



I. Cover Page

UNDEF Project Number: (UDF-GUI-07-144)

Executing Agency Project Number: _____

Project Title: Preparing for Emerging Democratic Governance in Guinea

Country/Region: Guinea

Executing Agency: UNDP Guinea

Implementing Agency: International Alert

Duration: 24 months

Project Start Date: 1 December 2008

Project End Date: 30 November 2010

Funding Round and Year of Grant: Second Funding Round, 2007

Amount of UNDEF Grant in USD: \$ 400,000

Project is Co-financed: No Yes Co-financing Amount : 46,320
Total Project Budget : 446,320

Project Summary:

Sooner or later Guinea will need to manage a transition of power, which will present a crossroads either continue building on the small democratic steps made, or experience further predation, exclusion and frustration, likely resulting in violent conflict. The project, representing a partnership of two INGOs, International Alert (Alert) and Search for Common Ground (SFCG), and building on a platform of work that got underway in Guinea in 2007, aims to support and accompany emerging democratic processes. It targets key political and civil society leaders, leading academics and individuals seeking change, the general population through local/national media, and the regional / international community. The project, reaching individuals and communities from across the country, comprises four core activity areas: making information and analysis available and accessible to Guineans who are active in politics, civil society and academia, thereby raising awareness on good governance and democracy; creating opportunities for sustained dialogue and enhanced communication among Guinean leaders and potential leaders; producing radio programs that make space for new voices and issues; and influencing the policies and practices of the international donor community through advocacy reports and encounters.

UNDP Officer-in-Charge Adama Coulibaly, Country Director 30/10/08
(Executing Agency: Authorized Representative's Name / Title & Organization) date

Dan Smith, Secretary General of International Alert, 6.11.08
(Implementing Agency, if applicable: Authorized Representative's Name, Title & Organization) date

Roland Rich: [Signature] 6.11.08
(Executive Head of UNDEF) date

2. Executive Summary (half page)

A combination of bad governance, increasing poverty and regional instability threaten to derail Guinea's slow move towards democratic governance, and also threaten the hard-won stability in neighbouring Sierra Leone and Liberia, as well as the prospects for peace in Côte d'Ivoire. The project, managed by International Alert (Alert) and in partnership with Search for Common Ground (SFCG), will draw on the expertise of each organisation, and the synergy between them, to promote dialogue and improved communications among Guineans, and to sharpen the international community's interest and involvement in the country through analysis and advocacy. This two-year intervention is part of a longer period of engagement in Guinea, as required by the depth and extent of the problems described.

Key outcomes of the proposed action will be:

- Guinean civil society actors better informed of analysis and other national and regional processes with an influence on the risk of violent conflict in the country.
- Confidence built among a cross-section of the business, political, religious and civil society leadership that they can agree to disagree, and can reach consensus on thorny or divisive political issues.
- Growing discourse amongst Guineans on issues of current concern including the forthcoming elections, measures for effecting national reconciliation and natural resource management.
- Radio audiences have an improved understanding of citizenship and their relationship to the state and decentralised local government.
- A better informed and more effective international community, more willing and able to use its influence in support of incremental positive change in Guinea.

3. Situation Analysis, Project Strategy and Sustainability (two pages)

a. Situation Analysis

In Guinea, one of the Least Developed Countries according to the OECD, a combination of bad governance, increasing poverty and regional instability threaten to derail the country's slow move towards democratic governance as well as the hard-won yet fragile peace in the region. Recent events have exemplified the volatility of the country, with frustration with the inaction of the government on a number of issues mobilising a series of nationwide union-led strikes, which unfortunately broke down into a national insurrection with hundreds of people killed. While the concessions made in the mediated agreement with the government brought a new Prime Minister into office and hope for change, it also proved to the population that violence could force action. This scary message across a desperate country was later reinforced by similar capitulation in the face of violent strikes by the military. These successive protests and civil disturbances have shown the determination of Guineans for change whilst also raising fears of a wider collapse of state institutions.

