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Country: Ethiopia Initiation Plan

Project Title: Community Safety and Access to Justice Project (CSAJ)

Programme: Governance and Democratic Participation Programme (GDPP)

UNDAF Outcome #12: By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders utilise enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development.

UNDAF Output 12.1: Strengthened capacity of key democratic institutions to deliver on their mandates and to promote participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness.

UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Citizens' expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

Expected CPD Outcome(s): Citizens' expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

Expected output: At the end of the initiation plan access to justice and rule of law promoted and improved in Gambella Region of Ethiopia.

Initiation Plan Start Date: 1 October 2018

Initiation Plan End Date: 30 September 2019

Implementing Partners: Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Regional Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development, Justice, Administration and Security in Gambella and Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs

Brief Description

This Project Initiation Plan (PIP) is designed to improve community security, protection and access to justice for refugee and host communities in four districts and seven camps in Gambella regional State of Ethiopia. Activities included in the PIP are prioritized around outputs through which Refugees and Host Communities will have improved access to justice, safety and security and grievance redress mechanisms through improving capacities of local institutions and actors that are currently working in the region. The PIP, based on initial assessments conducted, will address issues identified specifically in improving access to justice, legal aid service, community security and human rights protection in both refugee and host communities in a more inclusive and sustainable manner in accordance with Ethiopian legal and local administrative structures and refugee protection standards. The PIP will be implemented through Gambella Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development and Gambella Regional Bureau of Justice. Gambella Bureau of Administration and Security, Office of Federal Attorney General, Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs University of Gambella, Regional Police Commission, Regional Supreme Court with support from UNDP and UNHCR will play specific roles in attaining objectives of the PIP. The PIP applying multi-stakeholder approach is consistent with the global Strategic Directions issued jointly by UNDP and UNHCR in 2017 and UNDP's Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021), the 2016 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the 2016 Nairobi outcome document on effective development cooperation, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The PIP will help bring protection, justice, conflict prevention and peace building perspectives to the Ethiopian CRRF Roadmap and the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy.

Programme Period: 1 Oct 2018- 30 Sep 2019

CPAP Programme Component: Democracy and good governance are maintained through people's participation and social justice is secured.

Atlas Award ID: _____

PAC Meeting Date: N/A

Total resources required: US \$ 450,000

Total allocated resources: US \$ 450,000

- **Regular** US \$ 100,000
- **RoL/HR Global Programme** US \$ 350,000

Agreed by UNDP:




I. PURPOSE

Project Context: Ethiopia is host to the second largest refugee population in Africa, with over 855,000 refugees from nineteen countries. The Gambella region hosts 43.4% of them, mostly from South Sudan. 65% of them are under 18 years of age, 89% are women and children, 17% are youth. The Gambella region historically witnessed significant insecurities and ethnic violence. Strengthening an enabling protection environment, including conflict prevention mechanisms, should be a priority to progress on development efforts in Gambella and fulfill the government's forward-looking refugee protection commitments¹.

The development and refugee protection challenge the Community Safety and Access to Justice Project seeks to address include significant lack of security and justice that South Sudanese refugee and host communities in Gambella are experiencing, that they are often not able to address through the customary and formal rule of law² services and mechanisms. This affects stability in the region, hinders enjoyment of rights, and prevents investment in livelihoods and other socio-economic opportunities as well as effective use of development aid.

Ethiopia: Despite some of the highest growth rates in the world and impressive progress against development goals, Ethiopia still only ranks 173 out of 186 countries in the latest Human Development Index³. Development objectives related to good governance and rule of law, including targets on equality, gender and just and inclusive societies, remain at a low base and hence considered as priority in the development process. As demonstrated by the Ibrahim Index of African Governance⁴, there have been some improvements in these areas. Notably, Ethiopia has shown strong commitment to international solidarity and human rights in relation to international refugee protection. Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee hosting countries in the world and continues to maintain an open-door policy, providing humanitarian access and protection of those seeking asylum on its territory. This commitment is reinforced by Ethiopia's nine pledges⁵ and the decision by the Government of Ethiopia to implement these pledges through the application of the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF).

