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United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY, 10017 USA

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report covers activities of the New Deal Implementation Support Facility in 2015, its second year of full operation. As per the original project document, the Facility was designed to support three key deliverables:

- **Deliverable A**: Country support, including advisors in New Deal countries, flexible seed funding and secondment of advisors to the g7+ at the global level.

- **Deliverable B**: Support for travel to international meetings of the g7+ and the International Dialogue.

- **Deliverable C**: A stronger and more capacitated g7+ Secretariat

In addition, thanks to an earmarked grant from Australia, we have added a fourth deliverable:

- **Deliverable D**: SDG Implementation Support.

Since the inception of the Facility in 2013, many pilot countries have made significant progress. At the same time, several countries have faced serious shocks, such as the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, civil war (South Sudan and Central African Republic), political change (Democratic Republic of Congo) and deterioration of security (Afghanistan), which have slowed down or halted implementation. Such developments impacted the level of activity in some of the New Deal pilot countries in 2014 and 2015. However, over the course of 2015 there has been a strong resurgence of interest amongst beneficiary countries in financing and technical support from the Facility, and going into 2016 there have been many ambitious country workplans submitted for financing.

In order for us to continue to meet ongoing country demands for support, we are very grateful to our donors for granting no-cost extensions for the Facility through to June 2016 (Denmark, pending the extension/renewal of the New Deal at the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) Ministerial Forum in April 2016), and December 2016 (Australia and Finland).

In early November 2015, Christine Chan joined us as Policy and Partnerships Specialist and New Deal Facility Manager, taking over responsibilities from Christian Lotz, and Claire Leigh, who served in the interim. Christine brings experience of work on implementing the New Deal in Timor-Leste and Liberia since the inaugural International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding held April 2010 in Dili. In early October Karoline Klose joined the team as Policy Analyst with an institution building background, taking over responsibilities from Kristoffer Tangri.

September saw the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the UN General Assembly, and with it the adoption of Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions. For the IDPS community this marks the culmination of years of hard work, and coincides with the end of the New Deal pilot period. As we head into 2016, various processes and meetings will consider the role of the IDPS, the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and the New Deal in the new development landscape. We believe the Facility will continue to play a vital role in supporting the g7+ Secretariat and promoting the implementation of the New Deal principles at the country-level in 2016 and beyond.

This report serves both as a Q4 and annual report for 2015. The report is structured as follows: A short summary of the work of the Facility in individual countries; An overview of the cross-cutting activities and events supported in 2015; Detailed reports on each country where the Facility is active (Deliverable A); Detailed report on the Facility’s support to g7+ travel (Deliverable B); Detailed report on the Facility’s
support to strengthening the g7+ Secretariat and g7+ Chair’s Office (Deliverable C); overview of plans to support SDG implementation in fragile situations (Deliverable D); plus, An overview of expenditure in 2015, and finances available in 2016.

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

In pilot countries, a number of new initiatives were supported by the Facility in 2015. In Afghanistan, the first New Deal Assessment was finalized, and the Afghanistan Fragility Assessment Report was presented in Kabul in March 2016 at the g7+ Ministerial Meeting.

In the Central African Republic (CAR), the Bangui National Forum held in May used the Fragility Matrix – developed with support from the Facility – as a key input, and the Forum’s recommendations included implementation of the New Deal principles, including calling for the development of a full Fragility Assessment and Compact. In DRC, the New National Strategic Plan for Development 2017-21 is being developed, with UNDP technical support to the component “Peacebuilding, stabilization and reconstruction”.

A recent scoping mission to Guinea led to a roadmap taking into account principles of the New Deal in the implementation of the Post-Ebola Recovery Plan, and the formulation of the next medium-term strategic development framework which includes inclusion, prioritization and monitoring of SDGs. In response to Sierra Leone’s request, UNDP supported the finalization of a National Ebola Recovery Strategy, and how best to integrate New Deal principles into the national and regional strategies of the three affected countries. In addition, Sierra Leone requested support for the popularization and mainstreaming of the SDGs in the Agenda for Prosperity and National Budget, which is being funded in 2016.

In Somalia the High Level Partnership Forum met in July, being the largest international conference held in the country in decades, setting important agreements, commitments and deadlines. Under Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goal (PSG) 1, three programmes were presented to kick start support to the implementation of Vision 2016, including the state formation process, the constitutional review, and the electoral process. The Facility provided substantial technical and financial assistance to the setting up of the Aid Coordination Unit, reinforcing its capacities to support coordinated implementation of the Compact. A comprehensive review of aid information management, and an aid mapping exercise were completed. Engagement of the regions in Compact consultations was also supported. For 2016, UNDP will help develop a costed framework for sub-federal engagement in New Deal implementation, support coordination between government and NGOs for improved service delivery, and support the development of a National Development Plan 2017-19 integrating the New Deal principles.

In South Sudan, a peace agreement between warring factions was signed in August 2015. Preliminary discussions among donors point to the need for a compact similar to the one developed in 2013 to ensure mutual accountability. There may be significant scope for reviving the New Deal in South Sudan in 2016.

In Timor-Leste, a Second Fragility Assessment was validated in September, and the Facility made a new allocation to support a range of other New Deal Activities going forward, including support to the g7+ Secretariat.

A mission to Togo to sensitize the government to the New Deal was undertaken in November, and an action plan and a road map for New Deal implementation have been prepared and await finalization. There
is interest in carrying out a fragility assessment, to enable the government to ensure peacebuilding and statebuilding concepts are integrated into Agenda 2030 and implementation of the SDGs.

**CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITIES**

Over the past year the Facility supported a wide range of cross-cutting New Deal activities, including: work to support Ebola recovery in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia; a conference co-hosted by the Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) on the topic of Civil Society participation in the New Deal, held in Helsinki in June; a Global Workshop for UNDP Country Offices to take stock of the New Deal Implementation Support Facility, held in Addis Ababa in July; and a g7+ Technical Meeting on the Implementation and Monitoring of the SDGs, held in Nairobi in December. Summaries of these can be found below.

**Helsinki Civil Society Conference, June 2015**

In June, UNDP co-hosted a global conference on “Civil Society, Inclusivity and the New Deal”, together with the CSPPS, Finn Church Aid and the Finland Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Helsinki, Finland. Around 50 participants from Civil Society in g7+ countries, g7+ governments, g7+ and IDPS Secretariat, UNDP Country Offices, academia and INCAF partners attended the conference. The conference aimed to take stock of country-level experiences in Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan and Afghanistan of civil society participation in New Deal implementation at the country level. A full conference report is available upon request.

UNDP is currently working with CSPPS and focal points at the country-level to organize national Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and inclusivity workshops, including in Somalia and Afghanistan. The Civil Society Platform is also partnering with UNDP on a joint event on “Safeguarding Inclusivity and the Role of Civil Society in the SDGs” at the World Bank Fragility Forum in March in Washington DC. The event picked up on the Helsinki discussion, and seeks to draw lessons from the New Deal for the SDGs process.

**Global Workshop in Addis Ababa, July 2015**

In July, UNDP’s New Deal Facility, together with UNDP’s Regional Service Centre for Africa, hosted the global workshop “UNDP Engagement with the New Deal: Taking Stock and Accelerating Implementation” in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop brought together 55 participants, including colleagues from 18 UNDP Country Offices, UNDP technical colleagues from HQ and relevant Regional Bureaus, as well as representatives from the g7+, International Dialogue, Civil Society and Governments, and key UN and academic partners, to take stock of UNDP’s role in supporting the implementation of the New Deal.

The workshop focused on exchanging best practices among UNDP Country Offices and partners on how to support national Government and Civil Society partners in implementing the New Deal, and how to best utilize the donors funds available through the New Deal facility. Participants concluded by identifying elements of UNDP’s strategic approach at the global and country-level to engage with this framework, especially in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 16.
In December, a g7+ technical meeting of focal points and officials from Ministries of Planning, Finance and Statistics was held in Nairobi. Participants from the CSO Platform, UNDP, World Bank, ILO, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Saferworld, IDPS Secretariat and the African Union participated as observers. The meeting looked to identify common strengths, weaknesses and challenges in implementing and monitoring the SDGs, to take stock of plans and capacities at the country level, reach a common understanding of key problems facing g7+ members, identify a potential list of indicators that can be proposed to be jointly monitored, and identify a network of expert statisticians.

A list of 20 SDG indicators was agreed as a set that can be jointly monitored and reported upon. The g7+ will reach out to the Inter-agency and Expert Group to advocate for the few remaining SDG16 indicators in the “grey area”. The World Bank offered to host another g7+ technical meeting in 2016 to continue monitoring progress. The g7+, with the help of Saferworld, will conduct an assessment of capacity building needs of National Statistical Offices in g7+ countries.

UNDP supported the participation of focal points and ministry officials.
Ebola Recovery and the New Deal

During the IDPS Steering Group meeting in October 2014, the co-chairs of the International Dialogue first requested work on the linkages between the New Deal and the Ebola recovery efforts. At the meeting between the Heads of State of the three affected countries on 15 February 2015, it was decided to establish a regional recovery strategy and a recovery programme based on the principles of the New Deal. Subsequently, at the High Level Conference in Brussels on 3 March, the conference statement reinforced the need for the New Deal to underpin work on Ebola recovery.

In response, the g7+ chair, Minister of Finance in Sierra Leone, Kaïfa Marah, proposed to establish a New Deal Platform for Ebola Recovery.

In supporting establishment of this platform to coordinate work on the New Deal and Ebola recovery, UNDP ensured inclusion of the three country focal points of the g7+, the g7+ Secretariat, the IDPS, multi-lateral and bilateral donors, national CSO representatives and the CSO platform.

In 2015, the New Deal facility also supported the following specific activities:

- Inputs to the Ebola Recovery Assessment (ERA) process and reports by UNDP to highlight and explain the relevance of the New Deal principles.

- Deployment of a consultant to work with the UNDP Sierra Leone Country Office and the Ministry of Finance of Sierra Leone to ensure that the peacebuilding component of the national ERA report is based on New Deal principles and approaches.

- Funding of participation to the workshop on New Deal and Ebola Recovery, co-organized with the IDPS Secretariat in Paris on 27 February, by the three country focal points as well as from civil society, bilateral donors and other partners. At the workshop, participants discussed and identified relevant approaches to implement the New Deal in the recovery process.

- Deployment of a senior consultant and expert in costing and programming for the health sector to support a technical meeting of the Mano River Union (MRU) on 8-9 April in Monrovia and the development of a costing matrix for the regional strategy.

- Deployment of an international consultant as Regional Advisor to the Minister of Finance of Sierra Leone, based in Freetown.

- In September an additional Senior Consultant was deployed to Freetown and created a workplan to establish a ‘National Ebola Trust Fund’ for disbursement of funding pledged during the Ebola conference. Further support can be provided on request in terms of aid coordination to the three affected countries through deployment of consultants as well as regarding the follow up of the pledges made during the conference in July 2015.