Analysts previously pointed to Guinea's national army as being the linchpin to the country's stability on the understanding that, as long as it remained loyal to the President, change was unlikely. However, the May 2007 soldiers' mutiny combined with the spectre of political instability and civil unrest returning to Guinea suggests that the government's grip on the country remains fragile. After fifteen months in his post, the Prime Minister was replaced by a former minister, Ahmed Tidjane Souaré, a long time ally of the President. To the credit of the outgoing Prime Minister, Lansana Kouyate, he succeeded in improving relationships with the Bretton Woods institutions and set up an Independent National Electoral Commission. But the day after Guinea's powerful trade unions put on hold a further general strike aimed at pushing the government to improve living conditions, Guineans woke up to find that subsidies on diesel, gasoline and oil had ended. The price of a litre of petrol, for instance, rose immediately by more than 60 per cent increasing many other domestic prices and further exacerbating the household security of the majority of the population. With growing economic hardship, increasing crime and the government losing control over the military, security is increasingly becoming a concern within communities.

Growing divisions are increasingly evident amongst Guinea's political leadership, its armed forces and its various ethnic groups. Youth are voicing their frustration, complaining about the "gerontocratic system". Yet very few channels exist for discussion on these contentious issues. Access to information on these topics is extremely limited, with government radio often the only source within communities. These channels provide no analysis or opportunities for feedback, and a pervasive sense of fear stifles dialogue within individuals and civil society, preventing them from trying to find solutions to the glaring problems facing them. Guineans are looking to the forthcoming legislative and Presidential elections as opportunities for positive change. But elections themselves will not solve the country's problems. Deep divides require healing, and critical measures encouraging plurality and tolerance put into place in order to ensure that all groups are included within this emerging democracy.

b. Project Strategy

While the content of the Situation Analysis is disturbing, it would be a mistake to focus only on the country's problems. Opportunities for positive change do exist in Guinea, and any action designed to promote positive changes must take account of and be built around these. Scheduled legislative (2008) and presidential (2010) elections, developing international business investments, and continuing national pride all present positive elements within the country. The intervention proposed by Alert and SFCG will exploit these opportunities, bringing the synergy of the two organisations to bear on the pursuit of solutions to the absence or insufficiency of vision, policy debate and communications. The **underlying assumption** for the action is that improved access to information, and facilitated and sustained dialogues on issues and themes of direct concern to Guineans, will challenge those who play a leadership role at multiple levels within society to the opportunities for incremental, non-violent change; and meanwhile to create an increasing demand for information and dialogue. Guinea's future is in the hands of Guineans, and the two international partners see their combined role over the next few years in terms of accompanying Guineans in their search for new ways of governing and managing conflicts – which means helping to provide information, knowledge and analysis, and framing questions in ways which lead to answers. By providing ongoing strategic support to civil society actors and processes, the action will also contribute to the movement towards openness in Guinea in a way which respects the need to balance liberty with stability, and the need for Guineans to feel they have an increasing say in decisions taken on their behalf.

The overall goal of the action is to support and accompany emerging democratic processes in Guinea combining information, dialogue, media and advocacy. The first strand will focus on making information and analysis on good governance and democracy available and accessible to Guineans who are active in politics, civil society and academia. The second is about encouraging democratic processes by creating opportunities for sustained dialogue and enhanced communication among Guinean leaders and potential leaders with a particular focus on current themes including the forthcoming elections, the security forces, management of natural resources and national reconciliation. The third strand uses media as its primary tool, targeting a more general, community-level audience to provide credible information in sensitive formats that both model behaviour and foster dialogue within families and communities. Finally, an advocacy strand which aims to inform regional and international actors of the opportunities in support of peaceful change.

Key milestones: The first will be in Quarter 4, Year 1, following the completion of the first two dialogues on national reconciliation. The second milestone will be in Quarter 2, Year 2, following the roundtable between civil society, government and the international community on the findings of the advocacy report.