Gambella: Gambella is one of the nine regional states of Ethiopia which has fertile land, endowed with rich natural resources, water and tremendous other potential. However, Gambella remains one of the poorest regions in Ethiopia due to long standing tensions, entangled with land ownership⁶. These tensions are reinforced by the large and continuous influx of refugees since 2014 because of the South Sudan conflict. To date, the Gambella Region has seven established refugee camps⁷. The refugee population is larger than the local population⁸. Ethnic demographics have been turned upside down and changed the social balance in inter-group relations. The age and gender composition has also changed significantly, with a strong increase in women and children. The humanitarian aid accompanying the refugee influx added an additional destabilizing factor, including for instance heavy humanitarian trafficking. Huge refugee influx also means unprecedented pressure on social and economic infrastructures damaging road and other social/economic infrastructures as well as on the natural environment. In response to their open-door policy towards

¹ The Ethiopia Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20) sets out the Government's development priorities. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE), Comprehensive Refugee Response Roadmap, of August 2017 sets out the Government's refugee protection priorities. These corresponds to nine pledges committed to by the GoE at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in September 2016 in New York. The nine pledges aim at improving resilience and socio-economic opportunity for refugees and local communities in Ethiopia. They are underpinned by a 10-year vision to move from a refugee encampment policy towards hosting refugees in village style development oriented settlements, and other out of camp alternatives.

² The United Nations defines the rule of law as a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the Government itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards (UN General Assembly 2012, Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, A/Res/67/1)

³ Human Development Report 2016

⁴ In 2016 Ethiopia ranked 31st out of 54 countries, with a score of 49.1 out of 100. In 2015 the score was 48.6.

⁵ See Annex 6- The nine pledges are grouped in six thematic areas: Out of camp; education; work and livelihoods; documentation; social and basic services; local integration.

⁶ Suliman 1995:77; Young 1999; Dereje 2003 – add titles of book

⁷ Kule, Tierkidi, Jewi, Nyguell, Pugnido I, Pugnido II, Okugo

⁸ South Sudan Refugees 406,000 / Gambella population per latest census (2007) 320,000

refugees, host communities and the Regional Government had high expectation on infrastructure and development support to them. These expectations remained largely unfulfilled, with more support going to the camps than to the host community. At the same time, humanitarian aid is shrinking resulting in reduced food rations.

Refugee and Host Community Perceptions on justice and safety: Focus group discussions (annex 1)⁹ with refugee and host communities revealed that **both groups** experience significant unsafety and injustices on a daily basis. These include:

- Thefts and robberies of non-food items as well as food, water and livelihoods items;
- Physical and verbal assaults and violence, GBV and SGBV and adultery;
- Tribal/ethnic violence (mostly in Okugo, Pugnido);
- Lack of amicable and lasting solutions to resolve civil disputes (e.g. no compensation for divorce, damage to crops, animals and other livelihoods items);
- Detention cases in host and refugee community perceived as unlawful;
- Presence of weapons and mines in and around some camps and host communities;

Host communities: experience injustice related to infrastructure and socio-economic services in exchange for their agreement to let their lands to establish camps on traditional territory, while they lack farming land themselves. Quite often, host communities feel excluded from the benefits, while their resources are being unfairly exploited. Host communities' perceptions during the assessment, but as well as during the consultations held in December 2017 with Regional Government Offices was that a lot of support is offered to the refugee communities in terms of access to education, water, health, basic social services, while host communities still face significant difficulties.

In terms of access to safety and security, police and justice, Gambella has a primarily rural population, therefore it is even difficult for host communities to reach the formal judicial system and vice versa. Physical distance from urban areas and courts as well as costs involved also present enormous barriers to accessing services. Courts exist in most districts (woredas), but these are still far from where much of the rural population lives, which also includes refugee camps placed around or in the rural host communities¹⁰. Very few courts have the resources or ability to operate on circuits, and therefore, cannot effectively move closer to the populations they serve.¹¹ Illiteracy, especially in rural areas, is very high. As a result, most people cannot read newspapers, and written law remains for most of them an abstract notion.

Refugee communities: Issues specific to these communities include conflict during the food distributions; overall feelings of injustice, restrictions on their right to work and freedom of movement; unlawful detention as a result of these restrictions or because of lack of understanding of refugee status; lack of legal assistance to apply for the out of camp policy, issues related to civil documentation and / register for refugee status (e.g. some refugees do not register their real name or register children multiple times with harmful consequences such as children being vaccinated multiple times).

Women's access to justice: Ethiopia made significant strides in protecting and promoting the constitutional guarantees and subsequent policies of equal rights for women in all spheres, including personal security, family matters, and property rights. Still, limited enforcement coupled with the absence of a harmonized legal aid scheme for refugees and host communities, and limitations to other forms of assistance to victims of violence discourage women from seeking protection of the law. Many women are not aware of the

⁹ Community Safety and access to justice focus group discussions, UNHCR Gambella, 2017 (Annex 1).

