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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Prevention Facility for the Gulf of Guinea

Project Title: Prevention Facility for the Gulf of Guinea
Project Number: 01003505
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: March 2025 **End Date:** March 2026 **PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description

The Gulf of Guinea's region is contending with an increasingly complex array of challenges, as evidenced by the recent surge in incidents related to violent extremism, transnational organised criminality and drug trafficking, maritime piracy, political and community violence. Local communities, especially in the northern areas bordering the Sahel, appear increasingly vulnerable to those challenges, as extremist groups and criminal organizations exploit those grievances and as their livelihoods strongly depend on the illicit markets (trafficking, smuggling, goldmining) in an area still dominated by an informal economy. These regions also face significant development challenges. Community vulnerability is accentuated by poor access to basic social infrastructure as well as proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), persisting gender-based violence and climate induced conflict as well as illicit goods trafficking significantly exacerbates the risks and amplifies the intensity and reach of criminal activities. The high risk of a "spillover" effect from the neighbouring Sahel, where terrorist groups are expanding their activities into northern areas of Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire which are all neighbours to Burkina Faso which is considered as one of the epicentres for terrorist groups and violent extremisms, required a regional approach which addresses holistically the risk and bring together one Sahel country together with four costal states. The transnational nature of these threats, combined with socio-economic challenges and cross-border movements complicates efforts to prevent the spill over efforts and combat terrorist and PVE related crimes in coastal states hence the necessity of a coordinated regional response that addresses root causes and governance issues. Current coordinated regional responses are mostly military related and still lack long term investment in the resilience of national and regional peace architecture and the people particularly those around the boarders of Burkina Faso. The Prevention Facility thus acknowledges the need for a holistic approach that considers the diverse factors contributing to the deterioration of peace and stability in the Gulf of Guinea and enables partnership with regional actors mainly ECOWAS in addressing the regional security threats. The prevention facility for the Gulf of Guinea fully domesticated the UNDP Crisis Offer which prioritizes the support to countries with three sets of development solutions and programmatic approaches such as i) Anticipation and Prevention, ii) Response and Recovery, and iii) Fragile and Protracted Contexts[1].

Contributing Outcome: **RPD 2022-2025 Outcome 4** African citizens (especially women, and youth), supported by the AU and RECs/RMs, achieve measurable progress towards sustainable peace

Indicators 4.1.1. (IRRF 3.2.1.), 4.1.5, 4.2.1. (IRRF 3.2.2.), 4.5.1

Indicative Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Local peacebuilding and PVE capacities are strengthened in target countries to develop and effectively implement and disseminate development approaches to the prevention of conflicts and violent extremism in cross-border areas (GEN2)

Outcome 2: Socio-economic resilience of at-risk communities in target locations enhanced to build sustainable peace and to prevent community conflicts and violent extremism in border and cross border areas (GEN3)

Outcome 3: Local and national actors for cross-border management and peacebuilding have enhanced capacities to collaborate (GEN2)

Total resources required:	**2 000 000 USD**	
Total resources allocated:	**UNDP TRAC:**	
	Donor:	**2 000 000 USD**
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

[1] The UNDP Crisis Offer was officially launched by the Administrator in November 2022 for which the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 forms the backbone of the Crisis Offer, its guiding principles and approaches using the Six Signature Solutions.

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Gulf of Guinea (GoG) is an essential hub for sustainable and peaceful development in West and Central Africa, whose strategic geopolitical location plays a crucial role in the stability and economic growth of the surrounding landlocked countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger[2]. National economies of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo benefit from the opportunities generated by access to maritime trade, generating employment opportunities, infrastructure development, and funding for national development policies and programmes. However, despite their robust economic growth[3] and efforts made by governments and partners to propose inclusive development solutions to the communities, poverty rates remain high (45.5% in Togo, 39.5% in Côte d'Ivoire according to the World Bank, 2023[4]), while economic disparities and limited access to social services are increasingly challenging. The region is prone to the growing influence of security threats such as maritime piracy, illicit traffics, transnational organized crime, spread of violence due to the exploitation of resources, and increased activity of violent extremist groups. Environmental challenges, either related to climate-change (coastal erosion, water or land availability and subsequent loss in agricultural productivity), or to the lack of regulation of deforestation and pollution practices, and new displacement patterns that bear the risk of populations movements being increasingly forced, irregular or unplanned as a consequence of the increased levels of violence, especially in Burkina Faso, represent additional threats to the wellbeing and livelihoods of the communities, further eroding social cohesion. **The recent rise in violent incidents among countries of the Gulf of Guinea (Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Cote d'Ivoire) has evidenced the escalating intricated challenges the region is facing today.** Over the past decade, those countries have accounted for 4541 violent incidents that have resulted in 2009 fatalities . Even more preoccupying, this tendency observes a sound aggravation: the number of registered incidents in the region between 2018 and 2023 has been multiplied by four, compared to the 2015-2018 period[5]. There is therefore a pressing need to move beyond merely addressing security concerns and concentrate instead **on crafting a sustainable regional development pathway for peace, enhancing grass-root, national and regional collaboration to prevent conflicts, protect populations and address the underlying factors that contribute to them**. Violent non-state actors, including extremist groups expanding from neighbouring Sahel, engage in illicit activities such as small arms and light weapons trafficking, illicit drug trade, raw material trafficking, human trafficking (women, children) and kidnapping for ransom to fund their operations. Stable Seas report Violence at sea: how terrorists, insurgents, and other extremists exploit the maritime domain demonstrates that active violent extremist organizations across the Gulf of Guinea, such as JNIM, ISWAP, ISGS, are showing increasing signs of targeting maritime traffic for either tactical support or funding for their activities. These violent groups are known to engage in abuse of vulnerable groups particularly women, girls and other at-risk populations including persons facing discrimination because of their sexual orientation. Beyond immediate threats to lives, piracy and kidnapping for ransom disrupt maritime trade, further impacting the economic stability of a region that heavily relies on it.

