accelerated Growth—Development Corridors,’ in which three of the five proposed growth corridors follow mineral deposits.

The GoL and other groups in the Bank, have cooperated very well and accomplished much with respect to both outputs (such as draft minerals policy and regulations, cadastre system, EITI validation (see below) and model development agreement) and impacts (such as investment in world class mines).

A large known property, the Bong iron ore mine, was successfully auctioned off to China Union for $2.6 billion, including a $40 million signature fee along with a commitment to reconditioning Monrovia’s port and providing sufficient hydropower for the mine and the city. The investment is expected to create 3,000 to 4,000 jobs directly and 15,000 indirectly. ArcelorMittal is undertaking a $1.5 billion investment in the western part of the country with significant infrastructure rehabilitation and construction. In February 2010, Elenilto (Israel) won a Western Cluster iron bid, with expected investment of $2.4 billion and $3.1 million per year for community development. All these contracts were agreed with the assistance of various partners, including **UNDP**, the **Soros Foundation** and **Revenue Watch**. **UNDP** has also been heavily involved in the artisanal mining
sector.

Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI)
http://eiti.org/Liberia

**Implementers:** GoL: Ministries of Finance, Land, Mines and Energy; Civil Society: Publish What You Pay, the Liberia National Bar Association, and the National Council of Chiefs and Traditional leaders; and the Private Sector, represented by ArcelorMittal Liberia, Amlib, Liberia Timbers Association, and the Miners and Brokers Association

**Donors:** World Bank

**Summary:** Liberia is focused on growing its economy away from extractive industries and rebuilding its institutions and systems in the public financial management area, with an eye on building transparency and accountability. One way, is through the LEITI, (part of the global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), of which Liberia was the first African country to receive compliance status. It should be noted here that the other three countries have committed themselves to the EITI process but have thus far failed to achieve compliance status).

LEITI is supported by the World Bank’s IDA through the Liberia Economic Governance and Institution Reform Project (EGIRP). LEITI gathers data on revenue from the country’s extractive industries – diamonds, gold, iron ore and rubber – and, in conjunction with civil society organisations, disseminates the information to the public, including to communities where mining activities take place.

**Election support**

2010-2012 Elections Basket Fund
http://www.lr.undp.org/elections.htm

**Implementer:** UNDP and others

**Donors:** European Commission, Spain, Sweden, Japan, Germany and Denmark

The US$27million Basket Fund, managed by UNDP, aims at deepening the democratisation process in Liberia. The elections project is designed within the framework of a ‘One UN’. It draws on the expertise and mandates of various UN actors to deliver assistance throughout the electoral cycle with contributions from regional organisations such as the African Union and ECOWAS. It also encapsulates all the activities carried out by other key partners such as the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES, see below), an important implementing agency of USAID funded projects.

The programme contributes to strengthening capacity of the electoral management body; enhancing electoral processes; and improving conformity of the legal and administrative framework with international standards. The project also promotes effective donor coordination and seeks to mainstream gender and conflict preventative approaches in its activities. The project supports the development of an inclusive parliament, building the capacities of the newly elected parliamentarians and the parliamentary administration to effectively undertake its constitutional responsibilities.
Building Sustainable Elections Management in Liberia
http://www.ifes.org/countries/Liberia.aspx
Implementer: International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)
Donor: USAID
Summary: IFES’s current five-year programme supports the various elections in Liberia, including the constitutional referendum, 2011 general elections, local elections, and by-elections. Technical assistance to the National Elections Commission (NEC) has formed the core of long-term electoral support. Ultimately, IFES aims to increase the capacity of NEC to efficiently, effectively, impartially, and sustainably manage elections in the coming years. This support focus on boundary delimitation, voter registration, civic and voter education, and general capacity building.

NDI Liberia Elections Programme
http://www.ndi.org/node/17371
Implementer: National Democratic Institute (NDI), the Elections Coordinating Committee (ECC)
Donor: USAID
Summary: NDI provided technical and financial assistance to the Elections Coordinating Committee (ECC), a coalition of civic groups dedicated to enhancing the credibility of the 2011 electoral process. The ECC fielded fielding observers for both the referendum and the general elections. In addition, NDI supported radio programming focused on voter education and assisted with the organisation of legislative candidate debates.

