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PROJECT DOCUMENT

[Country name, or Global/Regional Project]

Project Title: Women in Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution in Oromia and Somali Regions

Project Number:

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Peace

Start Date: January 01, 2019

End Date: December 31, 2019 PAC Meeting date: _____

Brief Description

The Women in Peace (WiP) project is a short-term-one-year project aimed at responding to the recurring and emerging conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia. These conflicts and the attendant displacement are taking place within their period when Ethiopia has embarked on bold reforms that cut across different sectors. At least 1.4 million people have been displaced by conflict in 2018, of which nearly 1 million are in Gedeo-West and Guji alone which are border communities in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) and Oromia regions. It is also estimated that around 1,073,764 people have been displaced due to the escalation of conflict between Oromos and Somalis over territory and access to resources since September 2017. Early report of June 2018, by IOM indicated that 51% of all internally displaced persons in Oromia region are women while 49% are men. Further disaggregation also indicated that out of 49% that are men, 59% are younger than 18 years of age, which is a category of people that are mostly dependent on family support and indirectly on the support of the female parent of the household. For Somali region, 51% of all internally displaced female and 49% male out of which 62% are younger than 18 years of age.

The project is initiated in line with the United Nations Secretary-General's Peace and Security Agenda and specifically resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, adopts *Gender-Based Approach (GBA)* to Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution to address the recurring and emerging conflicts in these two regions. The rationale for adopting a *Gender-Based Approach* is to allow women assume a centre stage in efforts to deescalate and resolve these conflicts since they are not only the most affected and vulnerable but also bear responsibility for larger number of people that are affected by the conflicts. The project aims to empower women groups with a commitment to resolve recurring or emerging conflict in Oromia and Somali regions towards building sustainable peace and stability in Ethiopia. Specifically, the project targets women leaders at all levels including members of the national cabinet (House of People's Representative), women members from the two regional councils as well as key women stakeholders and actors from both the regions. It is expected the project will enhance the capacity of women groups, actors and institutions from these regions as peace builders, insider mediators and peace facilitators to identify, prevent, mitigate and lead in the management and resolutions of conflicts in their regions.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker²:

Total resources required:	USD 400,000	
Total resources allocated:	USD 400,000	
	UNDP TRAC:	USD 100,000
	Donor:	USD 300,000
	Government:	-
	In-Kind:	-
Unfunded:	-	

Agreed by (signatures)¹:

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
Print Name:	Print Name: TAYE AMSSALU	Print Name:
Date: 20/12/2018	Date: 20/12/2018	Date:

¹ Note: Adjust signatures as needed

² The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Since after the 2015 elections, Ethiopia has witnessed increasing spate of violence from mostly youth groups demanding for freedom and human rights reforms across different spheres of Ethiopian public, political and social life. The violence was triggered by demonstrations that began over issues of minority rights, more space in democratic processes, land rights due to government proposed expansion of the Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan but later metamorphosed into demands for socio-economic and political reforms. Despite, repressive attempts by government, that led to the killing of up to 1000 persons and the detainment of tens of thousands of people², youth protest and demonstration continues until early 2018 with the election of a new Prime Minister Dr Abiy Ahmed.

In his inaugural address, Dr Abiy highlighted the need for inclusive political and democratic process, respect for human rights, commitment to participation of women in public and political life, justice sector reform, rule of law, transparent and accountable systems. Despite the enthusiasm that greeted the new leadership especially in view of his bold and open-minded reform agenda, violence and conflict continued. The new-found freedom and drive for change did not however resonate across all social fabrics of Ethiopia. Some elements have used it as an opportunity to rekindle old grudges, while some communities have used the same opportunity to go against each other over boundary or politically related disputes.

These conflicts have affected different parts of the country but have been felt more in the Oromo, Somali and Southern regions of Ethiopia with reported cases of sectarian and ethnic related conflicts across these two regions leading to deaths, destruction of property and displacement of families with women and youths mostly affected. UNOCHA reported that about 141,410 people were displaced in Somali region, and up around 49,552³ Internally Displaced People (IDPs) arrived into Tigray and Amhara regions from various towns in Oromia region immediately after inter-communal conflict started on 04 August 2018⁴. As at November 2018, at least 1.4 million people have been displaced by conflict of which nearly 1 million are in in Gedeo-West and Guji alone which are border communities in SNNP and Oromia regions⁵. It is also estimated that around 1,073,764 people have been displaced due to the escalation of conflict between Oromos and Somalis over territory and access to resources⁶. IOM indicated that 51% of all internally displaced persons in Oromia region are women while 49% are men out of which, 59% are younger men less than 18 years of age. For Somali region, 51% of all internally displaced are female and 49% are male out of which 62% are younger than 18 years of age, which is a category that are mostly dependent on family support and mostly female parent of the household.

