

Supplement to Third Party Cost Sharing Agreement



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1st Supplement to the Third Party Cost Sharing Agreement

Agreement number: 81240539
Project processing number: 17.9072.4-002.00
GIZ brief project title: Organised Crime: West African
 Response to Trafficking
 (OCWAR-T)
Country: ECOWAS Region

Dear Sir/Madam,

The following provisions of the Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the 'Agreement') dated 27.11.2019 are to be amended and shall be worded as follows:

Article I The Contribution

1. (a) The GIZ shall, in accordance with the schedule of payments set out below, contribute to UNDP the amount of up to **EUR 3,687,846.07** (Three million six hundred eighty-seven eight hundred forty-six euros and seven cents only).

This is equivalent to an increase not exceeding EUR 750,587.99 by comparison with the original Agreement.

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Supplement to the Grant Agreement

The contribution shall be deposited in the

[UNDP Euro Contributions Account; account details]

Bank Name: ING BELGIUM NV/SA
Account Name: UNDP Contribution Account
Account Number: 301018613977-Euro.

<u>Schedule of payments</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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The EUR 2,937,258.08 (including EUR 29,081.00 coordination levy) of the initial Agreement were already paid.

The additional EUR 750,587.99 (including EUR 7,432.33 coordination levy) covered by this present Supplement will be paid upon signature of the present Supplement signed by both Parties and after written payment request by UNDP.

4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the project document including the total budget for the entire Project (Annex 1) as well as with the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP. Annex 1 substitutes the project document including the total budget of the initial agreement.
7. The grant is made available for the period of **01.09.2019 to 30.09.2023**. Only expenditures effected during this period and relating to activities carried out during this period may be financed from this grant. Otherwise written approval of the GIZ is required.
8. Standard Coordination levy
 - e) The coordination levy for this agreement is up to **EUR 36,513.33**. The payment schedule, refer to article I (1a), provides the breakdown of the disbursements of the coordination levy and the payments of the contribution.

Supplement to the Grant Agreement



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All other provisions of the original Agreement shall remain valid without modification.

Yours sincerely,

Agreed:

Eschborn, date: 11.11.2022

New York, date:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(GIZ) GmbH

United Nations Development
Programme

Contract
Management/Financing

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Ladwig", is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Katrin Ladwig
Head of Section E2B0

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Max", is written over a horizontal dotted line.

 Sari Max
Senior Contract Manager E2B0

Annexes

- Annex 1: Project Document including Budget of 26.10.2022
- Annex 2: Visibility and Communication Plan, Addendum No 1 of July 2022

Budget / Schedule of Estimated Expenditures

Name of the Recipient: UNDP

Revised Budget

Description	Amount/ LOE	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price in EUR (up to)	Total GIZ Contribution in EUR (up to)	Own Funds / Third party financing in EUR (up to)	TOTAL in EUR (up to)
1. Staff (position)						954.177,00		954.177,00
Project Manager/ Regional Coordinator (P5) Abuja	100%	person	49	months	15.000,00	735.000,00		735.000,00
Programme Analyst (NOB) Abuja	100%	person	49	months	2.700,00	132.300,00		132.300,00
Administration/Finance Officer (G7) Abuja	90%	person	49	months	1.970,00	86.877,00		86.877,00
2. External experts / Consultant (position)			0			697.274,94		697.274,94
Expert/ Consultant SALW Coordination Cote D'Ivoire	1	person	49	months	2.691,01	131.859,49		131.859,49
Expert/ Consultant SALW Coordination Niger	1	person	49	months	1.800,00	88.200,00		88.200,00
Expert/ Consultant SALW Coordination B/ Faso	1	person	49	months	2.250,00	110.250,00		110.250,00
Expert/ Consultant SALW Coordination Guinea	1	person	49	months	1.559,91	76.435,59		76.435,59
Expert/ Consultant SALW Coordination S/Leone	1	person	49	months	1.530,00	74.970,00		74.970,00
Expert Consultant /Facilitator SALW Liberia & Mali	2	person	39	months	2.414,87	188.359,86		188.359,86
Facilitator/Moderator	1	person	20	days	410,00	8.200,00		8.200,00
Expert Fee Research/Survey/Needs Assesment	2	person	2	unit	4.750,00	19.000,00		19.000,00
3. Transportation / Travel Costs						654.170,40		654.170,40
Resources persons transport	6	person	68	days	35,10	14.320,80		14.320,80
Resources persons Accomodation / Per Diem	6	person	68	days	31,20	12.729,60		12.729,60
Training costs -(Participants Travel Costs, Accomodation, Per Diem) Border Security, SGBV, ATT, Armoury management	1800	person	68	days	5,00	612.000,00		612.000,00
Vehicle (Niva) Rent/ Fuelling	7	Country	24	months	90,00	15.120,00		15.120,00
4. Training costs						619.400,20		619.400,20
Venue Costs (Cost of hall rentals which includes PAS)	1	rooms	68	trainings	170,15	11.570,20		11.570,20
Catering (Participants meals during training sessions)	1800	person	68	trainings	4,70	575.280,00		575.280,00
Monitoring and Evaluation missions	1	unit	7	Country	4.650,00	32.550,00		32.550,00
5. Procurement of Goods						366.595,00		366.595,00
Provision of Community based micro projects (based on needs assesment -eg portable water, renovation of schools/hospitals) in exchange for arms collected	1	unit	7	Country	40.000,00	280.000,00		280.000,00
Bill Boards - B/Faso	2	unit	2	Country	2.000,00	8.000,00		8.000,00

Equipment support (NATCOM/decentralize office)	2	unit	7	Country	4.580,00	64.120,00		64.120,00
Print media, Radio/ TV - sensitization campaigns	1	unit	5	Country	2.895,00	14.475,00		14.475,00
6. Other costs/ Consumables						89.246,11		89.246,11
Flyer, stickers, pens, note pads, folders	200	flyer	5	Country	18,00	18.000,00		18.000,00
Consulting services - translation services	2	contract	5	Country	758,97	7.589,70		7.589,70
Communication	7	Country	36	months	74,00	18.648,00		18.648,00
Printing and other stationeries	7	Country	24	months	93,29	15.672,24		15.672,24
Develop Communication Strategy /Advocacy to enhance projects visibility	1	unit	5	Country	4.250,00	21.250,00		21.250,00
Provision for contingency reserve	1	lot	1	lot	8.086,17	8.086,17		8.086,17
7. Supporting cost / Administration costs						306.982,42		306.982,42
General Management Support Cost (GMS)(bank charges, etc.)	8%	unit	1	unit	3.380.863,65	270.469,09		270.469,09
1% levy	1%	unit	1	unit	3.651.332,74	36.513,33		36.513,33
Grand Total (up to - against evidence)						3.687.846,07	-	3.687.846,07

Budget Notes

(1) There will be (28) trainings in Year 1 , (20) trainings in Year 2, (16) trainings in Year 3 and atleast 12 trainings in Year 4. Each training is expected to have 25 participants. A total of 1,800 persons drawn from both state and non state actors will be trained and/or participated in the needs assesment conducted. These trainings will be condcuted on the following areas: Sensitization and Advocacy on illicit proliferation, ToT on border security management, training on ATT/PoA, Sexual and Gender base violence, stockpile management and record keeping, Arms collection/destruction, BOSEC training, knowledge and experience sharing workshops/end of project experience sharing workshops.

(2) All staff cost are projected on proforma cost which are less than the actual in effect

(3) The community micro projects will be implemented based on the assessed needs of each community(example; provision of portable water, renovation of schools/hospital, where as all implementation and execution will be done in accordance with UNDP's procurement rules.

Annex I to the PA Delegation Agreement
CRIS No. [ROC/FED/040-389]

Description of the Action

(1st Amendment)

**Organized Crime: West African Response to trafficking
(OCWAR-T)**

Proposal

UNDP (Implementing Partner)

Title of the action	Organized Crime: West African Response to trafficking (OCWAR-T) CRIS number: ROC/FED/040-389 financed under the 11th European Development Fund
Location of the action	ECOWAS- Countries (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Mali)
Programming document	Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) 2014–2020 for West Africa
Name of the 'Organization Implementing Partner/ Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Aid Method/ Method of Implementation	Indirect Management through PAGoDA-Delegation Agreement with GIZ
Coordinating Agency	GIZ
Sector	Peace, Security and Regional Stability; Support to regional initiatives to address the main threats to peace security and stability.
Contact details of the Organization	
Name of contact person	Fredrick Hans Ampiah
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Website	www.ng.undp.org

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List of Abbreviations

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CT	Counter Terrorism
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPF	ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
GFFO	German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Auswärtiges Amt)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICT	Information Communication Technology
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
NatCom	National Commission on Small Arms
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
POA	Programme of Action
RIP	EU Regional Indicative Programme for West Africa
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNREC	United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
WAANSA	West African Action Network on Small Arms
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

1.1 Context of the Action

1.1.1. Short Description of the Situation

The proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) constitutes one of the major security challenges facing the ECOWAS region and its neighbouring regional blocks. The trafficking and wide availability of these weapons fuel communal conflict, create political instability and pose a threat not only to national security, but also to sustainable development. Its widespread proliferation is contributing to alarming levels of armed crime, and militancy. The insecurity contributed in part by the widespread availability of SALW has contributed to fragility in some parts of the region especially the Sahel.