Risk factors: Programming on conflict issues carries a risk to the two organisations involved, and risk of inadvertently stirring up conflict. Guinea is a country where the security services have long had a reputation for intensive monitoring of civil society and other initiatives. To mitigate this risk, as part of the project design process in 2007, the assessment team met with government officials including the Minister of Administration and Territorial Affairs and in the period since, the partners have kept the government sufficiently informed of their intentions and progress. The project management team

regularly reviews and updates their assessment of risk in response to changing social and political events drawing on information from various sources and levels.

c. Sustainability: Sustainability in this project can be considered in terms of process and of impact:

Information and analysis: The impact of the planned documentation centre is sustainable, as information and knowledge, once obtained, cannot easily be removed. The project also aims to nurture a culture of information sharing so that civil society actors and academics develop the habit and instinct of sharing knowledge among their peers. The sustainability of the process will be harder to guarantee. Alert will look to institutionalise the centre by handing over management to a partner organisation, and working with that partner to develop appropriate management systems and opportunities for income raising

Dialogue: The planned processes will require continuing external stimulation and facilitation, at least initially. At this stage, we are not able to predict whether or not it will be sustainable – or even still needed – after 2010. It is possible that, by then, the dialogues will have run their course, and will have created

other, inherently sustainable, dialogue processes between and among civil society, politicians, media, businesses, etc. If not, then, we will consider applying for additional funding in order to ensure that the process continues for a further phase, until this kind of externally stimulated process is no longer needed.

Media: Given the key role that radio stations play in providing information and facilitating dialogue, and the potential exhibited under the gradual liberalisation of the media, capacity building and institutionalisation are built into the project methodology. Radio stations are not expected to begin producing similar drama series given the resources and skills involved, however SFCG's experience has shown that through exposure to "common ground" programming, radio stations are more active in airing programming that encourages community participation and fosters dialogue on community issues like talk shows and discussion programmes.

Advocacy: By opening up the political environment to deeper and broader dialogue, the project will achieve a sustainable impact because, once people begin to see that they can influence policy, they will continue to do so, and the cost of such work is relatively small in the long run. Policies which are influenced during the project will in any case be sustainable in their own right. The process by which Alert and its partners commission research reports on which to base the advocacy will no longer be necessary, as other organisations inside and outside Guinea will increasingly adopt this role.

4. Gender and Marginalized or Vulnerable Groups (half-page)

In this period of prolonged economic and political crisis most Guineans are experiencing declining living standards and the erosion of household assets. And it is the Guinean people themselves who are the project's direct beneficiaries. By targeting key leaders from the local and national government, as well as the media, the project has the opportunity to influence the way decisions are made to better reflect the needs of the population, improving public policy and services for all. These services will particularly affect marginalized and vulnerable groups who lack the means to access these resources privately as other do.

Both Alert and SFCG are unequivocally committed to incorporate the voices and interests of women in all the projects activities. To date, participants to the two dialogue strands (in Conakry and Guinée Forestière) have included 25 per cent women with intentions to increase this to nearer 50%. Alert is also implementing two integrated programmes with strong gender components in the three countries of the MRU (including specific activities planned for Guinea) whose impact will be brought to bear on the dialogue and advocacy processes: the first programme is promoting UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in support of women's political, economic and social participation in peacebuilding at local, national and sub-regional levels; the second is addressing the increased prevalence of GBV through equipping citizens, particularly women and girls and their organisations, with the know-how, confidence and skills to foster changes in attitudes and policies, not least in the area of justice. Independent evaluations of SFCG's work have recognised the organisation's commitment to mainstreaming the voices of marginalised groups, including youth, women, children, minority ethnic groups, and others. Working within these two

frameworks and drawing on partnerships with local organisations, the project will ensure the voices and narratives of women are well represented in the planned dialogue, media and advocacy work.

