

*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## **PROGRAMME TO ESTABLISH THE ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE (EIPKTC)**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

April 2013

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Brief Description

This project aims to sustain all aspects of peace operation training in Ethiopia and Africa in general and in particular, by addressing critical training gaps in peace keeping operations of the African Union and the United Nations. In establishing the centre, it is expected that it will enhance the capacity of Ethiopia to develop the necessary skills & abilities required in all PKOs; improve the quality/quantity of Ethiopia's peacekeepers' participation/contribution to the UN, AU and to the African Standby Forces (ASF). As a centre of Excellence, it is further expected that the training institute will train national and foreign peacekeeping actors. As a member of the African Peace Support Trainers Association, courses will be opened to foreign trainees.

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Country: Ethiopia**  
**Project Document**

**Project Title:** Programme to establish the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

**UNDAF Outcome(s):** By 2015, national and sub-national actors utilize improved mechanisms that promote inclusiveness, participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness in national development processes.

**Expected CP Outcome(s):** Strengthen capacity of democratic institutions through policy, legislative, budget and staffing provisions for institutional functionality

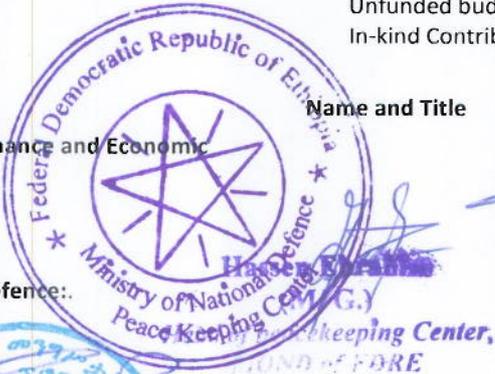
**Expected Output(s):**

1. Enhanced Institutional capacity for applied research, conflict analysis, training design, that address regional Peace Support Operations (PSO) needs as well as peace and security policy development at regional level.
2. Improved regional multinational and multidimensional PSO capability of civilian personnel to address the evolving peace and security situations.
3. Increased capacity of regional police deployed in PSO in Eastern Africa or wider Africa.
4. Enhanced regional standby capacity of civilian experts for peacekeeping missions and peace building elements of the East African Security Forces.

**Implementing Partner:** Federal Ministry of Defence.

**Responsible Parties:** Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Centre (EIPKTC).

Programme Period:	2012-2015	2013 AWP budget:	790,000 USD
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):		Total resources required:	790,000 USD
Atlas Award ID:		Total allocated resources:	
Start Date:	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2013	• Regular:	
End Date:	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2013	• Other:	
LPAC Meeting Date:	16 May, 2013	Donor:	
Management Arrangements:	NIM	• <b>Government of Japan</b>	<b>USD 790,000</b>
		Unfunded budget:	-
		In-kind Contributions:	-

	Name and Title	Signature	Date
Agreed by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development:			
Agreed by Ministry of Defence:		<b>AHMED SHIDE</b> State Minister	
Agreed by UNDP:			