- UNDP is hopeful that the improvement in the Ebola situation will enable further engagement in the region and energize New Deal implementation activities.
DELIVERABLE A: COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

Afghanistan

Afghanistan has actively implemented the New Deal since 2011 through a New Deal coordinating structure led by the Ministry of Finance. The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) agreed in 2012 and revised in 2015 and the Self-Reliance Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) builds on New Deal TRUST and FOCUS principles, and the Government’s aid management policy initiated in 2012 and also revised in 2015 builds on the TRUST principles. UNDP allocated USD 300,000 in 2013 to support this process, including through a fragility study entitled Afghanistan’s Pathways toward Resilience and Stability. An additional USD 300,000 was allocated to Afghanistan in 2015 to complete the fragility assessment.

The deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan and the delayed political transition following the 2014 elections, but Afghanistan made significant progress in implementing the New Deal in 2015, where the country was able to conduct the fragility assessment, created significant awareness and engagement with key stakeholders (government institutions, development partners & CSOs) and established a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism to lead the process forward. The fragility assessment is now complete and will be formally launched at the Kabul Ministerial Meeting in March 2016.

2015 was a significant year also because key Government policy documents such as the Aid Management Policy and the SMAF were revised to incorporate New Deal principles.

Looking forward, the finalization of the fragility assessment has come at the right time as Afghanistan has just started discussions around developing the next National Development Strategy. Localization and planning for national implementation of the SDGs was a key objective of the assessment so findings can contribute to these important processes. Moreover, through the assessment, Afghanistan will be able to showcase its progress on its New Deal commitments as a founding member to g7+ member countries in the Ministerial meeting in Kabul in March 2016.

UNDP Afghanistan is a key development partner of the Government supporting these efforts and stands ready to offer assistance to the Government for the hosting of the g7+ Ministerial Meeting in March 2016 and beyond.

UNDP’s contributions and impact in Afghanistan:

- UNDP allocated USD 300,000 in 2013 to support the New Deal process in Afghanistan and conduct a New Deal study, which was launched Q3, 2014.
- In Q1 2015, UNDP recruited a team of six national and international consultants to carry out the country Fragility Assessment.
- In Q2 2015, the Assessment was commenced, and is expected to be endorsed at the g7+ Ministerial Meeting in March 2016.
- In Q3, 2015 UNDP’s New Deal facility made an additional allocation of USD 300,000 to complete the Assessment process, support New Deal launch events, and outreach to the regions and civil society.
- UNDP together with Government Partners are reaching out to bilateral donors in Kabul to explore other opportunities to strengthen implementation of the New Deal, as well as its integration with national development agendas.
Central African Republic

In Q4 of 2014, a UNDP mission to Bangui helped identify preliminary New Deal activities that could be undertaken quickly. Government, key donors and civil society representatives in Bangui agreed to begin consultations around a light fragility matrix, which summarizes key fragility factors, urgent priorities and gaps. The matrix is considered a living document.

Major achievements in 2015 supported by the UNDP New Deal Implementation Support Facility included:

- Strengthened national capacity through the fragility assessment.
- Workshops to sensitise Civil Society on the New Deal.
- Creation of four thematic groups for aid coordination.
- Preparation of the interim report.
- A sensitization and information workshop organized for 30 presidential candidates.

Furthermore, national ownership and political commitment were strengthened through active participation in the Bangui Forum in May 2015. At the forum, recommendations for the use of New Deal principles in the strategic planning of the country were adopted, along with recommendations to conduct a Fragility Assessment and the elaboration of a Compact.

There were four activities scheduled for the 4th quarter: 1) technical validation of the Report; 2) a workshop to popularize the report among civil society; 3) meeting of the National Strategic Committee for final validation of the Report; 4) a meeting to validate the Roadmap for the next steps in the Implementation of New Deal. However, these activities were not executed due to a period of heightened insecurity during the months of September and October when a series of political events (a referendum, then presidential and legislative elections) diverted attention and resources. However, planned activities for 2016 feature a fragility assessment at the capital and regional levels to expand the work already done through the fragility matrix, New Deal sensitization for the newly elected government and the preparation of a Compact between government and development partners. All activities are being planned to resume at full speed once the new government is in place.

UNDP’s contributions and impact in CAR:

- UNDP allocated USD 160,200 in 2014 to support the New Deal process in CAR.
- In 2015, national capacity was strengthened through the Fragility Assessment.
- Workshops organized for civil society.
- Four thematic groups for aid coordination created.
- Information workshop for 30 presidential candidates on the New Deal.
Democratic Republic of the Congo

With technical and financial support from UNDP, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) embarked on the process of implementing the New Deal in 2012. It developed fragility matrices for the five PSGs, identifying priorities, main challenges and a set of national progress indicators with the support of two additional technical and financial partners (Belgium and Canada). This process continued in 2013 to take into account on-the-ground realities in six provinces. In 2014, with the financial support of Canada, fragility matrices were validated at a technical level workshop. At this stage, partners desired to continue the process with the presentation of the fragility matrices and indicators to government for policy integration and validation in national and provincial strategic development frameworks. To support this work, the UNDP New Deal Facility provided financial support in the amount of USD 240,000. However, following restructuring in the Government, the process was delayed.

The appointment of Olivier Kamitatu as Minister of Planning in December 2014, allowed the restart of work. It is important to note that Minister Kamitatu was the first Co-Chair of the International Dialogue, before the election of Emilia Pires, and is a strong supporter of the New Deal.

From 22 to 25 February 2015, Minister Kamitatu organized a New Deal briefing meeting between Prime Minister Matata Ponyo and the former Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, H.E. Xanana Gusmao, and the Special Envoy of the g7+, Emilia Pires. During this period, the Congolese Minister of Planning held a working lunch with donors, civil society and private sector about the New Deal process in DRC.