The Sahel territory covers a vast geographical area with mountainous regions, exacerbated by the lack of resources, and absence of state existence in the remotest parts of these territories. The landscape has compelled remote local communities to collaborate with transnational criminal networks as a matter of survival. This lacuna has further provided transnational criminal networks, the opportunity to extort illicit fines and taxes from commodity traffickers and terrorist groups. As a result of the above conditions, the proliferation and trafficking of SALW thrive in these Sahel countries both as a tool for implementing armed violence and escalating armed conflicts but also as a commodity of illicit trade for terrorists and criminal elements.

Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger are facing multiple challenges with emerging political crises, insurgences, terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organized crime including development challenges which have undoubtedly fuelled the insecurity that is rampant and affecting the West African region at large. In Niger for instance, non-state armed groups continue to pose insecurity against government forces in its northern frontiers. These conflicts have left behind residual insecurity characterized by the exacerbation of the circulation of illicit weapons. Burkina Faso has had to deal with the incessant incursions of terrorist and armed groups threatening the stability of the country. Added to this is the transitions invoked by military takeover. Mali similarly is in a transition with the uprising of military junta and introduction of foreign military assistance adding to an already volatile region. Added to this fragility are other risk factors such as terrorism and the formation of organized criminal groups involved in Drugs, Human Trafficking and flow of illicit arms that could dangerously compromise the security of its populations and the very stability of the other states in ECOWAS.

In the Mano River Union region on the other hand Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone are faced with multiple challenges, including peace, security, and development challenges. Recent coup d'états in Guinea and the transitions that the country is going through, including the increasing rise of vigilantism are emerging trends that bring an additional dimension to the security problems in the region. In Côte d'Ivoire, the forced displacement of people from western part of the country bordering mainly Liberia has created a wave of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) following community clashes, has had an impact on the socio-economic balance of the country. Additionally, the emergence of the proliferation of artisanal arms manufacturing and trafficking in Sierra Leone and Guinea is becoming the major contributor to criminality in the region. The control of these artisanal production constitutes a major challenge in view of the mutation observed over the past few years. Evolving from the perspective of cultural heritage, it is now a source of income for many artisans and an emerging industry with its attendant multiplication of illicit actors.

In both regions, the trafficking and wide availability of these weapons fuel communal conflict, political instability and pose a threat, to sustainable development. This widespread proliferation of small arms is also contributing to alarming levels of armed violence, crime, and militancy thereby worsening the already fragile security situation. The fertile ground for all this lies in the states inability to control their entire territory and to provide basic social services to the population, not to mention the extreme poverty exacerbated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change causing further social imbalance.

Finally, the emerging political and security dynamics in the ECOWAS region has been heightened with the return of military regimes following the coup d'états in Mali, Guinea, and Burkina Faso, three (3) of the countries within the scope of the project. The above political situation has the potential of triggering political unrest in a vulnerable region plagued by threats of jihadist and violent extremist groups that could result in high demand for and supply of illicit SALW in the affected countries. It should be emphasized that peace and security challenges in West Africa are primarily about preventing conflicts and bringing development, therefore the effective control and management of SALW proliferation and trafficking is one of the major global prerequisites to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A major lesson learned over the years is that where small arms and armed violence dominate, development suffers, and negative consequences spill over to neighboring countries.

¹ Promoting Dialogue and Strengthening Operational Level Competence for Security Sector Practitioners in the Sahel Region project document, KAIPTC

1.2 Description of problems and needs

The complexity of the ECOWAS regional security situation is manifested by the multiple but intractable set of challenges that cannot be isolated and dealt with as single issue-based threat. The region is confronted with institutional, regulatory, and operational challenges to the implementation of the ECOWAS Convention and its instruments. These challenges are compounded by additional factors including, porous border management capacities, uncontrolled availability and circulation of SALW, existence of jihadist groups, militarized local communities seeking to protect themselves in the face of poor state protective presence. Resource management contestation and struggles to seek access to and control over proceeds of mineral deposits identified in some of the countries further create conditions for arms trafficking. Additionally, relatively weak institutional capacities and inadequate operational capacities to address issues of cross border trafficking, violent clashes among transhumant herders and farmers over destruction of farms by transhumant ruminants such as cattle and camels also ostensibly contributes to SALW circulation in the ECOWAS region particularly the Sahel. Hence, both as a tool for implementing armed violence and escalating armed conflicts, the SALW proliferation problem, presents as a commodity of illicit trade for terrorists and criminal elements, and the trafficking and wide availability of these weapons fuel communal conflict, increase political instability and pose a threat, not only to national security, but also to regional stability and sustainable development.

Coupled with these, are the contemporary problems associated with political transitions in Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso, which if not resolved could have a domino effect, with the potential of gradually turning the region into a haven of arms repository, free flow trafficking channel of illicit arms among various armed groups and bandits. This scenario is further exacerbated by the challenging global dynamics unfolding with the Ukraine crisis, which is likely to have significant consequences on the global illicit trade in Arms and ammunitions movement with its attendant complications for regional stability.

Despite the above challenges, significant efforts have been undertaken by ECOWAS and other development partners over the years against the trafficking of SALW, improve the control and management of SALW to contribute positively to the peace, security and development pathways of these countries. Earlier initiatives such as the European Union funded ECOWAS-EU SALW project undertaken by ECOWAS, and implemented by UNDP under the 10th EDF, addressed some of the critical institutional, operational and regulatory problems confronting selected member States. The ECOWAS/EU project responded these challenges by developing and revising the communications strategies of respective National Commissions of Small Arms and Light Weapons (NATCOMs) to create the necessary awareness, sensitize and build confidence in the respective cross border communities who are key actors in the trafficking; it enhanced operational and technical capacities of the NATCOMs and selected security agencies to enhance coordination, strengthened stockpile management and armoury security capability for selected countries; provided weapons collection facilities in targeted communities for storage and registered recovered arms and ammunitions; conducted voluntary collection and destroyed weapons recovered from the communities in collaboration with the security agencies; carried out community action planning and provided community based micro projects such as schools and water projects based on the needs identified in the communities where weapons were recovered.

These responses though significant in their results both at addressing key institutional, operational and regulatory gaps, will require additional effort and sustained engagement. The OCWART project built on the gains of these projects and draw on lessons to further deepen the ECOWAS's footprint and support to its member States with considerable success. Nonetheless, to ensure a durable solution to the problem will require further engagement and responses which take into consideration the evolving dynamics in the region and beyond.

1.3 Intervention logic and rationale

To address the SALW problems confronting the region means identifying, acknowledging and initiating interventions to challenges such as; the harmonization of legislation with respective regional and international arms control instruments, notwithstanding efforts undertaken by ECOWAS and its partners; Inadequate capacity of some National SALW Commissions to effectively influence policy and serve as a fulcrum of their respective security architecture; the lack of functional database on arms related incidence, arm seizures, and recoveries for proper analysis as a critical capacity gap. It will also mean addressing; the reach of the NATCOMs beyond the capitals to the populations especially those at borders communities which remains almost non-existent; confronting the emerging problems associated with the artisanal manufacture of the weapons which is gradually taking a prime role in fostering criminality and banditry; tackling the lack of systems and controls to support effective border management to reduce the arms and drugs trafficking as well as mechanisms for sharing information. Finally, it will require dealing with the insufficient awareness, sensitization and advocacy of high-level state actors and communities on the dangers of illicit SALW required with additional attention on gender-based participation for a broad-based approach.

The rationale for a response thus, will be to institute several interventions at operational, institutional, and regulatory levels. These will include addressing the knowledge and awareness gaps on the dangers of SALWs at both national and community levels, building the capacity and developing sensitization programmes for national institutions targeting the three arms of government- executive, judiciaries, and legislature. This, if achieved, will stimulate policies that will adjust to evolving SALW trends and situations and enable national institutions including those involved with security and border management to adjust to the shifting challenges and dynamics at all levels. A targeted support that aligns national responses to the needs of border regions therefore will be imperative, especially to effect community led cross border safety systems, given that, working with community groups and traditional leaders has proven effective in building resilience and consolidating peace in the short and long term.

Consequently, this action is designed to strengthen Member State level governance frameworks in combatting TOC and trafficking and to enhance the capacity of state agencies specialized in combatting these threats. This framework will also form a key aspect of the intervention aimed at a regional and coherent approach to combatting organized crime and trafficking in West Africa as a key to ensuring in-depth progress to complement the three regional projects planned in peace and security under the 11th EDF RIP. It will be a part of the action jointly co-financed by the European Union and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO). It will be implemented through indirect management by an EU Member State agency (GIZ) as Coordinators, working closely with the ECOWAS Commission and implemented by UNDP.

The proposed action in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, and Sierra Leone shall complement other initiatives to be undertaken by other implementing partners MAG and GIZ within the Organized Crime: West African Response to trafficking (OCWAR-T) of the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) 2014–2020. Specific coordinating arrangements will be established among the implementing partners to ensure that their interventions are complementing in terms of the gaps the action seek to address and as much as possible to maximize synergies. The implementing partner relationship will be defined further where the specific countries have been identified beyond the seven identified above.