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACOTA	:	AFRICAN CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE
APSA	:	AFRICAN PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE
APSTA	:	AFRICAN PEACE SUPPORT TRAINERS ASSOCIATION
ASF	:	AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE
AU	:	AFRICAN UNION
AU PSDO	:	AFRICAN UNION PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS DIVISION
AWP	:	ANNUAL WORK PLAN
CCCPA	:	CAIRO REGIONAL CENTRE FOR TRAINING ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEKEEPING IN AFRICA
EASBRICOM	:	EAST AFRICAN STANDBY BRIGADE COORDINATION MECHANISM
EASF	:	EAST AFRICAN STANDBY FORCES
ECOWAS	:	ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
EIPKTC	:	ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL PEACE KEEPING TRAINING CENTRE
EMP	:	ECOLE DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX DE BAMAKO
GMS	:	GENERAL MANAGEMENT FEE
GOE	:	GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA
GOJ	:	GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
HIV/AIDS	:	HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION / ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
HQ	:	HEAD QUARTERS
IAPTC	:	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES
IGAD	:	INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT
IPSTC	:	INTERNATIONAL PEACE SUPPORT TRAINING CENTRE
ISS	:	INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES
IT	:	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
KAIPTC	:	KOFI ANNAN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTER
LPAC	:	LOCAL PROJECT APPRIASAL COMMITTEE
MILOBS	:	MILITARY OBSERVERS
MINORSO	:	UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA
MINURCAT	:	UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND CHAD
MOD	:	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
MOF	:	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MOFA	:	MINISTRY OF FEDERAL AFFAIRS
MOFED	:	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
MONUSCO	:	UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION MISSION IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
NIM	:	NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY
PKO	:	PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS
PSO	:	PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
SADC	:	SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
SALW	:	SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS
UN	:	UNITED NATIONS
UNAMID	:	AFRICAN UNION/UN HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR
UNDAF	:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
UNDP	:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNDPA	:	UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS
UNDPKO	:	UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
UNHCR	:	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNISFA : UNITED NATIONS INTERIM SECURITY FORCE FOR ABYEI  
UNMIL : UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN LIBERIA  
UNMISS : UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN  
UNMO : UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER  
UNOCI : UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE  
UNPBSO : UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING SUPPORT OFFICE  
UNSC : UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
USD : USD

## 1.0 Situation Analysis: State of Peacekeeping in Africa

- 1 In a reversal of thinking at the international level, it has now become accepted that the AU can and should deploy in advance of the United Nations. Originally, the purpose of the African Standby Force (ASF) was largely “never to allow genocide like Rwanda,” which was the rationale behind the need for quick response capabilities and the capability to mount a mission to cover the early days in parallel to the preparations for a UN peacekeeping deployment. There are various examples in the recent past where the AU will deploy an intervention first, opening up the possibility for a UN follow-on multidimensional peace support operation. In this scenario, ASF forces will therefore be deployed into a situation as part of the peace making process at an earlier stage than UN forces would be allowed to engage. They would thereby help to create the conditions on the ground that could lead to a comprehensive peace agreement and the deployment of UN forces. This was indeed the situation in Burundi and Mali with the AU and United Nations, and with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the United Nations in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d’Ivoire. The exit strategy for ASF operations is therefore a transition to the United Nations—which could include the re-designation of ASF resources as UN contingents.
- 2 While AU peacekeeping missions have been able to stabilize certain situations and provide a first response, their capacity to sustain a long-term commitment has been limited. There are two practical challenges to this approach, which do shed light on the capacity constraints faced by the AU in peace building.
- 3 The major challenge relates to handing over control to the United Nations, with its more restrictive entry criteria than those of the AU. In the aftermath of a slew of challenging missions, the 2000 Brahimi report on peacekeeping emphasized the importance of “there being a peace to keep” and set as a benchmark that the United Nations should not deploy forces unless a binding and overarching peace agreement was in place.<sup>1</sup> The result is a marked UN reluctance to assume a peacekeeping responsibility before a comprehensive agreement is in place—an unrealistic and impracticable condition in fragile states where numerous fractured armed groups compete for dominance. In addition, once the United Nations has accepted such a role, there are often extremely long delays in effecting the transition from an AU to a UN mission, as occurred in Burundi and Darfur.
- 4 A lack of capacity at the level of the AU Commission has also complicated progress, because in the absence of guidance from Addis Ababa, regions applied their own interpretation to the common road map that set out the way forward on the ASF. Today key arrangements in regions such as SADC and ECOWAS and in Eastern Africa regarding command and control, logistics, and planning differ from one another—a situation that complicates the deployment and use of forces from different regions. Hence SADC would like to authorize and control the deployment of SADCBRIG under the authority of the SADC Summit whereas EASBRICOM sees its function as largely that of force preparation, handing force deployment over to the African Union.
- 5 African nations need to continue to increase their role in peacekeeping. The AU and the regional mechanisms will continue to face the challenge of summoning the political will as well as the capacity to plan and execute robust missions.

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<sup>1</sup>The Brahimi Panel on UN Peace Operations was convened by the UN secretary-general in March 2000 to “assess the shortcomings of the existing [UN] system and make frank, specific and realistic recommendations for change.”

- 6 African peacekeeping efforts need to adapt to new and evolving threats. While some of the on-going situations of armed conflict will remain a challenge for some time to come, emerging trends suggest that such incidents of large-scale armed conflict will gradually decline in Africa. However, situations of low-intensity conflict are likely to remain a challenge. While these situations do not necessarily pose significant threats to international peace and security, they do constitute a threat to stability and sustainable development in the affected countries (and surrounding areas). As such, situations of this nature will occupy the attention of the AU and the regional mechanisms and will be the focus of conflict prevention and management.
- 7 The AU has recognized that the training of future peace operations personnel (i.e., the ASF) must, of necessity, address the different dimensions of the challenges of conflict and post-conflict environments such as child protection, gender issues, human rights, civil affairs, economic recovery, and HIV/AIDS issues, in addition to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and security sector reform programs.
- 8 African organizations have faced some challenges in mobilising the financial resources required to address post-conflict, reconstruction, and development needs on their own. However, they can nonetheless set the agenda for other partners in terms of articulating priority approaches to specific needs of the targeted post-conflict environments. The AU policy on post-conflict reconstruction and development needs does articulate the principles and approaches, and the on-going process of developing operational guidelines will be particularly relevant in guiding the training of ASF personnel for future missions.
- 9 The capacity of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to respond and manage conflict is contingent on the capacity of regional arrangement and the capacity of states. Thus, providing capacity to the APSA must be grounded on a three prong approach that targets arrangements at various levels: contingent, regional arrangement but importantly at the level of member states of the AU.

## **2.0 Context and Rationale**

10. One of the major orientations of Ethiopia's national security and foreign policy is the centrality of both national and regional security to the development of the country. Ethiopia is the 4<sup>th</sup> Troops/Police contributing country and the 1<sup>st</sup> in African for peacekeeping operations (PKOs). Currently it has deployed approximately 7,000 personnel, mostly in Sudan. This number is likely to increase in the near future. In the past, Ethiopia has served in various United Nations and African Union peacekeeping missions. These included, amongst others, the peacekeeping missions in Korea (Ethiopia was the only African country involved in this conflict under the UN flag), Liberia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, on the Burundi border, and in Rwanda. Two major Ethiopian missions are in Abyei region (UNISFA composed of approximately 97% of Ethiopian personnel, including the Head of Mission/Force Commander) and Darfur (UNAMID).
11. Ethiopia deploys a large variety of type of units mostly in Sudan: Infantry, Tanks, Artillery, Helicopters, Reconnaissance, Logistics, Transport, Signals, Hospitals, etc. It has to be underlined that the excellent reputation of Ethiopian contingents is unanimously recognised by the UN and the international community. For the time being, Ethiopia's contribution to peacekeeping has been critical in managing the fractious relationship between South Sudan and Sudan and in pacifying and sustaining the fragile peace in Somalia.

12. However, participating in PKO requires very specific knowledge and training at all levels to ensure the success of Ethiopia's desire to honourably discharge its responsibilities. To this effect, specific and targeted courses including on conflict prevention and post conflict recovery is an area of support to the PKO to effectively contribute to regional and country level conflict management initiatives.
13. To sustain all aspect of PKO training in Africa in general and in particularly to address critical training gaps within peace operations of the AU and the UN, Ethiopia is in the process of establishing and operationalizing the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Centre (EIPKTC). Construction of the institute started in early 2011, and is expected to be completed August/September 2013. As a member of the APSTA, Ethiopia has gained some experience in PKO training. In addition, due to its location in Addis Ababa, the Regional Centre will represent a wonderful opportunity to permanently improve the training of: Officers appointed to the African Union (AU) and The Eastern African Standby Force command structure (EASF).
14. Whereas the EIPKTC doesn't formally exist today, training has already started despite lack of infrastructure and experts: Frequent English Language courses; Civil Police (CIVPOL) course (Oct 2011); Training of Trainers (TOT) course (January 2012); Logistics course (May 2012) – ACOTA; Brigade HQ Planning course (June 2012) – ACOTA; Specialised induction course for Hospital personnel (June 2012), MILOBS course (September 2012) and Battalion HQ Planning course (November 2012), TOT course (March 2013) - ACOTA are being undertaken.
15. Ethiopia has already made very considerable national contribution to the cost of developing Ethiopian Peacekeeping capabilities. Government has created, approximately 2 years ago, an independent Peacekeeping Department. Moreover, training of past and present contributions to UN missions has been almost entirely funded by Ethiopia.
16. Within the UNDAF, UNDP has a commitment to supporting capacity development in programmes and projects through a focus on enabling environments, well-functioning organizations and a well-performing human resource base which provide the necessary foundation to plan, implement and review development strategies and programmes. In doing so the various lessons learnt and best practices in supporting the ACPST will be drawn upon by the programme partners. The UNDP strategic plan 2008-2013 positions capacity development as the organization's core contribution to programme countries and calls for increasing development effectiveness through national ownership, effective aid management and South-South cooperation. This support further compliments the work of the African Center for Peace and Security Training (ACPST) established with the support of Government of Japan and UNDP. While the work of the ACPST focuses on providing strategic training to various stakeholders on emerging human security issues, military personnel from all parts of Africa have benefited from the practice oriented training programmes of centre. The programme partners will identify mechanism through which selected beneficiaries of the EIPKTC can benefit from the ACPST located in Addis Ababa.
17. Given this framework, this project is designed to support the establishment and provide capacity development of EIPKTC to become a regional and international centre of excellence in peacekeeping, peace building and conflict resolution with a special niche in organising integrated training programmes that would enable Ethiopia and other states to deploy able civilian practitioners in peacekeeping operations.

### **3.0 Strategic Objective**

18. The objective of UNDP's support to the training centre is to contribute to sustaining all aspects of peace operation training in Ethiopia and Africa in general and in particular in addressing critical training gaps in peace keeping operations of the African Union and the United Nations. In establishing this training centre it is expected that it will enhance the capacity of Ethiopia to develop the necessary skills & abilities required in all PKOs; improve the quality/quantity of Ethiopia's peacekeeper's participation/contribution to the UN, AU and to the Peace Keeping aspects of the African Standby Forces (ASF). As a centre of Excellence, it is further expected that the training institute will train national and foreign peacekeeping actors. It will also support creation of an African Community Practice on Peace Keeping Training that will benefit the AU and UN. As a member of the African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA) courses will be opened to foreign trainees.
19. The specific objectives of the EIPKTC include:
- Enhanced Institutional capacity for applied research, conflict analysis and management, training design, that address regional PSO needs as well as peace and security policy development at regional level.
  - Improved regional multinational and multidimensional PSO capability of personnel to address the evolving peace and security situations.
  - Increased capacity of regional police deployed in PSO in Eastern Africa or wider Africa
  - Enhanced regional standby capacity of civilian, military and police experts for peacekeeping missions and peace building elements of the East African Standby Force (EASF).

### **4.0 Targeted Beneficiaries**

20. The direct beneficiaries of the programme include the relevant Ethiopian and other member states of IGAD security institutions and personnel and EASF. Other beneficiaries would include the AU Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD), UNDPKO, UNPBSO, and UNDP.
21. The indirect beneficiaries are the people of the sub-region and the international community as a whole. The citizens of IGAD and Africa will benefit through improved security and stability that is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. The international community will benefit in the context of the global peacekeeping effort and the fights against emerging threats like contraband activities, transnational organized crime and international terrorism.

### **5.0 Project Partners**

22. Possible Local partners could include: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of Disaster and Risk Reduction in the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, national Peace and Security related Institutes, Ethiopian Universities and research and training centres such as the ACPST.
23. Possible Regional partners could include: African Union (AU), Institute for Security Studies (ISS), African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA), Ecole de Maintien de la Paix de Bamako (EMP), North African Regional Capability (NARC), International

Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), the IAPTC (International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres) and the ACPST (African Centre for Peace and Security Training). Regional partners provide regional networks for exchange of lessons learned and best practices in training. CCCPA also works closely with the African Union and the regional economic communities, to meet their training needs.

24. International: UK, France; US; China; Japan; Netherlands; Russia; Germany; Italy; India; and the UN. These partners may provide a variety of financial and organizational support or technical expertise such as the provision of trainers.

## **6.0 Implementation phase**

25. The programme will comprise three stages: The first stage will be the construction of the training institute and putting in place the necessary hard infrastructure, staff/students, and necessary equipment/furniture. The training building would constitute 12 classrooms (including one respectively for French, English and Arabic language training as well as one for IT training); 1 Internet Centre; 1 Library; Offices & 2 Staff rooms; 1 Tea room & Rest area & TV room; 3 Store rooms and Toilets (each floor). The theatre will constitute 1 Main conference room (242 seats); 1 Mini conference room (59 seats); 1 Projector room; 5 Store rooms and Toilets. The Feeding building will constitute 1 Kitchen area with store rooms; 1 Main Dining room; 1 Restaurant; 1 Gymnasium and Toilets at each floor.
26. The second stage will focus on curriculum development provision of training for key peacekeeping actors (while the training of the lowest levels will remain under the responsibility of the Ethiopian military apparatus). For this curriculum and training material development, UNDP may utilize the expertise and experience learned from the on-going ACPST project supported by the Government of Japan (December 2011-June 2013). The central theme of the courses will be around the training and deployment of civilian, military and Police staff responsible for discharging and overseeing various dimensions of PKOs. Based on the present Ethiopian deployment in PSO mission areas, the estimated amount of national personnel to train is tremendous. For the purely military training of Headquarters (at all levels), of individual Staffs, UNMOs (etc), it is estimated that approximately 550 personnel should be trained each year; for the training of specialists, to include Media operations in PKO, Protection of Civilians in Conflict Areas, Gender Based Violence, Protection of Children, Refugees and Internally Displaced People, Managing Electoral Violence, Border Monitoring, SALW issues (etc.), it is estimated that approximately 250 personnel should be trained each year at the end of the build-up process. In addition, specialists must be trained for specific cells/issues such as: Logistics (at Force, Brigade, battalion and independent Company levels, plus staff members of the National Ethiopian Logistics and Force generation components ); Public Information Officer (PIO); Liaison Officer (LO); Security officer; Civil-Military Co-operation (CIMIC); Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament-Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR); Mediation/Negotiation; and mine action. It is estimated that 400 personnel should be trained each year for these purposes at the end of the build-up process. Foreign Languages courses (all levels) will be intensively conducted at the EIPKTC: English; French; Arabic. Computer training courses will be permanently conducted. For these purposes, it is estimated that approximately 900 students will be trained each year at the end of the build-up process. In designing the training programme the peacekeeping personnel code of conduct and due diligence standards will be adequately taken into account.
27. Therefore, at the end of the build-up process, and based on the current deployment of Ethiopian personnel, more than 2100 national personnel will be trained each year at the EIPKTC. With respect

to the “non-written UN rule”, each course should be opened to a minimum of 15-20 % foreign trainees. Ethiopia will respect this rule, at the end of the build-up process to ensure enough experience is gathered. Following the finalization of construction of the Theatre Building (Main conference room: 242 seats), numerous conferences might be conducted at the EIPKTC.

28. The centre will be in full training capacity in 15 to 18 months after the approval of the Project Document. Indeed, the EIPKTC Staffs Recruiting Plan will be conducted in three successive phases, the first one starting June 2013. This gradual process is to ensure:
  - a. A smooth and gradual organisation of departments, divisions, sections and cells.
  - b. That the Ethiopian Ministry of National Defence (EMOND) will have the capacity to recruit adequate highly specialised Civilian & Military instructors and to train them mostly through courses abroad.
  - c. The capacity to recruit foreign advisors/trainers as planned in the EIPKTC organisational chart.

Depending on the above, it is estimated that each recruiting phase may have duration of 5 to 10 months, the longest one being the first one.

29. The last stage has already started simultaneously with the first one, but will be implemented after the second one and will focus on additional construction projects. The aims will be as follows: to provide individual accommodations to students attending course at the EIPKTC and infrastructure of the permanent staffs in charge of managing the accommodation; to provide indispensable additional offices or other rooms to the EIPKTC staffs; to setup an appropriate and definitive field exercise area by building essential basic constructions such as check points, observation posts, etc. This project will support construction of the Lecture theatre and curriculum development and course design for the conflict prevention and post conflict recovery section.

## **7.0 Management Arrangements**

30. This project will be run as a UNDP National Implementation (NIM) project. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) as the overall coordinator of UN Assisted programmes in Ethiopia assumes the ultimate responsibility, on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia, and is accountable for results and resources under Government management. The project will be implemented by the MoD/EIPKTC in accordance with the UNDP NIM and Government of Ethiopia PIM guidelines.
31. A Steering Committee will be established composed of MoD/EIPKTC, MoFED, Government of Japan and UNDP. The steering committee will operate at a strategic level and provide guidance, review project progress, discuss any implementation challenges and recommend remedial actions as appropriate.

## **8.0 Project Oversight and Assurance**

32. UNDP will provide oversight quality assurance, ensuring that project resources are utilized effectively and efficiently in the achievement of the project outcomes and outputs. This will be carried out thorough the Project Steering Committee Meetings , review of quarterly reports, spot checks, commissioned audit amongst others. UNDP will submit annual report to donors and partners.

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## **9.0 Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation**

33. The implementing partner, MoD/EIPKTC, will submit quarterly narrative and financial reports to MoFED and UNDP. These reports will be in an agreed format. UNDP will be responsible to report to the Government of Japan, on the implementation of the programme; receive and manage the funds from the Government of Japan and submit annual progress and financial reports in accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures. UNDP will provide Japan with a final report, including a financial statement, within three months following the financial completion of the project.
34. The MoD/EIPKTC, MoFED and UNDP will regularly monitor progress, assess risks and ensure the quality of the intervention, in accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide.
35. In the event that the objectives, activities, period or budget of an on-going project must be modified, UNDP will consult with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan or the Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia in advance for informal approval/objections. In the event that the Ministry is favourably inclined, UNDP will submit a revised project proposal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan through its Permanent Mission in New York for formal approval.

## **10.0 Audit**

36. The project will be audited according to UNDP rules and regulations for NIM/Nationally Implemented projects

## **11.0 Budget**

37. UNDP shall hand in the interest income in accordance with the Japan-UNDP agreement on Arrangement for the Interest Income derived from Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund. For any fund balances at the end of the project, the country office shall consult with the Government of Japan on its use.

## **12.0 Publication and Publicity**

38. The project will take all appropriate measures to publicize the initiatives by the Japan partnership in supporting peacekeeping and peace building in Africa. Appropriate publications for visibility will be produced. In addition, information given to the press and project beneficiaries, all related publicity materials, official notices reports and publications, shall acknowledge that the project was carried out with funding from the Government of Japan through UNDP. The project will also maintain the visibility of Japan support where contribution by Japanese experts is made.

**Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre Establishment Project  
Annual Work Plan 2013 ( EFY 2005/06)**

Country: Ethiopia

**UNDAF Outcome(s):** By 2015, national and sub-national actors utilize improved mechanisms that promote inclusiveness, participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness in national development processes

**CP Outcome:** Strengthen capacity of democratic institutions through policy, legislative, budget and staffing provisions for institutional functionality

**Implementing Partner:** Federal Ministry of Defense

**Programme Period:** 2013

**Project Title:** Establishment of Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre  
**Annual Work Plan 2013 ( EFY 2005/06)**

**Budget Code:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Programme Component:**

**Allocated resources (USD):**

Government	-
UNDP regular resources	-
Japan contribution	USD 790,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 790,000</b>

Agreed by Ministry of Finance & Economic Development: \_\_\_\_\_



*(Handwritten signature)*

**AHMED SHIDE**  
State Minister



Agreed by Ministry of Defense: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Handwritten signature)*  
**Hussen Ebraheem**  
(M/ G.)  
Head of peacekeeping Center,  
MOND of FDRE

Agreed by UNDP: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Project Title: Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Centre Establishment  
Annual Work Plan 2013 ( EFY 2005/06)**

**UNDAF Thematic Area:** Governance and Capacity Development

**Expected outcome:** Sustain all aspects of peace operation training in Ethiopia and Africa in general and in particular in addressing critical training gaps in peace keeping operations of the African Union and the United Nations

**Program/ Project:** Establishment of the Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre

**Agency Name:** UNDP

**Total Budget:**790,000 USD

Expected Outputs and Indicators including Annual Targets	Planned Activities	TIME FRAME EFY 2005/6			Total Amount (USD)
		Q 3 Jan - Mar (2013)	Q 4 April- June (2013)	Q 1 July-Sep (2013)	
<b>Output 1: Construction of Lecture Theatre</b>					
Institutional capacity for training in EIPKTC enhanced  Indicator: Availability of fully functional training institute  Baseline=0 Target =1	Construction of Substructure finalized	-	150,000.00	82,251.00	232,251.00
	Construction of Superstructure finalized	-	175,000.00	135,549.00	310,549.00
	Contingency (8% of the total construction amount)	-	-	-	47,200.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	-	<b>325,000.00</b>	<b>217,800.00</b>	<b>590,000.00</b>
<b>Output 2: Curriculum development for conflict prevention and post conflict recovery division.</b>					
A curriculum package developed for training of middle and senior level practitioners with a deep knowledge and understanding of	Facilitate and support the development of curriculum development (Placement of local project officer)	-	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00

PKO	curriculum development	-	15,700.00	-	15,700.00
Indicator: Availability of up to standard training curriculum package Baseline=0 Target = 1	Facilitate and support the development of curriculum development (Technical support by International Consultant	-		117,000.00	117,000.00
	GMS (7% of the project cost)			55,300.00	55,300.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	-	<b>74,700.00</b>	<b>125,300.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	<b>399,700.00</b>	<b>343,100.00</b>	<b>790,000.00</b>

## IX. The Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Ethiopia and UNDP, signed on 6 February 1981.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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 this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>.

### Annex 1. Project Risks Assessment and Mitigation Measures

	Description	Type	Impact	Probability	Countermeasure
1	The budget available for the project does not include operational expenses; thus affects delivery of anticipated results	Financial	4	4	Further dialogue with the parties to mobilize additional resource before the completion of the first phase.
2	Ultimate project targets can be achieved as per the set quality up on timely completion of the training institute construction.	Operational	3	3	Establish a task force drawn from MoD, EIPKTC and UNDP, which coordinate, and assure quality of construction work on regular basis.
3					

Notes: Project Manager (UNDP) will be responsible for updating the risks log in Atlas  
Impact: effect on the project if the risk were to occur on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)  
Probability: estimate of the likelihood of the risk occurring on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)