

Project Document Format for non-CPAP Countries or Projects outside a CPAP

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Viet Nam

Project Document

UNDAF Outcome(s):

Draft One Plan 2012-2015 outcome 3.2 "all citizens, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, benefit from strengthened legal and judicial reform and increased access to justice, enhanced capacity of legal and judicial professionals, and strengthened national legal frameworks to support the implementation of international conventions ratified by Viet Nam"

Expected Output(s):

- 1. Obstacles to realising women's land rights as well as empowerment strategies (individual, collective socio- political and legal) for women to claim their land rights identified**
- 2. Strategy (including action-oriented solutions) for empowerment of women as applicable in Viet Nam's socio-economic and cultural circumstances developed and recommended to the competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders**
- 3. Effective mechanism for women to claim land rights in reality piloted and institutionalised**

Executing Entity:

UNDP

Implementing Agencies:

UNDP with other counterparts to be identified

(if already identified)

Narrative

Inequality between women and men in access to land, particularly upon divorce and inheritance, is widespread throughout the world and has become a key focus of legal empowerment initiatives worldwide. Equality between women and men has been guaranteed in all of Viet Nam's Constitutions since 1945 and concretized in many of Viet Nam's laws, including in relation to property rights.

However, recent studies on gender aspects of landholding in Viet Nam have identified a number of factors which have prevented women's equal rights being enforced or protected *in reality*. The research to date, while demonstrating the gap between Viet Nam's laws and their enforcement in reality, does not yet provide an adequate basis for policy recommendations on appropriate legal empowerment strategies for women in Viet Nam.

It is therefore timely to conduct in-depth research and analysis into the factors which may prevent women – across the full range of socio-economic and ethnic groups, in urban and rural areas and in different parts of the country -- from realizing their equal land rights upon divorce and through inheritance in Viet Nam, and on effective strategies for their empowerment.

Programme Period: 2011-2012
 Country Programme Component:
 Project Title: Empowerment of women to claim property rights in Viet Nam
 Atlas Award ID: 61404
 Proposed Start date: 1 April 2011
 End Date 31 March 2013
 PAC Meeting Date 4 May 2011

Total resources required	250,000
Total allocated resources:	250,000
• Regular DGTT Fund	200,000
• Other:	
○ UNDP Bureau for Development Policy, Democratic Governance Group	50,000
In-kind Contributions	

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Inequality between women and men in access to land, particularly upon divorce and inheritance, is widespread throughout the world and has become a key focus of legal empowerment initiatives worldwide¹.
2. Equality between women and men has been guaranteed in all of Viet Nam's Constitutions since 1945. This has been concretised in many of Viet Nam's laws, including in relation to property rights:
 - 2005 Civil Code provides for marital property to be jointly owned between husband and wife;
 - 2000 Law on Marriage and the Family provides for property to be divided equally between husband and wife on divorce, and between siblings equally on inheritance;
 - 2003 Land Law requires all land use rights certificates in relation to the property of married couples to be issued in the names of both husband and wife;
 - 2006 Gender Equality Law provides that wife and husband have equal rights and duties in possessing common assets and are equal in using their common income and in deciding their family resources.
3. However, recent studies on gender aspects of landholding in Viet Nam have identified a number of factors which have prevented women's equal rights being enforced or protected *in reality*². These include:
 - Traditions among both the majority Kinh and some ethnic minority groups, according to which women either do not inherit at all from their parents, or in smaller shares than male siblings, and widows are excluded from inheriting the land of their deceased husband in favour of his parents, sons or other male relatives;
 - The practice, upon divorce, of leaving the husband with the marital property and under-compensating the wife for her half-share at below-market-value rates³.