The expected result is to ultimately strengthen regional and national capacities to reduce the circulation, illicit transfer, and availability of SALW, enhance cross border coordination approaches and improve social and livelihood services at border communities. Other country-based activities will be undertaken to complement efforts of other implementation partners such as MAG and GIZ and funded under their budgets within the OCWAR-T action. It is worthy of mention that the selection of the pilot countries has been based on the gaps identified in evaluations, results of the activities implemented by predecessor projects, the needs expressed by the pilot countries and in line with the priorities and commitments of the ECOWAS Commission to its member states and broadly also based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In view of the above, the rationale for this result area 2 (OCWAR-T action) will be addressed under these broad interventions:

- Create high level legislative, Judiciary and executive advocacy, community awareness and sensitization on the dangers associated with the illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms and armed violence.
- Strengthen the role of the NATCOMs and enable the setup of effective decentralized structures,

- enhance cross border security coordination, and coordinate relevant security stakeholders and foster linkages within the respective national security architecture.
- Reduce the existing circulation and trafficking of additional and availability of SALWs within pilot communities by mopping up and strengthening border communities' mechanisms, systems, and controls.
- Encourage voluntary weapons surrender/collection in return for community-based development projects in selected countries.

Specifically, this action aims to achieve its goal in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone through the four interrelated outputs, namely,

1.4 Description of Activities to be implemented

OUTPUT 1: IMPROVE PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CIVIC AWARENESS ON SALW PROLIFERATION AND ARMED VIOLENCE

This Output refers to Activity 2.5 in the DOA which seeks to Improve public education and civic awareness on SALW proliferation and armed violence. The detailed activities planned under this proposal are as follows:

ACTIVITY 1.1: DEVELOP SENSITIZATION AND ADVOCACY STRATEGY TO CREATE THE NECESSARY AWARENESS ON SALW TRAFFICKING AND PROLIFERATION

A communication sensitization and advocacy strategy will be designed and/ or reviewed to take into consideration the emerging challenges facing arms trafficking and implemented in close collaboration with the NATCOMs in the targeted countries. UNDP focal officers will facilitate the process and ensure that the results of the advocacy campaign are achieved. For maximum impact, the intervention will focus both on high level engagement and on the common border areas in the selected countries. NATCOMs will also be supported in developing media engagement strategies and conduct capacity building for CSO/CBOs.

ACTIVITY 1.2: IMPLEMENT SENSITIZATION & ADVOCACY STRATEGY IN THE COMMUNITIES

To the extent possible, non-traditional actors such as faith-based Organisations and traditional leaders will be involved in advocacy campaigns and public education in the border communities. Furthermore, risk education to sensitize people highly at risk of the adverse effects of SALW proliferation and armed violence such as women and girls (e.g., in schools, universities and religious organizations) will be supported in the framework of the sensitization campaigns.

The targeted geographic locations identified along the selected borders will form the fulcrum for arms collection. Emphasis will also be placed on implementing robust and effective advocacy campaigns with mass communication tools (e.g., billboard adverts, strong TV presence, community radios, community sensitizations through town criers, etc.), highlighting that a solution to the SALW problem will have economic benefits to communities. The message that a community without SALW has a greater potential for development will be designed and presented in a way that is relevant or peculiar to the public in each intervention zone, increasing their knowledge on the benefits of a weapon's free environment.

ACTIVITY 1.3 CONDUCT LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY TARGETING THE THREE ARMS OF GOVERNMENT- PARLIAMENT, JUDICIARY AND THE EXECUTIVE.

Specifically, the activities to achieve the above will include the following:

- Review/enhance communication strategies of NATCOMs on SALW proliferation and armed violence in selected countries; produce communication and advocacy materials and tools,
- Undertake high level sensitization aimed at the legislature, civil society, security forces, decision-makers to secure national ownership,
- Undertake targeted advocacy outreach to the parliamentary' committees responsible for security

- and justice to advocate for adoption of relevant laws and legal frameworks in line with regional and international instrument on SALW control
- Develop policy briefs that lay out critical recommendations for strategic advocacy on the control of SALW and recoveries of arms held by courts or subject of litigation in selected MSs.
- Conduct targeted sensitization campaigns to increase awareness of illicit trafficking of small arms to build trust, reinforce and enhance dialogue between communities and security forces,
- Conduct targeted community level advocacy to build grassroots level confidence and engage border communities.
- Organize one women-led campaign against gun violence to promote non-violent election ahead of the 2023 general elections in Sierra Leone

OUTPUT 2: STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITIES OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS ON SMALL ARMS (NATCOMS)

This Output refers to Activity 2.2. in the DOA which seeks to strengthen the organizational capacities of NATCOMs. The detailed activities planned under this proposal are as follows:

ACTIVITY 2.1: ENHANCE OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES AS WELL AS ARMED & SECURITY FORCES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES.

The output will focus on strengthening the capacity of the NATCOMs in the selected countries with the aim of further positioning them to perform their mandates within the security architecture of the respective countries. To achieve this, the NATCOMs will be assisted to convene and conduct specific workshops and platform to enhance their coordination role within the security agencies. Other courses in methods of arms collection and destruction, stockpile management and security, recordkeeping, partnership & resource mobilization, sensitization & communication will be conducted. The courses will be based on needs and determined by the capacity gaps identified by beneficiary NATCOMs and relevant stakeholders as well as the review of existing capacities.

Because almost all the beneficiary countries have undertaken some of these activities through earlier interventions, focus on all the areas of training and support will be undertaken only in Burkina Faso, whilst for the other countries, it will be based on identified training and capacity needs of the specific zones. It is worthy of note that a baseline assessment and gap analysis of the mandates and capacities of the selected NATCOMs will be conducted during the inception phase of the action and tailor-made support packages will be developed.

ACTIVITY 2.2: TRAIN AND BUILD CAPACITY FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs)

- Provide specific training to CSO/CBOs and non-state actors in MRU and Sahel clusters respective
- Create knowledge and experience sharing platform including joint workshops

ACTIVITY 2.3: STRENGTHEN MONITORING AND REPORTING ON ECOWAS CONVENTION, AMRS TRADE TREATY AND UN PROGRAMME OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION.

- Conduct training on the ATT and the role of NATCOMs and support CSO's to conduct monitoring and reporting on implementation of the ECOWAS Convention
- Support the NATCOM to establish community by-laws for local gun manufacturers in close collaboration with other regional interventions being supported by GIZ in the framework of the project interventions
- Provide support to formulate/harmonized SOP for collection, storage, destruction, and disposal of seized weapons at national level based on Regional SOPs developed and supported by the project at the regional level
- Conduct experience sharing platforms/workshops among beneficiary countries
- Provide operational support to NATCOMs for monitoring implementation of pilot projects and coordination in the selected communities

ACTIVITY 2.4: SUPPORT THE DECENTRALISATION OF NATCOMs AND ESTABLISH CROSS - BORDER SYSTEMS

- Provide operational capacity to selected NATCOMs to setup 25 decentralized offices in selected border regions and communities in at least 5 countries.
- Conduct capacity building training for staff deployed to decentralized offices on SALW trafficking.
- Formalize and provide basic operational/logistical support to cross border safety activities with regards to cross-border collaboration and information exchange between selected countries.
- Facilitate effective coordination through periodic workshops/meetings of cross border security committee with national security structures.

ACTIVITY 2.5 SUPPORT NATCOMS TO UPDATE DIGITAL DATABASE AND RECORDS OF SALW INCIDENCES

- Provide communication equipment to maintain database of armed incidences for recording, analysing, tracking, and reporting on SALW seizures'
- Conduct capacity building training to focal persons on the use of data collection tool for recording and reporting armed violence incidences

OUTPUT 3: REDUCE THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS IN BORDER COMMUNITIES OF SELECTED MEMBER STATES

This Output refers to Activity 2.4 in the DOA which seeks to Reduce the proliferation of weapons in border communities of selected member states. It will also be aimed at supporting the selected communities to develop their ability to come up with community development projects in exchange for collected arms. This output will also draw on partners to ensure that provision of equipment and support for destruction is in line with best practice. The detailed activities planned under this proposal are as follows:

ACTIVITY 3.1 PHYSICALLY DESTROY WEAPONS RECOVERED IN THE COMMUNITIES

The arms and ammunitions recovered from identified community collection exercises, and recoveries from court, police custody and seized weapons kept in temporary arms storage will be marked and destroyed after the necessary documentation and record keeping is concluded.

ACTIVITY 3.2: SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT TO IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

This activity will support communities to develop their capacity to assess development needs, identify community development projects and manage projects at the community level in order to realize the full economic benefits of a weapon for development action. Additionally, it will explore the possibilities of providing in-kind support, such as equipment for individuals or groups of persons who voluntarily hand over weapons. The local economic development potential and alternative livelihood assistance may be explored for individuals within the target communities in exchange for weapons surrender.

ACTIVITY 3.3: EXECUTE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BASED ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

The projects identified and agreed among community stakeholders will be implemented with full participation of the men, women, and youth of communities. Where civil works are to be undertaken, youths in the communities could be engaged to further bolster local ownership and create employment opportunities.

1.5 Methods of Implementation (personnel, sub- contracting, financial contributions, training/ workshops, procurement etc.)

The method of implementation will be based on the need to focus on a strong partnership management and coordination inter linkage, to ensure smooth flow of information and communication of development results across all actors and partners. Consequently, the management arrangement will reflect the coordinating role of GIZ, the implementation role of UNDP and the expected coordination within the other partners in this result area.