To accelerate the implementation of the New Deal, with UNDP support, the Government has developed a global partnership implementation roadmap for effective development cooperation and aid transparency, called “Road Map for the Busan Partnership and the New Deal”. On 7 August this document was validated at a workshop attended by national experts, donors, civil society and the private sector.

In light of major challenges in the implementation of the Busan Partnership, five strategic areas of intervention are noted in the roadmap: i) strengthening of national ownership; ii) development of mutual accountability mechanisms; iii) development of South-South cooperation, Fragile to Fragile cooperation and triangular cooperation; iv) domestic resource mobilization; and, v) promotion of the Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the African Action Plan for Development Effectiveness and recommendations of major international fora.
As part of the roadmap implementation, the government has been engaged since April 2015 in the drafting of government strategies: Vision 2035 and the National Strategic Development Plan 2017-2021, integrating all existing strategic and programmatic frameworks towards “One Vision, One Plan”. To this end, the New Deal Facility, through the UNDP Country Office, is supporting the Government of DRC in the drafting of the component on “Peacebuilding, stabilization and reconstruction” within the National Strategic Development Plan.

Finally, an independent evaluation of the implementation of the New Deal in DRC was conducted. It was intended to assess progress and results over the four years post-Busan in pilot countries, and draw lessons for the next phase entering the SDGs era. The evaluation revealed that progress was made through, for instance, production and validation of the fragility matrices of the five PSGs, and technical ownership of the exercise was ensured using a participatory process. The commitment of the Ministry of Planning and the active involvement of segments of civil society were instrumental in the implementation of the New Deal in DRC.

The same evaluation has highlighted a series of obstacles to New Deal implementation, however, including: i) limited ownership, commitment and political support by the authorities; ii) limited awareness of the New Deal concept and its approach; iii) lack of involvement of the media, parliament, the private sector and academia; iv) low level of enthusiasm and commitment by development partners; v) lack of an integrated reference framework for a strategic vision to develop and disseminate the fragility matrices.

The independent assessment recommended: i) strengthen political ownership; ii) integrate the approach, principles and objectives of the New Deal in the overall development strategy; iii) link the implementation of the New Deal with the SDGs process; (iv) ensure the full involvement of all key stakeholders (government, civil society, parliament, technical and financial partners, private sector, media, etc.); and, v) strengthen the sense of responsibility of DRC in the internal implementation of its international commitments.
Guinea

A scoping mission by the New Deal Implementation Support Facility took place in Conakry in early June 2015. The objective of the mission was to engage with the g7+ focal point and with key ministers and technical staff working within key ministries on the New Deal and to test the appetite for New Deal principles and implementation in Guinea. A further objective was also to create a link between the country office of UNDP, the Resident Coordinator and the government focal point to promote the relationship and foster engagement in New Deal implementation.

Efforts were also made to engage the Government on the usefulness of the New Deal principles in the Post Ebola Recovery Framework. This built on the work done by UNDP in this regard, and in preparation for the Secretary-General’s Pledging Conference on Ebola, which took place 9-10 July 2015. A link was made with the Ebola crisis and the need to reassess the fragility of the country in light of the weaknesses that the Ebola epidemic had revealed.

As a result of this mission and despite delays due to the electoral atmosphere in the country during the second half of the year, a ‘roadmap’ is being prepared by different stakeholders, taking into account the principles of the New Deal in the implementation of the Post-Ebola Recovery Plan, as well as in the formulation of the next medium-term strategic development framework. The Government also conducted consultations on the country’s poor performance in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This consultation exercise covers the transition to the 2030 Development Agenda. The recommendations arising from these consultations strongly favor applying New Deal principles in implementing policies and programmes within the SDGs.
The New Deal Implementation plan for Guinea includes the following components:

- Preparation and validation of the New Deal roadmap and identification of priority actions to be implemented in 2016, including outreach on the New Deal among government, civil society, private sector and donors. This will include ensuring appropriate oversight of the New Deal in Guinea by Government institutions in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of development strategies.

- Support to the government of Guinea in implementing the Post Ebola Recovery Strategy and mapping existing systems/mechanisms for aid coordination in line with the New Deal.

- Conducting a New Deal fragility assessment to be validated by the Government.

- The Government has also requested UNDP support in the transition from MDGs to SDGs and the inclusion and prioritization of goals in the National Development Plan.

- Support to civil society organisations for projects aimed at popularising the SDGs and looking at identifying appropriate indicators to measure progress.

UNDP undertook a mission in February 2016 to finalize the roadmap for New Deal implementation in Guinea and sensitise the newly elected government on the New Deal. The mission engaged with the UN Country Team (UNCT) in order to ensure full ownership of New Deal principles by UN agencies, funds and programmes. UNDP also stands ready to support the government of Guinea in the set-up of a National Trust Fund for Ebola Recovery following the Secretary-General’s Pledging Conference. The Government has already extended a request to the UNDP Country Office for support in harmonising the proposed Trust Fund with the aid management system in Guinea and support on implementation of SDGs. Discussions for the New Deal Facility to support the work in Guinea are underway.

**UNDP’s contributions and impact in Guinea:**
- A multi-stakeholder Roadmap is being prepared, taking into account the principles of the New Deal in the implementation of the Post-Ebola Recovery Plan, as well as in the formulation of the next medium-term strategic development framework.
- Among the main activities of the roadmap are the Fragility Assessment and a workshop on the transition from MDGs to SDGs, to support the government in its prioritization of the SDGs and their inclusion in the National Development Plan.