¹ See UNDP *Asia-Pacific Human Development Report 2010: Power, Voice and Rights* esp. at pp. 45-52; Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor *Making the Law Work for Everyone* Vol. I at p. 65 and Vol. II at p. 45-46 and 77; see also *Integrating Legal Empowerment of the Poor into UNDP's Work: A Guidance Note* (UNDP: July 2010)

² Scott et al. (Steffanie Scott, Danièle Bélanger, Nguyen Thi Van Anh, and Khuat Thu Hong), "Gender, Kinship and Agrarian Traditions in Viet Nam", in Dzodzi Tsikata & Pamela Golah (eds) *Land Tenure, Gender and Globalisation: Research and Analysis from Africa, Asia and Latin America* (New Delhi 2010, International Development Research Centre)

³ As domestic violence is a major factor in divorce, and a majority of divorces are initiated by women, there

4. Furthermore, despite the provisions of the 2003 Land Law above, only a minority of landholdings of married couples are in fact registered in both names. The 2004 Vietnam Household and Living Standards Survey revealed that 66% of land was registered in the name of a male head of household, 19% of a female head of household, and only 15% in joint names of husband and wife⁴ By 2008, things had changed little – only 10.9% of agricultural land, 18.2% of residential rural land and 29.8% of urban residential land use certificates were in the names of both husband and wife⁵. One reason for this may be because the 2003 law does not affect the status of land registered before 2003, and the process of converting pre-2003 land use certificates is cumbersome⁶.
5. Legal empowerment strategies are therefore a priority in Viet Nam to bridge the gap between laws and their implementation in practice and to enable women to enjoy full equality in their access to land.
6. Empowerment is – in the words of von Rodenberg⁷ – "a complex, dynamic process leading to the improvement of individual and collective capacities and to the extension of women's social and political scopes of action". Kabeer⁸ extends this definition and describes empowerment as "inescapably bound up with the condition of disempowerment and refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such an ability. In other words, empowerment entails a process of change."
7. The research to date, while demonstrating the gap between Viet Nam's laws and their enforcement in reality, does not yet provide an adequate basis for policy recommendations on appropriate legal empowerment strategies for women in Viet Nam. This is because:
 - Such research, while emphasising the sensitivity of this question to cultural factors which vary across women in different socio-economic and ethnic groups and in different parts of the country (Scott et al 2010), has been conducted in a few areas only. Further in-depth research is needed to widen the empirical base and ensure that the diversity of women's experiences in Viet Nam is adequately documented;
 - The research, while clearly identifying some of the main problems, has not yet focused on the solutions. A number of research questions need to be posed in greater detail: to what extent are women aware of their legal rights upon divorce

are added incentives for women to accept any settlement offered in order to get out of the violent relationship.

⁴ Lee, Sunhwa: A gender analysis of the 2004 Vietnam Household and Living Standards Survey (Unpublished 2006)

⁵ Government of Viet Nam: Millenium Development Goals 2010 National Report

⁶ World Bank, Analysis of the Impact of Land Tenure Certificates with Both the Names of Husband and Wife in Vietnam, Final Report (Hanoi 2008, World Bank)

⁷ See Rodenberg, Brite and Christa Wichterich 1999: Macht gewinnen. Eine Studie über Frauenprojekte der Heinrich-Böll Stiftung im Ausland. Berlin: Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung at p. 17

⁸ See Kabeer, Naila 1999: Resources, Agency, Achievements: Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment. Development and Change 30 (3): 435-464 at p 437.

and inheritance? Even if aware, what strategies would be most effective in practice to empower them to overcome discriminatory cultural practices and traditions and to enforce their rights? Who are the key stakeholders in the community, civil society and government and what role do they – or could they -- play in supporting (or hindering) women’s empowerment?