The following implementation methods will be adopted for the smooth implementation of the proposed initiative. The project will be implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality of UNDP in line

with the Programme and Operations Guidelines to ensure that activities are executed taking into consideration the best value for money and quality of delivery. The project personnel will be drawn from the existing programme team implementing the ECOWAS/EU project to ensure seamless transitions and smooth take-off of project activities in the selected countries. This will further ensure that institutional knowledge and networks are harnessed to the benefit of other implementing partners in the work package on SALW. Where applicable, Letters of Agreements (LOAs) and Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed with the national commissions on SALW, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Community Based Organisation (CBO) as well as other relevant organisations to undertake specific sub-contracting activities within the action. To ensure that training and workshops/seminars are in line with the priorities of the partners, terms of references for the respective training programmes will be developed in close collaboration with national actors and validated with a written confirmation to enable action to be taken.

The UNDP Country offices will liaise with the national partners and other collaborating organisations to ensure that activities are in line with the implementing modality agreed upon. Financial contribution agreements shall be signed between UNDP as an Implementing Agency and GIZ as Coordinating Agency to finance the proposed action. Furthermore, the action will make use of imbedded staff, experts (national/International), UNV's and other volunteers as practicable.

The following management arrangements based on discussions at the GIZ stakeholder workshop for implementing partners will also draw from the priorities of the ECOWAS Small Arms division and lessons from predecessor projects on SALW:

- To ensure national ownership and facilitate smooth implementation of activities, dedicated national officers will be hired by UNDP in the selected pilot countries who will provide support to implementation and liaison between the UNDP Country Offices (CO) and the respective national commissions. With regards to implementation of the measures at the national level, a close cooperation with MAG will be explored particularly in technical fields to draw on their technical capacities to facilitate project deliverables. They will report to the regional project coordinator who will be assisted by a Programme Analyst to manage the coordination from Abuja, with coordinating responsibility to the respective Country Offices and National Commissions and the GIZ Technical Advisory Team (TAT).
- The Project management office in Abuja, Nigeria will also ensure that coordination of deliverables is in line with agreed timelines; liaise with GIZ as well as with the UNDP office in Headquarters as necessary. It will be responsible for providing the requisite information to the GIZ for the setting up of mandatory review meetings and quality assurance as well as monitoring and evaluation, and communication of development results of the project at the implementation partner level. It will also ensure efficient periodic monitoring of project activities in all selected countries.
- At the national level, a technical committee will be set up, to be chaired by the NATCOM with representation from key stakeholders such as the GIZ, ECOWAS Special Representations and MAG (where present), EU Delegations, the MRU Secretariat, UNDP Country Office, a CSO representative organization and any other actor as deemed necessary based on the country context. This committee will be responsible for ensuring that the project activities are in line with the objectives, share information on evolving strategic initiatives, and ensure quality of reporting. Where similar coordinating function exists, the project will make use of the existing frameworks. The Project Coordinators for the respective pilot countries will work closely with the NATCOMs and UNDP offices to ensure that these technical committees are held to review and approve quarterly work plans of the project for onward transmission to the GIZ TAT.
- To facilitate cross fertilization of ideas and learning, a joint technical review and planning meeting will be conducted each year among participating NATCOMs to share ideas and facilitate joint planning.

1.6 Main Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

The reduction in the circulation, illicit transfer, and availability of small arms at the national and regional level requires a multiplicity of efforts by different actors and at multiple levels. Consequently, this result area will target beneficiaries who have the responsibility to ensure the reduction of the flow of SALW

as well as those who can contribute to its reduction. To reach out to these beneficiaries, main stakeholders will be identified and strengthened to effectively play their roles. The key stakeholders will be the NATCOMs of the selected pilot countries, the national security agencies, including other national actors such as the legislature and decentralized government structures. Non-state actors such as CSO's and community-based groups in specific border communities will be identified as appropriate.

To achieve these results, decentralized national agencies such as prefectures and districts will be targeted, including the general population for the effect of increasing awareness on the dangers of illicit trafficking, manufacturing, and proliferation of SALW.

1.7 Risks and Assumptions

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Scheduled elections to be conducted in some of the beneficiary countries over the period of implementation, may stifle the rate of implementation	Medium	Ensure that planning and implementation of activities are based on technical counterparts and not dependent of political appointees. Additionally, the project schedules should be planned to take into consideration the election calendar to minimize disruptions.
The probability that communities who will work with the project to reduce proliferation and trafficking of SALW could be potentially attacked by hostile organized traffickers and antagonized by other communities	High	Ensure that the process of selecting communities is undertaken in close collaboration with security agencies should reflect gender-based participation, in addition to working closely with national security agencies to increase chances of protection. Community partnerships should be emphasized in the sensitization phase to serve as early warning and promote social cohesion.
Exclusion of women and girls from the benefits of development in case gender is not targeted in the design of the programme	Medium	All the activities to be designed and implemented including workshops/town hall meetings will be undertaken with a specific consideration to how it impacts women and girls. Dedicated efforts will be made to work with women groups in these communities to ensure voice and participation of women are heard and needs met.
Set up of new development structures/systems which do not build on national systems, and predecessor initiatives and thus likely to compromise sustainability of results	High	In as much as possible, activities to be implemented in selected countries will be based on existing platforms and structures. Critical aspects of the action will draw on the results of the 10th EDF activities and ensure that emphasis is placed on linkage to functioning national architecture for sustainability. Respective national decentralization security structures will be involved at all levels of implementation to ensure consistency.
Communities will not voluntarily/willingly hand in weapons and ammunitions in some of the beneficiary countries	High	Sensitization and advocacy efforts should include community-based groups and traditional/faith-based organisations. Additionally, the opportunity for individual livelihood rewards will increase the chances of voluntary surrender of weapons as confidence building mechanism.
Inaccessibility of the targeted border communities especially during raining seasons	Medium	Activities should be planned to take into consideration the rainy seasons to increase the chances of implementing on schedule

The outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic	High	Adopt virtual working modality and conduct activities remotely. Review and adhere to the health safety measures put in place concerning COVID 19 and reschedule/postponed activities involving crowd gathering.
Fragile political /economic situation due to multiple coup d'états in member state- consider security of staff, and project beneficiaries	High	Carry out a programme criticality and access the possible level of security risk on project activities in the field. Monitor the security situation and potential risk to staff and partners and suspend /reschedule some activities based on risk level until normalcy returns, and Adapt virtual working arrangement and continue with non-contact activities e.g., planning and procurement processes
The war in Ukraine may likely have significant consequences on the global illicit movement and trade in Arms and ammunitions with its attendant complications for regional stability	Medium	Ensure that the national capacity is enhanced and to support frameworks and systems to control illicit trade on SALW across the borders.
Assumptions		
- The NATCOMs membership composition will not change frequently during the implementation period. - The receptiveness of beneficiary countries towards this project will ensure its smooth implementation		

1.8 Complementarities and Synergies with other projects and initiatives

To achieve an all-rounded impact of results, activities will be implemented with the view to drawing on synergies with other partners based on comparative advantage. This action will draw on the results and to bridge the gaps from the Small Arms and Lights Weapons project which piloted weapons collection programmes within the broader context of "Disarmament and Community Development" or "Weapons for Development").

In the context of its effort to promote co-ordination and integration for the effective implantation of this result area, UNDP will explore partnerships as appropriate with regional centres of excellence such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Keeping Centre (KAIPTC), and regional Civil Society Organisations organizations and the UN Africa Regional Office for Peace and Disarmament as well as non-traditional donor partners. To further guarantee a wider and institutionalized support for the initiative, the Mano River Union secretariat, the ECOWAS Special representations, the ECOWAS national units will be liaised with to ensure synergy.

In collaboration with the Mano River Union Secretariat, respective MRU offices in pilot countries will liaise with NATCOMs to reach out to pilot communities to enhance awareness/outreach program of this project. This will further anchor the project within the sub-regional structures for enhanced coherence. Furthermore, Civil Society engagement in implementation will be consolidated and structured working through WAANSA and NATCOMS to identify relevant CSO/CBOs to facilitate community engagement. This will also address the issues around local ownership and draw on the local knowledge relevant for the collection of SALW.

Other partnership collaboration will include conducting baseline assessments and gap analysis of the mandates and capacities of targeted states with technical inputs from UNIDIR, with the aim of developing concepts for tailor-made support packages. Finally, it will draw on the resources and capacities of the UNREC offices in Lomé and tap into the Sahel Strategy and regional stabilization mechanisms which are being developed and ensure synergies with respective plans of action for

NATCOMs.

To enhance synergy and partnerships, a Standard Operating Procedural (SOP) document is expected to be developed to clearly delineate the roles and responsibilities as it relates of each of the implementing partners and the coordinating partner GIZ. It is expected that this document will be approved and endorsed at the inception of the project implementing partners.

Finally, an effective communication strategy that will clearly articulate awareness approach will be consider. This will also reflect visibility on key donors and guidelines which will provide ample publicity to all partners that will be developed. The lessons learnt from the project will be captured/codified and disseminated using contemporary communication channels such as social, print, electronic media as well as traditional channels in close collaboration with the coordinating agency which is GIZ for clearance.