[2] It worth noting that the three West African States, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger have officially announced in a joint communiqué on January 28, 2024, their "immediate withdrawal" from ECOWAS and have since formed a block called the "Alliance of Sahel States".
[3] Respectively 3.6% in Ghana, 6.2% in Côte d'Ivoire, 5.3% in Togo and 6.0% in Benin - World Bank, 2023
[4] According to the National Institute of Statistics and Demography, quoted by the African Development Bank Group in its economic perspectives, Benin's poverty rate has fallen from 38.5% in 2019 to 36.2% in 2022.
[5] According to ACLED data captured by the UNDP Crisis Risk Dashboard, 989 incidents causing 494 fatalities occurred between January 2015 and December 2018 for all four countries; between December 2018 and March 2024, 3,945 events resulting in 1,565 fatalities were reported, indicating a preoccupying switch in tendencies across the region (accessed on 31/03/2024).

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Communities face enhanced and pressing risks of destabilization, as both internal and external threats to their livelihoods and social cohesion threaten to undermine collective resilience to those growing regional and transnational challenges. This includes increased displacement and changing mobility patterns, often due to interwoven displacement triggers related to conflict and violence, effects of climate change (increased frequency and severity of disasters, changing weather patterns affecting for instance farmers and herders), conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources, rural land management and customary chieftaincy, and other factors. Governance issues, exclusion, and lack of accessible social services fuel citizens' grievances and erode trust in national and local authorities, including security and defence forces. Studies show for instance that since early 2023, there have been increasing indications of localization and endogenization of violent extremism in northern regions of Benin and Togo[6].

The following section provides a detailed analysis of key development challenges and factors of conflict in the countries targeted by the Prevention Facility:

Burkina Faso

Since late 2015, Burkina Faso has witnessed a continuous surge in attacks orchestrated by two violent extremist factions: the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM) and the Islamic State of the Greater Sahel (ISGS). Initially contained within the provinces of Soum (where JNIM first emerged) and Oudalan (the birthplace of ISGS), situated along the northern border with Mali, the violence has since expanded to nearly every corner of the nation, and JNIM's influence now extends across eleven of Burkina Faso's thirteen regions. The degradation in the security situation is causing mass displacement of populations fleeing violence, both internally and towards neighbouring coastal countries: as of January 2024, over 90 000 Burkinabè asylum-seekers have fled to Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Ghana, and Benin, while over 2 million internally displaced persons are counted within Burkina Faso[7]. According to the UN Humanitarian Response Plan 2024, the crisis left approximately a quarter of the total population, or 4.9 million people, in acute humanitarian need and about 850 000 people affected by the blockade of several towns by jihadist groups.

Benin

Benin northern areas (Alibori and Atacora departments and Bariba plains) are increasingly exposed to violence, with an observed preoccupying upward trend. Official figures acknowledges that there have been around 20 violent events in the period between December 2021 and May 2022[8]; since July 2022, according to ACLED data, levels of violence have increased by more than four times compared to the previous year. This relates to the growing and stronger presence of VEO (mainly the JNIM and ISGS) who rely on the vulnerabilities of border and cross-border populations. For instance, in Atacora, local populations report familiar JNIM's presence: in January 2023, research showed that 45% of the population has reported seeing JNIM in their community, 30% had personally interacted with JNIM combatants and 23% experienced recruitments attempts[9]. It is estimated that VEO are developing deep ties with local populations, with regular

[6] Including the release of messages in local languages and the access to leadership positions of Beninese nationals (Despite military progress, it's not going well in Northern Benin, Clindengael Institute, November 2023).

[7] UNHCR, https://data.unhcr.org/en/search, accessed March 2023

[8] Other sources gathered by Clingendael Institute suggest 43 discrete violent events involving Violent Extremist Organisations (VEOs) occurred from December 2021 to September 2022 (92 when including non-violent activities) - Conflict in the Penta-Border Area, November 2022.

[9] "An Assessment of the Experiences and Vulnerabilities of Pastoralists and At-Risk Grouops in the Atacora Department of Benin", ELVA, January 2023 (Analytical Report)

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visits registered in at least 15 distinct villages across Northern Benin[10], and that they develop strategies to build up endogenization (for instance, messaging in local languages, presenting themselves as an alternative for justice and in local disputes, capitalizing on grievances regarding access to land).

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire, the first country in the Gulf of Guinea to experience a deadly violent extremism incident on its soil with the Grand Bassam attack in 2016 claimed by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, has been actively responding to these threats[11]. Following the 2020 attack on the Kafolo border town, where presumed jihadists killed 14 soldiers, and several smaller raids in 2021 south of Burkina Faso, the Ivorian government has significantly increased its security presence in the north and launched a series of social projects aimed at alleviating poverty and youth unemployment. Counter-terrorism efforts have been a major focus of Côte d'Ivoire's initiatives to bolster its national security architecture. A significant step in this direction has been the establishment of the Académie Internationale de Lutte contre le Terrorisme (AILCT) in Jacqueville in 2021. This academy aims to enhance both national and regional capacities in counterterrorism. By fostering regional knowledge and capacity building, the AILCT plays a crucial role in the broader strategy to combat violent extremism and strengthen security across West Africa.

Ghana

Offering a strong democratic model that accounts for nine peaceful elections on a row and a smooth political alternance, Ghana is the only country within the Gulf of Guinea which has not yet registered any attack from VEO on its soil[12]. Ghana shares however with its neighbours an increased exposure to continued incursions of VEO from the Sahel, with concomitant risks to national security and stability, especially in the Northern areas, where economic and human development lags behind southern regions and where state presence remains limited. Evidence suggests that while none of the 16 administrative regions in the country is resilient from one form of conflict or the other, the Northern parts of the country have recorded the most incidence of protracted violent conflicts. The just ended elections have also indicated increased use of mis/disinformation to incite people. Additionally, intra-religious tensions continue to create insecurities in certain parts of the north the country[13]. That said, Ghana has emerged as a significant transit point for trafficking of small arms and light weapons, ammunition components used in making improvised explosive devices (IEDs) [14]. A recent study on Trafficking of Improvised Explosive Device Components and Commercial Explosives in West Africa indicates that both legally and illegally produced explosive materials are trafficked from Ghana into neighbouring countries such as Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo. These illicitly manufactured explosives originating from or trafficked through Ghana are subsequently transported into

[10] Despite military progress its not going well in Northern Benin, Clingendael Institute, November 2023

[11] Such as PSGouv 2, which offers vocational training courses to 22 000 young men and women with little or no formal education in the 6 northern regions. However, criticisms are raising the point that those social programs are short-sighted, as they do not offer concrete employment and income generating opportunities to beneficiaries.