8. It is therefore timely to conduct in-depth research and analysis into the factors which may prevent women – across the full range of socio-economic and ethnic groups, in urban and rural areas and in different parts of the country -- from realising their equal property rights upon divorce and through inheritance in Viet Nam, and on effective strategies for their empowerment.
9. Empowerment of women to enjoy equal access to property is a focal strategic priority for UNDP both in terms of equity and in terms of economic and social empowerment. It is strongly related to:
 - a. Viet Nam’s OnePlan 2006-2010, in particular Outcome 1.11 “Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services”, as well as OnePlan 2012-2015 draft outcome 3.2 “all citizens, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, benefit from strengthened legal and judicial reform and increased access to justice, enhanced capacity of legal and judicial professionals, and strengthened national legal frameworks to support the implementation of international conventions ratified by Viet Nam”.
 - b. The policy priorities in relation to gender as recognised in the APHDR 2010 (see Chapter 2 especially pp. 45-52). A focus on assets and women’s property rights is also highlighted in the operational guidance note (pages 7-11). As an economic empowerment strategy, the project is strongly relevant to APHDR 2010 policy recommendation 2 “craft economic policies to support gender equality”; as a legal empowerment strategy it is strongly related to policy recommendations 5 “pursue gender-equitable laws” and 6 “address legal discrimination and close gaps between laws and legal practice”; and as empirical research for better gender policy, it is also relevant to policy recommendation 7 “collect better data and strengthen capacity for gender analysis”.
 - c. MDG 3 (promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women).

II. STRATEGY

1. The research will be designed as action-oriented policy research, in other words the focus will be on:
 - a. Maximising the involvement of policy-makers in the research, while ensuring its objectivity, in order to ensure that the research outputs are seen as timely, appropriate and relevant;

- b. Focusing the research on policy recommendations to address the problems identified, which are practicable and feasible and in line with national policies and programmes;
 - c. Leveraging existing partnerships between UN and Vietnamese agencies to implement policy recommendations through projects as widely as possible.
- 2. Some project funds will be dedicated to supporting implementation of policy recommendations under the project. In addition, the research will be timed in order to maximise opportunities for policy recommendations to input into new programming under the UN One Plan 3 for 2012-2016, ensuring that the report's recommendations can be put into practice both under this project and through other UN projects.
- 3. In particular, the Legal Empowerment component of the ongoing UNDP/MOJ project "Strengthening Access to Justice and Protection of Rights" will provide a platform both for policy dialogue and advocacy of the report and its findings, and for programming of activities to support implementation of the report's recommendations from 2013.
- 4. The research report will also be published by UN Viet Nam and disseminated widely to all stakeholders. The UN Gender PCG in Viet Nam will identify policy dialogue opportunities to discuss the report's findings and recommendations with key stakeholders and policymakers.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:				
OP2 1.11: "Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services" <i>Draft One Plan 2012-2015 outcome 3.2 "all citizens, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, benefit from strengthened legal and judicial reform and increased access to justice, enhanced capacity of legal and judicial professionals, and strengthened national legal frameworks to support the implementation of international conventions ratified by Viet Nam"</i>				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:				
Applicable MYFF Service Line:				
Partnership Strategy				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Obstacles to realising women's land rights as well as empowerment strategies (individual, collective, socio-political and legal) for women to claim their land rights identified .</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of wide empirical data or analysis on inequality of access to land rights for women in Viet Nam</p> <p>Indicators: Research report analysing institutional, cultural and other obstacles impacting on the ability of women to realise their</p>	<p><i>Use this column for more complex projects where an output takes more than one year to produce.</i></p> <p>Targets (year 1)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Review of the current policy and legal framework relevant to women's land rights in Viet Nam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of policy and legal framework ▪ Draft report setting out current framework and articulating key provisions and mechanisms for protecting equality of women's access to land rights ▪ Consultative seminar <p>Field study and in-depth research to identify gaps and obstacles in reality to women's empowerment to claim land rights and to recommend possible empowerment strategies (individual, collective, socio-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Advisory Board, UNDP • Research teams • 	150,000 USD

<p>equal rights to land</p>		<p><i>political and legal) to overcome those obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of existing research ▪ Design of field-work through a consultative process, articulating the key research questions on women's empowerment to claim their land rights including an analysis of the different factors impacting on women's access to land in Viet Nam, obstacles to realising equal land rights in practice (including: attitudes of community members, officials and others, cultural and customary norms, practices and traditions; legal awareness among officials, women and in the community at large; available or potential mechanisms (legal, administrative, individual/collective, socio-political etc.) which do or could empower women to claim equal property rights; ▪ Conduct field-work ▪ Draft report and recommendations through consultative process 		
<p>Strategy (including action-oriented solutions) for empowerment of women as applicable in Viet Nam's socio-economic and cultural circumstances developed and recommended to the competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of workable and action-oriented recommendations/ solutions for women to claim land</p>		<p><i>Action Paper to empower women to claim their land) rights developed and consulted with competent authorities and stakeholders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action-plan/strategy to improve policy framework and practical mechanism in protection and realisation of women's land rights developed ▪ Consultative seminar with policy makers and concerned stakeholders ▪ Support and/or facilitate consultative processes for development of mechanisms to enable women to claim land rights in reality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <i>Project Advisory Board, UNDP</i> • <i>MONRE, MOJ, Women's Union, non-state organizations and concerned stakeholders</i> 	