1.9 Visibility and Communication

Successful implementation of this action will require an effective communication strategy with visibility guidelines which will provide ample visibility to all partners as it relates to their contribution. A visibility and communication plan of action will be developed which will address all core aspect of OCWAR- T. The dissemination of results and achievements will be articulated to ensure wide and timely publicity; raise public awareness about the political and economic importance of the action and highlight its results and underlining the sources of funding.

It is expected that the communication and visibility activities will be implemented in line with several guidelines, notable among them is the communication and visibility strategy annexed to the DoA **as amended**. Furthermore, all activities about communication and visibility will be aligned to the overall communication strategy and will be implemented in coordination with the GIZ Technical Assistance Team.

The UNDP will ensure the unique visibility of the OCWAR-T project as it relates to all actions undertaken during the implementation process of this project. Unless the European Commission and GFFO requests or agrees otherwise, UNDP shall take all appropriate measures to acknowledge EU's and GFFO's funding as well as ECOWAS's political ownership for this project. This shall include but not limited to the following, press conferences, radio announcements, posters, billboards, as well as all related publicity materials, invitation letters, official notices, reports, and publications. The wordings of the messaging will be clarified in the inception phase of the OCWAR-T action and shall be displayed in an appropriate way as per the visibility guidelines. The communication and visibility activities will comply with the Communication & Visibility Requirements for EU External Actions 2018 and reflect the multi-donor nature of this action. Activities will be harmonized with specific communication and visibility requirements of the ECOWAS Commission as well as the Federal Foreign Office where appropriate. Equipment and vehicles purchased under the action will be clearly identified as funded by the EU and the GFFO. However, whether donor logos will be displayed on project vehicles is subject to previous risk assessments. In coordination with the EU Delegations, the German Embassies and the GIZ Risk Management, i.e., logos may be taken off project cars for security reasons. UNDP will also contribute to the overall communication and visibility activities and will provide the GIZ project coordination with respective photos and video material of the project activities implemented by UNDP as well as success stories and other material required for external communication purposes.

Finally, UNDP will deploy part of its communications team to a cost share basis as it carries out full media coverage whiles exploring other resources from the coordinating agency to develop messaging and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials as necessary and in line with the agreed communication and visibility guidelines of this action.

1.10 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

UNDP will align its M&E activities to the permanent internal, technical, and financial monitoring system that will be established by GIZ to generate data on the progress of the action that will be used for programme steering as well as for annual progress reporting.

The monitoring indicators defined in the log frame are quantifiable, objectively verifiable, and time-specific. The log frame will be used as a management tool, allowing for adjustments and revisions at

the output and activity level in order to effectively achieve the expected project impact. Monitoring will be carried out throughout the action and a variety of tools and methods will be applied to regularly assess both quantitative and qualitative progress indicators. Furthermore, the political setting(s) as well as other changes in the context will be permanently monitored and, if needed and/or possible, adjustments to the action's activities shall be made that will be aligned to the log frame. The involvement of key stakeholders and other independent oversight bodies to the security sector as well as civil society organisations will provide a degree of oversight. There will be a joint monitoring of outputs on a quarterly basis which will reflect the results, lessons learnt, and sources utilized. These will be collected and reported monthly, consolidated, and shared with the GIZ in line with the agreed indicators and timelines.

GIZ will be responsible for preparation and submission of the financial and progress reports to the European Commission and the OCVAR-T Steering Committee as well as the GFFO. All implementation partners will ensure to provide their narrative and financial reports on the results to GIZ in due time according to the agreed timeframe by using the consistent formats. Reporting will consist of annual progress reports and one Final Report (reporting period: entire programme duration), in line with EC procedures. Internal learning and progress reporting will be integrated. The final report and external expenditure verification will take based on the granted agreement. Every report shall provide an accurate account on implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced as well as the degree of achievement and results as measured by the indicators listed in the log frame. The report shall be prepared that will articulate monitoring of the means envisaged within the project document and budget details for each action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of all actions implemented.

2.0 Appendix (Indicative Work Plan / Logical Framework)

- Indicative Work Plan
- Logical Framework
- Draft Budget

2.1 Indicative Work Plan

The Action's activities are planned to stretch over the total duration of 49 months.

Action Plan for Year 1

Outputs	Activities	Actions/ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
Output 1 (Result 2.5 in DoA):	Activity 1.1: Develop Sensitization and Advocacy Strategy to Create the Necessary Awareness on SALW trafficking and proliferation	- Develop/Review communication strategy												
Improve public education and civic awareness on SALW proliferation and armed violence	Activity 1.2: Implement sensitization & advocacy strategy in the communities	- Develop Information, Education and Communication materials to facilitate experience sharing, learning andscale up. (MRU) - Implement the sensitization and awareness campaign based on communication strategy												
Output 2 (Result 2.2 in DoA): Strengthen the organizational capacities of National Commissions on Small Arms (NATCOMs)	Activity 2.1: Enhance operational capacities of National Commissions in selected countries as well as Armed & Security Forces in selected countries.	- Provide specific training to NATCOMS, Armed and Security Agencies in selected countries - Conduct baseline assessments and gap analysis of mandates and capacities - Develop concepts for tailor-made support packages for 4 NATCOMs.												
	Activity 2.2: Train and build capacity for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	- Provide specific training to CSO/CBOs and non-state actors respective clusters - Create knowledge and experience sharing platform including joint workshops												

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Outputs	Activities	Actions/ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
		- Provide operational support to NATCOMS for monitoring implementation of Pilot projects and coordination in the selected communities												
	2.3: Strengthen monitoring and reporting on ECOWAS Convention (ATT/PoA) implementation	- Conduct training on the ATT and the role of NATCOMs, and support CSO's to conduct monitoring and reporting on implementation of the ECOWAS Convention												
	2.4: Support the decentralisation of NATCOMs and establish cross-border systems	- Provide operational capacity to selected NATCOMS to setup at least 25 decentralized offices in selected known border communities/regions in 5 countries. - Conduct capacity building training for staff deployed to decentralized units on SALW trafficking. - Formalize and provide basic operational/logistical support to cross border initiatives between pilot ECOWAS Members States including development of Standard Operating Procedures and share sensitive information related to arms, trafficking and other illicit activities. - Facilitate effective coordination through periodic workshops/meetings of joint border security committees with national security structures. - Identify and train selected Civil Society and Community Based Organizations to strengthen border community engagement activities to reduce trafficking of illicit arms;												

Outputs	Activities	Actions/ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 3 (Result 2.4 in DoA): Reduce the proliferation of weapons in border communities of selected member states	Activity 3.1: Physically Destroy Weapons Recovered in the Communities	- Collect/register and physically destroy arms per collection centre												
	Activity 3.2: Support needs assessment to identify specific needs of beneficiary communities	- Support the identification of needs and development of community action plans for projects - Conduct needs assessment for providing in-kind/ individual livelihood support												
	Activity 3.3: Execute development projects based on community needs	- Support community projects identified and implemented with full participation of the men, women and youth of communities - Provide equipment support for individuals or groups of persons who voluntarily hand over weapons.												

Action Plan for Year 2

Outputs	Activities	Actions/ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 1 (Result 2.5 in DoA): Improve public education and civic awareness on SALW proliferation and armed violence	Activity 1.1: Develop Sensitization and Advocacy Strategy to Create the Necessary Awareness on SALW trafficking and proliferation	- Develop/Review communication strategy												
	Activity 1.2: Implement sensitization & advocacy strategy in the communities	- Develop Information, Education and Communication materials to facilitate experience sharing, learning and scale up. (MRU)												
		- Implement the sensitization and awareness campaign based on communication strategy												
Output 2 (Result 2.2 in DoA): Strengthen the	Activity 2.1: Enhance operational capacities of National Commissions in selected countries as well as	- Provide specific training to NATCOMs, Armed and Security Agencies in selected countries												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2.2 Logical Framework

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification
Output 1 (Activity 2.5 in DoA)	Improve public education and civic awareness on SALW proliferation and armed violence	Nr. of reviewed/enhanced NatComs' communications strategies on SALW proliferation.	0 in 2018	Review/ Develop and implement communication strategies in at least four (4) selected countries.	Communications strategy documents and review documentation.
		Nr. of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials disseminated.	10,000 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials disseminated by UNDP in the period 2015 – 2018.	At least 15,000 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials disseminated.	Advocacy materials produced and disseminated in communities.
		Nr. of workshops and sensitisation measures conducted for local leaders, representatives of faith- based organisations and other influencers.	0 in 2018	Conduct at least one (1) targeted sensitisation and engagement session per country per year.	Workshop reports with participants lists.
		Nr. and outreach of media campaigns on the adverse effects of SALW proliferation and armed violence.	0 in 2018	At least one (1) nationwide media and sensitisation campaign per country has been conducted.	External evaluator's media Survey report.
		Nr. and outreach of sensitization campaigns/ events targeted at selected border communities.	0 in 2018	At least three (3) targeted sensitisation and awareness campaigns per year in each target zone.	Outreach reports on national awareness campaigns in the electronic and print media.
		Nr. of outreach and sensitisation campaigns on existing frameworks and legislation on SALW targeted at legislators, judiciary, and the office of National Security Advisors (NSAs).	0 in 2022	Up to two (2) outreach and sensitisation campaigns targeted at legislators, judiciary and NSAs in two (2) Member State have been conducted	Outreach and sensitization reports on existing frameworks and legislation on SALW targeted at legislators, judiciary, and the office of National Security Advisors (NSAs) in the