**Guinea-Bissau**

During 2015, the Government of Guinea-Bissau expressed interest to UNDP in implementing the New Deal. As the new government strategic plan has already been consolidated into one document (Terra Ranka) according to the “One Vision, One Plan” principles, there has been increased interest in carrying out a fragility assessment to inform the drafting of a Compact. However, the current political situation does not provide the prerequisites to carry out an assessment. Nevertheless, an assessment workplan is being shaped in collaboration with the government. Among the proposed activities, which could potentially start in the second semester of 2016, is a mission from HQ to sensitize the government, start planning the roadmap and conduct the fragility assessment.
Liberia

Implementation of the Liberia New Deal pilot as agreed by the Government of Liberia (GoL) and its pilot partners Sweden and the USA has stalled since the outbreak of EVD in Liberia. Prior to the Ebola outbreak, Liberia and its pilot partners had established a technical team to begin the process of developing a Liberia New Deal Compact. Based on a request from the Government that the Compact focus on the use of country systems, the Compact development team commissioned a “use of country systems inventory” to establish a baseline. The primary objective was to inform the next steps in developing the Compact.

However, the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), lead in coordinating GoL participation in the Compact process, was severely affected by the EVD outbreak. The Liberia Development Alliance (LDA) Secretariat, which also hosts the national focal point for the New Deal, was also temporarily shut down.

Nevertheless, despite delays in the Compact process, New Deal principles were clearly demonstrated and applied in the EVD response by both partners and the GoL. The LDA provided a coordination framework for the EVD response. Donors demonstrated great flexibility in reprogramming resources towards the EVD outbreak. Evidence shows that direct budget support increased significantly during the period. Development partners also rallied behind the Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan (ESRP) formulated by the GoL to respond to the crisis and supported resource mobilization efforts.

The end of the EVD crisis and other events such as the national launch of the SDGs in Liberia present an opportunity to resume the process of New Deal implementation in Liberia. The Government of Liberia is currently undertaking a mid-term review of the Agenda for Transformation (AfT), which will inform the priorities for the next two years. A primary objective of the exercise is to mainstream the New Deal into the AfT and align Liberia’s National Vision 2030 with the SDGs.

UNDP’s contributions and impact in Liberia

- UNDP allocated USD 244,050 in 2014 to support the New Deal Process.
- The Ebola Recovery Assessment in Q1 2015 reflected, and strengthened, efforts to implement the New Deal.
Sierra Leone

As in neighbouring Liberia, the outbreak of EVD in May 2014 disrupted implementation of New Deal activities in Sierra Leone. However, in spite of EVD, in the first quarter of 2015 the Government of Sierra Leone requested the New Deal Facility through the UNDP Country Office to financially support the recruitment of two national consultants to assist the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Ebola Recovery Working Group (ERWG) with the Ebola response. The two consultants subsequently coordinated recovery initiatives and the collection of sectoral data to support the preparation and finalization of a comprehensive National Ebola Recovery Strategy (NERS).

Based on a request by the Chair of the g7+, Minister Marah, an international consultant was also hired early in the third quarter to provide technical expertise to MoFED, UNDP and the Mano River Union Secretariat on how best to integrate New Deal principles into the national and regional strategies of the three affected countries (Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia). He also worked with staff at the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO) in MoFED to update the Dashboard and provided on demand briefings and updates to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) on New Deal activities in Sierra Leone. In addition, the consultant worked with the IDPS Secretariat to draft a paper on the role of the New Deal in the recovery phase of the three countries.

In Quarter 4 of 2015, funds from the New Deal facility were re-purposed and two national consultants hired to support the implementation of activities related to post-Ebola recovery, the national development plan Agenda for Prosperity (A4P) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The consultants also supported the popularisation and mainstreaming of the SDGs in the A4P and the National Budget. A simplified version of the SDGs was developed as a way of demonstrating the Government’s commitment to localize them. In addition, nationwide verification and monitoring of ongoing projects related to post-Ebola recovery was also undertaken.

UNDP’s contributions and impact in Sierra Leone:

• UNDP allocated USD 271,550 in 2014, and USD 147,657 in May 2015 to support the New Deal process.
• In Q1 two consultants coordinated recovery initiatives and the collection of sectoral data to support the preparation and finalization of a comprehensive National Ebola Recovery Strategy.
• Early Q3, an international consultant was hired to provide technical expertise on how best to integrate New Deal principles into the national and regional strategies of the three affected countries (Sierra Leone, Guinea & Liberia).
• In Q4, two national consultants were hired to support the implementation of activities related to post-Ebola recovery, the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P) and the Sustainable Development Goals. The consultants also supported the popularisation and mainstreaming of the SDGs in the A4P and the National Budget.
The New Deal process, based on the Somali Compact, remains strong in Somalia. The different New Deal aid coordination structures – the High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF), the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee (SDRF SC) and the PSG Working Groups – remain in place and meet regularly. The HLPF met on 29-30 July 2015 in Mogadishu, being the largest international conference held in the country in decades. It was a landmark moment in which important agreements, commitments and deadlines were set, such as the guiding principles for the 2016 electoral process.

The Steering Committee of the SDRF acts as a board of two multi-partner trust funds, administered by the UN and the World Bank. Six UN joint programmes submitted to the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and five programmes submitted to the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (MPF) have been approved. Donors pledged around $111 million for the period 2015-2016.

From the UN side, under PSG 1, three programmes kick-started support to the implementation of Vision 2016, including the state formation process, the constitutional review and the electoral process. The other three programmes were joint programmes on rule of law under PSG 2 and 3, on youth employment under PSG 4, and the support to institutional capacity development jointly implemented with the World Bank. In addition, the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) was endorsed for inclusion in the MPTF under PSG 5, being the first existing UN joint programme that has been aligned to the SDRF framework.