<p>rights in Viet Nam</p> <p>Indicator: A set of action-oriented solutions/recommendation submitted to the Government for policy changes</p>				
<p>Effective mechanism for women's empowerment to claim land rights in reality piloted and institutionalised</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of effective mechanisms for women to claim land rights in reality</p> <p>Indicators: Number of UN recommendations integrated during the process of development of mechanisms to enable women to claim land rights in reality.</p>	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p><i>Right of women to claim land rights in reality empowered.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to enable women to claim land rights in reality , including capacity assessment, development of training manuals and training courses etc. ▪ Provide technical assistance to implement, evaluate, document and replicate innovative interventions and models to enable women to claim land rights in reality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Project Advisory Board, UNDP</i> • <i>Counterparts to be indentified</i> 	<p>100,000 USD</p>

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Year 1: April 2011 – March 2012

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1: Obstacles to realising women's land rights as well as empowerment strategies (individual, collective socio- political and legal) for women to claim their land rights identified .</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of wide empirical data or analysis on inequality of access to land rights for women in Viet Nam</p> <p>Indicators: Research report analysing institutional, cultural and other obstacles impacting</p>	<p>1. Current policy and legal framework relevant to women's land rights in Viet Nam reviewed comprehensively</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of policy and legal framework ▪ Draft report setting out current framework and articulating key provisions and mechanisms for protecting equality of women's access to land rights ▪ Consultative seminars 		X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Advisory Board • Research teams 	30,000		

on the ability of women to realise their equal rights to land	<p>2. Obstacles in reality to women's empowerment to claim land rights identified and (empowerment strategies recommended to overcome them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of existing research ▪ Design of field-work through consultative process, articulating the key research questions on women's access to land rights and the methodology to address them ▪ Conduct field-work <p>Draft report and recommendations through consultative process</p>		X		X		95,000		
TOTAL									

V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Year 2: April 2012 – March 2013

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1/2013		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount

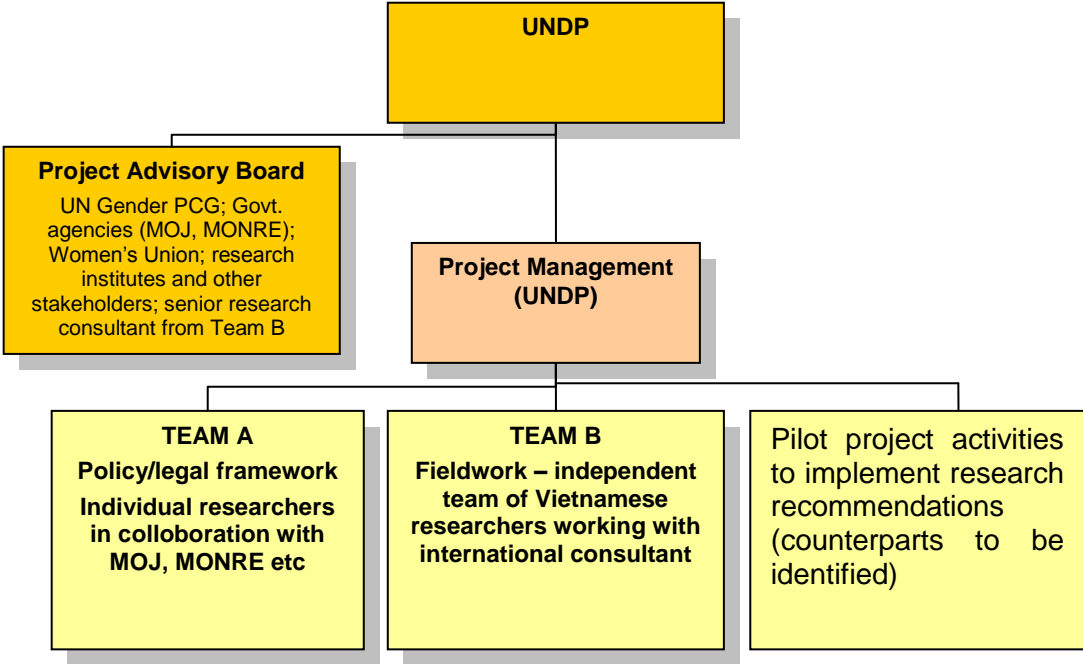
<p>Output 2: Strategy</p> <p>(including action-oriented solutions) for empowerment of women as applicable in Viet Nam's socio-economic and cultural circumstances developed and recommended to the competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of workable and action-oriented recommendations/solutions for women to claim land rights in Viet Nam</p> <p>Indicator: A set of action-oriented solutions/recommendation submitted to the Government for policy changes</p>	<p><i>Action Paper to empower women to claim their property rights developed and consulted with competent authorities and stakeholders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action-plan/strategy to improve policy framework and practical mechanism in protection and realisation of women's property rights developed ▪ Consultative seminar with policy makers and concerned stakeholders ▪ Support and/or facilitate consultative processes for development of mechanisms to enable women to claim land rights in reality 	X	X				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Project Advisory Board</i> • <i>MONRE, MOJ, Women's Union, non-state organizations and concerned stakeholders</i> 	25,000		
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<p>Output 3: Effective mechanism for women's empowerment to claim land rights in reality piloted and institutionalised</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of effective mechanisms for women to claim land rights in reality</p> <p>Indicators: Number of UN recommendations integrated during the process of development of mechanisms to enable women to claim land rights in reality.</p>	<p><i>Right of women to claim land rights in reality empowered.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to enable women to claim land rights in reality , including capacity assessment, development of training manuals and training courses etc. ▪ Provide technical assistance to implement, evaluate, document and replicate innovative interventions and models to enable women to claim land rights in reality. 		X		X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Project Advisory Board</i> • <i>Stakeholders to be identified</i> 	50,000	50,000	
TOTAL								125,000			

VI. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

5. Funding for this project will come from two sources: 50.000 USD comes from UNDP BDP, Democratic Governance Group, A2J and 200.000 USD from the DGTTF. The 50.000 from the Democratic Governance Group will be spent in 2011.
6. The project will be executed under direct implementation modality (DIM/DEX) led by UNDP Viet Nam, using a broad consultative process which will engage the OneUN Access to Justice Subgroup and OneUN Gender Programme Coordination Group, and key representatives of national and international NGOs, donors, researchers and state policy-makers.
7. A Project Advisory Board, will be set up, chaired by UNDP and including representatives of key stakeholders from the UN Gender PCG, relevant government agencies (such as the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), the Women's Union, research institutes specialised on gender issues and other relevant stakeholders. This Advisory Board will be involved at all stages of the research to ensure the relevance of the research design and methodology and to support successful implementation of its recommendations. Project management will be assured by UNDP, reporting to the Project Advisory Board.
8. At least two separate research teams will be contracted, reporting through UNDP to the Project Advisory Board . The first (provisionally using experts from relevant government agencies such as MOJ/MONRE) will analyse the legal and policy framework governing women's access to land rights in Viet Nam.
9. The second team will be led by a senior Vietnamese consultant with at least 20 years' experience of researching and writing on social issues in Vietnam, and in particular with reference to gender. He/she will lead the review of existing relevant research and the design of the fieldwork; lead the fieldwork team itself; draft and edit the research report; and also act as advisor to the Project Advisory Board throughout. He/she will be supported by a research team including an eminent international researcher with extensive experience of researching gender issues in developing countries, particularly in Viet Nam and/or other countries in the region, as well as a number of experienced Vietnamese researchers with expertise in sociology, ethnology, anthropology and/or law.
10. Following the finalisation of the research report, UNDP (under the guidance of the Project Advisory Board) will lead a consultative process to draw up a multi-stakeholder action plan to implement the research recommendations. Some activities will be piloted by UNDP in the final phase of this project; others will be included in new programming of other agencies drawn up under OnePlan 3 2012-2016.