² See HRW Ethiopia page at <https://www.hrw.org/africa/ethiopia>

³ See <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-displacement-tracking-matrix-dtm-tigray-region-round-13-septemberoctober>

⁴ Details see

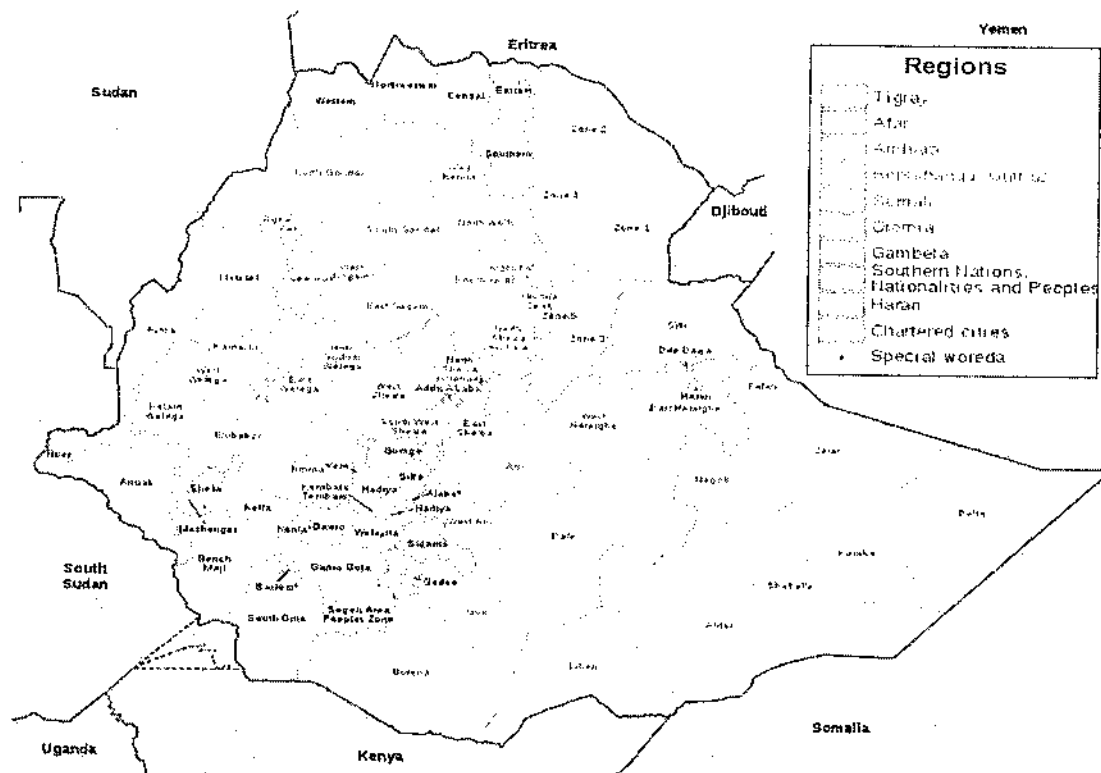
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ethiopia_somali_region_inter-communal_conflict_update_1.pdf

⁵ see more at

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/situation_report_no.1_9_november_2018_-_1st_draft.pdf

⁶ Ibid

Map of Ethiopia



The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has been working with communities and stakeholder to deescalate situations and to facilitate the safe return of displaced people back into their communities. Peace conferences have been organised with the involvement of key stakeholders (Aba Gedas⁷, women, men, spiritual leaders) across communities in the affected areas to find solutions to the conflicts. However, there is lack of consolidated information and documentation on the level and nature of involvement of women leaders in this effort by GoE to deescalate and resolve these conflicts.

As the government continues to work with stakeholders and communities towards de-escalation and restoration of peace and stability in the affected regions particularly the two regions of Oromia and Somalia, the role of women in the peace process would be crucial if efforts are to yield direct impact on the lives of the most affected and most vulnerable. Ongoing government initiatives must place women at the centre of effort and should involve not only women victims but also as decision makers in any effort to bring about lasting peace and stability. At this stage however, there is no evidence that points to the level and nature of involvement of women in this effort by GoE to deescalate and resolve these conflicts despite evidence that shows that women are most affected and most vulnerable from the conflicts. The case of Oromia and Somali regions are in line with other global evidence that women are the most affected during conflict, yet mostly neglected in efforts and decisions to resolve these conflicts.

However, when women groups, actors and institutions have been directly involved in conflict resolution and peace building efforts, the result are much more effective and in most cases peace agreements were reached. Evidence from the Geneva Graduate Institute shows that when women's groups were able to effectively influence the process, a peace agreement was almost always reached, and the agreement was more likely to be implemented⁸. A research on women participation in peace negotiations also concluded that women's participation in peace negotiations increases the durability and the quality of peace⁹. A global study on 15 years of implementation of

⁷ Aba Gedas is a traditional institution in Oromia region that command influence across the community and play critical role in conflict resolution

⁸ As cited by IPA at <https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/IPI-E-pub-Reimagining-Peacemaking-rev.pdf>

⁹ Jana Krause, Werner Krause & Pia Bränfors (2018) Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations and the Durability of

the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) concluded that women's involvement as mediators, signatories, witnesses or negotiators increases by 20% the probability of a peace agreement lasting two years. This probability increases over time, with a 35% increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting longer ¹⁰.

The patriarchal culture of Ethiopia implies that women are not as visible as men in the peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts. There is no evidence of an ongoing effort to engage and use women specifically to address the ongoing conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions despite the prospects of optimal impact and result. This project therefore, provides a rare opportunity for UNDP and partners to mobilise for robust Women, Peace and Security agenda in Ethiopia in line with UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions. UNSCR 1325 acknowledges the differentiated roles and impacts of women and men in peace processes and urged for a gendered approach to conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, especially in decision-making bodies at all levels.

The proposed project, in line with the United Nations Secretary-General's Peace and Security Agenda, UN UNDA for Ethiopia and the UNDP CPD for Ethiopia and will enhance capacities of women leaders at national parliament, house of federation ministries, regional councils, academia and civil societies in Oromia and Somali regions in peace building and conflict analysis and resolutions. The project will also empower women movements and federations to be the voices against conflict and violence, and to lead in initiating peace processes including mediation and exercising leadership in peace and reconciliation efforts in Ethiopia.