The Federal Government of Somalia is leading national efforts to improve the effectiveness and alignment of international assistance to the Somali Compact priorities and partnership principles, primarily through the ACU. Throughout 2015, the Federal Government of Somalia has been leading national efforts to improve effectiveness and alignment of international assistance to the Somali Compact priorities and partnership principles through the ACU.

**UNDP’s contributions and impact in Somalia**

- In Q4 2015 the New Deal Facility made a $488,000 allocation to the UNDP Somalia County Office to strengthen New Deal implementation, coordination and inclusivity.

- In Q3 2015 the New Deal Facility made a $60,000 allocation to the UNDP Somalia Country Office to support civil society engagement in the New Deal Compact implementation.

- In June 2015, the New Deal facility made an allocation of $300,000 to the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, in collaboration with the World Bank, to develop a monitoring framework for tracking PSG progress, aid flows and the New Deal Compact partnership principles.

- In Q2, a joint UNDP/World Bank comprehensive review of aid information management was completed.

- The Somali Aid Coordination Unit (ACU), supported by UNDP, has been fully operational since Q4 2014. Throughout 2015, the Federal Government of Somalia has been leading national efforts to improve effectiveness and alignment of international assistance to the Somali Compact priorities and partnership principles through the ACU.
The government has conducted a functional review to clarify roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the ACU at the Office of the Prime Minister on issues related to aid coordination and management.

With UNDP support, the ACU manages the New Deal Somalia website (http://new-deal.so/), which provides timely information about the implementation of the New Deal in the country.

In Q2 2015, a number of consultations with government and donors were conducted to monitor the implementation of the Partnership Principles of the Somali Compact, while a joint UNDP/World Bank comprehensive review of aid information management was completed. This review provides recommendations on how to improve aid management in the country in line with expectations and needs of government, regions and donors. With support from the World Bank and UNDP, the ACU conducted an aid mapping exercise, which provides a clear overview of current development and humanitarian aid flows in Somalia. UNDP is providing support to the ACU in promoting the engagement of the regions in Compact consultations in the national aid coordination framework.

UNDP is also supporting the engagement of Somalia in international fora and processes, such as the Workshop for the Development of Indicators for SDG 16 held in Tunis in April 2015, and the workshop on the Inclusive Implementation of the New Deal in Fragile States in Helsinki in June 2015. This last participation led to the development of a proposal to conduct a series of regional civil society engagement consultations in Somalia aimed at promoting reflection of how to improve civil society-state relations and collaboration in the implementation of the Somali Compact. In Q4 UNDP facilitated Somali participation in the Global Transformation Forum in Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia, and the International Conference of National Evaluation Capacity held in Bangkok, Thailand.

With support from the New Deal Facility, a New Deal Multi-stakeholders’ Workshop was organized 5-7 December in Mogadishu, where participants recognized the need to enhance contribution and engagement of sub-federal states to the New Deal. The Facility also supported a PSG Planning Workshop 15-17 December in Nairobi, in which the review of progress against 2015 milestones saw PSG Working Groups advance, and participants agreed on milestones for 2016. A local High Level Partnership Forum was organized on 8 December in Mogadishu in preparation of the HLPF to be held in February 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey.

UNDP and the UN New Deal team agreed to provide support in 2016 to the development of a costed framework for sub-federal engagement in New Deal implementation, support coordination between government and NGOs for improved service delivery, and facilitate South-South learning on development effectiveness. UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation in the preparation of a National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2019. This includes support to national planning capacities, mainstreaming of SDGs into the NDP, development of a national results framework, strengthening of statistical systems, and the development of a new Aid Information Management System in Somalia. For 2016, UNDP is aiming to further support Somalia especially in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in the framework of the implementation of the New Deal.
**South Sudan**

A fragility assessment was conducted in the second half of 2012 with support from UNDP. In 2013, an extensive consultation process was completed to prepare a New Deal Compact. However, the draft Compact was never finalized and agreed upon due to the fighting that began December 2013, and the ongoing conflict during 2014 and 2015 made further progress on New Deal implementation impossible. Thus, there have not been any New Deal related activities in South Sudan in 2015. Discussions among local donor representatives in Juba about the conditions and timing for reviving the New Deal process in South Sudan concluded that the New Deal process could not be revived until a lasting peace agreement is in place.

However, a peace agreement between the warring factions was signed August 2015. While implementation of this agreement was slow to get started, there have been more promising signs since December 2015, and there is now real hope that a durable peace process is under way. The coming Transitional Government of National Unity will need to address a number of serious challenges, including the additional fiscal burden of creating new states and falling oil prices in the world market. On the other hand, the Central Bank of South Sudan has removed a long-standing obstacle to progress in economic policy by unifying exchange rates. Preliminary discussions among donors point to the need for a compact similar to the one that was developed in 2013 to ensure mutual accountability. There may therefore be significant scope for reviving the New Deal process in South Sudan in 2016, and this will be confirmed in the coming months.

**Timor-Leste**

Since the initial International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding held in Dili, April 2010, Timor-Leste has remained a strong advocate of the New Deal, the g7+ and Fragile-to-Fragile support globally, and continues its national transition towards socio-economic stability based on New Deal principles. Its first Fragility Assessment was completed in 2012, and national PSG indicators and a fragility spectrum were developed. In 2013, a New Deal Implementation Task Force was established.