Output 2 (Activity 2.2 in DoA)	Strengthen the organisational capacities of National Commissions on Small Arms (NATCOMs)	Baseline assessments and gap analysis of mandates and capacities are conducted and concepts for tailor-made support packages for four (4) NATCOMs are developed.	0 in 2018	Baseline assessments and gap analysis for up to four (4) selected NATCOMs have been conducted and tailor- made support packages have been developed.	Baseline assessments and gap analysis.
		Nr. of trainings/ workshops conducted for NATCOM personnel in the fields of strategic planning, administration as well as monitoring and reporting (disaggregated by type of activity).	0 in 2018	Seven (7) trainings/ workshops per year.	Reports of NATCOM trainings and workshops.
		Nr. of decentralised NATCOM offices created in selected border areas	One (1) field unit in Côte d'Ivoire	Twenty-five (25) decentralised NatCom's offices created in selected border areas.	Report of NATCOMs' decentralised office completion and commissioning.
		Nr. of Cross Border safety activities supported with regards to cross-border collaboration and information exchange.	0 in 2018	Two (2) cross border safety activities are supported with regards to cross border collaboration and information exchange in selected borders areas.	Minutes/reports of cross border safety activities and exchange between pilot countries.
		Nr. of Peer- learning workshops between NATCOMs of selected countries and NATCOMs of other ECOWAS member states.	0 in 2018	At least one (1) knowledge/ experience sharing workshop per year for NATCOMs and selected beneficiaries from targeted countries has been organised.	Reports of joint workshops /Trainings between NATCOMs
		Nr. of Peer- learning workshops between NATCOMs of selected countries and NatComs of other ECOWAS member states.	0 in 2018	At least one (1) knowledge/ experience sharing workshop per year for NATCOMs and selected beneficiaries from targeted countries has been organised.	Reports of joint workshops /trainings between NATCOMs

Output 3 (Activity 2.4 in DoA)	Reduce the proliferation of weapons in border communities of selected member states	Nr. and name of countries where community-based micro projects in exchange for arms collection have been implemented.	Community development projects in exchange for arms have been conducted in five (5) countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, and Sierra Leone) by UNDP in the period 2015 - 2018	In at least five (5) countries community-based micro projects in exchange for arms collection have been implemented in the period 2019 – 2022.	External evaluator's report on number of community projects initiated and completed.
		Nr. of arms and ammunitions collected/registered and physically destroyed per collection centre.	30,000 arms and ammunitions have been collected and destroyed in (5) beneficiary countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, and Sierra Leone) by UNDP in the period 2015 – 2018.	At least 40,000 arms and ammunitions have been collected with support of UNDP in the period 2019 – 2022.	NatCom records of numbers of arms and ammunition collected and destroyed.
		Nr. of beneficiary communities that have developed action plans for development projects.	Ten (10) beneficiary communities have developed action plans for development projects in the framework of UNDP community development projects in the period 2015 - 2018.	25 beneficiary communities have developed action plans for development projects. In the period 2019 – 2022.	Community action plans.
		Percentage of women participation in community-based micro projects, measured in terms of engaging in (a) decision-making and (b) income-generating activities.	0% in 2018	At least 30% of the participants in community – based micro project are women.	External Evaluator's Report on the assessment of level women participation in community-based micro projects.



2.3 Appendix - Draft Budget

Description	Amount/LOE	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price in EUR (up to)	Total GIZ Contribution in EUR (up to)	Own Funds / Third party financing in EUR (up to)	TOTAL in EUR (up to)
1. Staff (position)						954,177.00		954,177.00
Project Manager/ Coordinator (P5) Abuja/Dakar	100%	person	49	months	15,000.00	735,000.00		735,000.00
Programme Analyst (NOB) Abuja	100%	person	49	months	2,700.00	132,300.00		132,300.00
Administration/Finance Officer (G7) Abuja	90%	person	49	months	1,970.00	86,877.00		86,877.00
2. External experts / Consultant (position)			0			697,274.94		697,274.94
Expert/ Consultant Coordination Cote D'Ivoire	1	person	49	months	2,691.01	131,859.49		131,859.49
Expert/ Consultant Coordination Niger	1	person	49	months	1,800.00	88,200.00		88,200.00
Expert/ Consultant Coordination B/ Faso	1	person	49	months	2,250.00	110,250.00		110,250.00
Expert/ Consultant Coordination Guinea	1	person	49	months	1,559.91	76,435.59		76,435.59
Expert/ Consultant Coordination S/Leone	1	person	49	months	1,530.00	74,970.00		74,970.00

Expert Consultant /Facilitator SALW Liberia & Mali	2		person	39	months	2,414.87	188,359.86	188,359.86
Facilitator/Moderator	1		person	20	days	410.00	8,200.00	8,200.00
Expert Fee Research/Survey/Needs Assessment	2		person	2	unit	4,750.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
3. Transportation / Travel Costs							654,170.40	654,170.40
Resources persons transport	6		person	68	days	35.10	14,320.80	14,320.80
Resources persons Accommodation / Per Diem	6		person	68	days	31.20	12,729.60	12,729.60
Training costs - (Participants Travel Costs, Accommodation, Per Diem) Border Security, SGBV, ATT, capacity building on SALW	1800		person	68	days	5.00	612,000.00	612,000.00
Vehicle (Niva) Rent/ Fuelling	7		Country	24	months	90.00	15,120.00	15,120.00
4. Training costs							619,400.20	619,400.20
Venue Costs (Cost of hall rentals which includes PAS)	1		rooms	68	trainings	170.15	11,570.20	11,570.20
Catering (Participant's meals during training sessions)	1800		person	68	trainings	4.70	575,280.00	575,280.00
Monitoring and Evaluation missions	1		unit	7	Country	4,650.00	32,550.00	32,550.00
5. Procurement of Goods							366,595.00	366,595.00
Provision of Community based micro projects (based on needs assessment -e.g., vaccina parks for animal, livestock feeds, rice/oil milling machines) in exchange for arms collected	1		unit	7	Country	40,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00
Billboards - B/Faso, Liberia	2		unit	2	Country	2,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Equipment support (NATCOM/decentralize offices)	2		unit	7	Country	4,580.00	64,120.00	64,120.00
Print media, Radio/ TV - sensitization campaigns	1		unit	7	Country	2,895.00	14,475.00	14,475.00
6. Other costs/ Consumables							88,246.11	88,246.11

Flyer, stickers, pens, note pads, folders	200	flyer	7	Country	18.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Consulting services - translation services	2	contract	7	Country	758.97	7,589.70	7,589.70
Communication	7	Country	36	months	74.00	18,648.00	18,648.00
Printing and other stationeries	7	Country	24	months	93.29	15,672.24	15,672.24
Develop Communication Strategy /Advocacy to enhance projects visibility	1	unit	7	Country	4,250.00	21,250.00	21,250.00
Provision for contingency reserve	1	lot	1	lot	8,086.17	8,086.17	8,086.17
7. Supporting cost / Administration costs						306,982.42	306,982.42
General Management Support Cost (GMS) (bank charges, etc.)	8%	unit	1	unit	3,380,863.65	270,469.09	270,469.09
1% levy	1%	unit	1	unit	3,651,332.74	36,513.33	36,513.33
Grand Total						3,687,846.07	3,687,846.07

(All budget lines will be settled against evidence (apart from the administrative costs)

Budget Notes

(1) There will be (28) trainings in Year 1, (20) trainings in Year 2, (16) trainings in Year 3 and at least 12 trainings in Year 4. Each training is expected to have 25 participants. A total of 1,800 persons drawn from both state and non-state actors will be trained and/or participated in the need's assessment conducted. These trainings will be conducted on the following areas: Sensitization and Advocacy on illicit proliferation, ToT on border security management, training on ATT/PoA, Sexual and Gender base violence, stockpile management and record keeping, Arms collection, Cross Border Activity, knowledge, and experience sharing workshops/end of project experiencesharing workshops.

(2) All staff costs are projected on proforma cost which are less than the actual in effect

(3) The community micro projects will be implemented based on the assessed needs of each community (example; provision of vaccina parks for animal, livestock feeds, rice/oil milling machines, cereal banks, renovation of schools/hospital) whereas all implementation and execution will be done in accordance with UNDP's procurement rules.

**Annex VI to the Delegation Agreement
CRIS No. [ROC/FED/040-389]**

Visibility and Communications Plan

**Organized Crime: West African Response to
trafficking (OCWAR-T)**

July 2022

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1. Overall Communication Objectives

Communication and visibility activities of the OCWAR- T project seek to inform the public and relevant stakeholders about the objective of the action, the project activities, its results and impacts, the role of the partner institutions as well as the EU's and **German Federal Foreign Office's (AA)** support and funding to the project. The different target groups will be addressed through adequate and accessible informative tools and instruments.

It will be assured that all communication and visibility activities are in accordance with 'Article 8 - Communication and Visibility' of the Common Provision applicable to PA Grant and Delegation Agreements as well as with the latest version of the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Action¹ and at the same time reflect the multi-donor nature of this action. The communication and visibility activities will be harmonised with the specific communication and visibility requirements of the **AA** where appropriate.

