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PROJECT DOCUMENT

[Egypt]

Project Title: The Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development

Project Number: 00120521

Implementing Partner: Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping & Peacebuilding (CCCPA)

Start Date: 1 August 2019 **End Date:** 31 July 2020 **PAC Meeting date:** 25 July 2019

Brief Description

Africa is home to at least half of the fastest growing global economies. By 2030, one in every five people in the world will live in Africa. Its potential in resources, urbanization, industrialization and economic diversification is unmatched. However, this great potential is under threat, as a result of persisting and emerging challenges to peace, security and development, including conflict, terrorism, and forced displacement.

The last few years have witnessed the evolution of a comprehensive normative framework on sustaining peace and development, including the sustainable development goals (2015), the sustaining peace twin resolutions (2016), and the interlinkages between these two agendas. The same period also saw a renewed interest in conflict prevention and addressing the roots causes of conflict. Missing so far, however, is the operationalization of these normative frameworks, by means of policies, operational guidance, programs and projects.

Acting in its capacity as the Chairman of the African Union, Egypt is taking the initiative to launch the **Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development**. The **Inaugural Meeting of the Forum** will focus on the Africa-specific operationalization of the interlinkages between sustainable development and sustaining peace in practice.

The Forum, to be held in December of every year, will present concrete and action-oriented recommendations to African heads of states and governments, leaders from national governments, regional and international organizations and financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society, that will be captured in "the Aswan Declaration on Sustainable Peace and Development."

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

UNPDF/UNDP outcome 1: By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job creating economic development

Indicative Output(s):


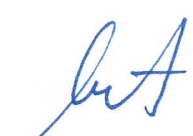

Output 1: Participatory and Consultative Preparation is conducted (GEN2)

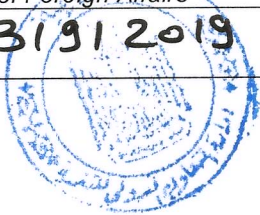
Output 2: First Annual Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development is held (GEN2)

Output 3: The Aswan Declaration on Sustainable Peace and Development in Africa is issued and followed-up (GEN2)

Total resources required:	USD 2,664,049.53	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:	USD 2,664,049.53	

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
 H.E. Ambassador Soha Gendi, Director, International Cooperation for Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Date: 31/9/2019	 Ms. Randa Aboul-Hosn, Resident Representative, UNDP Egypt Date:	 Ashraf Swelam, Director General, Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA) Date:



I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Africa's potential is both unmatched and untapped. Today, the continent is home to at least half of the fastest growing economies of the world. It is rich in resources and is riding a wave of urbanization, industrialization and economic diversification. Its importance in the global economy is expected only to rise, both as a market and as an engine of global growth. Moreover, the continent is the youngest region of the world. By 2030, one in every five people in the world will live in Africa.
2. This great promise, however, is under threat; undermined by a myriad of crises, challenges and risks to peace, security and development. On one hand, despite African and international efforts, the continent remains the most burdened with conflict in the world, hosting half of the UN peacekeeping missions, including all the high-risk missions. Moreover, all the countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) are African. Conflict inflict devastating human suffering, damage economies and social fabrics, destroy physical infrastructure and reverse decades of human and material development.
3. The menace of terrorism is also on the rise in Africa. Al-Shabab and Boko Haram continue to be amongst the deadliest terrorist organizations in the world. The growing nexus between terrorism and conflict in the continent is also a major source of concern. According to the 2017 Global Terrorism Index (GTI)¹, much of the growth of the global terrorist threat in the last decade has been inspired by, or a direct outgrowth of, ongoing large-scale armed conflict, with 91 percent of all terrorist attacks and 95 percent of all terrorism-related deaths occurring in countries that are involved in an armed conflict.
4. This couldn't be truer than in the case of Africa and the Arab world. According to the GTI, six out of the ten countries most impacted by terrorism are either African or Arab, with 84 percent of all terrorist attacks occurring in the Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Moreover, by exploiting weaknesses and vulnerabilities of weak states and conflict zones, terrorist organizations are now able to seize and hold territory; a dramatic transformation with unsettling consequences.
5. Moreover, the scale of the current forced displacement crisis is unprecedented. According to the UNHCR's 2019 Global Trends Report, the number of people fleeing war, persecution and conflict exceeded 70 million in 2018; of which 41.3 million were internally displaced people (IDPs), 25.9 million were refugees, and 3.5 million were asylum seekers². And while the severity of the crisis is global, Africa continues to suffer the most. The continent accounts for one-third of refugees globally. Moreover, the great majority of African refugee movements happen within Africa, with the burden of caring for those refugees falling on neighboring countries. As a matter of fact, half of the ten countries with the highest refugee population relative to national population are in sub-Saharan Africa, according to the Global Trends Report.
6. Combined, conflict, terrorism (and other forms of violence), and fragility (collapse or weakening of core state functions and delivery of basic services), are the most daunting challenges in the way of delivering on the sustainable development agenda's promise of leaving no one behind. By 2030, at least half of the world's poor will live in conflict settings, according to the World Bank. They also present the world with the its largest humanitarian crisis, since World War II, with conflicts driving 80 percent of global humanitarian needs.
7. While similar in some respects to old challenges that the continent has faced, today's conflicts and threats to peace, security and development in Africa are unique in many ways. First, their concurrence, frequency and sheer size are unprecedented. Second, they are happening at a time of shaking global structures, in a world distracted by a plethora of other

¹ The Institute for Economics & Peace, "Global Terrorism Index 2017". P.62. Available at: <http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2017/11/Global-Terrorism-Index-2017.pdf>

² This is the highest level in the last 70 years and double the level of 20 years ago, and 2.3 million more than just a year ago

ongoing and potential crises. Third, they expose serious weaknesses, vulnerabilities and shortcomings of the continent's, and indeed global, governance structures and mechanisms.