In full recognition of the current context of the peace architecture in the country, as well as governance challenges and gaps that need to be addressed, the project will strive to consolidate peace and stability, and accelerate sustainable development by promoting a culture of constructive dialogue; contribute to diversity management and consolidate national cohesion and stability by fostering inter-governmental relations. It will stress the need to support efforts of government to ensure adherence to human rights, advance justice and the rule of law to enhance social cohesion, peace building, and national stability. The project will also contribute to addressing some of the challenges related to evidence on women's role in peace and security in Ethiopia by supporting evidence-based knowledge and conflict analysis demonstrating the root cause of the conflict and how it affects women, children and other vulnerable and minorities groups in the two regions. It will also address the capacity limitations of institutions to detect, analyse and mitigate conflicts, and more broadly to engage women to actively participate in political, economic and social affairs of the country.

II. STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The United Nations has prioritized the prevention of crises and conflicts that deny human beings their right to a life of dignity, undermine institutions (formal and informal) and cripple capacities to achieving peace, social cohesion and sustainable development. The proposed Women in Peace (WiP) project aligns perfectly with the Sustaining Peace Agenda, which places high premium on nurturing institutions and actors and on working with broad range of actors to prevent, mitigate and manage recurring and emerging conflicts. The conflict in Oromia and Somali regions present a unique challenge for Ethiopia within the context of new leadership and government that is orientated towards a more open and free society. Violence, conflict and displacements could have significant impact on the pace, and the manner in which communities quickly understand, welcome and support the new reform agenda of the GoE.

Peace, International Interactions, 44:6, 985-1016, DOI: [10.1080/03050629.2018.1492386](https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2018.1492386)

¹⁰ Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. UN Women, 2015

The project involves the implementation of selected number of interlinked activities and interventions targeting women groups, institutions and actors in Oromia and Somali regions as well as the Federal Ministry of Peace, and include political engagements and dialogue, comprehensive assessment, capacity enhancement and creating of platforms for voices and expression. It also involves support for sensitisation and community outreach and peace education.

To implement the related activities and interventions, the project will adopt two prong approaches. Firstly, the project will support immediate and comprehensive assessment of the role of women in peace and reconciliation in the two regions, which then paves way for the implementation of other related activities that target women groups, other actors and institutions in the two regions. It is anticipated that the project will directly benefit 73 (Oromia= 59 and Somali=14) female members of the House of People's Representatives, 10 (Oromia=8 and Somali =2) of House of Federation, 332 (Oromia = 256 and Somali=76) female members of regional councils and 10 female cabinet ministers of the GoE. The project will also directly benefit 60 (10 from each category and each region) women civil society leaders, academia and in the private sector in Oromia and Somali and selected members of women federations.

Overall Outcome

The project overarching outcome is an empowered women groups, actors and institutions with a commitment to resolving recurring or emerging conflict in Oromia and Somali regions towards building sustainable peace and stability in Ethiopia.

Theory of Change

The project is guided by the theory of change that, when women groups, peace advocates and institutions are empowered, their capacities enhanced and are given the necessary knowledge, skills and tools, such as creating network of women peacebuilders, insider mediators and peace facilitators and in addition to that, given the space to become voices against conflict and to make decision during and after conflicts, women would be better placed to identify, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflicts in their communities.

To achieve this desired change, the project is guided by three basic assumption: i) engaging women, in peace and security issues could become a viable and sustainable means of resolving conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions and Ethiopia in general, ii) Building coalitions and networks of women peacebuilders, mediators and peace facilitators across the two regions could lead to a more inclusive, legitimate and victim centred approach at resolving the conflict in Oromia and Somali regions and Ethiopia, iii) enhancing capacities of women, peace advocate groups, actors and institutions in Oromia and Somali regions could lead to catalytic and multiplier effects and would embolden women in Ethiopia to become more involved in peace and conflict resolution efforts and interventions towards building sustainable peace and stability in Ethiopia.

Project Approach

The Women in Peace (WiP) project is a one-year short term project that it specifically targeting women -led peace building initiatives in two of the most affected regions (Oromia and Somalia) in Ethiopia. The project recognises the gap in capacities and the marginalisation of women in peacebuilding efforts and conflict resolution especially in partaking in the discussions, interactions and decision-making processes. It therefore adopts a Gender-Based Approach (GBA) to Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution.

This approach calls for an analysis of the political, economic and socio-cultural contexts, design of political and strategic frameworks based on gender equality, planning, implementation of gender equality programmes and the management and evaluation of gender equality programmes through a gendered lens.

Gender-Based Approach affirms and recognises the importance of women's participation and involvement at all levels of the peace and security agenda and that women and men have differentiated experience during and after conflict that require an appreciation of the unique challenges that women face during these periods¹¹. This approach also recognises the need to tap into and hybridize the informal mechanisms, skills and knowledge of women into the formal peacebuilding structures and processes in resolving conflict and building sustainable peace. At the core of this approach is the imperative of recognising women as agents of peace and the need to empower women and to look beyond the narrow appreciation of women as mothers but more towards genuine appreciation of the differentiated gender capacities, the existing unequal power relationship between men and women and the socio-economic and political impediments that could hinder women from accessing spaces for full participating in peacebuilding initiatives and efforts. This approach is also premised on the evidence that women are generally more affected than men during conflict situation and that resolving the conflict should start by recognising the victims' perspective" as important and critical towards understanding and resolving the conflict especially in decision making. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security concluded that Gender-Based Approach is needed to respond effectively to the many challenges of gender inequality in conflict and post-conflict contexts¹².