¹⁰ Comprehensive Justice System Reform Program, Ethiopia Legal and Judicial Sector Assessment, World Bank, 2010, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/931471468771097227/Ethiopia-legal-and-judicial-sector-assessment>

¹¹ Ethiopia Legal and Judicial Sector Assessment, World Bank, 2010, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/931471468771097227/Ethiopia-legal-and-judicial-sector-assessment>

protection offered by legal provisions which is also limited by illiteracy, social attitudes, or use of customary justice mechanisms.¹²

Institutional context for rule of law in the host communities: The Ethiopian rule of law system is multifaceted. In 1995, Ethiopia replaced the nation's centralised unitary government with a federal republic with extensive powers assigned to regional governments, organized by zone, woreda (district) and kebele (villages) levels. As such, while the courts are independent, regional, zonal, and district level justice, police and prison institutions report to the regional government. Yet, federal institutions maintain a strong level of influence, including through the budget allocation.

A mixture of civil and common law is used as well as formal and customary laws and practices. There are strong differences among regions both in terms of development indicators and capacity. Socio-economic and political indicators (along with Ethiopia's achievements in international relations and diplomacy) clearly indicate that the government is striving to ensure and maintain accountability and uphold rule of law in the country through different institutions and organizations like the Ethiopia Human Rights Commission (EHRC), Office of the Ombudsman, and the Attorney General. These institutions and the entire organs of justice are contributing their part to ensure accountability and the rule of law are upheld in the country.¹³ However, RoL institutions are still facing lack of strong and accountable human and material capacities, sometimes inconsistent decisions being made in relation to the rule of law and lack of good governance. Due to issues related to capacity, low enforcement and other constraints, there is very little investment going into this crucial sector, that has left institutions even with less capacity.

Traditional Institutions: Most of the population uses social courts, community grievance committees and customary mechanisms to resolve disputes and mediate tensions. Social courts are part of the formal Kebele level system and have authority to handle small claims and minor disputes. Community committees exist in a variety of forms. They include formal as well as customary authorities and community members. Examples are the Gambella peacebuilding committees that are supported by UNDP. They were established following risk and vulnerability assessments from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission and based on national guidelines from the Ministry of Federal Affairs. They involve Woreda, Kebele and local police as well as the customary community leadership structures and community members.

Customary systems in Ethiopia are recognized by the constitution but not created by law, or otherwise linked to the formal system. Supreme courts, high courts and first instance courts lack capacity and most of the rural population does not use them. Legal awareness and assistance services are barely available due to the charities law which stipulates that every national Ethiopian NGO that plans engagement in areas related to rights, rule of law and justice cannot receive international funding. This led to the closing down of many non-governmental legal assistance providers. Only public universities and the Human Rights Commission are the ones allowed to engage in these areas.

Regional Police: Police at regional level has limited presence at the community level. When issues arise – even if they are peaceful or minor, such as peaceful protests – the federal police and military are often being brought in from elsewhere. Not familiar with the situation and community, often not speaking the local language, and sometimes not having sufficient orientation on human rights and soft community-oriented policing methods, their presence usually meets with strong reactions from the community. This has also affected security of the camps, refugees and humanitarian workers. In the absence of police in and around camps, ARRA has had to bring in federal rapid response units to de-escalate tensions. This has resulted in many incidents in camps across the Region and more broadly across the country. ARRA would now like to increase the presence of federal police in and around camps. This would have the advantage that police are more familiar with the community, which would help prevent conflicts, and reduce the need to intervene

¹² This is recognized in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Justice which stresses that investigative processes must be adapted to take account of the physical and mental capacities and cultural differences of those involved

¹³<http://www.ethpress.gov.et/herald/index.php/editorial-view-point/item/2386-opportunities-and-challenges-for-good-governance-in-ethiopia>

with force. The humanitarian community would also like police presence to be increased to provide better access to camps and security¹⁴.