8. In the face of these challenges, there is a growing recognition among policymakers, both in Africa and globally, of the need for change.
9. **First**, the last few years have seen a renewed focus on "conflict prevention." Conflict prevention saves lives, averts social, economic and physical destruction, as well as developmental reversals. It also pre-empts the need for significantly larger investments in conflict management and post-conflict reconstruction. The logic for investing early and adequately to prevent the onset of armed conflict is, hence, unassailable.
10. **Second**, while the relationship between peace and development has for long been debated, there is now a global consensus that there is no development without peace, and no peace without development.
11. **Third**, and related to the above, is the growing acknowledgement that the tools at the disposal of the international community to address the outbreak, continuation and relapse to armed conflict, are becoming outdated, overstretched and unsustainably costly.
12. As a result, there is growing recognition of the need for new and innovative approaches to dealing with conflict and crises situations, as well as coherence, between peace/security, development and humanitarian efforts, most notably in the transitions from war to peace, as well as situations of active conflict.
13. During the last few years, a solid and comprehensive framework has evolved to address the interlinkages between peace and security. On one hand, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlighted that there is no development without peace and no peace without development. While the SDGs are universal, indivisible and their comprehensive implementation serve the end goal of sustaining peace and development, SDG Goal 16, specifically, stresses the centrality of peace, justice and security to achieving the sustainability of developmental outcomes.
14. On the other hand, the 2015 Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture, and the subsequent Twin Resolutions of 2016 (UNSCR2282 and UNGA70/262), coined the term "sustaining peace", as both a goal and a process, to "prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of violence, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving toward recovery, reconstruction, and development." Moreover, the 2015 report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) called for conflict prevention to be "brought back to the fore", and called on the United Nations (UN) system to pull together in a more "integrated manner" in the service of conflict prevention, including by addressing the root causes of conflict.
15. Building on the recommendations of these reviews, together with the review of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the subsequent 8 resolutions that together constitute the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda, as well as the momentum created by the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sustaining Peace resolutions, UN Secretary-General António Guterres introduced an ambitious and far-reaching reform agenda. This included a renewed focus on prevention and sustaining peace, reform of the UN development system, restructuring of the peace and security architecture, creation of a new UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, and organization-wide management reform.
16. On its side, the World Bank is in the midst of a global consultation to inform the development of its first formal strategy for engaging with Fragility, Conflict and Violence settings (the FCV Strategy). The Strategy aims to leverage the Bank's comparative advantage as a development actor in those settings, and to scale up our partnerships so as to maximize impact on the ground.

17. UNDP recognizes the importance of strong crisis prevention mechanisms to maintain nations on resilient development pathways. Its Strategic Plan 2018-2022 adopted as a pillar to “build resilience to crises and shocks”. One of 6 signature solutions of UNDP Strategic Plan is “Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies” which will focus on the issues of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and mitigation and crisis response, to help countries avoid crises and return quickly to stable development after crises occur.
18. As highlighted by the “sustainable development” and “sustaining peace” agendas, the primary responsibility for conflict prevention and sustaining peace and development rests with states, through their national policies. To prevent societies from descending into conflict, the prevention agenda must be integrated into national development policies and efforts of African (and other) states, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the core of this approach. African state institutions must also be strengthened in order to invest in inclusive and sustainable development that not only create growth and advance poverty alleviation, but also address inequalities, exclusion, and grievances (real or perceived).
19. The protracted, complex and cross-border nature of today’s predominantly intrastate conflicts, combined with the transnational nature of other threats to peace and security, such as terrorism, organized crime, climate change, all call for a regional and international approach. In this regard, and while the African Union have taken major strides to address many of these challenges, including through its elaborate African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and its existing normative frameworks, such as Agenda 2063, the Silencing the Guns Initiative, and the wide array of relevant AU policies, it is clear that much more needs to be done.
20. For example, there is a growing acknowledgement that AU’s prevention efforts continue to be tilted in favour of “operational prevention” that focuses on intervening during the escalation phase of a conflict (developing early warning systems and enhancing the AU’s mediation efforts), at the expense of “structural prevention” by means of addressing the root causes of conflict³.
21. There is also an urgent need for operationalizing existing AU normative frameworks and policies, including most notably the AU Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction (AU PCRD) and Development and for tapping into the huge potential of existing and new structures and mechanisms of the African Union, including most notably the African Union Mediation Support Unit, the African Network of Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (FemWise) and the recently established AU Center for PCRD.
22. Moreover, bringing conflict prevention and sustaining peace and development to the fore of AU’s work immediately raises questions about the potential for greater synergy between APSA, the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the development and humanitarian efforts of the AU.
23. While some progress has been achieved in enhancing the contribution of African women to peace, security and development, the potential for advancing this agenda further is vast. The leadup to the 20th Anniversary of the Security Council Resolution 1325 presents an opportunity to make a quantum leap in the comprehensive and meaningful participation of women in preventing conflict and sustaining peace.
24. With the above in mind, and with the 2020 deadline of Silencing the Guns in Africa quickly approaching, the time is ripe for a multistakeholder, context-specific, and action-oriented conversation about the operationalization of these frameworks. Specifically, there is a need to move from the broad political commitments embodied in the Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace agendas into a coherent, integrated and mutually reinforcing

³ Notwithstanding the development of an AU Continental Structural Conflict Prevention Framework (2015), encompassing Country Structural Vulnerability and Resilience Assessments (CSVRA) and Country Structural Vulnerability Mitigation Strategies (CSVMS).

implementation frameworks that are context-specific, nationally-owned and internationally supported.