Linkage with Existing UN/UNDP Strategic Frameworks and Resolutions and National Framework(s)

At the global level, the project will contribute specifically to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls through capacity enhancement, which is a global commitment in SDG 5 and also contribute to promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies as globally committed in SDG 16. This project will also contribute to UN global obligations on Women, Peace and Security, which is aimed towards attainment of UNSC Resolution 1325. A recent report of the Secretary-General on Women Peace and Security recently released on 9 October 2018, noted that significant challenges continue to persist with regards to the meaningful participation of women in conflict resolution. The report further recommended four key pathways which are: i) placing gender equality and the meaningful participation of women at the centre of all efforts to prevent conflict and sustain peace; ii) representation of women in peace and security efforts as one essential measurement of commitments related to women, peace and security; iii) ending all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and iv) gendered analysis of conflict-affected settings and the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into all policies and programmes¹³. This project is therefore timely in that it responds immediately to the Secretary General concerns and contributes to the commitments to pursuing a robust and comprehensively gender approach to peace and security agenda.

Successful implementation of this project would lead to the achievement of key strategic outcomes and outputs of both the UN and UNDP level as articulated in the UNDAF 2016-2020 and UNDP-CPD 2016-2020 respectively.

By advancing and enhancing capacities of women groups, actors and institutions in Oromia and Somali region, the project will contribute to UNDAF Pillar 4 on Good Governance, Participation and Capacity Development that recognises that need for enhanced capacities of key national institutions and other stakeholders to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender responsive development in outcomes. In line with UNDAF Pillar 4, the project will enhance capacities of key national and regional institutions such as the national parliament, house of federation, regional councils and civil society organisations on peacebuilding, stabilisation and conflict resolution. This will have direct impact and implication on outcome 12 of the UNDAF, which recognises advancing cohesion, peace building and the development of peace architecture

¹¹ Beever, S., 2010, 'Women's Role in Peacebuilding: Nicaragua, El Salvador, And Guatemala Compared', MA Dissertation, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

¹² UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Understanding the Implications, Fulfilling the Obligations

¹³ Report of UN-SG on Women Peace and Security can be found at <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1831325.pdf>

as priority of the UN in Ethiopia including enhancing capacities of national and local actors for early warning and early response.

The project will also support that actualisation of *UNDAF Pillar 5 on Equality and Empowerment* that recognises that need for women, adolescents and youths to be empowered to influence and make decisions on issues that concern and affect their lives. Specifically, the project would lead to the achieving of outcome 14 by capacitating and empowering women to resolve conflicts in their communities thereby protecting women and girls from further violence and the enjoyment and exercise of their human rights. By empowering women federations to become voices against conflict and to initiate and lead on peace processes in their communities, women groups will be better placed to influence and make decisions that concern their lives and the development of Ethiopia as articulated in outcome 15 of the UNDAF Pillar 5.

The *UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2016-2020* identified straightening democratic institutions and capacity development as an important component of its engagement and support to Ethiopia in *Pillar III*. Building national capacities to promote social cohesion and conflict prevention is framed as one of the key interdependence priorities with specific focus on supporting democratic institutions such as House of People's Representatives, House of Federation amongst others to build national capacities and strategies for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Therefore, by working with Women MPs, Speakers, Ministers and Regional Women Leaders, the project will continue to the UNDP-CPD Pillar III and specifically towards the attainment of output 5 of the democracy and good governance priority on conflict prevention, peace and security.

At the regional level, this project aligns with Aspiration 4 and 6 of the *African Union Agenda 2063* that speaks to peaceful and secure Africa in which women are fully empowered in all spheres, with equal social, political and economic rights within a conflict free society that allows women, youth and children to live to their full potential.

Nationally, the project contributes to the women empowerment and peace building agenda of the hosting government. The implementation of the project interventions and activities under this project aligns strategically to *Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) 2015/16-2019/20* especially with regards to good governance and building democratic. One of the major interventions under the GTP II target is to tap into traditional institutions at various levels to enhance their capacities and to promote their role in preventing and resolving conflicts as well building durable peace and stability in Ethiopia. The project also aligns with the GoE's reform initiatives as stipulated in the 'New Horizon of Hope'

The project will be linked with the recently launched national campaign dubbed "She, the Brave One"¹⁴. This campaign, with the leadership of women political members, is aimed at creating a movement of women networks with the major goal of fostering the culture of peace in Ethiopia so as to ensure the protection of women and children. The campaign stresses peace-conferences by bringing women representatives from all regional states.

The project is also programmatically linked to the Governance and Democratic Participation Programme (GDPP) and the multi-agency PBF project with significant gender and women component. The project will not be a standalone project but will be anchored and implemented with existing programmes.

Geographical Coverage

Oromia and Somali regions are two of the most affected regions since the post 2015 crisis started in Ethiopia. Evidence as indicated in the development challenge section shows that most of the humanitarian crisis are in these two regions. Therefore, given the financial resource earmarked for

¹⁴ <https://addisstandard.com/news-ethiopia-kicks-off-jegnit-national-campaign-aims-to-establish-women-led-network-for-peace/>

this project and the need for targeted impact, the project will cover only Oromia and Somali regions. However, lessons learnt in the implementation of this project from these two regions would be documented and shared for catalytic effect at the national level and other regions.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

As articulated in the strategy section, this project is anchored around the global, regional and national commitments and will seek to promote the full participation of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. It recognises the historical differences, imbalance, inequality and inequity that exist between men and women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts and thus prioritises women as the primary target of its interventions and activities, whilst recognising the imperatives of collaboration, networking and partnership as critical in achieving the overall project objective. The project is thus anchored on two key outputs.

Project Outputs and Results

Output 1: Capacities of women parliamentarians, regional councils, academia, civil societies and in the private sector in Oromia and Somali regions enhanced for peace building and conflict resolution.

To achieve this output, the project will undertake the following indicative activities:

- Support the commissioning of a tailored and comprehensive assessment of the role of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution in Oromia and Somali regions. The assessment will uncover the different roles that women can play in the two regions with regards to peacebuilding and conflict resolution but important, it will uncover the key actors, stakeholders and institutions that are critical for the advancement of peace and stabilization agenda;
- The project will also convene a dialogue series on the role of women in peace and conflict resolution, which will bring different women together to share experiences. The assessment report will be presented and shared at the dialogue. This will also serve as opportunities for women to build networks and collaborative partnership as well as jointly strategize on ways and means ensuring peaceful and stable Ethiopia.
- Conduct mediation trainings for women and establish women mediator groups in the two communities – the training could be expanded to encompass other issues such as facilitation, advocacy and lobbying skills, etc. etc.
- Develop training, knowledge kits and publicity products on the role of women in peace building to be translated and printed in the two languages (Afan Oromo and Somali)

Output 2: Women groups, actors and institutions are empowered to become voices against conflict and to take initiatives to maintain peace and social cohesion in Oromia and Somali regions.

To achieve this result, the project will undertake the following indicative activities:

- Support capacity building of women representatives from the two regions as peace builders, community insider mediators and peace facilitators; and
- Support women representatives to engage in community sensitisation and peace education through media channels;
- Support Ethiopian women leaders to promote the national peace agenda in resolving on-going conflicts to ensure that women's rights are protected for lasting peace;
- Promote an Ethiopian Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
- Strengthen "Ethiopian Women Coalition for Peace" as homegrown initiative to cultivate a culture of peace

- Supporting Multi-stakeholder steering structure for resolution of ongoing conflicts
- Identify and support the role of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms
-

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Technical Experts: The project will benefit substantially from the experience of both international and national peacebuilding and conflict resolution experts. Experts will be required to conduct assessments, design and deliver capacity building activities for beneficiaries of the project from time to time. Experts will also be required to support national and regional dialogue processes.

Activity Cost: This include cost of facilitation of national and regional peace events, training, workshops, media engagements, publicity, publication and dissemination of assessment reports. Others include cost of hiring venues for meetings, conference cost, transportation cost, accommodation cost, cost of project visibility as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Partnerships

To achieve the overall outcome and outputs, the project will foster partnerships within and beyond the UN system. Therefore, this project will rely on coordination/ collaboration, learning and experience sharing in the implementation of the activities and to avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure value for money. The project will build partnership with the following offices, agencies and institutions:

UN Agency

- **UN-Women:** The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), is the United Nations entity working for the empowerment of women. The project will work closely with and benefit from the experience of UN-Women on the issues of Women, peace, and security. The project will therefore rely on the technical experience and expert reach of UN-Women.

Government of Ethiopia

The project will also work closely with a number of government ministries and institutions as follows:

- Minister of Women and Children (MoWCYA) mandated to develop policies and strategies towards women equality and empowerment and to work with women groups
- Ministry of Peace (MoP) mandated to prevent conflicts, reconcile communities and ensure sustainable peace
- House of People's Representative will ensure that all women members from Oromia and Somali region participate in the project as well as ensure that lessons learned from the two regions are shared with other State Councils)
- House of Federation will ensure all women members from Oromia and Somali are mobilised to participate in the project
- Regional Councils in Oromia and Somali regions will ensure the participation of women council members in the project, but also making sure that women issues are accorded with the required attention as part of their oversight function.

Civil Society Organisations

- Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia and its regional chapters will support the project to mobilise communities
- Relevant Civil Society Organisations in Oromia and Somali will support the project to mobilise communities and to participate in the delivery of some of the activities - such as training.

Risks and Assumptions

As this is a project on peacebuilding and conflict resolution, the overall risk facing this project is that of uncertainty, location volatility and any unforeseen change in government priorities.

Key Assumptions

The project is guided by the following assumptions:

- That the GoE is committed to reforms and in the development of a comprehensive peace architecture where women will assume key role;
- That the GoE committed to promote women to play major roles at every level in the development of the country and their contribution for lasting peace and security across the country;
- That the security situation in the project regions will remain relatively calm/will not deteriorate further
- Women, Peace and Security could become a viable and sustainable means of resolving conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions and Ethiopia in general;
- That building coalitions and networks of women peacebuilders, mediator and peace facilitators across the two regions could lead to a more inclusive, legitimate and victim centred approach at resolving the conflict in Oromia and Somali regions and Ethiopia; and
- That enhancing capacities of women, groups, actors and institutions in Oromia and Somali regions could lead to catalytic effect and would embolden women in Ethiopia to become more involved in peace and conflict resolution efforts and interventions towards a building sustainable peace Ethiopia.

Tentative Risks

Below are the tentative risks identified. The risk table will be updated from time to time in the life of the project.

Risks to the achievement of Project outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Violence and clashes in Oromia and Somali regions persists	High	High	UNDP will work with UNDSS and Oromia and Somali Regional Security and Administration to conduct security assessment and advice on possible days for field visits and stakeholder engagements.
Disruption of dialogues or community engagement by disaffected or worried members of the community	Medium	Low	The project will specifically seek to reduce this risk by adopting consultative approach. The project will engage and consult widely to ensure that interest of the various women groups in the two regions are represented. Communication and outreach will also help to ensure that the project reach to many people as possible.
Competing priorities of different partners	Low	Low	UNDP will work closely with all stakeholders and partners to ensure activities do not clash and that there is regular communication with key partners and stakeholders.
Politicisation and perception of the Project both by Govt and communities	Low	Medium	The project has specific focus and scope, which is limited to women from pre-identified institutions. The project will therefore ensure that, there is no deviation from the target to avoid politicisation of the project.

Stakeholder Engagement

The overall objective of this project is to facilitate the process of enhancing capacities of women leaders, groups, actors and institutions towards a more safe, secure and peaceful Oromia, Somali and Ethiopia. The project will be implemented with the support, collaboration, partnership and coordination with the following key stakeholders, actors and institutions: the Women MPs, Ministers, Speakers, Women Regional Council members in Oromia and Somali region, CSOs and Academia. Platforms will be created for stakeholders' engagement and for shared learning.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project envisages to tap into the experience of other countries that has gone through similar experiences on women in peace and security. The project could benefit from the experiences of countries like Liberia, Kenya, South Africa and Sierra Leone. As and at when the need arises, the project would engage in South-South exchange with countries with similar experience for peer-to-peer learning and cross fertilisation of good practices.

Knowledge

Knowledge products will be generated through the initial comprehensive assessment. The report of the assessment will be carefully and meticulously edited and shared with other stakeholders including UN agencies working on conflict and women equality in Ethiopia. The report will also be made publicly available on UNDP Ethiopia website. Reports emanating from policy dialogues will also be edited and published for wider circulation. Thirdly, survey report will also be published and disseminated and will form the baseline for future planning and conflict programming in the two regions.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

This project under the Governance and Democratic Participation Programme within UNDP–Ethiopia Country Office, will work in synergy with other projects of similar in nature such as the multi-stakeholder Governance and Democratic Participation Programme with a strong conflict prevention and peace building component, the Inclusive Governance and Conflict Management Support for Ethiopia (the PBF funded conflict prevention project); Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE); and the Cross-Border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-Economic Transformation in cross-border regions of Ethiopia and Kenya (Marsabit County, Kenya; and the Borana/Dawa Zones of Ethiopia), all of which have longer life span than the Women in Peace (WiP) project. Therefore, lessons from this project could be transferred into other projects to ensure wider reach. Additionally, the project was designed in a way that ensures participation of the partners' especially the government ministries and institutions in the implementation of the project. As such, as Ethiopia embarks on comprehensive reforms including development of an infrastructure for peace, this project will have catalytic effect in providing initial inroads into the nature and involvement of women groups, actors and institutions in the proposed peace architecture.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Implementation Modality

In line with the Project theory of change, this project will adopt Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), and to achieve the intended outputs, in the most cost efficient and effective manner, the project will be implemented using Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in close collaboration and coordination with the coordinating Ministry of Women and Children Affairs as well as the Ministry of peace.

The project will also explore opportunities with other partners and organisations working in the same sphere of intervention such as UN-Women to ensure coordination and to reduce duplication

of efforts as possible. Intra and inter Unit collaboration will be explored and utilised as much as possible. The project will also remain strategic on engaging with stakeholders in order to ensure that contributions from partners yield strategic results and dividends.

Overhead costs such as operations and procurement support will be shared with other country office projects to reduce costs. The project will also benefit from the support of existing UNDP staff within the Governance and Democratic Participation Programme (GDPP). In terms of monitoring, the project will be jointly monitored by UNDP and responsible ministries of the GoE, with the reporting responsibility by UNDP-Ethiopia.

Project Management

The Project will be domiciled at the UNDP Ethiopia Country Office in Addis Ababa where the day to day implementation and management of the project activities will occur under the Head of the Governance and Capacity Development Unit. There will be no other physical project office outside UNDP Ethiopia office, however, project activities, workshops, training and meeting could rotate from one region to another as to be determined during the life of the project and in line with UNDP principles of value for money. As part of cost efficiency and effectiveness, the associated overhead will be shared with other country office projects such as operations and procurement support. The project will benefit from common services provided by UNDP and will not incur additional set-up or administrative overhead cost separately.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK¹⁵

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNDAF Outcomes:

- **Outcome 12:** By 2020, key Government institutions and other stakeholders utilize enhanced capacities to ensure equitable, efficient, accountable, participatory and gender-responsive development
- **Outcome 14:** By 2020, women and girls are protected from violence, HTPs, exploitation, discrimination and are rehabilitated and reintegrated to enjoy and exercise their human rights
- **Outcome 15:** By 2020, women, adolescents and youth are empowered to influence decisions that concern their lives and the development of the country

UNDP-Ethiopia CPD:

Pillar III: Strengthening democratic governance and capacity development: (priority d): building national capacities to promote social cohesion and conflict prevention;

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

UNDP-CPD Outcome indication 4.1. Percentage of citizens reporting human rights, justice, oversight/accountability and democratic institutions (Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), House of Peoples' Representatives, Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), NEBE) as being accessible, responsive and independent.

Baseline: TBD

Target: TBD

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

SP Outputs:

- 2.6.1: Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight structural barriers to women's empowerment
- 3.2.1: National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities
- 3.3.2: Gender-responsive and risk-informed mechanisms supported to build consensus, improve social dialogue and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- 3.6.1: Women's leadership and participation ensured in crisis prevention and recovery planning and action

Project title and Atlas Project Number: **Women in Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution in Oromia and Somali Regions, Pro. No. XXXX**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT	DATA	BASELINE	TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)	DATA COLLECTION
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¹⁵ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

	INDICATORS ¹⁶	SOURCE	Value	Year	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Year ...	FINAL	METHODS & RISKS
Output 1: Capacities of women leaders at national parliament, regional councils, academia, civil societies and in the private sector in Oromia and Somali regions enhanced for peace building and conflict resolution.	1.1: No of women MPs, HoF. Civil society and academic awareness on the role of women in peace and conflict resolution in the two regions	No data	No baseline	N/A	18	18	19	18	2019-20	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary sources through reports and parliamentary records Training records Competing priorities and lack of support from the parliament,
	1.2: No of Regional Women Council members with enhanced awareness on the role of women in peace and conflict resolution in Oromia and Somali regions	No data	No baseline	N/A	3	2	3	2	2019-20	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary sources through reports and parliamentary records Competing priorities and lack of support from HoF Lack of a comprehensive strategy- Week early warning mechanisms,
	1.3: Number of assessment documents produced on the role of women in peace building and conflict resolution	No data	No baseline	N/A	1	0	0	0	2019-20	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Monitoring Report Assessment report
Output 2 Women groups, actors and institutions are enhanced to become voices against conflict and to take initiatives to maintain peace and social cohesion in Oromia and Somali regions.	2.1: No of women who engaged in community dialogues and sensitization campaigns campaign against violence and conflict in Somali and Oromia regions	No data	No baseline	N/A	20	20	20	20	2019-20	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary means of data collection Lack of support and cooperation from local actors and institutions

¹⁶ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

	2.2: No of National Dialogue against violence organised by women	No data	No baseline	N/A	0	0	0	1	2019-20	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary means of data collection (Reports) Competing priorities such as upcoming 2020 elections
:	2.3: Number of network of women peace builders established in the two regions	No data	No baseline	N/A	0	0	1	1	2019-20	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary means of data collection (Reports)

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:
[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
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, and at the end of the project (final report)	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
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.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least 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.		

Evaluation Plan¹⁷

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
e.g., Midterm review and progress report	UNDP, and GoE	<u>3.3.1¹⁸</u>	UNDAF Outcome 13	Mid2019	GoE (MoP, MoWCYA), UNDP and Regional Councils of	10,000/TRACK

¹⁷ Optional, if needed

¹⁸ Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards and pandemics and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ^{19/20}

All anticipated programme and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Output 1: Capacities of women leaders at national parliament, regional councils, academia, civil societies and in the private sector in Oromia and Somali regions enhanced for peace building and conflict resolution Gender marker: 3	1.1: Conduct Assessment and analysis of role of women in peacebuilding					UNDP/MoWCYA/MoP	Non-TRAC	Consultant fee and stakeholder's review meeting	20,000
	1.2: Develop training and knowledge kits on role of women in peacebuilding					UNDP/MoWCYA/MoP	Non-TRAC	Consultant fee and stakeholder's validation	25,000
	1.3: Conduct Mediation training for female elected representatives (MPs (73), HoF (10) and Regional Council Members (332), Cabinet Ministers (10)					UNDP/MoWCYA/MoP	Non-TRAC	Consultant fee, Workshop costs	35,000
	1.4: Organise Training for selected members of civil society, academic and private sector (60)					UNDP/MoWCYA/MoP	Non-TRAC	Consultant fee, Workshop costs	32,000
	1.5. Organize experience sharing event					UNDP/MoWCYA/MoP	Non-TRAC	DSA, Travel and facilitation costs	30,000

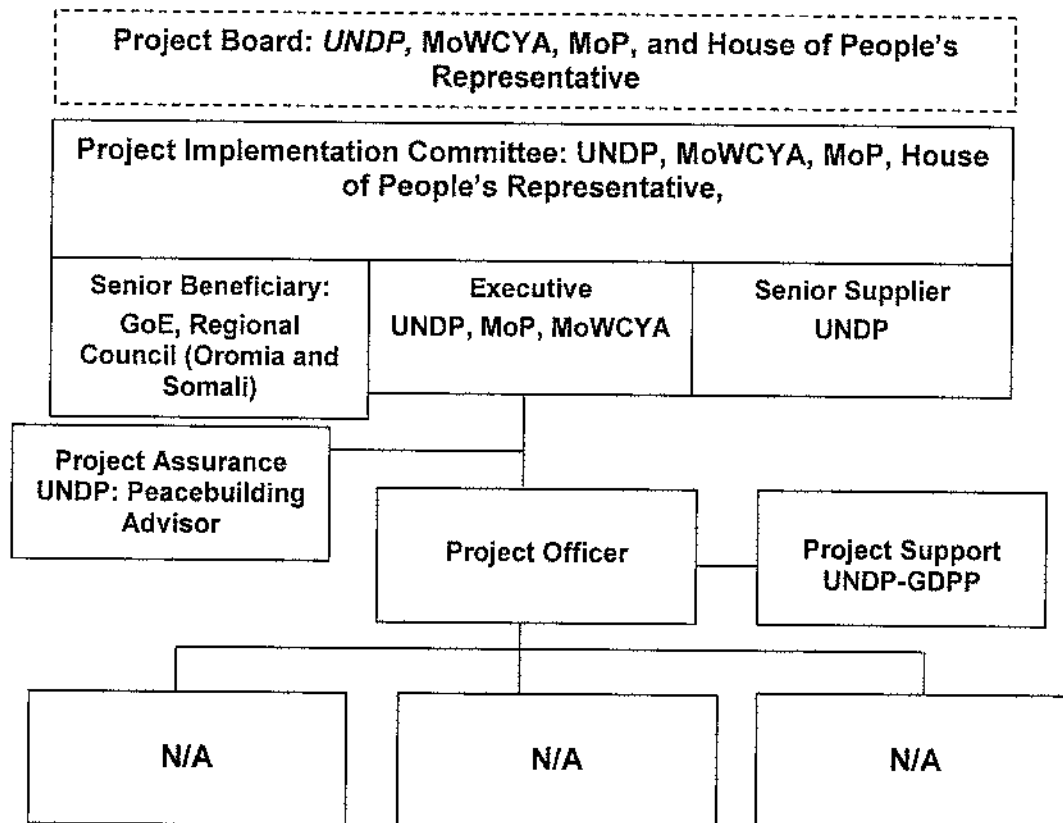
¹⁹ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

²⁰ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

<p>Output 2: Women groups, actors and institutions are empowered to become voices against conflict and to take initiatives to maintain peace and social cohesion in Oromia and Somali regions.</p> <p>Gender marker: 3</p>	1.6. Support Women Peace Initiative- Jegniti National Campaign						UNDP/MoWCYA/ MoP	Non- TRACK	DSA, travel and event organization costs	40,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1									182,000
	2.1: Establish and convene network of women peacebuilders in the two regions (100 each)						UNDP/MoWCYA/ MoP	Non- TRACK	DSA, travel and event organization costs	26,000
	2.2: Convene two Regional and two Community Dialogues (100 each)						UNDP/MoWCYA/ MoP	Non- TRACK	DSA, travel and event organization costs	4,000
	2.3: Organise four (4) – (two each) community sensitization campaign in Oromo and Somali regions (50 each)						UNDP/MoWCYA/ MoP	TRACK	DSA, travel and event organization costs	60,000
<p>Evaluation (as relevant)</p> <p>Salary for Project Officer (SB5)</p> <p>General Management Support (GMS)</p> <p>Sub-total (Evaluation + Salary + GMS)</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	MONITORING							TRACK	DSA, Travel costs	30,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2									125,000
	EVALUATION							TRACK		25,000
							UNDP	TRACK		36,000
										32,000
										93,000
										400,000

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will adopt a two-tier structure: The Project Board, which will have policy and strategic oversight functions and the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) responsible for the day-to-day management of the project through the Project Management Unit (PMU).



The Project Board shall serve as the overall policy and decision-making mechanism, ensuring that the project is achieving its overall strategic objectives and delivers results as intended. Specifically, the board approves the Work Plans (AWP), and provides strategic direction for implementation of the project. The Project Board will be co-chaired by the assigned Government Minister and the UNDP-RR and shall consist of senior representatives of all implementing partners.

The board shall meet quarterly to review progress and strategic direction of the project whilst providing guidance and ensuring accountable and responsible implementation. UNDP will serve as the Secretariat for the Project Board. The Board may summon a Special Meeting to discuss any urgent matters that could strategically influence the project outcomes.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will consist of technical representatives of all the implementing partners. The PIC will be chaired by UNDP and will have responsibility of reviewing and validating the AWP for approval by the board, review progress with recommendations, provide implementation oversight and monitoring, oversee internal and external evaluation. It shall meet at least once a month and undertake a peer review and track progress. Other stakeholders may be co-opted by the PIC as appropriate. UNDP shall serve as the Secretariat for the PIC.

The Project Officer through the UNDP-Government Unit (GDPP) will be responsible for the coordination of the implementation of all project activities. It will work closely with the PIC and report directly to the Head of GDPP who in turn reports to the Project Board and the UNDP-Resident Representative. The Officer will be the custodian of the approved Annual Work Plan (AWP) and will ensure that implementation of all activities is in line with the AWP. The Officer shall also ensure that the project produces the outputs and results specified in this project document, in compliance with the required standards of quality, within the specified limits of time and cost and in line with UNDP rules and regulations.

Quality Assurance

UNDP shall provide overall project quality assurance on behalf of the Project Board. The Project Officer shall ensure that quality assurance processes are set up in ATLAS and monitored and updated regularly.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] ("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.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

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]²¹ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]²² 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. 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. 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.
6. 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 *[for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, 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 party's, 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, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, 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 party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, 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 and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - d. 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 and (b) 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.
 - e. 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-

²¹ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

²² To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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.

- f. 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 or corruption with due confidentiality.

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.

- g. Choose one of the three following options:

Option 1: 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 or corruption, 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 party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: Each responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the 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 or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: 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 or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the 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.

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 or corruption, 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.

- h. 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.
- i. 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.

- j. 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.

XI. ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report**
- 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English][French][Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.
(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).
- 3. Risk Analysis.** Use the standard Risk Log template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Log for instructions
- 4. Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)
- 5. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**