2015 marked the launch of a second phase Fragility Assessment in Timor-Leste. Through a participatory process led by Timorese Civil Society Organization CEPAD, community consultations were held at the national and district levels throughout the country. At the government level, a New Deal Taskforce was established, involving relevant line-ministries for each of the five PSGs. The Taskforce organized a National Validation Workshop bringing together government representatives, development partners, civil society actors and academia to discuss the preliminary results of the assessment.

UNDP Timor-Leste has provided support to the second phase Fragility Assessment through ongoing consultations with the Development Partnership Management Unit (DPMU) of the Ministry of Finance on implementation modalities and substantive development of the Fragility Assessment. Furthermore, UNDP accompanied the DPMU on a field visit to raise awareness about the Fragility Assessment.

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1 Consejo de Iglesias Pro-Alianza Denominacional: Council of Churches Pro-Denominational Alliance;
Besides a focus on New Deal implementation at the country level, the government of Timor-Leste has in 2015 played a leading role in advocating for SDG16 and promoting the g7+ agenda globally. The country was one of the first in the world to adopt a resolution on SDGs implementation and has under the principle of Fragile-to-Fragile (F2F) exchange supported other g7+ member states through country missions and donations. Timor-Leste has furthermore hosted H.E. Dr. Kaifala Marah, Sierra Leone Minister of Finance and Economic Development and Chair of the g7+ during his visit to the country in September 2015. During this visit, government officials shared their experiences on petroleum revenue management.

**Togo**

Togo held presidential elections on 25 April 2015. Most of Q1 and Q2 of 2015 were dedicated to the preparation and holding of this election. The incumbent President was re-elected, a new Prime Minister appointed and a new government is in place.

In Q2 2015, the Togolese Ministry of Planning asked for UNDP’s support in conducting a fragility assessment for the country, as this was not done in 2014 as planned. To that end, a mission took place in November 2015 to sensitize the government, civil society and development partners on the New Deal and to assess the types of activities that the country could undertake to implement the New Deal. A workplan is being finalized which includes carrying out an assessment, which would inform the prioritization of the SDGs and their integration in the National Development Plan. Moreover UNDP Togo has already started activities with the government with the view to support SDGs implementation through a workshop, which was held in December 2015.

Togo has been an active and articulate member of the g7+ with substantial contributions to the group. Improved economic and social development policies are being carried out under the Accelerated Strategy for Growth and Employment Promotion and the country is currently elaborating a new long-term development scheme “Togo, Vision 2030”.

**UNDP’s contribution and impact in Timor-Leste**

- UNDP allocated USD 260,000 in Q3 2015 to support national New Deal activities and the g7+ Secretariat.
- In Q3 2015 the UNDP Timor-Leste Country Office and the g7+ signed a Letter of Agreement to strengthen collaboration between UNDP and the g7+.
- Timor-Leste’s first Fragility Assessment was completed in 2012, and national PSG indicators and a fragility spectrum were developed.
- In 2013, a New Deal Implementation Task Force was established.
- 2015 marked the launch of a second phase Fragility Assessment.

**UNDP’s contribution and impact in Togo**

- UNDP Togo has supported an aid management platform and the creation of a general directorate for aid coordination within the Ministry of Planning to better measure aid flow to the country.
- Following a field mission in November 2015, UNDP Togo is finalizing with the UNDP New Deal Facility Team at Headquarters and the national g7+ focal point a workplan for New Deal implementation in 2016.
DELIVERABLE B: SUPPORT FOR g7+ TRAVEL

The Facility has supported the g7+ to attend many international engagements and meetings in 2015, ensuring that g7+ voices have been heard in the process to agree the SDGs, at Financing for Development meetings, at the World Bank, and at the African Development Bank (AfDB) Annual Meetings. The Facility has also supported the travel for g7+ Technical Meetings and events, which have in turn enabled the g7+ to coordinate between members and build greater cohesion.

Travel support has included the following events:

- Workshop on Ebola and the New Deal in Paris – February 2015
- g7+ technical meeting with ILO in Brussels – March 2015
- IDPS Steering group meeting in Abidjan – May 2015
- CSO Conference in Helsinki – June 2015
- IDPS Steering group meeting in Paris – November 2015
- g7+ technical meeting in Nairobi – December 2015
DELIVERABLE C: STRENGTHENING OF g7+ SECRETARIAT

The New Deal Facility continues to work closely with the g7+ Secretariat, to increase its capacity. To this end, we have recently taken forward a number of activities and disbursements.

In September 2015, the Facility signed an agreement with the ODI to provide research and policy support to the g7+ Secretariat. ODI has worked with the g7+ since 2011, and in this time has provided an invaluable and flexible source of support and substantive inputs. Recent work includes the completion of the landmark g7+ publication *Natural Resources in g7+ Countries*, and the launching of the impressive new g7+ website. Upcoming activities include the publication in Q1 2016 of a series of ‘New Deal Innovation Case Studies’, highlighting some of the most innovative development assistance being provided in g7+ countries that is in line with New Deal principles. A grant of USD 150,000 from the Facility has enabled ODI to continue its excellent support.

The Facility has also made an allocation of USD 260,000 to the Timor-Leste UNDP Country Office, to provide assistance to staffing and other activities of the Secretariat. With the g7+ Secretariat based in Timor-Leste’s capital Dili, UNDP Timor-Leste is providing extensive support to the Secretariat ranging from technical advice on matters related to Fragile-to-Fragile exchange and Financing for Development in Fragile Countries to assisting the Secretariat with their global engagement efforts. To further strengthen the partnership between UNDP Timor-Leste and the Secretariat, a Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed in October 2015. Under this LoA, two international Secretariat staff members are being supported by UNDP with the aim to increase the capacity of the Secretariat. Furthermore, in Q4, the Timor-Leste country office assisted with the organization of the g7+ technical meeting in Nairobi.