25. Acting in its capacity as the Chairman of the African Union, the Champion of Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Development and Peacebuilding in Africa, and the Vice-President of the Peacebuilding Commission, Egypt is taking the initiative to launch this conversation.
26. Under the auspices of H.E. Abdelfattah el-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the **Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development** will provide the first of its kind platform to advance an African conversation on the new and innovative approaches, programs, financial instruments, and partnerships needed not only to promote sustainable development and alleviate poverty, but also to promote peace and stability, by leveraging pillars of stability and peace and addressing the root causes of conflict and drivers of fragility and instability.
27. **Initiated by Egypt, the Inaugural Meeting of the Aswan Forum is designed to be an Africa-owned, internationally supported initiative.** Held in December of every year, the Forum will bring together heads of states and governments, leaders and high-level officials from national governments (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Planning, Economic, etc.), international and regional organizations (UN, AU, UNDP, and other UN agencies, African RECs/RMs) working across the spectrum of peace and security, development, and humanitarian issues, financial institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank, Sovereign Funds, etc.), the private sector (African and multinational companies invested or interested in Africa), and civil society (CSOs, peacebuilding platforms, think tanks, etc.), as well as practitioners and prominent experts for a context-specific, action-oriented, and forward looking discussion on the threats and challenges, as well as opportunities, ahead.
28. Grounded in “Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want” and the search for “African Solutions to African Problems, the Inaugural Meeting of the Aswan Forum, supported by this project, will be held on 11-12 December 2019, and titled: **“An Agenda for Sustainable Peace, Security and Development in Africa”**.
29. Designed as a multistakeholder platform, **the Aswan Forum and its outcome document “The Aswan Declaration on Sustainable Peace and Development”** will aim to achieve the following outcomes:
 - **On the National Level**, the Aswan Forum aims to:
 - Raise awareness of the imperative of integrating the prevention agenda into national development policies and efforts, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the core of this approach;
 - In conflict and post-conflict settings, recommend entry points for advancing “national ownership” across the continuum of peace interventions, including the design, implementation and review of peacekeeping missions, transitions from peacekeeping to sustaining peace, and peacebuilding;
 - Expand the conversation about state-building in the aftermath of conflict from its current narrow focus on “extension of state authority” and “provision of basic services” to the larger concept of establishing a “viable, representative and inclusive state”; and
 - Highlight the important contribution of the private sector, civil society, and other national actors and stakeholders, not only in achieving sustainable development, but also in sustaining peace.
 - **On the continental level**, the Aswan Forum will contribute to the ongoing reform efforts of the African Union and the ongoing policy debates, including:
 - Operationalizing the African Union’s existing normative frameworks, including most notably the AU Continental Structural Conflict Prevention Framework, and the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policies;
 - Enhancing the AU’s institutional capacities in conflict prevention, management, and resolution, as well as peacekeeping and peacebuilding, management of transnational threats, such as terrorism and organized crime, and the

- implementation of the WPS agenda, so as to better adapt to the ever-evolving threat environment in the continent;
 - Present recommendations for achieving better coordination, synergies and coherence between the APSA, the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the AU's development efforts;
 - Provide a platform for African voices to contribute to important global debates, such as reform of peacekeeping, including the implementation of the UN Secretary General Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative and the Declaration of Shared Commitments; the 2020 Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture; and the implementation of the WPS agenda in the leadup to the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.
 - **On the international level, the Aswan Forum will:**
 - Inform the ongoing discussions about the context-specific and complex needs of operationalizing conflict prevention, sustainable peace and development agendas, including informing policy changes, institutional partnerships, tailored and multisectoral programming, and financing mechanisms;
 - Promoting partnerships between various stakeholders, that leverage their respective mandates and comparative operational advantages and resources, in an integrated manner, including most notably between national actors (State and society), the AU, the UN and its agencies, major financial institutions, and the private sector.
30. This project will contribute to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa. By facilitating international partnerships (SDG 17) necessary for the implementation of the proposed activities, the project will contribute to promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG 16) in Africa. Moreover, by streamlining gender in all the project's activities and advancing the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, it will support women's empowerment efforts (SDG 5). Finally, the project will also contribute to the advancement of SDG 8, by contributing to efforts to end modern slavery, human trafficking, and the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

I. STRATEGY

31. This project ensures a thoroughly prepared, broadly owned, well coordinated, flawlessly delivered and above all properly followed up Aswan forum that will act as a practical step in the further operationalization of African Peace and Security Architecture with strong interlinkages to the AU's governance and development work, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the sustaining peace twin resolutions. While the focus is on the inaugural 2019 event, preparations and follow up will be made in such a way to facilitate a longer-term movement required to deliver on the ambitious objective.
32. To ensure African ownership and buy-in, close coordination with African nations, the African Union (and the League of Arab States), Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), and the African Development Bank, will continue through the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo, and the Egyptian Embassies in Addis Ababa and other African capitals, as well as through the Egyptian Permanent Missions to the United Nations, in both New York and Geneva.
33. Substantially, the project will be aligned with African strategic priorities, including addressing new and emerging threats to peace and security, as identified by the African Union and outlined in the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Roadmap 2016 -2020, namely:
- a) conflict prevention;
 - b) crisis/conflict management (including mediation and the African Standby Force);
 - c) post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding;
 - d) strategic security issues (most notably countering terrorism, transnational organized crime, and small arms and light weapons); and

e) coordination and partnerships.

Cross-cutting issues, including most notably the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, are also addressed.

34. Based on the above, the substantial preparation process will entail hosting 4-6 workshops, covering the following themes:

- Conflict prevention
- Peacekeeping
- Peacebuilding
- Journeys Out of Extremism
- Forced Displacement
- Women, Peace and Security

The discussions and recommendations of each workshop will be captured in a Chairman summary, which will feed into the development of the "Aswan Peace and Development Report". It will also be used as the basis of the discussion during the Aswan Forum.

35. CCCPA will also commission 10-12 "think pieces" covering the wide array of issues that will be discussed at the Forum. The think pieces will be written primarily by African scholars and practitioners to ensure African ownership of the Forum.
36. Ahead of the Forum, the "Aswan Peace and Development Report", will be prepared and shared. The Report is meant as a thought-provoking conversation starter, that will help participants make sense of the most serious development challenges and security concerns, as well as opportunities, in Africa. It will not only contribute to advancing ongoing critical debates, but also scan the horizon for the known unknowns and the unknown unknowns. It is meant as an agenda-setter for future action and research on the interlinkages between peace, security and development in Africa.
37. In addition to an Egyptian national coordination committee, led by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responsible for the organization of the Forum, an **International Advisory Board** of African and global eminent personalities will act as the brain trust of the Forum, providing strategic direction and overseeing the organization of the Forum. **Five African leaders representing the regions of Africa are invited to join, in addition to a high level representatives of both the African Union and the African Development Bank (AfDB).** Other members will be high-level representatives of the United Nations, the World Bank, and Strategic Partners of the Forum.
38. The **Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA)**, an African Union accredited Center of Excellence in training, capacity building and research, will act as the Executive Secretariat of the Forum. In addition to leveraging its expertise in research and convening such high-level events, the **Center will be supported by a coalition of African and international think tanks and knowledge partners.** A participatory and inclusive approach to project development and implementation is applied; one that involves a thorough needs assessment and extensive consultation with target beneficiaries and stakeholders, before, during and following the implementation.
39. Out of a belief that the complexity of today's threats to peace and security necessitates a whole-of-government approach and breaking the silos mentality, the project will provide a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together development, peace and security and humanitarian actors. The project will also complement top-down state-centric approaches, with bottom-up approaches and local knowledge, through the participation of civil society, women and youth groups and the private sector.
40. This attentiveness to the relations between state and society is intended to provide legitimacy to conflict prevention and sustaining peace and development efforts – especially in contexts characterized with weak governance - and to ensure the sustainability of results. Wherever

applicable, the project strives to build community resilience and advance partnerships between state and society.

41. As recognized in UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions, the integration of gender perspective is critical for the effectiveness, sustainability and ownership of peace and development efforts. In addition to including a full session for advancing the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Africa in the Agenda of the Aswan Forum, the project will streamline gender considerations in all its activities.
42. To measure impact, CCCPA's monitoring and evaluation framework follows the Kirkpatrick Model, which identifies four levels of outcomes resulting: reaction, learning, behavior and results. To measure immediate impact of the Aswan Forum on participants' knowledge, CCCPA will conduct a post-event survey, as a means of providing quantitative and qualitative measurements of gaining and applying knowledge. Knowledge gained from previous projects, as captured by CCCPA's monitoring and evaluation systems provide inputs for the project's implementation.
43. Good communications with the partners is essential in developing a shared understanding of how the project is progressing. This will include active involvement of partners in the substantial preparation for the Aswan Forum, and its follow-up. CCCPA will also submit a final report describing the achievements, detailed Action Plan and budget allocations with UNDP to ensure that the project met its targets. In the event that there are unavoidable changes to the agreed work plan, the project team will communicate this to UNDP immediately and will jointly develop a viable solution to be communicated by UNDP to the Partners for consultation. The progress, achievements and challenges will be reviewed and discussed at the International Advisory Board Meeting.
44. Visibility and communication of the Forum and its strategic and corporate partners will be achieved through launching a Forum website and establishing strong social media presence. The event will also be extensively covered by African and international media outlets.
45. To complement the project's funding, CCCPA will continue its efforts to diversify the sources of funding to ensure financial sustainability of all of its activities - either through the Egyptian government or international partners.

II. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

<i>Output 1: Participatory and Consultative Preparation is conducted</i>

Activities:

- ***4-6 preparatory workshops are organized on:***
 - o ***Conflict Prevention***
 - o ***Peacebuilding***
 - o ***Peacekeeping***
 - o ***Journeys Out of Extremism***
 - o ***Women, Peace and Security***
 - o ***Forced Displacement***
- ***10-12 Think pieces are commissioned***
- ***Aswan Report for Sustainable Development and Peace is Developed***

Through this output, the chairman's summaries and recommendations of the preparatory workshops will be used in the preparation of the Aswan Peace and Development Report and integrated in the Forum's session design.

Output 2: 1st Annual Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development is held

Activities:

- ***The Inaugural Meeting of the Aswan Forum For Sustainable Peace and Development is held, including tracking invitations, organizing logistics, accommodation, conference venue and coordination with protocol and security departments***

Through this output, the project will contribute to operationalize peace-development nexus and provide a multi-stakeholder platform for humanitarian, development, peace and security, private sector, civil society and financial institutions.

Output 3: The Aswan Declaration for Sustainable Peace and Development in Africa is issued and followed-up

Activities:

- ***The Aswan Declaration for Sustainable Peace and Development in Africa is published***
- ***Narrative and financial reporting on the Aswan Forum is completed***

Through this output, the Aswan Declaration and its major strategic, policy, structural and operations recommendations will be included into the report submitted by the President of Egypt to the February 2020 Summit of the AU. The project will also follow up and accelerate the implementation of the Aswan Forum recommendations in programs, and projects and updates to the AU normative frameworks, as part of the efforts of Egypt's Championship of the AU PCRD and the activities of the AU Center for Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (AUC-PCRD).

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

46. Aside from financial resources, the most critical inputs needed to achieve expected results are human resources. In addition to CCCPA's in-house capacities, the project will facilitate the expansion of the Center's roster of consultants, facilitators and experts that can contribute to the development and implementation of the Aswan Forum and its preparatory workshops.
47. In addition to human capacities, a moderate investment in the IT infrastructure of the Secretariat of the Forum (hardware and software) would be required. This is to address the needs of project staff to deliver the desired outcomes.

Partnerships

48. Cooperation with various Egyptian Ministries (most notably Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Interior) is key to the success of this project. CCCPA will also partner with regional and international organizations, including most notably the United Nations, the African Union, the League of Arab States, and African RECS/RMs.
49. CCCPA will also leverage its current unique position in international and regional associations to secure additional resources/expertise necessary for the implementation of activities, including its membership of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) and its Chairmanship of the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Training Group (IDDRTG), as well as its membership of the Executive Committee of the APSTA and international research consortia, most notably the Challenges Forum, the Effectiveness of Peace Operations Network (EPON), etc..

50. CCCPA will continue to seek engaging knowledge counterparts from Strategic Partners (think tanks and research centers), and to invite their expertise to contribute to activities implemented by the Center, subject to the availability and interest of the Strategic and Knowledge Partners.
51. CCCPA recognizes the importance of private investment in peace and development in Africa. The project will invite some key private companies to the Aswan Forum to present their innovative products and technologies as well as seek for financial contributions from the private sector.

Risks and Assumptions

52. Participation: Due to the high-level nature of the event, there is a risk of a surge in the number of participants. CCCPA and the Egyptian government, in consultation with partners, will keep participation at a manageable level, to allow for a substantial discussion (400-600 participants max).
53. Similarly, efforts will be made to secure high-level participation through multilayered follow-ups, from the highest levels at the Egyptian government to the operational follow-ups by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Egyptian embassies abroad and CCCPA.
54. Logistics: The complex organizational needs of the Forum, including most notably hosting it outside the capital will present CCCPA with logistical challenges. This is offset by the fact that the Forum is a Presidential event, that will see a whole of government approach to organizing it, and will be supervised through the national coordination committee. The government of Egypt has a long experience organizing large international fora in the country, and the project will take lessons from those experiences. All procurement activities are conducted in accordance with UNDP procurement rules & guidelines.
55. Volatile Exchange Rates: Volatile exchange rates and changes in air ticket prices may result in extra savings or costs to the project.
56. Gender Balance: The selection of individual Board Members directly nominated to the International Advisory Board has been gender balanced and Strategic Partners will be highly encouraged to consider gender sensitivity when nominating their selected IAB member. Also, CCCPA will engage with participating institutions to encourage larger female participation. The lists of participants and speakers will be gender-sensitive and the preparatory workshops will be gender mainstreamed. In addition, CCCPA will request that UN Women provide additional technical expertise throughout the preparatory process as well as the Aswan Forum itself.

Stakeholder Engagement

57. An inclusive and participatory approach to project design, implementation and evaluation is applied, one that involves beneficiaries and stakeholders.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

58. In line with established practice from previous projects, CCCPA will explore and utilize opportunities for collaboration with other leading training and research institutions in Africa, including through its membership of the Executive Committee of the African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA). CCCPA will also seek to utilize best practices and lessons learned from the global South.

Knowledge

59. The project will contribute to the production of policy briefs, research papers, and workshop/conference reports.
60. A full website on the Aswan Forum will be developed to increase visibility and work as a platform for sharing of relevant publications and reports. Online presence will be also used as

a tool to disseminate knowledge products, referred to above.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

61. The Aswan Forum has been launched as an annual presidential-level event. The sustainability of the event is guaranteed by the highest level of political commitment, as well as the important contribution of the Forum to Egypt's role in Africa, including as the Champion of PCRD and peacebuilding efforts in the continent.

III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

62. CCCPA will strive to achieve cost-efficiency and effectiveness of spending, including by adhering to the relevant clauses outlined in the guidelines provided by UNDP, as well as its own policies and procedures.

Project Management

63. CCCPA was designated as the Executive Secretariat of the Aswan Forum. Hence, the project will be operational at the headquarters of the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA), located at 1 Omar Makram Street in Tahrir Square, Cairo, Egypt. It will be headed by the Center's Director General.
64. A National Coordination Committee, presided over by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs supervises the work of CCCPA. The Committee is composed of representatives of all relevant ministries and agencies involved in the preparation of the Aswan Forum.
65. The Aswan Forum's International Advisory Board (IAB) will comprise of eminent global personalities, leading experts in peace, security and development and representatives of strategic partners and major stakeholders. The IAB provides strategic guidance to the project management.
66. Unless Partners request or agree otherwise, UNDP and the project shall take all appropriate measures to publicize and make visible the partnership and funding from the Partners. Information related to the activities of the project provided to the press and beneficiaries, or posted on Aswan Forum' or CCCPA's Websites, the UNDP's Website, and social media accounts, as well as all related publicity material, reports and publications shall acknowledge the contribution of the Partners, where applicable, and shall display the partners' logo in an appropriate way. A Visibility and Communications Officer will be hired to achieve this.
67. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
68. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
69. Any interest income attributable to the contribution from Partners shall be treated in accordance with the third party cost-sharing agreement between the Partners and the UNDP.
70. Any unspent balance of contribution will be handled in line with the third party cost sharing agreement between Partners and the UNDP.
71. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board, the contribution shall be charged:
 - 8% cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country office
 - Direct costing will be charged according to the Universal Price List
72. UN Coordination Levy of 1% shall be inserted in participant donors' agreement, where relevant.

73. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP to CCCPA shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
74. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP and audit fees shall be charged to the project budget.

IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job-creating economic										
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Number and geographical location of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations										
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 3: Strengthen Resilience to Shocks and Crisis Output 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										
Project title and Atlas Project Number: The Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development (Atlas Project No. 00120521)										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
		Value	Year	Quarter 1 (Aug-Oct'19)	Quarter 2 (Nov'19-Jan'20)	Quarter 3 (Feb-Apr'20)	Quarter 4 (May-Jul'20)	FINAL		
Output 1: Participatory and Consultative Preparation is conducted	Preparatory Workshops are conducted (One workshop is gender-focused)	0 (0)	2019 (July)	6 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (1)		
	Think pieces are commissioned (at least one paper is gender-focused)	0 (0)	2019 (July)	10 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (1)		
	Aswan Report for Sustainable Development and Peace is Developed	0	2019 (July)	1	0	0	0	1		
	Aswan Forum website and graphic standards are finalized	0	2019 (July)	1	0	0	0	1		
Output 2: The first annual Aswan Forum for Sustainable Development is held	International Advisory Board meeting is held	0	2019 (July)	1	1	0	0	1		
	1st Annual Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development is organized	0	2019 (July)	0	1	0	0	1		

Output 3: <i>The Aswan Declaration for Sustainable Peace and Development in Africa is issued and followed-up</i>	<i>The Aswan Declaration for Sustainable Peace and Development in Africa is published</i>		0	2019 (July)	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	<i>Reporting on the Aswan Forum is completed</i>		0	2019 (July)	0	1	1	1	0	2	

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (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.		

Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the International Advisory 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)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project international advisory board) will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project.	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 Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation		Output 3.2.1	Output 1	June 2020		\$ 5,000

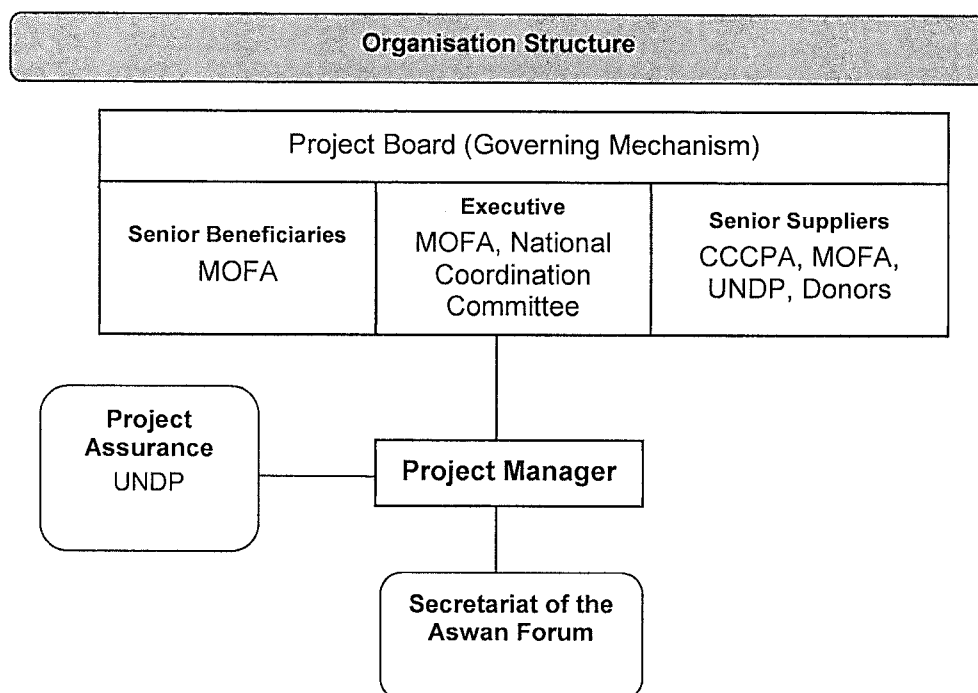
VI. QUARTERLY WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1 (Aug-Oct'19)	Q2 (Nov'19-Jan'20)	Q3 (Feb-Apr'20)	Q4 (May-Jul'20)		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<i>The First Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development is held</i>	Recruit technical staff	USD 16,367.27	USD 16,367.27	USD 16,367.27	USD 16,367.27	CCCPA			USD 65,469.08
	Equip the Aswan Forum Secretariat with necessary office supplies/IT equipment and stationery	USD 26,429.64	USD 8,809.88	USD 0	USD 0				USD 35,239.52
	Airfare (Cairo & Aswan)	USD 410,239.52	USD 72,395.21	USD 0	USD 0				USD 482,634.73
	Accommodation (Cairo & Aswan)	USD 421,495.51	USD 112,398.80	USD 28,099.70	USD 0				USD 561,994.01
	Conference Facilities	USD 238,393.92	USD 47,678.78	USD 31,785.86	USD 0				USD 317,858.56
	Logistics & Operations	USD 97,114.22	USD 19,422.84	USD 12,948.56	USD 0				USD 129,485.63
	Hotel Meeting Package (Cairo & Aswan)	USD 104,895.21	USD 20,016.47	USD 19,401.20	USD 0				USD 144,312.87
	AV Equipment Rental and Interpretation (Cairo & Aswan)	USD 173,371.26	USD 46,232.34	USD 11,558.08	USD 0				USD 231,161.68
	Ground Transportation (Cairo & Aswan)	USD 90,682.63	USD 24,182.04	USD 6,045.51	USD 0				USD 120,910.18
	Social & Cultural Events	USD 19,263.47	USD 53,937.72	USD 3,852.69	USD 0				USD 77,053.89
	Branding & Promotion	USD 188,398.20	USD 37,679.64	USD 25,119.76	USD 0				USD 251,197.60
	Sub-Total								USD 2,417,317.75
	General Management Support (8%)								USD 193,385.42
	Direct Project Costing								USD 48,346.36
	Evaluation								USD 5,000.00
	TOTAL								USD 2,664,049.53

Note: The planned budget above is based on anticipated project activities and operational costs. CCCPA and UNDP will make best efforts on resource mobilization to bridge the current funding gap. However, the planned budget may be adjusted based on available resources in consultation with donors.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

a) An International Advisory Board of African and global eminent personalities will act as the brain trust of the Forum, providing strategic direction. Under the supervision of a National Coordination Committee, headed by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA), an African Union Center of Excellence in training, capacity building and research, will act as the Secretariat of the Forum. The Center will be supported by a coalition of African and international think tanks and knowledge partners.



b) The Project Manager will be responsible for overall management of the project that includes overseeing project (activities) implementation, reviewing/revising work plan, overseeing M&E and reporting, monitoring and controlling budget to ensure timely delivery and achievement of the project. The PM will also be responsible for the project's networking and outreach with potential implementing partners and beneficiary organizations. The PM will manage the Secretariat of the Aswan Forum.

c) The Secretariat will be responsible for implementation, coordination and overall management of the forum, including compliance with financial and progress reporting requirements of the Government of Egypt, UNDP, and the donors. The Secretariat is responsible for maintaining budgets as well as for ensuring independent auditing and evaluation of the project, as per the UNDP NIM guidelines.

d) Project Assurance: The role is held by UNDP and supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that the project is implemented to achieve results as planned in a timely and efficient manner. UNDP is responsible for designating a person to provide this oversight, which is mandatory for all projects.

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

1. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Egypt and UNDP. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."
2. This project will be implemented by CCCPA ("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.
3. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
4. 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 Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
5. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
6. 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>).
7. The Implementing Partner shall: (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.
8. 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.
9. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

10. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.
11. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
12. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner 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 Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner 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 the Implementing Partner 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.
13. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner 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 the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
14. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, 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.
15. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report**
 - 2. Social and Environmental Screening**
 - 3. Risk Analysis**
 - 4. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**
-

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report



Form Status: Approved

Overall Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Decision: Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.

Portfolio/Project Number: 00120521

Portfolio/Project Title: The Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development

Portfolio/Project Date: 2019-08-01 / 2020-04-30

Strategic

Quality Rating: Exemplary

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?

- 3. The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.
- 2. The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
- 1. The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change

Evidence:

The project aims to launch the first Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, which will provide the first platform to advance an African conversation on the new and innovative approaches, programs, financial instruments, and partnerships needed not only to promote sustainable development and alleviate poverty, but also to promote peace and stability, by leveraging pillars of stability and peace and addressing the root causes of conflict and drivers of fragility and instability. This is in line with CPD Outcome 1: "By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job creating economic development."

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	ProjectDocument_AswanForum_Pre-Final_304_101	yusuke.kurihara@undp.org	7/24/2019 2:58:00 PM

2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?

- 3. The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan¹ and adapts at least one Signature Solution². The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)
- 2. The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan¹. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)
- 1. The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF

Evidence:

The project respond to one of the development settings described in the Strategic Plan 2016-2022, which is "build resilience to shocks and crises" as well as adopted one of 6 signature solutions named "Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies". The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators (Output 3.2.1)

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3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

The project will contribute to CPD Outcome 1: "By 2022 Egypt has adopted equitable and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job creating economic development." as well as UNDP Strategic Plan (Outcome 3)

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Relevant

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

4. Do the project target groups leave furthest behind?

- ☐ 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.
- ☒ 2: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.
- ☐ 1: The target groups are not clearly specified.

Evidence:

The direct beneficiaries of the Aswan Forum will be participants, including heads of states and governments, leaders and high-level officials from national governments, international and regional organizations, financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society, as well as practitioners. However, the theme of the Aswan Forum will include 1) Conflict Prevention, 2) Peacekeeping, 3) Peacebuilding, 4) Journeys out of extremism, 5) Forced displacement, 6) Women, peace and security, so the project also targets and prioritizes marginalized groups, such as forced migrants, women, victims of conflicts & violent extremism.

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5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?

- ☐ 3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.
- ☒ 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
- ☐ 1: There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.

Evidence:

The project will utilize the experiences and knowledge of the government of Egypt organizing large international fora in the country for the logistics of the Aswan Forum. In addition, the project builds on achievements and lessons from the ongoing cooperation between CCCPA and UNDP. The CCCPA helped consolidate Egypt's longstanding position as a "pillar of multilateralism" and supported the organization of major regional events, as part of the regional consultations of the strategic reviews of UN peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding architecture and the global debates that ensued. As such, this project will aim to further contribution of the government of Egypt in the peace and security sector, based on the CCCPA's past experiences.

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6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national / regional / global partners and other actors?

- ☐ 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)
- ☒ 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
- ☐ 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Evidence:

The project build on the long-standing and successful partnership between CCCPA and UNDP and the achievements result from the on-going project. The project has identified potential partners and developed a communication strategy for visibility. Regarding South-South and Triangular Cooperation, the CCCPA will explore and utilize opportunities for collaboration with other leading training and research institutions in Africa, including through its membership of the Executive Committee of the African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA)

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Principled

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

- ☒ 3: The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be

true)

- ☒ 2. The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)
- ☐ 1. No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

Evidence:

The project aims to further realization of human rights in the context of peace, security and sustainable development. The preparation of the Aswan Forum is inclusive and participatory as the project will organize 4-6 preparatory workshops with inviting various stakeholders. The participants of the forum will reconfirm relevant international human rights laws and standards including obligations of duty-bearers such as police, military and government. No potential adverse impacts on human rights were identified.

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No documents available.			

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

- ☐ 3. A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)
- ☒ 2. A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)
- ☐ 1. The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

Evidence:

The CCCPA recognizes the integration of gender perspective is critical for the effectiveness, sustainability and ownership of peace and development efforts. In addition to including a full session for advancing the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in the Agenda of the Aswan Forum, the project will streamline gender considerations in all its activities

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No documents available.			

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

- ☒ 3. Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
- ☐ 2. The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)
- ☐ 1. Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.

Evidence:

The project will not make any significant negative impacts on the environment sustainability, as the project will focus on organizing an international forum.

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No documents available.			

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP 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 and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply)
 - ☐ 1. Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
 - ☐ 2. Organization of an event, workshop, training
 - ☐ 3. Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
 - ☐ 4. Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
 - ☐ 5. Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
 - ☐ 6. UNDP acting as Administrative Agent

Evidence:

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Risk Category	Risk Requirements	Document Status	Modified By	Modified On
1	Annex2 SocialandEnvironmentalScreening_304_110	Low		Final	yusuke.kurihara@undp.org	8/1/2018 2:32:00 PM

Management & Monitoring

Quality Rating: Exemplary

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?

- ☒ 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)
- ☒ 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)
- ☐ 1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)

Evidence:

As described in the attached project document, the results framework was developed appropriately.

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No documents available.			

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- ☒ 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)
- ☒ 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)
- ☐ 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence:

The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project document and the ToR of the project board has been attached.

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1	Annex5 ProjectBoardTermsOfReference_304_112	yusuke.kurihara@undp.org	7/24/2019 4:48:00 PM

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- ☒ 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)
- ☒ 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- ☐ 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.

Evidence:

The risk log has been attached to the project document and risk analysis was conducted.

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1	Annex3_RiskAnalysis_304_113	yusuke.kurihara@undp.org	7/24/2019 4:55:00 PM

Efficient

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example:

- i) Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available.
- ii) Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions.
- iii) Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.
- iv) Sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects.
- v) Using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence:

As described in the project document, the project will strive to achieve cost-efficiency and effectiveness of spending, including by adhering to the relevant clauses outlined in the guidelines provided by UNDP, as well as its own policies and procedures.
The project will synergy with on-going CCCPA project.

List of Uploaded Documents

File Name

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No documents available.

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated
- 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates
- 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence:

As described in the project document, the project budget was set at the activity level. Though the funding has not been confirmed yet, the CCCPA has approached the potential partners and has a realistic resource mobilization plan

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No documents available.

16. Is the Country Office / Regional Hub / Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

Evidence:

The cost recovery is described at the financial management section of the project document.

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No documents available.

Effective

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?

- 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
- 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.
- 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design
- Not Applicable

Evidence:

The key stakeholders (MoFA, CCCPA, Development Partners, etc) are invited to the Local Project Appraisal Committee and the project will organize 6 preparatory workshops for designing the discussion of Aswan Forum, and African practitioners and scholars will take part in the preparation stage.

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No documents available.

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

The monitoring and evaluation and quality assurance measures are clearly outlined in the project document. The

project board meeting will determine if course correction is needed.

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No documents available.