5. Côte d’Ivoire

Food security

A summary of food security programmes can be found here: http://www.un-foodsecurity.org/taxonomy/term/46

Food for Peace (FFP)
USAID/FFP is currently providing 2,620 MT of food commodities, valued at approximately US$4.7 million, to WFP’s emergency operation (EMOP) in Côte d’Ivoire to address the 180-day food needs of 125,000 IDPs and other affected Ivorians.

EU-IFAD Food Facility Programme (2009-2011)
Implementers: national government; ICRISAT, ECOWAS
Donors: EU, IFAD
Summary: The EU-IFAD food facility programme intended to: improve the availability of and access to agricultural services and inputs, particularly seeds and fertilizers; increase agricultural production capacity and meet the basic food requirements of the most vulnerable groups; and meet specific equipment and economic infrastructure requirements on a small scale.
West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP)

Implementers: National government; ICRISAT, ECOWAS
Donors: World Bank
Summary: In 2010, the World Bank added Côte d’Ivoire to its WAAPP, which aims to expand food security in the sub-region by generating new knowledge and technologies. The project aims to generate and accelerate adoption of improved technologies in the top priority agricultural commodities in the participating countries that are aligned with the sub-regional priorities defined by the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy. The four major components of the WAAPP-1B project include: (i) Enabling conditions for sub-regional cooperation in the generation, dissemination, and adoption of agricultural technologies; (ii) Support to National Centres of Specialisation; (iii) Funding of demand-driven technology generation and adoption; and (iv) Project coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation.

Country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP) (2010-2015)
http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/100/e/EB-2010-100-R-9.pdf

Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture
Donor: IFAD
Summary: IFAD’s overall objective in Côte d’Ivoire for 2010-2015, which is fully aligned with the PRSP and the National Agricultural Investment Plan, is to sustainably reinforce food security and incomes for small-scale food and horticultural producers. Within this overall objective are two strategic objectives: strengthen the capacity of producers’ organisations to participate in local and national programming and decision-making processes; and improve access by small-scale producers to effective production services, appropriate technologies and markets.

Relief and Recovery Operations
http://www.wfp.org/countries/C--te-D-Ivoire/Operations

Implementers: WFP, FAO, UNICEF
Donor: UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Summary: In 2011, the CERF allocated US$10.3 million for humanitarian response in Côte d’Ivoire. Of this, US$3.8 million was allocated to WFP to provide communications services and greater logistics capacity to the humanitarian community as well as household food security support for IDPs. US$600,000 was allocated to the FAO for emergency food security support in the west and north of the country, and a joint project between UNICEF, WHO, and WFP was allocated US$1.5 million to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable children and women with nutritional needs.

Youth employment

Emergency Youth Employment and Skills Development Project (2011-2015)
Implementers WFP, FAO, UNICEF
Donor: World Bank

Summary: This rapid response emergency operation will provide financial assistance for the creation of temporary earning and employment opportunities for vulnerable youth, by building on and expanding successful existing programs and by piloting innovative approaches. This approach is consistent with the recommendations of the 2011 World Development Report (WDR) on conflict, which highlights the critical role of job creation in post-conflict recovery.

Programme Pays Pour un Travail Decent (PPTD, Decent Work Country Programme) (2008-2013)
Decent Work Country Programmes have been established as the main vehicle for delivery of ILO support to countries. Each DWCP is organised around a limited number of country programme priorities and outcomes. For Côte d'Ivoire, the principal priority for this programme is the promotion of decent work for young women and men within a context of moving out of crisis into sustainable development.

Election support

United States Institute for Peace (USIP) – Managing Political Transitions in Africa
http://www.usip.org/countries-continents/africa/Cote-divoire
USIP works with partners to support civil society efforts geared toward preventing electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire. The Institute worked with civil society organisations as they prepared for the October 2010 presidential elections, including providing support for the training of domestic electoral monitors. USIP continues to track the crisis situation and offer analysis on the political stalemate in Côte d'Ivoire.

USIP partners with the West African Network for Peacebuilding-Côte d'Ivoire (WANEP-CI) in an effort to build the capacity of Ivorian civil society organisations and contribute to the peaceful resolution of the Ivorian crisis.

6. Guinea

Food security

Summary of international community responses to food insecurity in Guinea (source: High Level Task Force 2009):

- Promotion of food security as the main component of the UN Joint programme in Nzerekore region.
- An EU programme focused on rehabilitation and income generation for refugees in Guinée Forestière region, implemented through the UN Joint Programme (2007-2011). This sought to mitigate tensions among communities and achieve strategic objectives, including food security (US$2.2 million for 2008/2009 in food/income generation/crop production and schooling/health/sanitation activities).
- A UNICEF programme updating the National Infant Feeding Policy, sensitising selected communities on key family care practices in two regions along with WFP and FAO, and
working with communities to identify malnourished children.