Institutional context for rule of law in the refugee camp community: Refugee camps in Ethiopia are under the responsibility of the Federal Government. This means that the Regional Governments, including regional and local police have in principle no authority on the camps. ARRA is the responsible entity for refugee affairs. As such, ARRA, in collaboration with relevant other federal institutions such as the Federal Police, is responsible for governance and rule of law in the camps as well as camp security and the security of humanitarian workers. ARRA in total, including support staff has 834 officers out of which 20 are protection officers, 11 are registration officers, 236 are education officers, 202 are health officers and 65 warehouse and logistic officers. The Federal Police currently has its presence in Dimma site covering Okugo Camp due to number of security incidents pointing at Murle attacks (from the other side of the border) on the refugee population, as well as kidnapping of children. Unfortunately, the number of regional police officers is not sufficient on a population of 400,000. As such, ARRA has plans to increase Federal Police presence.

Assessments¹⁵ point out that capacity is lacking throughout the camp governance structures, including in relation to knowledge on Ethiopian laws and human rights, women and children's rights; weak case management and follow up on cases. Zonal Courts, RCC and Shurta¹⁶ report having a tremendous amount of work-loads. The Shurta is at times frustrated due to the risky nature of their work that they perform on a voluntary basis without necessary training, skills (e.g. related to crowd management or arrest) and equipment (e.g. flashlights to patrol in the dark). Refugee communities indicate they are not satisfied with the resolution of criminal cases, especially assaults and rape cases. They note that perpetrators are generally not punished for their wrong doings as they are either not referred to the formal justice system or the formal system releases them immediately because of lack of a proper police investigation and evidence collection. The perpetrators then return to the community.

Camp governance structures: to prevent crime and ensure security and solve civil and criminal disputes, ARRA with support from UNHCR has set up the following camp governance structures: Refugee Central Committee (RCC - council of the refugee camp which also functions as Appeal Court), Zone Leader (cover blocks), Block Leaders (Cover communities), and Community Leaders. Furthermore, there are Zone Courts (customary refugee dispute resolution mechanisms which function as first instance court), and Shurtas (refugee community watch groups). Camps also have women and youth committees. Criminal law cases such as rape, physical violence, assaults or other types of serious crimes should be referred to the RCC, who in turn refers to ARRA. ARRA has no judicial authority or authority of arrest and should refer to the local courts and/or police or the Federal Police, if it is an issue of national security.

Parallel system: The fact that refugee and host community governance systems function in parallel of each other poses questions around (cost)-effectiveness, triggers frustration and affects overall rule of law. For instance, formal justice officials pointed out that crimes conducted by refugees were not referred to them and as such the formal system could not effectively guarantee rule of law and justice in Gambella. At the same time, the refugee representatives responsible for justice delivery in the camps were not aware if and how ARRA refers the cases to the formal justice system and/or how to track them or do the follow up once referred. A significant concern of both refugee and host community authorities is 'uncontrolled' movement into and out of the camp. Host community authorities stressed that this allowed 'perpetrators of criminal offences' to hide in camps. The refugee authorities and the refugee community reported that these movements include individuals¹⁷ who do not identify themselves and who have no formal recognition as refugees and that these individuals intimidate the refugee population and engage in anti-social behaviours

¹⁴ Minutes of UNCT Meeting Held on 11 July 2017 on: Security Incident at Sherkola Refugee camp in Assosa, Benishangul-Gumuz, in Relation to Refugee Ration Reductions.

¹⁵ Access to Justice Gambella, Mission Report, Division of International Protection, UNHCR Geneva, March 2015; Access to Justice Gambella, Assessment, Division of International Protection, UNHCR Geneva, November 2015; Camp Security Gambella, assessment, UNHCR DESS/FSS and DIP, June 2016; Police and Camp Security Assessment Gambella, United Nations Global Focal Point on police, October 2017.

¹⁶ Explain in the note what Shurta is

¹⁷ In Pugnido camps the majority of such persons seem to be unregistered relatives of refugees who also originate from South Sudan

and crimes. Both stressed the need for closer coordination between the systems and the need to reinforce capacities of rule of law and governance systems in and outside of the camp to effectively provide security, enforce, or act in accordance with Ethiopian law.

II. JUSTIFICATION

The recent political changes provide a unique, perhaps once in a generation, opportunity for development partners to meaningfully support genuine nationwide legal, judicial and democratic reforms. The Prime Minister's commitment is further evidenced by his establishment of a new Legal and Justice Affairs Advisory Council with a wide-ranging mandate to advise changes across eight thematic areas.