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Evidence:

The gender aspect has been mainstreamed in all activities.

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No documents available.

Sustainability & National Ownership

Quality Rating: Exemplary

20. Have national / regional / global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- ☒ 3: National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
☐ 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.
☐ 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

Evidence:

The project was fully designed and prepared by the CCCPA in collaboration with UNDP.

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No documents available.

21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific / comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?

- ☐ 3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
☐ 2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
☐ 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out.
☒ Not Applicable

Evidence:

The project does not aim to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions, but to advance a dialogue on new and innovative approaches, programs, financial instruments, and partnerships in the region.

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No documents available.

22. Is there a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not Applicable

Evidence:

The project was designed as National Implementation Modality (NIM). The management arrangement and implementation modality was clearly mentioned in the project document.

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No documents available.			

23. Is there a clear transition arrangement / phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?

☒ Yes
☐ No

Evidence:

The Aswan Forum has been designed as an annual presidential-level event. The sustainability of the event is guaranteed by the highest level of political commitment, as well as the important contribution of the Forum to Egypt's role in Africa. In addition, to complement the project's funding and ensure the sustainability, CCCPA will continue its efforts to diversify the sources of funding to ensure financial sustainability of all of its activities - either through the Egyptian government or international partners.

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No documents available.			

QA Summary/LPAC Comments

At the strategic level, the project is directly responding to the Strategic Plan area of work, namely "build resilience to shocks and crises" and in line with one of signature solution: "Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies" and it is also directly responding to SDG 16 and 17 by facilitating international partnerships and promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies in Africa as well as SDG 8 by streamlining gender in all the project's activities and advancing the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, and SDG 5, by contributing to efforts to end modern slavery, human trafficking, and the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

The project document has been developed by the CCCPA in line with the UNDP's template for the project document to ensure compliance with corporate standards for quality assurance and results-based management. The draft project document was presented to LPAC for comments and recommendations. The document was fully endorsed by UNDP, MOFA, CCCPA and the concerned development partners through the LPAC.

Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	The Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Egypt

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human rights based approach

The preparation of the Aswan Forum is inclusive and participatory as the project will organise 4-6 preparatory workshops with inviting various stakeholders. The participants of the forum will reconfirm obligations of duty-bearers such as police, military and government, in the human rights aspect.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

One of sessions at the Aswan forum will dedicate to advancing the implementation of the woan, peace and security agenda in Africa: "African Women's Meaningful Contribution to Peace, Security and Development". In addition, the project will streamline gender considerations in all its activities.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability



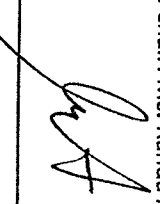
The project will focus on organizing an international conference and capacity building. Therefore, the project will not make any significant negative impacts on the environment sustainability.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>	QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?					
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESI or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.			
No risk identified							
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?							
		Select one (see SESP for guidance)					
		Low Risk <input type="checkbox"/>					
		Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/>					
		High Risk <input type="checkbox"/>					
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?							
Check all that apply							
Principle 1: Human Rights		<input type="checkbox"/>					
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		<input type="checkbox"/>					
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management		<input type="checkbox"/>					
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		<input type="checkbox"/>					
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		<input type="checkbox"/>					
4. Cultural Heritage		<input type="checkbox"/>					
5. Displacement and Resettlement		<input type="checkbox"/>					

	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor: Mr. Yusuke Kurihara 	31/7/2019	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver: Mr. Sylvain Merlen 	1/8/2019	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair: Ms. Randa Aboul-Hosn 	1/8/2019	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	<p>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 3. Risk Analysis



#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Due to the high-level nature of the event, there is a risk of a surge in the number of participants.	July 2019	Operational	Probability = 3 Impact = 3	CCCPA and the Egyptian government, in consultation with partners, will keep participation at a manageable level, to allow for a substantial discussion (400-500 participants max). To secure high-level participation, efforts of multi-layered follow-ups will be made from the highest levels at the Egyptian government to the operational follow-ups by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Egyptian embassies abroad and CCCPA.	CCCPA			
2	The complex organizational needs of the Forum, including most notably hosting it outside the capital will present CCCPA with serious logistical challenges.	July 2019	Organizational	Probability = 3 Impact = 3	As the Aswan Forum is a Presidential event, the whole government will help CCCPA to organizing it under the supervision of the national coordination committee.	CCCPA			
3	Volatile exchange rates and changes in air ticket prices may result in extra savings or costs to the project.	July 2019	Financial	Probability = 3 Impact = 3	CCCPA will maintain strict monitoring and will consult with UNDP and Embassy of Japan the targets	CCCPA			
4	Number of female participants may be limited or less than half.	July 2019	Environmental	Probability = 4 Impact = 2	CCCPA will engage with participating institutions to encourage larger female participation. The lists of participants and speakers will be gender-sensitive and the preparatory workshops will be gender mainstreamed. In addition, CCCPA will request that UN Women provide additional technical expertise throughout the preparatory process as well as the Aswan Forum itself.	CCCPA			

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Board

Overall responsibilities: The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

Composition and organization: This group contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Specific responsibilities:

Initiating a project

- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

Running a project

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;

- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

Closing a project

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

Executive

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project as described below.

Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets

and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

Project Manager

Overall responsibilities: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Specific responsibilities would include:

Overall project management:

- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Liaise with any suppliers;
- May also perform Team Manager and Project Support roles;

Running a project

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
- Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Based on the review, prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required.

Closing a Project

- Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;
- Prepare final CDR/FACE for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

Project Assurance

Overall responsibility: Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member, however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Programme Officer typically holds the Project Assurance role.

Specific responsibilities would include:

Initiating a project

- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that people concerned are fully informed about the project
- Ensure that all preparatory activities, including training for project staff, logistic supports are timely carried out

Running a project

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality log in particular;
- Ensure that Project Quarterly Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that CDRs and FACE are prepared and submitted to the Project Board and Outcome Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks”.
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains “green”

Closing a project

- Ensure that the project is operationally closed in Atlas;
- Ensure that all financial transactions are in Atlas based on final accounting of expenditures;
- Ensure that project accounts are closed and status set in Atlas accordingly.