- Food assistance provided by WFP to 585,000 food insecure people in Middle, Upper and Forest Guinea by expanding school feeding to reach hungry families, including during the summer holidays and Ramadan, while also providing nutritious supplementary food rations to malnourished children and women through health centres. WFP is also providing food support to persons and families infected or affected by HIV/AIDS; food for work and food for training; support to FAO seeds distribution programme; and support to malnourished women and children, refugees, and vulnerable households.

- A US$4 million WFP project supporting vulnerable farming communities improve their farm production and reduce their vulnerability through: (i) increasing and improving annual production; (ii) encouraging the use of crops that are more profitable in the medium term, even though they may be slower to produce; and (iii) encouraging producers to manage, restore and preserve their natural resources through Food-For-Work interventions in partnership with FAO and other stakeholders (US$4 million).

- The World Bank has provided a US$2.5 million grant through the Global Food Crisis Response Programme’s Food Price Crisis Response (FPCR) Trust Fund aimed at providing employment and income to households in the most affected areas. A further US$5 million FPCR grant was aimed at expanding a successful farmer seed-multiplication network and providing input packages and technical assistance to smallholders, to increase their productivity during the dry season and 2009/2010 cropping season. A US$17 million IDA project supported local rural government’s plan to implement inclusive local development activities.

- IFAD’s ongoing projects in the Lower and the Upper Guinea regions have been oriented to strengthen focus on agricultural development. A new programme, National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors (PNAAFA) has been designed using a value chain approach to increase incomes of vulnerable smallholders by financing Farmers’ Organisations’ activities to provide their members with farm inputs, production related services and infrastructure for rice, maize, Irish potato, onion, palm oil and onion. Investments related to processing and marketing are equally eligible. IFAD’s resource allocation for Guinea for 2010-2012 (estimated US$9.1 million) as well as co-financing from other institutions is earmarked for scaling up the programme (IFAD 2011).

**Mining governance**

**Building a Sustainable Community Development Framework**

http://commdev.org/section/projects/framework_sd_guinea

**Implementer:** Chamber of Mines, Government of Guinea

**Donor:** The World Bank / IFC

**Summary:** This project is a joint World Bank/IFC initiative aimed at providing Guinea with:

i. an assessment of existing community development initiatives around prominent mining operations

ii. a basis for the formulation of a unified policy and framework for community development to enable long term sustainable community development for present and future industrial mining areas of the country.
**Election support**

**IFES Programme**  
[http://www.ifes.org/Content/Projects/Africa/Guinea/Guinea.aspx](http://www.ifes.org/Content/Projects/Africa/Guinea/Guinea.aspx)

IFES has been working in Guinea since 1991 and has since conducted several technical assessments and provided technical assistance to a variety of electoral stakeholders, including Guinea’s Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI). With USAID funding, IFES has supported the CENI in preparing for transparent, credible, and participatory legislative and presidential elections in 2010. This support focused on strengthening commissioners’ operational capacity and commitment to electoral integrity on the national and local level, as well as on assisting the CENI in its efforts to keep the population informed about the electoral process through a national public awareness campaign targeting women and a series of electoral stakeholder roundtables. Recently, IFES has begun working toward fostering a peaceful electoral environment in Guinea.

**Governing Justly and Democratically**  

**Donor:** USAID  
**Summary:** USAID is working in Guinea to strengthen democratic processes and institutions, fight corruption, help national and local government become more efficient and accountable, and build the capacity of civil society and media. Legislative and presidential elections offer opportunities for Guineans to set their country on a democratic track. In coordination with other donors and Guinean election authorities, USAID assistance enabled the registration of more than 4 million eligible voters using a biometric system. USAID is also strengthening the National Independent Election Commission’s management capacity, promoting civic engagement, training election officials, supporting voter education, especially for women and youth, and encouraging women candidates.

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About helpdesk research reports: Helpdesk reports are usually based on two days of desk-based research. This report was based on three days of desk-based research. They are designed to provide a brief overview of the key issues; and a summary of some of the best literature available. Experts are contacted during the course of the research, and those able to provide input within the short time-frame are acknowledged.