5. **Results Framework: Outcomes, Outputs and Activities** (see Annex II)

6. **Management Arrangements and Partnership Information** (one page)

UNDP-Guinea will receive the grant in two tranches for each year of implementation. The second tranche will be contingent upon the receipt of the Mid-Term Report and a financial status update. UNDP, as Executing Agency, will receive 7% of the total grant award as administrative overhead fee for overseeing and providing financial, contractual, reporting and evaluation services.

As Implementing Agency, Alert will take responsibility for the overall integrity of the UNDEF-funded action according to the agreed programme framework and budgetary provisions. On a day to day basis, the project will be managed by Alert's Guinean Country Manager from its office in Conakry. The Country Manager will liaise directly with the Executing Agency, UNDP on any matters arising from the project. A Project Officer will be recruited, locally, to take responsibility for the tasks of overseeing the research / documentation centre, attending to challenging logistical requirements of the dialogue processes and accompanying follow-up activities. Both Alert team members will play key roles in putting in place efficient systems for collecting information and data to inform the external monitoring and learning mechanisms that are the responsibility of the Executing Agency. A sound finance and administrative framework, compliant with Alert's international standards, is already in place and well able to meet UNDEF's reporting criteria, including the annual auditing of accounts.

SFCG, as the project's Implementing Partner, will be responsible for managing the media strand of the project (see Annex III). SFCG is a leading advocate for the role that media can play as a peacebuilding resource. SFCG has been working in Guinea since 2001, first focusing on responding to the information needs of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees, and then launching a Guinea project in 2003 and opening a production studio in 2005. The organisation has built effective relationships throughout the country with local media providers, including the government's Radio Rurale Guinée, which manages all of the local radio stations. SFCG's component is managed by the Guinea Country Director, and supported by a small staff including a two person production team responsible for the radio drama, a field officer who will coordinate the focus groups and followup, and support staff. Alert and SFCG have developed a strong working partnership in Guinea since 2006 which transcends strict sectoral interests. This has resulting in a sharper focus on shared strategic objectives and the development of complimentary activities in support of peaceful change. During the implementation of the UNDEF grant, the two organisations will continue to meet on a monthly basis to monitor progress against the agreed results framework and determine the required decisions to ensure the work reaches its intended objectives.

7. **Other Donors or Sponsors** (half page)

Alert's current work in Guinea is supported by a grant from DFID totalling \$380,000. This covers the period October 2007 to August 2009. The grant has enabled Alert to establish a core project team in Conakry along with office and logistical facilities. It is also providing the start-up capital for a Alert's programme in-country, targeting a series of dialogues in Conakry and N'zerekore as well as facilitating a preliminary meeting for members of the Guinean Diaspora in Geneva. These activities will provide the framework on which the activities funded by the UNDEF grant will develop. For the first year only - September 2008 to August 2009 - the DFID grant will be the source of co-financing support, providing \$46,320. This will account for a proportion of personnel and office costs integral to implementing the UNDEF grant.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Financial Reporting (one page)

As Executing Agency, UNDP will be responsible for all project reporting to UNDEF including certified financial reports. All reporting will be done as per the UNDEF Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines and in accordance with the Reporting Timetable. Financial audits will be conducted by an independent and external entity.

Alert will also be the lead on monitoring and evaluation. Alert and SFCG will cooperate to collect the baseline data for monitoring impact for the proposed project, with both organisations responsible for tracking implementation and progress on their respective components. Alert and SFCG are equally committed to reliable and effective monitoring and evaluation, and ensuring learning within that process.

Alert will also work in cooperation with the UNDEF appointed monitor undertaking milestone observation visits. Financial audits, using an external and independent entity, will be conducted on an annual basis in compliance with Alert's international standards for financial accountability.