Meanwhile, anchored by the global commitment for closer collaboration between UNDP and UNHCR in implementing the CRRF, UNDP and UNHCR's collaboration in Gambella provides a unique opportunity to realise the two agencies' global commitment to facilitate greater rule of law and access to justice in the refugee hosting regions through combining their strengths and mandates. The CSAJ project is the product of almost two-years of design highlighted by interagency scoping missions in February 2018 to identify areas of engagement on rule of law that could contribute to the CRRF process.

While UNDP has ample global experience on promotion of rule of law, justice and human rights, support to refugees and host communities in Ethiopia has been limited to date. It is hoped that experiences from promotion of access to justice in Gambella will formulate important experiences and lessons and serve as an additional catalyst for UNDP's development of a national justice and rule of law (JROL) initiative.

Anchored under the existing Governance and Democratic Participation Programme (GDPP), a five-year, multi-stakeholder programme spanning from 1 June 2017 to 31 December 2021 managed by UNDP, the PIP will support strengthening of formal and customary rule of law mechanisms and thus promoting access to justice, refugee protection and community safety in a sustainable manner. This will in turn create the enabling environment to improve livelihoods and economic development in Gambella. Over time, this will contribute to increased stability, resilience and durable solutions to vulnerability. The PIP will be instrumental in operationalizing global commitments and calls upon participating UN agencies, namely UNHCR, UNDP and other development actors broadly to embark on a new way of working and facilitate and ensure predictable support to refugee hosting areas¹⁸.

Last, but not least, this initiative will also contribute to efforts of the Country Office in developing a national and long-term rule of law portfolio expected to take shape in 2019.

III. EXPECTED OUTPUT

In line with the Government's commitments in the context of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants¹⁹, it is essential that justice is served and security ensured both in and out of camp, that customary and formal rule of law mechanisms within the refugee and host community are strengthened, increasingly coordinated and cohesive to be able to advance a smooth and peaceful transition towards the successful implementation of the Government Nine Pledges in general and out of camp and local integration pledges in particular. The multi-stakeholder approach and focus on achieving refugee protection goals through more predictable and sustained support to host communities is consistent with the global compact on refugees – CRRF.

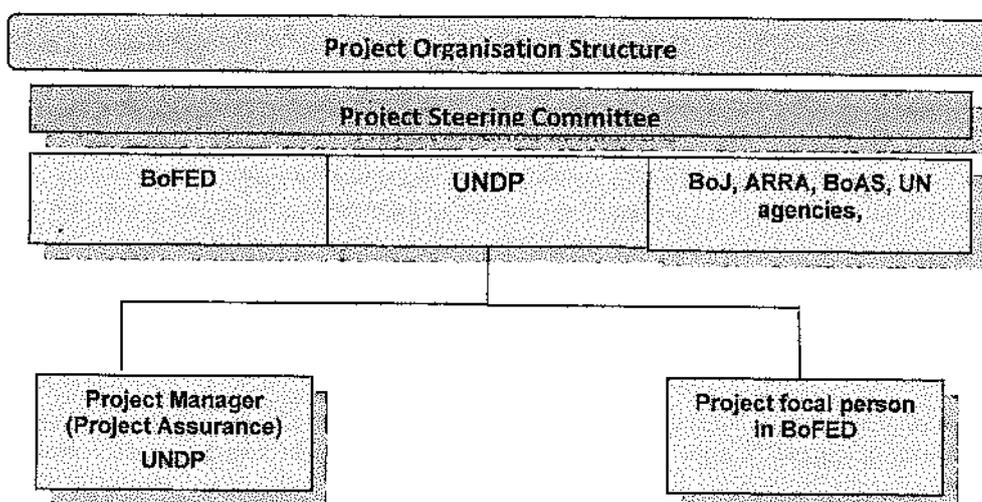
¹⁸ 2016 World Humanitarian Summit; 2016 Nairobi outcome document on effective development cooperation; 2016 UN Resolutions on Sustaining Peace; 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and commitment to leave no one behind; The United Nations General Assembly New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants of September 2016.

¹⁹ Adopted by Member States in September 2015: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1

Lessons to be learned from this project will feed into the body of knowledge that is being collected by various UN agencies and development partners. A secondary objective of the PIP will be that it helps to shape strategies to improve programming for protection and comprehensive solutions for refugees, as well as to concretize the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus. Similarly, the PIP will allow UNDP to scale up its engagement to realize similar engagement in other parts of the of the country where refugees are hosted.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Initiation Plan will be implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), in close coordination with the key partners including the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC), Gambella Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED), Gambella Regional Bureau of Justice BoJ), Regional Bureau of Administration and Security (BoAS) and Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs ARRA). Overall coordination and quality assurance responsibilities rest with UNDP.