GIZ will coordinate all communication and visibility activities with the other implementing partners ICMPD, MAG, UNDP, UNODC, **ISS and GI- TOC** as well with other organisations involved in the implementation of the action.

GIZ will ensure to keep the EU up to date on the progress of the communication activities by reporting on a yearly basis. The Communication and Visibility Plan will be reassessed permanently in the light of changing risk assessments and adjusted if necessary.

Considering the working environment of the Action all communication measures will be executed under the restriction of the security of the project staff and the confidentiality of information, in line with the provisions of Article 2.1.3 of the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Action.

2. Target groups, characteristics, objectives and appropriate channels for external communication

The communication and visibility activities set out in this plan address the following target groups:

TARGET GROUP	CHARACTERISTICS	OBJECTIVES	APPROPRIATE CHANNELS/ KEY MEASURES
Steering Committee		• Enable coherent external communication • Improve programme management, steering, well- coordinated implementation	
Commissioning partners (European Union Commission (EC), German Federal Foreign Office (AA))	• High expectations (→achievements and engagement should be visible) • Political interests may differ between commissioning	• To inform about activities and progress of the whole action and relevant operational details and challenges to	• Restricted status reports on the status of the implementation • Bilateral consultations

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf

	partners as well as to the ECOWAS Commission and its ECOWAS Member State governments • Several forms of engagement (size, volume)	enable evidence – based and effective steering and programme development • Provide updated information, key messages and arguments to enable aligned external communication, including reactive defensives and lines to take.	• Involvement in the Technical and Steering Committee Meetings • Quarterly Workplans • Events • Standard Powerpoint Presentation • Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) • Publications (brochures, booklets, factsheets – digital and printed) • OCWAR-T Website
The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions	• Various hierarchical levels • High expectations (→achievements and engagement should be visible) • Political interests may differ between Divisions/Units as well as to the ECOWAS Member States and to the commissioning partners (EU and AA)	• To inform about activities and progress of the whole action and relevant operational details and challenges to enable evidence – based and effective steering and programme development • Provide updated information, key messages and arguments to enable aligned external communication • To strengthen ownership and active leadership in the programme	• Restricted status reports on the status of the implementation • Bilateral Consultations • Involvement in Technical and Steering Committee Meetings • Events • Standard Powerpoint Presentation • Publications (e.g. brochures, booklets, programme factsheets - digital and printed) • Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) • OCWAR-T Website

State and non-state stakeholders of the action in the ECOWAS region		Enhance understanding through transparency, ownership and coordination/cooperation	
Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States (policy makers, key staff of relevant ministries and subordinate security and judicial authorities)	- Various hierarchical levels - Spread out over the region → access to information may vary as well as political situation - Project measures implemented differ from country to country	- To inform about the overall objectives and expected results of OCWAR-T project in general and in individual components (which differ from country to country) - To strengthen ownership and active participation in the programme	- Involvement in Steering Committee meetings – where applicable - Involvement in Technical and Steering Committee Meetings - where applicable - Publications (e.g. brochures, booklets, programme factsheets - digital and printed) - Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) - Events (bilateral exchange, workshops, conferences) - Standard Powerpoint Presentation - OCWAR-T Website
Non-state stakeholders in ECOWAS Member States (e.g., NGOs, academic institutions)	- Spread out over the region → access to information may vary as well as political situation - Mostly horizontally structured with short lines of communication → responding flexibly and rapidly to	- To inform about the overall objective, content and expected results of OCWAR-T, and its components in the respective member states - Demonstrating also the willingness to coordinate and	- Publications (e.g. brochures, booklets, programme factsheets - digital and printed) - Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) - Events (bilateral exchange,

	changing circumstances • Rather small-scale projects (do not address structural problems) • Mostly independent • Different philosophy from governmental institutions	strengthen partnerships	workshops, conferences) • Involvement in the Technical Committee Meetings – where applicable • Involvement in Steering Committee meetings – where applicable • Standard Powerpoint Presentation • OCWAR-T Website
Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region	• Starting point and purpose of their projects will differ • Projects will differ in regard to size, time, budget, scope, geographic targeting (regional, sub-region, single member states)	• To inform about the overall objective, content and expected results of OCWAR-T, and its components • Signal willingness to share information and coordinate/cooperate	• Publications (e.g. brochures, booklets, programme factsheets - digital and printed) • Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) • Events (bilateral exchange, workshops, conferences) • Involvement in Technical Committee Meetings – where applicable • Standard Powerpoint Presentation • OCWAR-T Website
The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies	• High expectations (→achievements and engagement should be visible) • Political interests may differ from one to the other	• To inform about progress, achievements, results and impact of OCWAR-T and its components	• Publications (e.g. brochures, booklets, programme factsheets - digital and printed)

in the ECOWAS Member States			• Quarterly Workplans • Involvement in Technical and Steering Committee Meetings – where applicable • Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) • Events (bilateral exchange, workshops, conferences) • Standard Powerpoint Presentation • OCWAR-T Website
Politicians, Media and the general public		• Provide transparency, actively shape opinion, counter negative perceptions and misinformation, communicate positive results and developments	
The general public in the ECOWAS Member States as the main beneficiaries of the action	• Very heterogeneous in terms of livelihoods, age, language, income, etc. • Spread out over the region → access to information may vary as well as political situation	• Sensitize the public to the adverse effects of trafficking in legal and illegal commodities • To inform about the programme in general and its achievements ➢ All communication activities will be executed under the restriction of the security of the project staff and partners involved in the implementation of the action	• National media coverage (radio, TV, print) • Publications (brochures, booklets, factsheets) • Events (information campaigns, community discussions/town-hall meetings, workshops) • Roll- ups, banners • Social media channels - where applicable • OCWAR-T Website
The general public in EU member states	Very heterogeneous in terms of livelihoods,	• To inform about the Action as such and	• EU media coverage (radio,

	age, language, income, etc. Spread out over the region → access to information may vary as well as political situation	its objective and achievements • Demonstrating that funding from the EU and German government is used effectively ➢ All communication activities will be executed under the restriction of the security of the project staff and partners involved in the implementation of the action	TV, print) – where applicable • Social media channels - where applicable • OCWAR-T Website • GIZ Website Success stories • Events in European member states (conferences, plenary discussions, workshops)
Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states	Very heterogeneous in terms of language political background and political interests	• To inform about progress, achievements, results, and impact in general • Demonstrating that funding from the EU and German government is used effectively	• Publications (e.g. brochures, booklets, programme factsheets - digital and printed) • Digital OCWAR-T Newsletter (semi-annual) • Events (bilateral exchange, workshops, conferences) • Standard Powerpoint Presentation • OCWAR-T Website

3. Communication channels

The visibility and communication plan will make continuous use of a project database on (aggregated) results, success stories, photographs etc. of the action as well as of the visibility and communication structures of the implementing partners ICMPD, MAG, UNDP, UNODC, ISS and GI- TOC possibly also the ECOWAS Commission, EU and AA etc. (partner countries, contractors and entrusted entities). The communication activities will be closely coordinated with the EU Delegation to Nigeria and ECOWAS the relevant department of the European Commission as well as the AA. Furthermore, the project will closely coordinate and cooperate with Expertise France in order to ensure a joint visibility and communication approach for all three projects under the 11th EDF RIP, working in the field of combating organized crime.

The communication will be people-centered, adopting - where appropriate - a story-telling approach that emphasises the impact of the action on individual lives. The main communication languages will be English, French and German. In the communication to the public in the ECOWAS member states the action will also seek to use local languages wherever appropriate.

Due to the existing diversity of the target audience of the OCWAR-T Programme, the external communication will make use of the different channels as:

Press releases and success stories: Press releases with a concrete message for target group are prepared to draw the interest of journalists and the public. Success stories narrate how project activities positively impact on beneficiaries' lives.

Publications (leaflets, brochures, fact sheets, etc.): The materials will focus on the impact and achievements of the programme and will represent OCWAR-T and its work in the ECOWAS region. Publications are informative communication materials that bring people to the same information level.

Events (e.g. Steering Committee Meetings, **Technical Committee** Meetings, information campaigns, workshops, conferences, stakeholder meetings etc.) are good opportunities for promotion, dissemination and transmitting messages to target audiences while bringing them together at once for exchange and relationship building. In the context of events the action will use roll-ups, posters, Powerpoint presentations and – where appropriate - will provide advertising materials such as pens, bags, folders, notebooks etc.

A Website will provide a single-access window to all relevant information, and a place to publish achievements, success stories, etc. to a wider public. In this regard, the creation of a joint website with the other projects working in the field of combating organized crime under the 11th EDF RIP should be examined.

Online and social media activities: Social media channels reach out to all target groups. They may present new developments and initiatives, feature interviews, announce and report from events or present case studies and best practice examples.

Image Film: Where appropriate image films will inform a wider public on the background, objective, activities and results of the OCWAR-T project in general, individual components of the project or single fields of activity. The image films will seek to adopt a story-telling approach, narrating how project activities positively impact on beneficiaries' lives

Equipment, vehicles and major supplies: For all equipment and major supplies which are purchased by the Action's funds, GIZ will show appropriate acknowledgement to the EU by featuring the EU flag on the respective equipment.

4. Messaging

The following key messages are at the centre of the programme's communication and visibility strategy:

Message	Target Groups
OCWAR-T is a regional programme financed by the EU Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) 2014–2020 for West Africa and the German government. It is known among the main stakeholders and the public, especially with regard to the achievements and measures in the ECOWAS region	• The general public in the ECOWAS Member States • The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region • Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • The general public in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) • Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states • The general public in EU member states
OCWAR-T is a regional and coherent approach to combatting TOC and trafficking in West Africa and thereby contributes to maintaining peace and stability in the ECOWAS region and fostering regional integration.	• The general public in the ECOWAS Member States • The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region • Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • The general public in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) • Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states • The general public in EU member states
OCWAR-T builds on strong ownership and participation of the African partners. It supports and works closely with the ECOWAS Commission and the governments of the 15 ECOWAS Member States to strengthen regional governance frameworks in combatting TOC and trafficking and to enhance the capacity of state agencies	• The general public in the ECOWAS Member States • The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region

specialized in combatting trafficking in persons, drugs, firearms and other legal and illegal commodities	• Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • The general public in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) • Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states • The general public in EU member states
The EU and Germany can effectively support ECOWAS and its Member States as OCWAR-T is implemented by a partnership of European and international organisation (GIZ, ICMPD, MAG, UNDP, UNODC, ISS and GI- TOC) and builds on worldwide experience of these implementing agencies.	• The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region • Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states
OCWAR-T is a programme in the region for the region. While country-specific needs are taken into consideration, the main logic in the implementation of OCWAR-T follows the principle that the challenges of TOC and trafficking are primarily of intra-regional and transnational nature, which no single country can independently address. The OCWAR-T aims to find commonalities that offer a region-wide cross-border answer to a region-wide challenge. By promoting a culture of cooperation and coordination between the ECOWAS Member States, OCWAR- T aims to strengthen their ability to collectively address these challenges in a more efficient manner.	• The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region • Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states

OCWAR-T works in four fields of activity to a) strengthen criminal investigation capacities, b) reduce illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, c) improve prevention of trafficking in persons and protection of its victims and to d) enhance the knowledge base on root causes, extent and impact of TOC, improve legal harmonization and cooperation and strengthen the accountability of security sector organisations	• The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region • Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) • Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states
OCWAR-T adopts a layered and integrated approach that engages a series of stakeholders, including policy makers, law enforcement and security services, national agencies, prosecuting authorities and the judiciary, independent oversight bodies – such as national human rights institutions and ombudsmen – as well as the civil society.	• The ECOWAS Commission and its Divisions • Key government institutions in the 15 ECOWAS Member States • The European Union Delegations to Nigeria and ECOWAS and to the ECOWAS Member States as well as the German Embassies in the ECOWAS Member States • Donors, implementing agencies and international organisations active in the ECOWAS region • Non-governmental organizations in the ECOWAS Member States • Commissioning parties (EU and AA) • Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states

5. Designs and Layout

All public relations materials, official notes, reports as well as presentations to beneficiaries have to include a reference that OCWAR-T is carried out with funding from the EU and the German Government. The EU Commission and GIZ will make best efforts to conciliate the visibility interests of both, the EU and the German government. Therefore, publications will display appropriately the EU and German Cooperation logos, a disclaimer statement, and a definition of the EU and German Cooperation, if necessary. The EU flag as well as the phrase: “This programme is co-funded by the European Union” is mandatory on all print materials and products financed by the EU. All AA publications requirements are also taken into consideration. EU and German Cooperation are displayed on all printed materials and productions such as fact sheets, brochures, leaflets, business cards, roll-ups, banners designed to inform specific or general target audiences about the reasons of the Programme, EU’s and Germany’s support for the respective country or for the region and outcomes and impact of the support. All OCWAR-T communication and visibility activities will comply with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Action Unit as well as the

communication guidelines of the AA. The visual appearance of all publications and public relations materials produced, are bound by design guidelines that are obligatory for all operational activities. The partnership ensures full visibility of its donors in a streamlined, standardized and state-of-the-art corporate design.

6. Timeline

First phase (February 2019 – December 2019)

- A launch event of the OCWAR-T project has been conducted with respective media coverage
- A corporate design and coherent image of OCWAR-T is developed in line with the communication and design principles for external communication of the EU and the AA
- Communication materials (factsheets, standard presentation) are developed
- The communication and visibility structures and processes of the implementing partners GIZ, ICMPD, MAG, UNDP and UNODC are harmonized with regard to OCWAR-T
- The key messages for specific target groups are further differentiated
- Visibility and public relations materials are developed and distributed systematically to the main stakeholders (print and digital)

Second phase (January – June 2020)

- OCWAR-T Programme Visibility and Communication External Folder (project database) has been established on the Data Management System (DMS) of GIZ, including ready to use templates for visibility and communication materials as well as (aggregated) results, success stories, photographs etc. It is accessible for all implementing partners as well as staff of OCWAR-T Programme.
- OCWAR-T partners and relevant stakeholders as well as policy makers in the EU are informed regularly about the latest developments of the programme and results achieved. In this regard a semi-annual newsletter format is in place and the first edition has been distributed to the relevant stakeholders in the ECOWAS region (ECOWAS Commission, national governments, EU Delegations and German Embassies, international donors and organisations, NGO as well as to the Commissioning parties (EU and AA) and Senior government officials and politicians in EU member states.
- The communication and visibility concept is revised as necessary, based on experiences during the first year of implementation of OCWAR-T.
- An image film has been produced

Third phase (July 2020 – Dec. 2022)

- An OCWAR-T website will be designed and launched. The OCWAR-T website is filled comprehensively with content, including first programme results, success stories, photographs, etc. and is regularly updated
- As far as appropriate social media channels (Facebook, Twitter etc.) are and launched and postings are published regularly.

- The project uses appropriate formats (panel discussion, expert meetings, workshops, conferences etc. to present the project and its achievements to selected international stakeholders as well as policy and decision-makers in Europe.
- A semi-annual newsletter is distributed regularly OCWAR-T partners and relevant stakeholders as well as policy makers in the EU
- Communication and visibility materials are further diversified and delivered to target groups.
- Proactive outreach to national media is conducted and media representatives are invited to participate in OCWAR-T events, whenever considered appropriate.
- Whenever considered appropriate the OCWAR-T project will issue press releases or conduct press conferences in close coordination with the EU and the AA

Fourth Phase (January 2023– September 2023)

- Best practices will be documented and disseminated through dialogue events, digital dissemination and publication.
- Communication activities (Social media channels, website, collaboration with the media are continued) with a particular focus on success stories, applying a people-centered approach (story- telling).
- A closing event of the OCWAR-T project has been conducted with respective media coverage

Throughout the implementation of the OCWAR-T Project

- A total of at least 5 steering committee meetings are conducted. Selected partners and stakeholders are invited to participate in the steering committee meetings. Whenever considered appropriate OCWAR-T will also invite media representatives.
- Whenever considered appropriate selected partners and stakeholders are invited to participate in meetings of the Technical Committee

7. Monitoring

Monitoring OCWAR-T's communication activities is essential for the further development of the Communication and Visibility Plan and to ensure its effectiveness. To this end the OCWAR-T project will conduct quantitative and qualitative monitoring of publications, reports and other media coverage about the project and project activities prepared by project partners and Mass Media. Furthermore, the project will monitor its website and social media channels. On an annual basis the communication Officer of the action will prepare a report on the achievement of the performance indicators for the projects' communication and visibility as set-out below.

Performance indicators:

1. Quantity of press releases disseminated
2. Number of recipients of the OCWAR- T newsletter
3. Number of communication materials produced and handed out
4. Number of website visits/ page visits/ individual visitors

5. Number of publications downloaded from the website
6. Quantity of positive/ neutral publications about the project in Mass Media, which have been prepared by partners, project or Media
7. Quantity of positive quotes on Social media about the project and project results
8. Quantity of the positive evaluations of the project activities and results by ECOWAS and its Member States

8. Human Resources

One staff member of GIZ (Communication Officer in the Technical Assistance Team), will be responsible for the overall communication strategy. He/She will closely coordinate and collaborate with the implementation partners of the project ICMPD, MAG, UNDP, UNODC, ISS and GI-TOC and will ensure a consistent external communication and visibility of the OCWAR-T project. In addition to this, consultants such as photographers, graphic designers, film makers and others will be recruited to support implementation of the communication activities. All project staff to the Action will be regularly be involved into the communication activities as described above.

9. Financial Resources

A budget of approximately 236.200 Euro is planned for communication tools as described above. This is 0.97% of the overall Budget for the Action

The budget is structured as follows:

Budget Line	Fields of Activity	Budget
Communication Officer (NP/RP) 56 Month	Implements visibility and communication measures of the action on a regional level; ensuring communication within the project and with partners/stakeholders.	36.200 €
Events (incl. advertising materials and media coverage)	Steering Committee Meetings, Technical Committee Meetings, workshops, conferences, stakeholder meetings etc.	110.000 €
Publications	Leaflets, brochures, fact sheets	25.000 €
Image Film	-	22.500 €
Online and social media activities	Twitter, Facebook	10.000 €
Equipment, vehicles and major supplies	Stickers, information signs	2.500 €
Joint visibility activities with other 11th EDF RIP funded projects	Joint website, events, media campaigns	30.000 €

working in the field of combating organised crime		
	Total	236.200 €