Alert is in its second year of operations in Guinea, and already has in place a monitoring framework in the context of managing the DFID award. Similarly, SFCG has established a monitoring framework to guide its tracking of outputs and outcomes over the course of project implementation. The Field Officer is responsible for gathering this data, with support from the Regional Design, Monitoring, & Evaluation (DM&E) Advisor. The Africa Programme Manager, responsible for DM&E within the Africa programmes, and the HQ-based Institutional Learning Team provide technical assistance in the development of methodologies and instruments for capturing results. These monitoring frameworks will be re-visited to ensure they satisfy UNDEF's contractual requirements including the preparation of Mid-Term Progress and Final Narrative Reports.

Given the project's emphasis is on promoting democratic processes amongst diverse sections of the Guinean public, participatory methodologies will be introduced into all activities to measure participant responses and ascertain impact. Feedback from the dialogues will, for instance, be gathered through group review sessions and follow-up with delegates on a one to one basis; focus group discussions will be one of the mechanisms used to gauge responses from listeners to radio broadcasting; and formal questionnaires will be attached to advocacy reports, either in hard copy or on-line, requesting feedback and generating further debate. The results framework (Section 5) will be regularly used as a management tool to review progress.

9. Legal Commitments (maximum length one page)

All project documents *must* contain the following text:

"Signature of this project document commits all parties to abide by the following:

- a. The Executing Agency agrees to be responsible for the overall management of the project and will bear all financial, monitoring, evaluation and reporting responsibilities to UNDEF as per the UNDEF Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines. The Executing Agency also agrees to be responsible for contracts with all implementing agencies or individuals involved in the project.
- b. The Executing Agency agrees to undertake best efforts to ensure that none of the funds received from UNDEF are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipient of any amounts provided by UNDEF do not appear on the list maintained by the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999) and that this undertaking form part of any and all sub-contracts entered into by the grantee.
- c. As per ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 on consultative relationship, as well as the UNDPI criteria for associated NGOs, the aims and purposes of all Executing and Implementing Agencies are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the UN.

d. All CSO partners to this project have been recognized nationally or internationally and where applicable, comply with existing national legislation regarding formal registration and public accountability.

e. All CSO partners to this project have statutes or by-laws providing for a transparent process of decision-making, election of officers and members of the Board, and the CSO has authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives.

f. All funds will be transferred from UNDEF to the designated Executing Agency in US Dollars. Any onward payments made in currencies other than US Dollars will be determined by applying the rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the rate of exchange prior to the full realization of the project, which may affect the ability to carry out project activities, the Executing Agency or Implementing Agency(ies) will be expected to adjust project design so as to stay within available resources.

g. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in US Dollars.

h. Any interest income attributable to the utilized portion of the grant will be credited to the project account and returned to UNDEF.

i. All parties agree to take all necessary measures to facilitate evaluations as and when required by UNDEF or a third party on its behalf.

j. All parties agree to provide financial expenditure reports and certified financial statements as per the UNDEF Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines available on the UNDEF website.

k. Assets approved and purchased under this project do not fall under the financial or managerial control of UNDEF at any stage of the project. UNDEF is not involved in their acquisition, in decisions concerning access, or in the assumption of risks associated with these assets. Consequently, the implementing agency is responsible for all financial and managerial control and accountability of these assets throughout the life cycle of the project and beyond, in accordance with its own rules. Thank you for making the modification in this section of the project document.

10. Budget - Annex IV (see attached)

Budget Line Description	US\$
Salaries: international / national; & consultancies (international - 19 days @ \$600/day & national - 24 days at \$300/day)	83,160
Travel: international / local travel for staff, consultants and Diaspora members	37,337
Contracting services: Search for Common Ground	103,960
Meetings and Trainings: national workshops, dialogues, roundtables and seminars in locations throughout Guinea engaging a total of 674 participants	53,740
Project Equipment: laptops (2), printers (3), retroprojector (1) and production desktop (1)	7,200
Advocacy: 200 copies each of 2 annual advocacy reports; 300 copies of interim report on the dialogue processes; resource materials for documentation centre	14,017
Miscellaneous: including office rent, communications, utilities and supplies	61,426
Total Project Cost	360,840
UNDP Fee (7% of UNDP Grant) & UNDEF M&E (3% of UNDEF grant)	39,160
Total UNDEF Grant Award	400,000

Results Framework Table – Annex II

Intended Outcome 1.															
Information and analysis on critical political and social issues is accessible to Guineans active in politics, civil society and academia.															
Outcome Indicators:															
1. Guinean civil society actors better informed of analysis and other national and regional processes with an influence on the risk of violent conflict in the society															
2. Project actors better equipped in understanding, managing and responding to conflict.															
3. Staff and students from centres of higher education more conscious of the processes leading to democratic governance and the particular contributions of academia to supporting non-violent change															
Baseline Data	Intended Outputs	Key Activities	Tick if this is a milestone activity	Timeframe Q = 3 months								Responsible Party(ies)	Budgetary Inputs		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8				
The 2007 project assessment team found access to information and analysis on critical issues such as, democracy, governance, conflict resolution, and natural resource management was extremely limited. Relations between the security forces and the general public was also strongly flagged up for attention.	1. Documentation /research centre in Conakry launched	1.1 Recruit research & training officer to manage Centre. 1.2 Procure material (written and electronic) on a range of subjects relating to democratic governance, conflict resolution / mediation, natural resources management, and social change.	X		X										\$11,281
	2. Three (3) workshops for 12 participants on undertaking research and analysis on democratic governance, peace and reconciliation.	2.1 Needs assessment 2.2 design of training materials; 2.3 Implementing workshops; 2.4 Evaluation.		X	X	X			X					ALERT	\$4,290
	3. Eight one-day seminars for staff and students from four universities on principles of	3.1 Create working group to oversee seminar series; 3.2 Identify participants and agree schedule; 3.3 Conduct first round of four		X	X									ALERT with Universities	\$17,622

	democratic change, conflict solving, dialogue, etc.	seminars and undertake interim review; 3.4 Support students in launching a cross-university debating society; 3.5 Complete second round of seminars; 3.6 Evaluate and assess next steps.			X		X				
	4. Two 3-day training seminars for security personnel from the governments armed forces and principles of democratic change, mediation, good governance, and reconciliation.	4.1 Consultation with security forces to clarify purpose of seminar; 4.2 Identify participants; 4.3 Hire expert to co-facilitate 4.4 Conduct first seminar; 4.5 Reviewing and incorporating changes; 4.6 Conduct the second seminar; 4.7 Evaluation.		X		X X	X X		ALERT with Ministry of Security	\$39,508	

Intended Outcome 2.

Opportunities for sustained dialogue and enhanced communication among Guinean leaders, their potential successors and other key stakeholders are created.

Outcome Indicators:

1. Confidence is built among a cross section of the business, political, religious, academic, civil society and Diaspora communities that they can agree to disagree, and can reach consensus on thorny political issues.
2. Participants have gained insight and induction into a democratic culture where ideas and differences of opinion can be both articulated and talked through.
3. The newly founded National Electoral Commission and the Ministry of National Reconciliation have attained a greater public profile and are becoming subject to public scrutiny.
4. Communities affected by natural resource extraction are sharing experiences
5. Guinean leaders at national and Prefecture levels are better informed of the potential for political collaboration and policy options.