Project Organisation Structure



VII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the guidelines of the DGTTF, the project will be monitored through the following:

There are three types of reports which must be submitted during the DGTTF project lifecycle.

The first report is the Annual Project Report (APR), due in February 2012 and 2013.

The second is a mid-term report, which is due at the end of Year 1 of activities, during the third quarter of 2011. Mid-term reports are used by the management team to ensure that the allocated projects are on track, assist COs with any challenges that may have arisen during the first stages of the project, and report to donors on the utilization of DGTTF funds.

The third report is the end-of-project evaluation report. Guidelines for project evaluation may be found at <http://ictd.undp.org/governance/dgttf/DGTTF-Lessons-learned.pdf>.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 1: Obstacles in reality and policy recommendations/ solutions for women to claim land rights in Viet Nam identified.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID</i> Policy and legal framework relevant to women's land rights	Start Date: 01 st April 2011 End Date: 30 th June 2011
Purpose	<i>What is the purpose of the activity?</i> Current policy and legal framework relevant to women's land rights in Viet Nam reviewed comprehensively.	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of policy and legal framework ▪ Draft report setting out current framework and articulating key provisions and mechanisms for protecting equality of women's access to land rights ▪ Consultative seminars 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
. All current policy and legal framework relevant to women's land rights in Viet Nam reviewed. . Current framework and articulating key provisions and mechanisms for protecting equality of women's access to land rights set out/ described. . Problems of current legal framework are identified. . Feedback/ comments from concerned stakeholders received and accommodated.	. The report of the Desk review	April 2011
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Obstacles in reality and solutions recommended to overcome	Start Date: 01 st July 2011 End Date: 31 st Dec. 2011
Purpose	<i>What is the purpose of the activity?</i> Obstacles in reality to women's empowerment to claim land rights identified and solutions recommended to overcome them	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review of existing research ▪ Design of field-work through consultative process, articulating the key research questions on women's access to land rights and the methodology to address them ▪ Conduct field-work ▪ Draft report and recommendations through consultative process 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
. All existing researches/ studies relevant to women's land rights in Viet Nam reviewed.	The report of the review and the field-work.	Jan 2012

<p>. Obstacles in reality to women's empowerment to claim land rights identified and solutions recommended. (though field-work and consultative process)</p> <p>. Feedback/ comments from concerned stakeholders received and accommodated.</p>		
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Right of women to claim land rights in reality	Start Date:01 st Jan 2012 End Date: 31 st Dec. 2012
Purpose	<i>What is the purpose of the activity?</i> Right of women to claim land rights in reality empowered.	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support and/or facilitate consultative processes for development of mechanisms to enable women to claim land rights in reality ▪ Capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to enable women to claim land rights in reality , including capacity assessment, development of training manuals and training courses etc. ▪ Provide technical assistance to implement, evaluate, document and replicate innovative interventions and models to enable women to claim land rights in reality. 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<p>. Number of UN recommendations integrated during the process of development or amendment of mechanisms to enable women to claim land rights in reality.</p> <p>. The capacity of stakeholders to enable women to claim land rights in reality strengthened.</p> <p>. 02 innovative interventions and models to enable women to claim land rights implemented in reality.</p>	<p>. issued mechanism</p> <p>.capacity assessment, training manuals and training courses' evaluation.</p> <p>. reports on the models implementation.</p>	<p>. June 2010</p> <p>. September 2012</p> <p>. Jan 2013</p>

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

If the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#), the following standard text must be quoted:

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

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 implementing partner.

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.

If the country has not signed the SBAA, the following standard text is quoted:

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, 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.

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IX. ANNEXES

Risk Analysis. Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions