

Brief Description

The project's overall objective is to strengthen national technical capacities to adequately respond to the actual drought situation and its related impacts and reduce vulnerability of communities to natural disaster risks through the deployment of a Disaster Reduction Advisor. The project will help upscale UNDP/BCPR interventions in line with UNDP response strategy to the crisis in the Sahel as well as supporting Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Recovery programming to promote resilience building.

The 12 months DRR Adviser project will support UNDP Mauritania to strengthen national and local capacities in Disaster Risk Reduction by providing assistance on DRR governance improvement, support implementation of DRR regional strategies, improvement of Early Warning Systems and strengthening preparedness and longer term recovery activities.

Programme Period:	2012 to 2016	Total resources required	USD 250,000
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Effective national mechanisms for disaster preparedness and response in Mauritania	Total allocated resources:	USD 250,000
Atlas Award ID:	_____	• Regular	_____
Start date:	December 2012	• Other:	_____
End Date:	December 2013	○ BCPR	USD 250,000
PAC Meeting Date:	27 August 2012	○ Donor	_____
Management Arrangements:	___DIM___	○ Donor	_____
		○ Government	_____
		Unfunded budget:	_____
		In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by (UNDP):



I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Disaster Risk and Food Insecurity in the Sahel

The Sahel region is characterized by structural vulnerabilities such as poverty, limited provision of social services, poor governance, political instabilities, conflicts, low rates of education, weak economies, high population growth and a trend towards urbanization and rural exodus. Sahel countries are ranked among the countries with the lowest level of human development in the UNDP Human Development Report of 2011. Such vulnerability is further exacerbated by the natural hazards to which the region is prone, particularly droughts and floods, and environmental degradation (ex: deterioration of soil and water resources). Also, as a consequence of climate change, the frequency and severity of these natural hazards has increased over the past decade and this has further deteriorated livelihoods, particularly the ones based on agriculture, lowering people's ability to recover from recurrent shocks and exposing them to food and nutrition insecurity.

Over the last fifty years, there has been a **reduction in precipitations and a change in the overall rainfall pattern**. This has resulted both in a process of aridification and into increasingly violent rainstorms that have resulted in floods damaging public infrastructure, home, crops and livestock.

Drought

In 2009 and 2010 irregular rainfall caused deficits in cereal production and animal fodder thus contributing to the 2010 and 2012 food crisis. In 2012, the late start of the rainy season reduced the size of cereal-cultivated land and thus the agriculture generated revenues across the Sahel. The productivity of natural fodder pasture was lower than usual jeopardized livestock rising. This, coupled with high food prices and the consequences of the political crises across the region, put 18 million people food insecure and over 1 million children at risk of severe acute malnutrition across the Sahel showing a sensible increase in the severity of the food and nutrition crises over the past few years.

Floods

In July-August 2012, **abundant precipitation** caused damages crops across the Sahel region and affected more than 1.5 million people. The impact of extreme events as droughts and floods over the past few years has been enormous not only on the agricultural sector, which remains the main economic sector and the leading provider of employment in the Sahel region, but also on urban settlements. The severe floods of September 2009 affected more than 150,000 people in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and the 2010 floods have affected more than 100.000 people and generated thousands of displaced in Ndjamen (Chad). These events have aggravated pre-existing situations of unplanned settlements and urban crowding which bring a potential to further increase existing risk levels, i.e. from fire and other types of natural hazards.

This already critical situation has been further **aggravated by the political instability of the region**. Between February and September 2011, migrants from the Sahel returned to respective countries following the Libya conflict due to their inability in obtaining appropriate work permits. This has resulted in lower rates of remittances, which play a big role in national economies in the Sahel and the caseload of thousands of people in need of employment. In 2012, another humanitarian crisis emerged as a result of the Tuareg armed conflict in northern Mali and following the coup d'état by the Army in March. As a result, population displacement continues to increase in the Sahel. As of October 2012 OCHA has reported that the crisis in Mali has caused the displacement of 412,401 individuals since fighting erupted

in the north of the country. An estimated 203,843 are internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and 208,558 are refugees in neighbouring countries.

In response to the food crisis in the Sahel, both national Governments and the international aid community have mobilized to address populations' needs. Early warning mechanisms have worked better than in 2005 and 2010 and the response has been faster and more efficient. Action plans have been implemented by the government, UN agencies, development partners, and civil society including measures to provide emergency support as well as durable solutions to the food crisis, such as the sale of cereal at moderate prices, cash and food for work programmes, the provision of emergency seeds and the reconstitution of national stocks.

The 2012 Sahel crisis highlights the urgent requirement to adopt a more comprehensive disaster risk reduction approach to reduce the risks posed by natural hazards and to address the structural causes of vulnerability in order to protect and rebuild lives and livelihoods. Countries like Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are moving slowly from a disaster response attitude to a more comprehensive risk reduction approach with a development orientation and they are making substantial progress in putting in place appropriate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) institutional frameworks and legislations. Nevertheless, many challenges and gaps still remain mainly on mainstreaming DRR in national development agenda, community based-disaster risk reduction approach and addressing the underlying factors of disasters like drought and floods, etc. Such efforts should be integrated into a resilience building approach bringing together humanitarian, recovery and development interventions in line with the UN Resilience Plan of Action and Framework developed in August 2012.

Through its recovery programmes, UNDP/ BCPR works with national governments and host communities to build resilience to food insecurity. In Burkina, Faso, Niger, Chad, and Mauritania, BCPR implements a wide range of programmes including reinforcing institutional capacities to address crises (preparation, response) and enhancing coordination at central and regional levels, climate change adaptation, installing integrated system of information to address risk, risk mitigation, development of national contingency plans to effectively deal with risks, development of early warning systems and so on. In this regard, UNDP/BCPR can play a crucial role in breaking the cycle of drought, food and livelihood insecurity, and in increasing the longer term resilience of vulnerable people and of national and communal institutions to better withstand future crises, through its three track approach for prevention, recovery and development.

Mauritania

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, located in the north-western part of the African continent, is a vast but sparsely populated country of approximately 3.2 million inhabitants (2011), which also has a highest rate of desertification. The highest density is recorded in the coastal cities of Nouakchott, where a third of Mauritians live, Nouadhibou and along the Senegal River in the southern part of the country.

Mauritania remains among the world's poorest countries, ranked 136th of 169 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index in 2010. Poverty still affects close to 42 percent of the Mauritanian population, despite a steady decrease in the level of poverty for more than a decade. Rural poverty is aggravated by the acute lack of basic infrastructure such as water, energy and transport. The rather poor performance of the social sectors indicates the likelihood that the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) will not be achieved by 2015.

Economically, Mauritania has one of the lowest GDP rates in Africa, despite being rich in natural resources. A majority of the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though most of the nomads and many subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s.

The environmental situation is characterized by a very fluctuating and generally poor level of rainfall, massive deforestation for natural and anthropological reasons; the denudation of bio-physical protection, which accelerates wind and water erosion, and in three-quarters of the country, the real lack of productivity as far as the land is concerned (arid zone).

In late September 2005, excessive precipitations caused significant damage to local infrastructure, agriculture, and shelter. At the peak of the emergency, the rain and subsequent flooding displaced more than 1,500 families. In addition, the rains weakened dikes and small dams in Gorgol Region and washed away recently planted crops, compounding the effects of a prolonged drought and the 2004/2005 locust infestation. Currently, the poor rains in 2011 led to below-average agricultural yields and pasture conditions for livestock in most of Mauritania, particularly in the central, south, and southeastern regions of Hodh el Gharby, Hodh el Chargui, Assaba, Tagant, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimakha.

Mauritania is currently experiencing a slow-onset, drought-related food security crisis as a result of severe rainfall shortage last year. In December 2011 the food security assessment indicated that in rural areas, up to 24.6 percent of households were in severe or moderate food security insecurity. Besides this already critical situation, a new humanitarian crisis emerged in early 2012 following the Tuareg armed conflict in northern Mali, leading massive exodus of Malian refugees to cross the border to Mauritania and settle in south-east of the country. Despite promising forecast for the 2012 harvests, the number of vulnerable households has increased due to the limited time to recover between the droughts. The combined effects of low rainfall, a deficit in pastures, a decline in animal stocks, price increases and limited availability of cereals on the market resulted in an estimated 700,000 people affected by food insecurity in 2012.

The focal point for disaster risk reduction is the National Commission for Civil Protection (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile), a multi-sectorial and inter-ministerial collaboration unit whose responsibilities include disaster management and prevention. The commission is chaired by the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization. In addition, disaster risk management institutions and legal frameworks existing in the country are:

- Inter-Ministerial Committee for Disaster Risk Management (CIGRC)
- 1971 Act on the general management of civilian protection.
- 1973 Decree on civil protection with regards to fire outbreaks in public buildings.
- 1980 Decree on the overall regulation of civil protection (which also covers disaster preparedness and planning).

The Government adopted the more general National Action Plan for Risk and Disaster Prevention and Management (Plan d'Action National Pour la Prévention et la Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes - PANPGRC) in 2004. Early warning system is in place with focus on food security and it is the responsibility of the Food Security Observatory (Observatoire sur la Sécurité Alimentaire – OSA). Early flood warning systems are also in place, managed by Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Sénégal - OMVS). In 2007, Mauritania has also developed its National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management with support from UNDP.

Food security remains the main DRR consideration for Mauritania. A sectorial plan focusing on the issue has been in place since 2002 and the work of international organizations converge around this issue by providing emergency assistance and capacity building of women, Government and farmers, as well as enhancing consumers' spending power and developing agricultural production.

The reinforcement and consolidation of disaster risk management institutional and legal framework in the country; inclusion of DRR into national policies and development programmes; capacity building at national and local level; reinforcement of existing EWS; provision of human, financial and logistical resources to implement disaster risk reduction programmes are some of the main challenges that Mauritania is facing in the area of disaster risk reduction. Through the National Disaster reduction Advisor the UNDP Country Office will be able to provide the necessary technical expertise to local institutions and facilitate coordination with other UN agencies, IFIs and other development partners.

II. PROJECT STRATEGY

In Mauritania, UNDP BCPR interventions have focused on early recovery in the emergency response, therefore preparing the ground for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. BCPR has deployed a humanitarian coordination expert, with an early recovery background, and is also considering up scaling existing community development interventions to support food security efforts.

The present project is designed to assist Mauritania to better tackle future crises by addressing underlying risk factors and structural vulnerabilities through the integration of DRR into development planning as well as the establishment, where necessary, and reinforcement of relevant DRR institutions and legal frameworks. To this end, a Disaster Reduction Advisor will be assigned to the UNDP Country Office to support national and local governments, the UN Country Team, as well as UNDP programmes on DRR.

The DRR Adviser will thus complement existing DRR capacity such as CO Disaster Reduction Focal Point. The specific value added of the DRR Adviser will be to provide advisory services to: (1) UNDP Programme Officers to be able to reorient existing disaster reduction and development programmes to address the crisis situation at hand; (2) UN RC and Country Team to coordinate recovery and risk reduction interventions; and (3) Government towards strengthening their risk management capacity.

The DRR Adviser will promote integration of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery programming with other Crisis Prevention and Recovery related interventions (security sector reform, reintegration, conflict prevention and local mediation initiatives) and ensure overall coherence between DRR programming and other resilience building interventions. In particular the Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor will work closely with the Peace and Development Advisor to ensure that there is a comprehensive approach to resilience building in the country.

The DRR Adviser will work in close collaboration and consultation with the Regional CPR /DRR Regional Coordinator and the Regional Recovery Advisor based in Dakar as well as with the PDAs that have been deployed in the Sahel region. This network of experts will ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach and response of UNDP to the crisis in the Sahel and close collaboration and coordination with other UN Agencies, Humanitarian, Development and civil society actors.

1.1. Project Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

1.1.1 Outcomes – national priorities or development goals: the fight against poverty and food insecurity

1.1.2 Expected Outputs

- Strengthened capacities for country level planning, implementation and resource mobilization for DRR and recovery by UNDP, its partners, and Government;
- Improved coordination and exchange of good practice between UN, IFIs and other development partners' efforts towards a coherent regional approach to the Sahel crisis that is in line with existing regional DRR and recovery strategies;
- Strengthened DRR governance arrangements (policy, legislation and institutional system), including early warning systems (EWS) and preparedness.

1.1.3 Expected Activities and Results

The expected results and activities are outlined in the Results and Resources Framework below.

Exit strategy

The project is funded for one year with the objective to lay the foundation for a programmatic approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR) that strengthens resilience, food security and recovery from drought and flood related risks in Mauritania. The DRR Adviser will be recruited for 12 months with the mission to provide advisory services to the UNDP programme team, the UNCT and the government to spearhead the preparation of this programmatic approach and to support the design of strategy, plan or program to be implemented. In particular the DRR Adviser will strengthen existing capacities (UNDP/UN Programme Officers, government officers) to be able to take forward the implementation of the strategy, plan or programme that have been designed.

After one year, UNDP and the UNCT may consider continuing the funding of such position under a full fledged program if deemed necessary.

III. Results and Resources Framework

<p>BCPR Key unit result – Formulate and roll out gender DRR responsive strategy that integrate recovery and climate change in at least 8 of the most vulnerable countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target advocacy and programme support to reach agreement on institutional arrangements for DRR in a minimum of 10 LDCs. <p>BCPR Multi Year Results Framework (MYRF) Strengthened national and local capacities, including the participation of women, to reduce disasters impacts, especially climate related disasters on vulnerable communities</p> <p>Indicators: 8 high risk countries develop and implement disaster risk reduction or climate risk management plans, programmes and policies compliant with the Hyogo Framework of Action. 10 high risk countries have policy and institutional capacities to manage large scale post disaster recovery processes 9 high risk countries integrate disaster risk reduction (including climate risk management) into priority development sectors</p> <p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: National priorities or development goals: the fight against poverty and food insecurity</p>				
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</p> <p>Indicator: Comprehensive national DRR programmes in place to strengthen resilience, food security and recovery from drought related risks in the Sahel.</p> <p>Baseline: # of sectorial strategies integrating environmental dimensions according to international norms</p> <p>Target: Implementation EWS and mechanisms (regional as well as national) established and operational by end of 2013</p> <p>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): Crisis prevention and recovery – Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Partnership Strategy: Governments, NGOs, Regional Institutions, UN Agencies, CSO</p> <p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</p>				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1: Strengthened capacities for planning, implementation and resource mobilization for DRR and recovery</p> <p>Baseline: UNDP, UN and Government have limited required capacity to plan and implement DRR programmes missing out on important opportunities for building national and local resilience to food insecurity from drought disasters.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of DRR Advisor to provide technical assistance to respective governments on DRR & recovery; - UNDP DRR/recovery portfolio strengthened through xx number of projects; - DRR capacities of UNDP/UNCT and Government assessed; - X number of training and awareness sessions conducted; - Participatory M&E system for DRR and recovery in place; 	<p>Activity Result 1.1: Established DRR Portfolio Provide leadership and technical input for the design, development, and implementation of UNDP/ UN disaster risk reduction portfolio in support of the national governments.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.2: Enhanced Drought Recovery Interventions In coordination with the Senior Early Recovery Advisor provide advice to Country Office on recovery issues including: utilization of emergency grants; post-disaster assessments; formulation of early recovery frameworks/ programmes; reorientation, as appropriate, of existing CO programmes to meet recovery needs; and planning for longer term recovery.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.3: Assessed DRR Capacities and</p>	<p>Government, UNDP CO, UNCT, BCPR, CADRI</p>	

	<p>Needs Identify specific needs and demands of the country programmes in different technical areas with a focus on risk identification, recovery planning, DRR governance, early warning, food security, livelihoods and community based DRM.</p>	<p>Activity Result 1.4: DRR training and awareness Advocate for and raise awareness and understanding of the links and mutually supportive goals and objectives of disaster risk reduction, food security and sustainable development. Mentor UNDP/ UN system staff members and/ or project personnel working on disaster reduction issues.</p>	
	<p>Activity Result 1.5: Assessed Risks Analyse the current drought situation, the socio-economic environment, relevant disaster risks and institutional context to provide advisory services in the field of disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Activity Result 1.6: Mainstreamed DRR Identify catalytic areas where disaster risk reduction can be integrated and add value to other, on-going or planned UNDP/UN and Government support interventions.</p>	
	<p>Activity Result 1.7: M&E Monitor and evaluate on-going DRR and recovery projects substantively through discussing project work plans, progress and performance; Provide technical assistance to the governments in order to enhance its execution and monitoring of the MAF. Report on key trends in UNDP/ UN system programme portfolio at the country level and its policy implications.</p>		

		<p>Support government with HFA progress review process.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.8: Mobilized Resources Identify and follow up on potential opportunities for resource mobilization in support of disaster risk reduction programmes.</p>		
<p>Output 2: Improved coordination and exchange of good practice between UN, IFIs and other development partners' efforts towards a coherent regional approach to the Sahel crisis that is in line with existing regional DRR and recovery strategies</p> <p>Baseline: Ongoing DRR and recovery initiatives are planned and implemented in isolation leading to misalignment with national and regional priorities and inefficiencies.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common approach of UN in support of national DRR and recovery priorities in place. - Risk reduction is a core element of recovery programmes and strategies. - X number of contributions from Sahel region to DRR/recovery lessons learned and knowledge products. 	<p>Activity Result 2.1: Coordination Coordinate UNDP disaster risk reduction efforts with other ISDR system partners, i.e. government agencies, UN agencies, the World Bank, national and international NGOs, academic and technical institutions -- at the country level.</p> <p>Activity Result 2.2: Coherence Align national DRR and recovery programmes with existing regional and national strategies and plan; where suitable serve as a resource for the ISDR system in ensuring that the national government receives a coherent package of support from the System.</p> <p>Activity Result 2.3: Cluster System Advise UN working group on Early Recovery, which is UNDP coordinated, on how to integrate a risk reduction lens into recovery assessments, programmes and frameworks.</p> <p>Activity Result 2.4: Knowledge Management Identify and document lessons learned in DRR and recovery and provide inputs for the formulation of UNDP/ UN system policy, guidelines and practice notes on disaster risk reduction and recovery.</p> <p>Activity Result 2.5: Community of Practice Participate in and contribute to regional and global practice development meetings on disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Government, UNDP CO, UNCT, BCP, UNISDR</p>	

<p>Output 3: Strengthened DRR governance arrangements (policy, legislation and institutional system), including early warning systems (EWS) and preparedness.</p> <p>Baseline: National and local DRR governance arrangements are sufficiently developed to guide and manage disaster reduction and recovery interventions.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National DRR policy and legislative framework; - Institutional system for DRR; - Guidance note on strengthening EWS for natural hazards; - DRR mainstreamed in development policy. 	<p>Activity Result 3.1: DRR Governance Provide advice to government on the development of institutional, legislative and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction that help address food insecurity, drought and other natural hazards related crisis. DRR mainstreamed into National development strategies.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.2: National Action Plans Support Government and UNCT to elaborate long term national strategies and plans of action for disaster risk reduction and climate risk management with a strong focus on food security.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.3: Early Warning Based on in-country needs and in coordination with other UN and relevant organisation, provide guidance on how existing national and regional early warning systems on food security could integrate a wider spectrum of natural hazard risks.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.4: Evidence based decision making Advise on effective entry points for strengthening existing risk information systems in support of evidence based decision-making for DRR.</p>	<p>Government, UNDP CO, UNCT, BCP, OCHA, UNISDR.</p>
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IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP/BCPR will deploy a Disaster Reduction Advisor to support UNDP Mauritania, who will work under the overall supervision and guidance of UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and in close coordination with the Regional Disaster Advisor. The DRR Adviser will serve as the primary point of contact to the DRR and climate-related food security support for UNDP and the Government and coordinate with other development agencies involved in the DRR process. UNDP Country Office will directly implement (DIM) the project in close collaboration with the host governments and with BCPR as well as with all stakeholders involved in DRR or related issues (i.e. energy and environment etc.).

BCPR will provide technical backstopping and advisory services to the DRR Advisor through the Senior Regional Recovery Advisor and regional recovery advisers based in Dakar, notably through distance technical assistance and through the deployment of programme formulation and monitoring missions if required to assist the country office. The project will be conducted for 12 months, with a potential subsequent full-scale programme to be developed and implemented.

V. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
- The project manager and the DRR Advisor are expected to contribute to BCPR reporting tools i.e. the BCPR Multi Year Results Framework (MYRF) and the BCPR Annual Business Plan, as well as the BCPR gender eight points agenda.

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Mauritania and UNDP, signed on July 1979. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

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

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

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

This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VII. RISKS

The implementation of the project is dependant on government's efforts to reduce disaster risks at engage in the support to food security and crisis nutrition at national and local level. This means that the resources mobilized by government and the investment of UNDP should be adequately invested - and not diverted away from longer-term sustainable solutions - in identified priorities related disaster risk

reduction and recovery and food security emergency responses. Further, the successful implementation of the project - and therefore of the overall strategy to support food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel - will require the hiring of good DRR Expert and sustained and determined leadership, coordination, advocacy and resources. Without these key elements, the project may fail to generate momentum, improvement, achievement or funding, leading to its lack of success during 2012 and beyond.

Finally, the Sahel region also faces considerable political conflict and security challenges following the crisis in Libya. The already visible impact of the Tuareg armed conflict in north Mali, which consequently led to the external and internal displacement of the more than 400 000 people, and the recurrent attacks of Boko Haram and the presence of Al Qaida in the region are placing local communities in a critical situation in terms of food security and access to their lands. These political tensions and security concerns may undermine efforts of the project on food security and crisis nutrition.

VIII. ANNEX: Disaster Reduction Adviser - Terms of Reference