The implementing partner shall assign a Project Focal Person responsible for overseeing project implementation on a regular basis jointly with a UNDP Project Manager based in the implementing partner. The Project Manager will report to the UNDP Governance and Capacity Development Team Leader liaising with the Governance Programme Specialist who will manage the project on behalf of UNDP. A Project Steering Committee (SC) composed of BoFED, ARRA, BoJ, BoSA, UNDP, UNHCR meets bi-annually to provide policy and strategic guidance.

V. MONITORING

The Governance Programme Specialist will undertake regular monitoring and reporting based on this Initiation Plan, which will form the basis for tracking progress, and tackling implementation challenges. Progress and financial reports in line with approved work plan and budget and based on standard reporting template of UNDP will be regularly submitted. Stakeholders regular review meetings will be held to assess project performance.

The PIP will be monitored on quarterly basis and at the end of the six-month. The aim of the Monitoring exercise will be to assess the attainment of all the objectives of the initiation plan and to ensure that the full-scale programme have a well levelled ground towards optimal impact.

Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of free legal aid service users increased Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 people access the formal justice sector (65% women and 75% refugees) Related CPD outcome: Citizens' expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.	Action 2.1.3. Support development of guidelines/manuals that guide legal aid services to refugees and host communities										UNDP	Rol./HR Global Pro.	Consultancy fees and Workshop costs	15,000							
	Action 2.1.4. Support establishment of networking of free legal aid providers to provide efficient and quality support to victims, police and courts										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Rol./HR Global Pro.	Workshop costs	15,000
	Action 2.1.5. Provide technical assistance to the work of the Legal and Justice Affairs Advisory Council										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Rol./HR Global Pro.	Technical support cost	15,000
	Action 2.1.6. Engage the Government of Ethiopia, civil society and development partners to plan and design an assessment of the legal, justice and judicial sectors to inform future UNDP and UN support										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	RR	Technical support cost	15,000
	Action 2.1.7. Support ARRA in programme development										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Rol./HR Global Pro.	Technical support cost	25,000
	Activity Result 3.1: Familiarization with existing works of UNHCR and UNDP with refugees and host communities																				
	Output 3: A Comprehensive Needs Assessment Report Finalized and Shared																				
Baseline: 0 Indicator: Availability Needs Assessment Report Target: One needs assessment report finalized	Action 3.1.1. High-level field mission organized to Gambella										X							UNDP	RR	Travel cost and DSA	10,000
	Action 3.1.2: Organize technical mission to Gambella to conduct a needs assessment										X							UNDP	RR	Travel cost and DSA	5,000
	Action 3.1.3: Organize scoping and field monitoring mission Somali regions													X				UNDP	RR	Travel cost and DSA	5,000
	Activity Result 4.1: CRRF Strategy documents for the CO produced																				
Output 4: Country Office CRRF Strategy Put in Place Baseline: 0 Indicator: Availability of functional strategic documents to lead UNDP Ethiopia's engagement in CRRF Target: One CO CRRF Strategy Document produced	Action 4.1.1: Development of CO CRRF strategy document										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	RR	Travel, consultancy fees	15,000

Output 5: A Livelihoods Project Document Finalized		Activity Result 5.1: CRRF related Livelihoods project document designed, and endorsed													
Baseline: 0 Indicator: Number of useable livelihoods project document to reinforce UNDP Ethiopia's engagement in CRRF Target: One project document produced		X	X									UNDP	RR	Travel, consultancy fees	10,000
Project personnel			X									UNDP	RoL/HR Global Pro.	Travel costs TA - Level B for 3 months- Professional fees + DSA	73,200
One International TA - Legal and Justice/RoL (Oct 2018- Dec 2018)							X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	RoL/HR Global Pro.	SB-4 for 12 months	14,630
One National Legal Expert/UNDP Project Manager-Based in Gambella								X	X	X		UNDP	RoL/HR Global Pro.	SB-3 for 12 months	10,000
One National Finance and Administration Officer- Based in Gambella															
Office equipment							X	X							10,000
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (5% of USD\$ 450,000)			X					X			X	UNDP	RR/ RoL/HR Global Pro.	Travel cost and DSA	22,500
DPC (USD \$ 450,000*0.0326)												UNDP			14,670
TOTAL												UNDP			450,000