12 However, minor incidents such as IED discovery on a bridge close to Bawku in February 2023 might indicate that this could change in a not so far future (Fondation Jean Jaurès, L'inexorable avancée du djihadisme en Afrique: le Golfe de Guinée mis au défi?, 2023)

13 Attuquayefio, P. & Darkwa, L. (2016). "Towards Elections 2016: Addressing the Phenomenon of Political Vigilantism" LECIAD Policy Brief. See also Edu-Afful and Allotey-Pappoe (2016), Op Cit

14 Out of Control: The Trafficking of Improvised Explosive Device Components and Commercial Explosives in West Africa. Small Arms Survey (2023)

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Guinea, Liberia, Mali, and Niger through the same transit routes, some of which also witness the use of IEDs in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo[15].

Togo

If the first incursions of VE groups and affiliates were reported as early as November 2020 in the village of Sanloaga bordering Burkina Faso, Togo has registered its first deadly attack only on May 11th, 2022, on Kpekankandi military positions (8 dead, 13 wounded), in the Savanes region. The increased trend in attacks related to VEO activity in the country illustrates the shift from Togo's status as a logistical supply area to that of an operating territory[16]. The military response designed as early as 2018 with Operation Koudjouaré, which aimed at establishing control over the cross-border flows, has rapidly shown its limits as it fuelled tensions with local populations whose livelihoods were tightly tied with those cross-border movements. The creation in 2019 of a national committee for preventing violent extremism, the Comité interministériel de prévention et lutte contre l'extrémisme violent (CIPLEV), aimed at mitigating this effect, setting up civilian-military actions to improve trust with local populations. Togo is known as a hub for gold smuggling: the country has no significant gold production, yet, according to an OECD report, it recently reported an export of 48.7 tons[17]. Illicit activities are flourishing along the border with Burkina Faso: according to evidence gathered by UN experts[18], Togo northern border has been a long-standing smuggling corridor (especially for cigarettes and motorbikes trafficking) towards and from neighbouring Sahel, with notable implication of VEO members in those displacements.

II. STRATEGY

Considering the extensive range of intricated risks at local, national, regional, and transnational level that affect immediate, medium, and long-term peace and stability in the complex landscape of the Gulf of Guinea, there is a pressing need to spearhead regional peace-promoting strategies that effectively merge humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, and security imperatives. While maintaining a primary focus on those communities, both host and displaced, who bear the brunt of conflicts or fragility, the Prevention Facility will leverage on the economic opportunities existing in the Gulf of Guinea to enhance the business environment for Japanese companies by contributing to the prevention of conflicts that could potentially jeopardise their operations and business interests in the region. As security in the Gulf of Guinea continues to decline, Japanese companies involved in maritime trade, energy exploration, and shipping are increasingly vulnerable to piracy and other illicit activities. This instability not only jeopardizes their operations but also could lead to significant financial losses and reputational damage, given that the Gulf of Guinea stands as an important hub for maritime trade, thus impacting export/import movements. The Facility will apply a cross-sectoral approach that allows for a holistic response with focus on bridging on human security, business development and community level engagement which is key for conducive local and international trade as well as peace and development.

The Prevention Facility will use an integrated implementation approach operating at three levels:

[15] Ibid

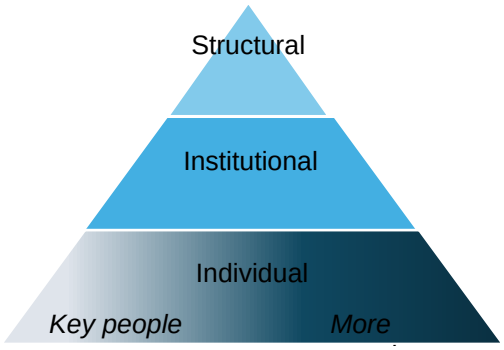
[16] Les pays côtiers d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Nouvelle terre d'expansion des groupes djihadistes sahéliens ?, IFRI, February 2022

[17] North of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea - The new frontier for jihadist groups?, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 2021

[18] Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2374 (2017) on Mali, whose mandate was renewed pursuant to resolution 2484 (2019).

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- **Structural:** human security, levels of exclusion and inequality, democratic processes, and human rights, levels of vertical and horizontal trust;
- **Institutional:** state and civil society institutions, legal, economic and social norms, organizational capacities for prevention and peacebuilding as well as regional and international trade;
- **Individual:** physical health, mental well-being, attitudes, perceptions, skills, behaviour.

The prevention facility will enable UNDP to partners with key regional partners such as ECOWAS to develop a regional non-military solution which is people centred and more sustainable focusing on:

- **Enhancing local capacities for sustainable peace: a PVE Approach** The prevention facility will especially leverage the lessons learned from UNDP multi-country regional project *Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa* to develop a comprehensive approach around the objective of preventing and disrupting recruitment processes in the Gulf of Guinea at grassroot level, strengthening resilience and building collective capacity to respond and prevent factors and drivers for insecurity and economic disturbance. This expansion will also align with and bolster national and regional initiatives aimed at addressing the intricate web of economic crimes linked to PVE, social tensions, and conflicts in the region, to channel funding towards harmonized and comprehensive approach for the Gulf of Guinea and fortify ongoing efforts at regional level.
- **Access to shared and sustainable livelihoods to build trust: Trade for Peace: Providing** critical livelihood and income opportunities, trade is the lifeblood for many communities in borderland areas. At local, national, regional and global levels more broadly, trade has the potential to contribute to safe, orderly, and constant human and economic development pathways including for a good number of Japanese companies operating in the Gulf of Guinea. As a response to their increased exposure to security risks, threats and vulnerability factors, a special focus on youth and women, including through partnering with youth-led and women-led organizations, will allow to foster their economic empowerment and livelihood development and enhance their engagement in sustainable development pathways for peace. This will include develop local capacities which are highly needed by Japanese business communities to expand their operations in the region.
- **Architecture for Peace: national capacities for early warning and early prevention action and regional cooperation to address preventively and respond to transnational peace and security threats:**The Prevention Facility mechanism adopts a comprehensive strategy which allows one affected country-Burkina Faso and four at risk countries to plan and implement predictive and preventive actions working with UNDP but also ECOWAS as an important regional actor. The prevention facility will enhance the peace architecture within the Gulf of Guinea region to enable countries deploy civilian based actions to effectively prevent conflict and sustain peace while preserving and creating socio-economic opportunities for the people. Central to this approach is the development of coordinated, community-based structures that champion a vision for peace that is both regional, gender and age sensitive and community-driven. The program underscores the importance of traditional and community-based conflict prevention mechanisms, striving to further empower these entities to ensure they lead and own the peacebuilding process at the grassroots level.

The project targets primarily the cross-border areas between Burkina Faso as follows:

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- In **Benin**: Municipalities of Matéri and Tanguiéta, bordering Burkina Faso and Togo;
- In **Côte d'Ivoire**: Communes Bouna (Bounkani) and Ouangolodougou (Tchologo);
- In **Ghana**: Municipality Sawla Tuna Kalba (Saru, Tadarayiri and Dobodarikura), bordering Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, Municipality Tempane, bordering Togo;
- In **Togo**: Communes Cinkassé 1 (Goloungoussi, Boadé), bordering Ghana, and Tône 1 (Sanfatoute, Kourientré), bordering Burkina Faso.

Theory of Change

- **If** local and cross-border communities, civil society, security organizations, national and local governments build trust, collaborate and access enhanced capacities for sustainable peace, **assuming** there are mechanisms in place to ensure agile engagement of youth, women, host and displaced communities in grassroot level prevention of violent extremism and economic offences and that cross-border collaboration on governance, peace and security allows to address interconnected challenges across borders;
- **If** fragile and vulnerable communities in border and cross-border areas, both host and displaced, are equipped with the means to access shared and equitable economic opportunities and with the capacities to build sustainable livelihoods through cross-border trade and the development of inclusive value chains, **assuming** there is empirical evidence that trade increases community interaction that fosters mutual understanding and trust and reduce incentives to engage in violence to improve economic circumstances and that conflict-sensitive trade policies ensure economic initiatives contribute to the resolution of tensions;
- **If** country-owned and community-driven cross-border governance and architectures for peacebuilding are strengthened at local, national and regional level, integrating formal and informal mechanisms and ensuring accountability around shared commitments for preventing and mitigating emerging conflicts and displacement effects, **assuming** there is political will for enhancing governments, civil society and private sector collaboration in developing and implementing sustainable peace policies at national, cross-border and regional level.

Then border and cross-border communities, civil societies, private sector, and governments across the Gulf of Guinea have the capacities to prevent and mitigate risks of violent conflict, promoting peace and stability at regional, local, and individual level through accessing inclusive and sustainable development gains ruled by accountable and collaborative policies, and contributing addressing root causes of forced displacement.

because *they build shared knowledge and expertise to accelerate peace, based on lessons learned and good practices; they use digital solutions for impactful, large-scale, and inclusive informed conflict prevention and peacebuilding practices; they rely on strategic partnerships and catalyst funding that are available to implement targeted interventions at individual, national and regional levels, based on successful experiences.*

The Prevention Facility domesticates and operationalizes among the Gulf of Guinea the three (03) objectives of the global UNDP Prevention Offer 2022-2025, which calls for a reinvigorated, concerted response and greater investments in prevention, in line with the recently launched UN SG's Agenda for Peace: (i) build institutional and community resilience to sustain peaceful development pathways; (ii) promote and protect hard-won development gains; (iii) mitigate risks of relapse or recurrence. It translates UNDP's commitment to promote and preserve development gains and ambitions amidst crisis contexts, as

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articulated in UNDP's Crisis Offer. It is further aligned with the Prevention and Early Action Pillar (1) of the Renewed Governance and Peacebuilding Framework for Africa 2022-2025.

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

By harnessing innovative approaches and best practices, the Facility endeavours to empower local communities and institutions to become initiative-taking agents of change, contributing to the long-term resilience and stability of the region. It also aims to serve as a nexus for knowledge exchange and collaboration among the regions. Through initiatives such as joint research projects, capacity-building workshops, and information-sharing platforms, it fosters a culture of continuous learning and cooperation.

Output 1: Regional, national, and local peacebuilding and PVE capacities are strengthened in target countries to develop and effectively implement and disseminate development approaches to the prevention of conflicts and violent extremism in cross-border areas.

The Facility will provide strategic and coherent country-level support to the coordination and implementation of national PVE strategies, including institutional capacity building, with particular emphasis on supporting and reinforcing coordination mechanisms at both national and local levels, while supporting complementary sub-regional, cross-border information sharing and analysis. It will also give special focus to young people's participation in conflict prevention and resolution and promoting social cohesion. Youth exclusion is a significant root cause of violent extremism. The UN Plan of Action prioritizes youth empowerment to prevent violent extremism.

Output 2: Socio-economic resilience of women and youth in at-risk communities in target locations enhanced to build sustainable peace and to prevent community conflicts and violent extremism in border and cross border areas

Providing border and cross-border communities, including in displacement affected areas, with access to climate-proofed economic opportunities is key to reducing poverty and addressing underlying drivers of conflict. By supporting entrepreneurship, vocational training programs, and microfinance initiatives, individuals can build sustainable livelihoods and improve their quality of life. Economic empowerment not only promotes social stability but also fosters a sense of agency and self-reliance among community members, reducing their susceptibility to manipulation by extremist groups or criminal networks. This outputs targets women and young people recognizing their potential to drive positive development outcomes for a transformative change in social cohesion among their communities. It will also enable an expansion of a market which was so far closed due to insecurity around the borders of Burkina Faso hence allowing the global business community including the one from Japan to trade with the five targeted countries.

Output 3: Regional and national actors for cross-border management and peacebuilding have enhanced capacities

Promoting community-driven approaches to peacebuilding ensures that interventions are contextually relevant and responsive to local needs. By supporting the capacity-building of local peace committees, traditional leaders, and civil society organizations, with a dedicated focus on women-led and youth-led civil society organizations, countries can strengthen their resilience to conflict and build a culture of peace from the ground up, better integrating climate in the peacebuilding and prevention initiatives. Empowered peace institutions play a vital role in mediating disputes, facilitating dialogue, and promoting reconciliation, fostering a sense of trust and cooperation among community members, both host and displaced.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

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The Prevention Facility will engage government at central and local level, development partners, the private sector and UN agencies investing in peacebuilding to harness on the resources in prevention and peacebuilding in the Gulf of Guinea towards strategic and priority investment areas.

Partnerships

The project will employ a proactive and integrated approach and seek coordination and collaboration with all key stakeholders including: Government of the four countries, The Embassies of Japan, The private sector with due attention to Japanese businesses ,Community based organisations, The UN system, ECOWAS and Regional bodies

Risks and Assumptions

A complete risk assessment and mitigation strategy is included as an annex to this Project Document.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Prevention facility will focus on collaborative efforts with various stakeholders, leveraging on the expertise, resources, and capabilities. Key stakeholders were mentioned above while the broader UNDP network will greatly contribute to the success of this initiative.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

By leveraging cross-border trade to enhance sustainable, peaceful collaboration among communities, the Facility aims to strengthen cooperative mechanisms between the targeted countries. This will be achieved on two levels: first, by supporting dialogue between national and local authorities to streamline border crossings for traders and their goods, and second, by fostering collaboration between communities throughout the region. The collaboration between national peace architecture systems is another key element of the Prevention Facility, which will focus on establishing a regional integration mechanism for peace and security.

Digital Solutions

Aiming to propose a cross-cutting approach to reach a broad audience and improve coordination, the PF will leverage digital solutions to enhance the scale, efficiency, and inclusivity of its peacebuilding efforts across the Gulf of Guinea. By integrating digital tools, the PF aims to strengthen early warning systems, facilitate real-time data collection, and improve predictive analysis for conflict prevention. These technologies will support the development of **digital platforms for cross-border collaboration**, enabling stakeholders to share up-to-date information, coordinate responses, and track progress on peacebuilding initiatives. The PF will also explore innovative technologies such as **remote sensing, big data analytics, and geo-mapping** to monitor conflict hotspots, identify emerging risks, thus ensuring timely interventions.

Knowledge

Being a flexible tool for predictive and crisis response action, the PF will act as a regional platform for documenting, analysing, and disseminating lessons learned, emerging good practices and tools from past and ongoing project implementations. This continuous flow of knowledge will inform strategic decision-

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making, ensuring that all interventions are evidence-based and context-specific. A key component of this initiative will be the organization of **regional events for knowledge sharing and building**, engaging stakeholders at both the institutional and individual levels.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

By providing comprehensive analytical insights and fostering a data-driven, risk-informed approach, the **Facility equips the UN and its partners with the tools to make targeted, high-impact investments that align with both short-term needs and long-term development goals**. To ensure sustainability, the Facility will work to **strengthen national and regional ownership** by engaging governments, local institutions, regional organizations, and civil society in capacity-building efforts that enhance their ability to independently manage peacebuilding and prevention initiatives. This will reduce dependency on external support, fostering self-reliance for peace and security. The scaling-up strategy of the Prevention Facility focuses on leveraging successful models and innovative interventions and expanding them across the region.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The mechanism is designed to deliver maximum results by strategically deploying available resources through a comprehensive, risk-informed, and evidence-based approach. The Facility leverages good practices and lessons learned from similar contexts, such as the Sahelian Stabilization Facility and the Trade for Peace project, ensuring that its pathways are both cost-effective and highly impactful. The strategy focuses on optimizing resource allocation, maximizing synergies with existing programs, and enhancing collaboration with regional and international partners. This approach also allows the Facility to leverage existing partnerships, including regional bodies like ECOWAS and international donors, ensuring that activities are aligned and complementary rather than duplicated. By integrating with initiatives such as the Gulf of Guinea Joint Response Plan and ongoing development interventions, the PF is able to pool resources, share knowledge, and reduce operational costs. The cross-border focus of the PF also enables it to benefit from economies of scale, where regional solutions are applied to multiple countries simultaneously, reducing costs while expanding the reach and impact of interventions.

Project Management

The coordination of the program will be done by UNDP Sub-regional Hub for West and Central Africa of which the Director will be the Chair of the Project steering Committee. The UNDP Sub-regional Hub for West and Central Africa will work closely with UNDP Country Offices and regional partners. Each Country Office will name a technical focal point who will be responsible for overseeing implementation of in-country activities, who will also liaise with the Sub-Regional Hub for West and Central Africa and Finance, Monitoring and Evaluation and Procurement technical focal points among the Country Offices. The Project Board will meet once a year to provide strategic guidance on the operationalization of the Facility. The regional team will comprise one Program Manager, a Finance Analyst and a Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst. The technical team members, both from the regional and country office teams will be meeting on quarterly basis with respective technical focal points in targeted Country Offices and reporting to the board once a year.

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III. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Regional Programme Results and Resource Framework: RBA Regional Programme Document 2022-25 **Outcome 4** African citizens (especially women, and youth), supported by the AU and RECs/RMs, achieve measurable progress towards sustainable peace

Outcome indicators as stated in the Regional Results and Resources Framework:
Indicator 4.1.1. (IRRF 3.2.1.) *Number of cross-border, regional, policies, strategies, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding (prevent violent extremism (PVE), stabilization, peaceful transitions)*
Baseline: PVE: 12 strategies and 9 NAPs; Stabilisation: 1 (Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Stabilization Facility); Peaceful transitions: 0
Target: PVE: 20; Stabilization: 4; Peaceful transitions: 2
Indicator 4.1.5 *Number of national and regional institutions strengthened to conduct weapons and ammunitions assessments and small arms control initiatives to reduce youth focused armed violence/ conflicts across borders*
Baseline: 1
Target: 4
Indicator 4.2.1. (IRRF 3.2.2.) *Number of regional organizations with capacities for mediation, dialogue and consensus building, social cohesion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and community resilience*
Baseline: 3
Target: 6
Indicator 4.5.1 *Number of new Regional Bureau for Africa flagship initiatives that respond to emerging risks and opportunities on the African continent*
Baseline: 0
Target: 4

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025: Output 1.3 Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity; **Output 2.3** Responsive governance systems and local governance strengthened for socioeconomic opportunity, inclusive basic service delivery, community security, and peacebuilding; **Output 3.1** Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels; **Output 3.2** Capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels and across borders

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Prevention Facility for the Gulf of Guinea

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (2026)	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
Output 1: Local peacebuilding and PVE capacities are strengthened in target countries to develop and	*1.1. Number of target group beneficiaries (audience) reached by counter and alternative messaging PVE initiatives (storytelling, dialogues, media, radio, video, offline/online campaigns) in target*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*500 (100 per country)*	*Community media audience reports*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (2026)	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
effectively implement and disseminate development approaches to the prevention of conflicts and violent extremism in cross-border areas	*communities (Disaggregated by country, sex, and age)*					
	1.2. Percentage of community members exposed to awareness programmes that perceive violence as an illegitimate means for social change	*UNDP*	0	2024	*20% (each country)*	*Community surveys (1 per country)*
	1.3. Percentage reduction of community conflict occurrences in targeted communities	*UNDP*	0	2024	*10% (each country)*	*ACLED data* *Early warning and early response mechanisms reports (where available)*
Output 2: Socio-economic resilience of women and youth in at-risk communities in target locations enhanced to build sustainable peace and to prevent community conflicts and violent extremism in border and cross border areas						
	***2.1.** Number of women benefitted from livelihood support including entrepreneurship, mentorship, holistic life skills, such as self-awareness, emotional intelligence, coping skills, and leadership initiatives (Disaggregated by country, sex, and age)*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*250 (50 each country)*	*Final evaluation (survey)*
	***2.2** Percentage of women beneficiaries surveyed indicate an increase in socio-economic capacities as a result of cross-border trade activities (Disaggregated by country, sex, and age)*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*20% (each country)*	*Final evaluation (survey)*
	***2.3** Percentage of women and youth beneficiaries surveyed indicate positive perception in own ability to realize their livelihood potential as a result of skills acquired (Disaggregated by country, sex, and age)*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*80% (each country)*	*Final evaluation (survey)*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (2026)	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
	2.4. *Number of women-led cross-border joint ventures / cooperatives created that generate an income of 100 000 XOF per month*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*5 (1 per country)*	*Final evaluation (survey)*
	2.5. *Number of cross-border trade fairs organized*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*2*	*Project Activity Reports* *Communication materials*
Output 3: Local and national actors for cross-border management and peacebuilding have enhanced capacities to collaborate						
	3.1. *Number of national security institutions trained for Weapons and Ammunitions collect and control and illicit economies in cross-border areas*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*5 (1 per country)*	*Final evaluation*
	3.2 *Number of security personnel trained on SALW control measures in cross-border areas, disaggregated by sex and age*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*25 (5 per country)* *80% women (each country)*	*Final evaluation*
	3.3. *Percentage of trained mediators, national and local peace institutions that participate effectively to peace architecture EWER mechanisms in targeted cross-border areas*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*80% (each country)*	*UNDP study on Peace Architecture in the 5 targeted countries* *Early warning and early response mechanisms reports (where available)* *Final evaluation*
	3.4. *Operational regional platform for exchanges on the role of women in prevention and peacebuilding in the GoG*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*1*	*Final evaluation*

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IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners	Cost
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		Project Team
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		Project Team
Learn	Knowledge, good practices, and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		Project Team
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		Project Team
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons, and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		Project Team Project Board
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, mid-term and at the end of the project (final report)	Prepare annual project report based on data collected during implementation External Consultant for Mid-Term and Final reports		Project Team External consultant for the mid-term and final reports

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners	Cost
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		Project Team Project Board Meeting

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation				April 2026	Project Team Project Board External Consultant	30 000 USD UNDP

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V. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget (USD)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Local peacebuilding and PVE capacities are strengthened in target countries to develop and effectively implement and disseminate development approaches to the prevention of conflicts and violent extremism in cross-border areas	1.1 Training women and youth organizations and leaders from border and cross-border communities in conflict resolution and prevention of conflicts and emerging crimes (eco-brigade approach/ prevention of farmer herder conflicts)		50,000	50,000		UNDP		Contractual services	100,000
	1.2 Strengthen technical capacities of local dialogue mechanisms		60,000	60,000		UNDP		Venue, transport, DSA	120,000
Gender marker: GEN 2	1.3. Enhance the capacities of community medias to design and diffuse counter and alternative messages for conflict prevention and elimination of hate speech in target communities		50,000	50,000		UNDP		Contractual services	100,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1								**320,000**

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Output 2: Socio-economic resilience of at-risk communities in target locations enhanced to build sustainable peace and to prevent community conflicts and violent extremism in border and cross border areas *Gender marker: GEN 3*	2.1. Conduct a market opportunity assessment in border areas of the Gulf of Guinea countries and southern border of Burkina Faso focusing with particular focus on women-led trade		60,000	20,000		UNDP		Contractual services, Workshop	80,000
	2.2. Conduct two (02) community cross-border dialogue and trade events led by youth and women organizations (Trade for Peace approach)		150,000	100,000		UNDP		Venue, transport, DSA, Contractual services	250,000
	2.3. Facilitate access to durable opportunities to refugees		100,000			UNDP		Training, equipment, and startup capital	100,000
	2.4. Support women from border and cross-border at-risk communities to scale up local initiatives for sustainable and income-generating cross-border trade practices		100,000	100,000	100,000	UNDP		Training, toolkit, startup capital	300,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2								**730,000**
Output 3: Regional and national actors for cross-border management and peacebuilding have enhanced capacities to collaborate *Gender marker: GEN 2*	3.1. Strengthen Weapons and Ammunition control mechanisms and capabilities of national security institutions		100,000	50,000		UNDP		Workshops. Transport, DSA,	150,000
	3.2. Support capacity-building of border management bodies in fighting against illicit trafficking		50,000	50,000	50,000	UNDP		Training package, DSA, Contractual services	150,000

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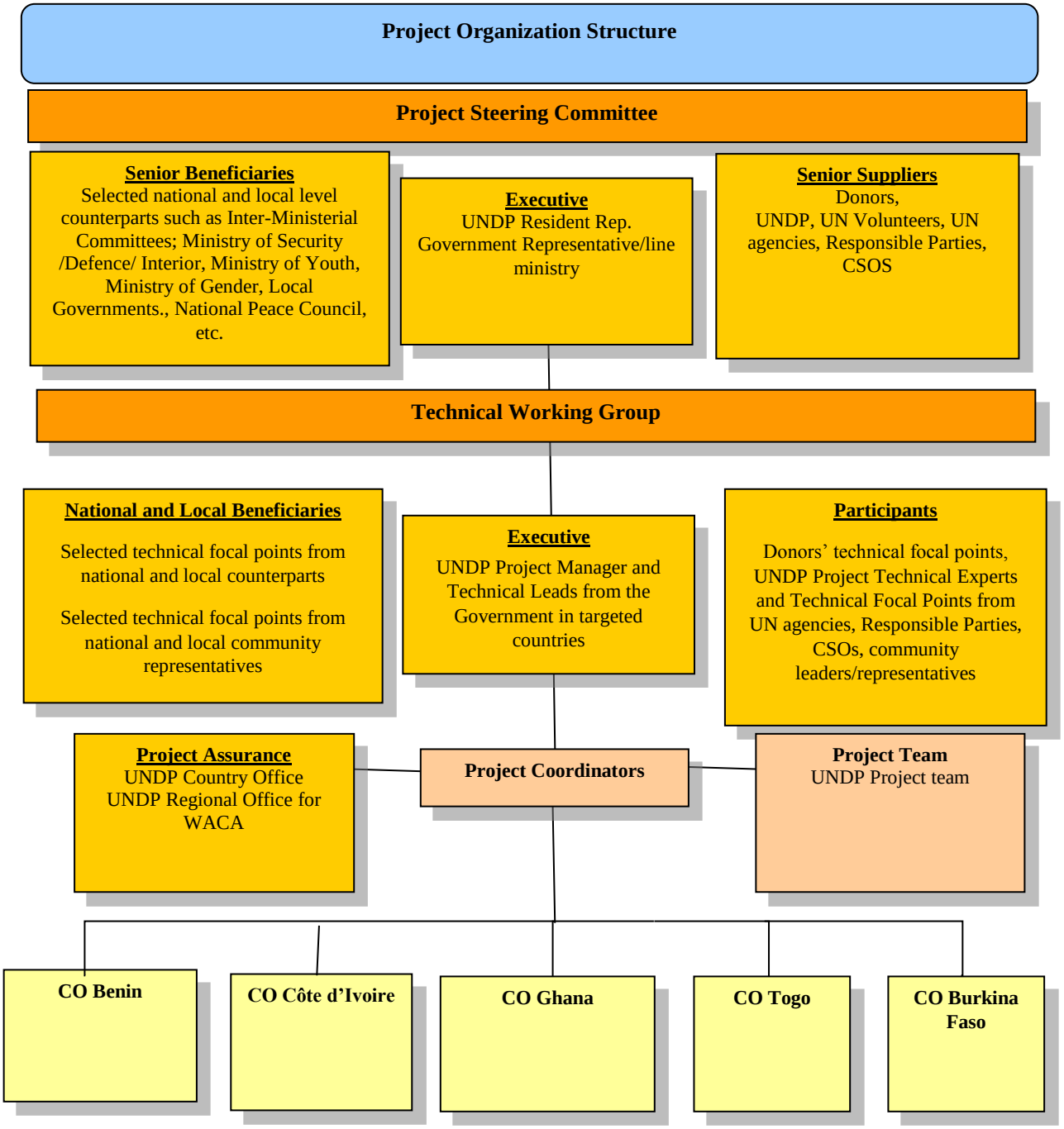
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	3.3. Train national, local peace institutions/mechanisms and mediators in in preventing illicit trafficking and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons		50,000	50,000		UNDP		Training package, DSA, Contractual services	100,000
	3.4. Organize a regional conference on the state of women integration in prevention and peacebuilding agenda across the Gulf of Guinea		100,000			UNDP		Travel, Workshop	100,000
	Subtotal for Output 3								**500,000**
Project management and oversight (Project Manager, Communication, M&E, Finance Management)									238,797
Project management and oversight (Project Manager, Communication, M&E, Finance Management)									44,720
Net programme budget									1,833,517
General Management Support (8%)									146,681
Total programme budget									1,980,198
Coordination Levy (1%)									19,802
TOTAL								**2,000,000**	

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VI. Governance and Management Arrangements



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VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices, and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply**.**

VIII. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures, and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies, and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

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7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall:
   i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, considering the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible parties, subcontractor's, and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies, and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
   (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
   (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

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(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof.
(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption, or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud, and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants,' subcontractors,' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

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Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor, or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible parties, subcontractors, or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.
Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipients.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover, and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

IX. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

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The Prevention Facility quality assurance is provided by UNDP Regional PMSU Team in cooperation with the national level Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist residing at the Country Offices. The Project Team will support the Project Steering Committee by carrying out objective and independent Project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Team ensures appropriate Project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Team conducts meetings with stakeholders and targeted institutions to ensure the Project is on track, in line with strategic priorities and takes into account emerging needs. Quality assurance on implementing a Project is conducted to achieve Project outputs as defined in the Project Document/Annual Work Plan through implementation and monitoring.

2. Risk Analysis.

#	Description	Type	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures /Management response	Status
1	Security for staff and beneficiaries involved in the programme	Operational	P: Likely (4) I: Critical (5)	-Monitor the situation with UNDSS and support the establishment of information sharing mechanisms with national security actors and/or informants in real time to assess the security situation; -Regularly assess and review, if necessary, implementation strategy to adapt activities to the volatile security situation; -Adopt a low-profile communication and visibility strategy (favour community-level communication, contractualization with national, locally implanted NGOs and IP); -Provide training on safety and security measures to beneficiaries and implementing partners.	UNDSS provides regular situation assessment
2	Lack of coordination and/or cooperation between targeted countries around border management	Political	P: Moderate (3) I: Medium (2)	-Support the establishment of good relationship and open dialogue between parties through joint organizing engagement events and fostering open communication and regional consultations; -Support the development of joint cross-border policies, including providing adequate	Not started

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				training that involves parties from all countries	
3	Neighbouring communities which are not directly at risk feel excluded from the programme	Strategic	Moderate (3) I: Medium (2)	-Establish clear selection criteria under an open consultative planning strategy involving representants of local communities and based on an inclusive assessment of their needs; -Communicate transparently on the Facility strategy and rationale and engage with community representatives as "ambassadors" for the project; -Monitoring of perceptions at community level all along project implementation	Not started
4	Programme interventions fuel tensions among host and displaced communities	Strategic	P:Unlikely (2) I: Medium (2)	-Realize an inclusive needs assessment involving representatives of host and displaced communities (including women and youth representatives) that maps the sources of tensions and looks at needs of most marginalized / vulnerable population groups; -Foster collaboration between host and displaced communities around joint interventions that favour accessing joint opportunities (win-win situation); -Ensure the effective participation, representation and engagement of both host and displaced communities in monitoring mechanisms (committees, early warning systems). This can include regular consultation with community / religious / other leaders, ensuring inclusive representation with regard to age, gender, diversity.	Not started
5	Continuation of security-dominant response, as	Political	P: Likely (4) I: Medium (2)	-Engage in political dialogue with government counterparts to foster preventive action;	Not started

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	government actors do not engage in preventive measures			-Maintenance of respectful, collaborative approach and transparency; -Perform a regular human rights monitoring with clear 'red lines' articulated in project documents.	
6	Limited national capacities to implement the project	Organisational	P:Moderate (3) I: Medium (2)	-Realize a baseline assessment of national capacities to analyze the nature and depth of the potential gaps in capacities; -Support transnational collaboration to lift up capacities at national level where gaps are identified; -Provide training, capacity building and material support where needed and according to programme constraints	Not started
7	Inability to adequately fund the proposed interventions	Financial	P:Moderate (3) I: Medium (2)	-Develop an integrated resource mobilization strategy tapping into programme early results and capitalizing on previous interventions' successes and lessons learned; -Build strong partnerships and collaboration with relevant stakeholders to mutualize available resources and improve efficiency; -Tap into UNDP core resources and accessible UN system funding instruments to fund catalytic interventions that will allow to get visible results and get donors' interest	Not started
8	Increased activity of Violent Extremist Organizations	Security	P: Likely (4) I: High (3)	-Regularly monitor the security situation with UNDSS to have a clear understanding of VEO activities' evolution in the targeted area; -Update quarterly the risk matrix to ensure up-to-date data is available as for security situation; -Adopt a flexible implementing approach that allows to react	UNDSS provides regular situation assessments

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				swiftly in case of increased security threat in an area of implementation; -Develop collaboration with security actors and community-based early warning mechanisms to ensure the relevant information is collected in real time: -Training on safety and security measures for personnels, beneficiaries and implementing partners	
9	Increased political instability affects implementation due to political transitions and/or massive protests within upcoming elections context	Security Operational	P:Moderate (3) I: Medium (2)	-Monitor the security situation and update risk assessment with UNDSS (special focus on countries that are due for elections during programme implementation); -Update regularly the risk matrix to ensure up-to-date data is available as for security situation; - Adopt a flexible implementing approach that allows to react swiftly in case of increased security threat in an area of implementation; -Training on safety and security measures for personnels, beneficiaries and implementing partners	
10	Lack of stakeholder engagement undermines efficiency of the proposed integrated measures	Strategic Operational	P:Moderate (3) I: Medium (2)	-Support the establishment of good relationship and open dialogue between parties through joint organizing engagement events and fostering open communication and regional consultations; -Develop knowledge products and learning strategy to build collaborative stakeholders' engagement; -Develop and implement a communication strategy that targets stakeholders and	PVE Community of Practice is being established at regional level to foster stakeholder engagement on PVE

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				leverages visibility of results and successes.	
11	Some of the targeted countries disengage from existing regional integration mechanisms	Political	P:Likely (4) I:Medium (2)	-Monitor the internal political situation in targeted countries and update risk assessment with any change in subregional engagement; -Strengthen alternative integration mechanisms, including engaging regional civil societies and/or technical cooperation to protect regional integration effort	Burkina Faso has already left ECOWAS and joined Alliance des Etats du Sahel (AES)

3. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found here**.**

UNDP Sub-Regional Hub for West and Central Africa (WACA)

Name: Njoya Tikum

Tittle: Director UNDP Sub Regional Hub for WACA & UNDP Senegal Resident Representative

Signature: Signed by: 34888DA1BFB045A...

Signé par :

Date: 06-May-2025