

# THE PBF IN GUINEA

## Peacebuilding Challenges

On 28 September 2013, legislative elections in Guinea marked the end of a long political transition started in 2010. The elections were followed by the forming of the National Assembly on 13 January 2014 and presidential elections of October 2015, which saw the outgoing president, Mr Alpha Condé, re-elected.

UNOWAs and DPA.

### **PBC Engagement**

The dialogue undertaken with the Guinea government, along with the deterioration in the country's politics led to Guinea being added to the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission on 23 February 2011. The Declaration of Mutual Commitments set three priority areas for action on which the second Peacebuilding Priority Plan covering the period from 2012-2016 was built. In light of the progress achieved, the remaining challenges and the evolution of the

PBC.

### **Catalytic Effect**

The PBF investments have paved the way for additional funding from the national budget as well as the support from other donors. In 2016, SSR was anchored in the national budget; the EU contributed USD \$38.5 million and the USA USD \$5 million to these reform efforts building on the credibility of the process and coordination resulting from strategic UN accompaniment of the reform. Apart from

the Second Peacebuilding Priority Plan have generated additional resources from other partners, including the World Bank and Japan.

### **About the PBF**

The UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

to sustain peace in countries or situations at risk or

entities, governments, regional organizations, multilateral banks, national multi-donor trust funds or civil society organizations. From 2006 to 2017, the PBF has allocated \$772 million to 41 recipient countries. Since inception, 58 member states contributed to the Fund, 33 in the present 2017-2019 Business Plan. The PBF works across pillars

In particular, high-risk investments in security sector reform contributed to improved performance of security forces, which encouraged increased trust of the population that future investments should sustain. Some SSR projects have had high visibility and this has played a pivotal role vis-à-vis the departments and Ministries concerned, right up to the Presidency, providing crucial political backing for the implementation of the reforms. The PBF has engaged

able to manage, such as the army personnel retirement program, demonstrating the added value of the Fund.

### **Promoting Cohesion**

Out of all countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, Guinea was the only one without a peacekeeping or special political mission. It therefore was a testing ground for how to engage holistically on peacebuilding questions in a non-mission setting. Some of the interventions, such as placing a Senior SSR Advisor in

proved to be valuable and the initiative is now replicated in Burkina Faso and in The Gambia. In this context, PBF has built strong relationships with the SSR Unit of DPKO and the Global Focal Point on Justice, Police and Corrections