Through the UNDP Timor-Leste’s capacity development efforts and through its support to the organization of g7+ events, the Country Office has been able to increase its engagement with the Secretariat on policy orientation and advocacy and has increasingly been providing technical support to the Secretariat. Following the historic adoption of the SDGs in New York in September, UNDP will also work with the g7+ on SDG implementation in fragile and conflict-affected situations. This work will encompass a new project on the readiness of g7+ countries to implement the new goals, and also to support a Global Conference on this theme in Q3 2016.

To frame and recognize our strengthened relationship with the g7+, UNDP has prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Secretariat. The MoU will be signed by UNDP Administrator Helen Clark and the g7+ Chair Minister Marah in Stockholm in April 2016.

The Facility continues to support the g7+ to establish the positions of New York g7+ Liaison Officer and Kinshasa g7+ Liaison Officer. The recruitment process is ongoing.

The g7+ just published its latest Annual Report (this will be available online shortly), and held its 4th Ministerial Meeting in Kabul in March 2016.
DELIVERABLE D: SDG IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Towards the end of 2015, UNDP started to develop a new project to support the readiness of countries affected by conflict and fragility to implement Agenda 2030. The SDGs represent a crucial turning point in global development efforts, but it is vital that this time around countries affected by violent conflicts and fragility are not left behind. The project, operating under the UN Development Group’s MAPS framework (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) will offer dedicated support to countries affected by conflict and fragility to implement the SDGs, and lessons from early implementation will be captured to help UNDP and others better tailor support going forward.

The project is currently undergoing consultation within the UN system and with a wide variety of external partners, experts and stakeholders. A Research Design Workshop was held in Kigali, Rwanda 25-26 February to refine the concept for the project. The work is seed-funded by an earmarked grant from Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), but will require further investment, and we are actively seeking funding partners.

For questions or comments please contact the following:

Christine Chan for overall Facility issues: christine.chan@undp.org

Mafalda Marchioro for questions regarding francophone countries (CAR, DRC, Guinea, Togo) and Sierra Leone: mafalda.marchioro@undp.org

Karoline Klose for questions regarding Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Liberia and Timor-Leste: karoline.klose@undp.org
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

As of 31 December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY UNDP</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>BALANCE AVAILABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia 2013</td>
<td>481,746</td>
<td>361,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia 2014</td>
<td>445,269</td>
<td>445,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK 2014</td>
<td>1,497,777</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands 2014</td>
<td>156,445</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark 2014</td>
<td>1,277,126</td>
<td>1,127,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland 2014</td>
<td>2,478,314</td>
<td>1,232,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia 2015</td>
<td>336,614</td>
<td>344,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total donor contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,673,291</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,511,233</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EXPENDITURE 2014</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE 2015</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>TOTAL BUDGET, AS PER PROJECT DOCUMENT</th>
<th>BUDGET REMAINING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliverable A: Total</td>
<td>420,124</td>
<td>1,093,941</td>
<td>1,514,065</td>
<td>3,104,290</td>
<td>1,590,224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country support</td>
<td>272,939</td>
<td>881,309</td>
<td>1,154,248</td>
<td>2,704,290</td>
<td>1,550,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support</td>
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<td>212,632</td>
<td>359,818</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>40,182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deliverable B: Travel support</td>
<td>366,520</td>
<td>325,233</td>
<td>691,753</td>
<td>560,000</td>
<td>(131,753)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliverable C: Strengthening of g7+</td>
<td>10,603</td>
<td>575,457</td>
<td>586,060</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
<td>733,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>69,326</td>
<td>54,509</td>
<td>123,835</td>
<td>399,064</td>
<td>275,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>866,573</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,049,140</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,915,714</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,387,354</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,471,640</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 2016 BY DELIVERABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>DELIVERABLE A</th>
<th>DELIVERABLE B</th>
<th>DELIVERABLE C</th>
<th>DELIVERABLE D</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>661,913</td>
<td>156,600</td>
<td>308,826</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,127,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,232,781</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,232,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>619,105</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>159,408</td>
<td>372,600</td>
<td>1,151,113</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,513,799</strong></td>
<td><strong>156,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>468,234</strong></td>
<td><strong>372,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,511,233</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS FOR 2016 Q1 – Q2

*(Combined: remaining funds carried over from 2015 and new allocations)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>AMOUNT ALLOCATED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>$171,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>$123,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>$116,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>$127,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>$88,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>$123,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>$521,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>$63,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,361,544</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACRONYMS

A4P  Agenda for Prosperity
ACU  Aid Coordination Unit
AfDB African Development Bank
AfT  Agenda for Transformation
CSO  Civil Society Organisation
CSPPS Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
DACO Development Assistance Coordination Office
DPMU Development Partnership Management Unit
DRC Democratic Republic of Congo
ERA Ebola Recovery Assessment
ERWG Ebola Recovery Working Group
EVD Ebola Virus Disease
F2F Fragile to Fragile
GoL Government of Liberia
g7+ Group of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Countries
IDPS International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
INCAF International Network on Conflict and Fragility
JPLG Joint Program on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
LDA Liberia Development Alliance
MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MFD Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MoFED Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRU Mano River Union
NERS National Ebola Recovery Strategy
ODI Overseas Development Institute
PSG Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
SMAF Self-Reliance Mutual Accountability Framework
TMAF Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework
UNCT UN Country Team
UNDP United Nations Development Programme