Baseline Data	Intended Outputs	Key Activities	Tick if this is a milestone activity	Timeframe Q = 3 months								Responsible Party(ies)	Budgetary Inputs		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8				
The dialogue processes to date (in Conakry and Nzerekore) have surfaced major concerns over key issues critical in effecting peaceful change: national reconciliation, the forthcoming elections, and natural resource management.	1. Four 3-day dialogues on national reconciliation in Labe, Kindia, Boké and Kankan Prefectures organised around a topic which has arisen as an issue of concern in both the Nzerekore and Conakry dialogue groups.	1.1 Identify participants from political leadership including members of the Ministry of National Reconciliation, civil society and private sector; 1.2 Hire local co-facilitator; 1.3 Book suitable venues; 1.4 Conduct the dialogues; 1.5 Participant feedback and media coverage; 1.6 Evaluate.		X										ALERT with SFCG contributing to media activities	\$45,646
	2. One 4-day dialogue in Guinea between Diaspora group from Europe and representatives from Guinean dialogue meetings	2.1 Select 4 members from the Guinean Diaspora – ideally from those who've already participated in the Geneva dialogue; 2.2 Arrange transportation, accommodation, etc for participants; 2.3 Book appropriate venue; 2.4 Hire experts to co-facilitate the dialogues; 2.5 Conduct the dialogue; 2.6 Garner public interest through media coverage of the event; 2.7 Evaluate event.			X										ALERT with SFCG contributing to media activities

	<p>3. Two 2-day encounters between officials from National Commission for Elections, civil society, citizens and private sector at Labé and Kankan</p>	<p>3.1 Select participants (up to 20 per encounter); 3.2 Book suitable venues; 3.3 Hire expert to co-facilitate the meetings; 3.4 Conduct first dialogue. 3.5 Engage local media; 3.6 Conduct second dialogue; 3.7 Evaluate</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>X X X</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>ALERT with National Commission for Elections</p>	<p>\$21,666</p>
	<p>4. One 2-day exchange meeting for groups concerned with natural resource extraction.</p>	<p>4.1 Identify participants from the Guinée Forestière Region to include members of the Nzerekore dialogue, affected communities, local government and officials from mining companies (Rio Tinto, BHP Billiton etc) 4.2 Book venue for meeting; 4.3 Arrange transport / accommodation for certain participants; 4.4 Conduct exchange meeting; 4.5 Evaluate;</p>				<p>X</p>		<p>X X</p>	<p>ALERT with local government and mining companies</p>	<p>\$7137</p>

Intended Outcome 3.
Credible information on issues of good governance and democracy is more widely available to the general public, with a particular emphasis on Conakry and Guinée Forestière.

Outcome Indicators:

1. A radio platform that provides information in a sensitive format is available in the targeted areas.
2. Information is available in formats and languages that are appropriate for the targeted audience.
3. Different behaviours and their various consequences are modelled through characters that reflect and appeal to ordinary citizens.
4. Discussion on the topics introduced by the radio programmes is fostered within communities and civil society.

	<p>2. One round-table between civil society, government and international community following publication of advocacy report</p>	<p>2.1 Select participants; 2.2 Book appropriate venue in Conakry; 2.3 Conduct the event; 2.4 Invite the media to cover the proceedings; 2.5 Evaluate</p>	/	X	X	X X X	ALERT with SFCC	\$14,144
	<p>3. Interim report on the experience and outcomes of the dialogue process published</p>	<p>3.1 Produce report and disseminate to selected individuals ensuring confidentiality and adherence to Chatham House rules; 3.2 Monitor responses to report; 3.3 Keep participants to dialogue processes regularly informed of responses received; 3.4 Evaluate in the context of an internal project evaluation process;</p>		X	X X	X X X	ALERT	\$10,034



ANNEX III

PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

In this section, please provide the following contact details for all project partners:

Executing Agency

Name of Organization: UNDP
Address: BP 222 Conakry, Guinée.
Telephone/Fax:
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Name of Person Responsible for Implementation of the Project: SYLLA Mohamed Efas,
Title: Conseiller Programme ENVIRONNEMENT.
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Implementing Agency

Name of Organization: International Alert
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Telephone/Fax: +4420 7627 6800/+4420 7627 6900
Web Site: www.international-alert.org

Name of Person Responsible for Implementation of the Project: Lulseged Abebe
Title: West Africa Program Manager
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Please provide this information for every Implementing Partner in the project.