UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT
Regional Project

Project Title: Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa
Project Number: TBC
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: April 2018   **End Date:** May 2021   **PAC Meeting date:** TBC

Brief Description
Gender equality is both a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. It is central to UNDP's support to countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the AU Agenda 2063 as well as other commitments agreed by UN Member States. Despite considerable progress that has been made in closing gender gaps in Sub-Saharan Africa, women and girls continue to be denied their equal rights to economic, social and political opportunities as the majority of men. Most women remain at the bottom of the social hierarchy, with poor access to land, credit and education. Women and girls often have little influence over resources, limiting their earning potential in agriculture, enterprise and the labour market. Women's voice and participation remain limited, with rates of gender-based violence reaching alarming levels. Poor access to legal rights, sexual and reproductive health services, freedom of movement, and political voice pose additional constraints for women. Attitudes, stereotypes and customs perpetuate many of these inequalities across generations. Some of underlying and root causes that continue to perpetuate gender inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa range from social-cultural barriers, conservative social-economic, political and religious beliefs and traditional harmful practices; In addition, discriminatory formal and informal normative systems and capacity of regional institutions remain limiting factors to promote and realise men and women rights and gender equality. This regional project anchored within UNDP Strategic Plan 2018 -2021 and the Regional Programme 2018 -2021 will contribute to addressing the above challenges through supporting the AUC/RECs to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making, promote women's economic empowerment, improve response to sexual and gender-based violence and knowledge management. In addition, the project aims to improve the capacity of the AUC/RECs to monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of legal instruments on gender and use an evidence-based approach to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Regional Programme: Outcome 2: Regional growth is inclusive, sustainable, with reduced economic inequalities, and characterized by structural transformation

UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development

Indicative Outputs with gender marker:
1. AUC/RECs have increased internal technical capacities for monitoring and advocating for GEWE within the institution and Member States: GEN3
2. AUC/RECs have strengthened technical capacity to support member states to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making in democratic governance and peacebuilding: GEN3
3. AUC/RECs have improved capacity to monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of regional and global gender instruments: GEN3
4. AUC/RECs have strengthened capacity to advocate for women's economic empowerment, including access to ownership and control of economic assets: GEN3
5. Regional and national institutions have strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV and improve women's access to justice: GEN3
6. Regional and national policies and programmes are informed by gender related research and analysis: GEN3

Total resources required:	USD 9,243,180	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

AUC	UNDP
Print Name:	Print Name: Lamin Momodou Manneh
Date:	Date: 25 June 2018

Abbreviations & Acronyms

AfHDR	African Human Development Report
AUC	African Union Commission
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Constitutional Review Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAC	East African Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMB	Electoral Management Bodies
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GEPA	Gender Equality in Public Administration
GEPMI	Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative
GES	Gender Equality Seal
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HRBA	Human Right Based Approach
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
NDP	National Development Plan
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RSCA	Regional Service Centre for Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SP	Strategic Plan
TOC	Theory of Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WB	World Bank
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WHO	World Health Organization
WGDD	Women, Gender and Development Directorate

I.   DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Gender equality is both a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. It is central to UNDP's support to countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), AU Agenda 2063 as well as other commitments agreed by the UN and AU Member States. Despite significant progress made in closing gender gaps in Sub-Saharan Africa, women and girls continue to be denied equal economic, social and political opportunities compared to majority of men[1]. On average, African women achieve only 87 percent of male human development levels[2] although African governments have also undertaken global and regional commitment to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

Women leadership and political participation in governance and peacebuilding: In the past 20 years, sub-Saharan Africa has achieved some of the most dramatic breakthroughs in the world. The number of female legislators on the continent rose from 9.8 percent in 1995 to 23.2 percent (2016) with Rwanda registering 63.8 percent female representation as the world frontrunner[3]. Despite this remarkable progress, only Six (6) - Rwanda (63.8 percent) Seychelles (43.8 percent), Senegal (42.7 percent), South Africa (41.7 percent), Namibia (41.3 percent), and Mozambique (39.6 percent) - out of 54 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, have registered successes[4]. Women are still widely marginalized within the corridors of power. Although many governments across the continent recognize the need to give women equal access to opportunities and services including, adopting and committing to regional instruments like the Maputo Protocol [5] alongside initiatives like the African Women's Decade, to create an environment that enables the empowerment of women, we still only have   38 AUC Members States out of 54 that have ratified the Maputo Protocol with 16 countries yet to ratify the Protocol. On the other hand, the inability of member states to effectively domesticate and enforce these commitments means women's contribution and voices in leadership and decision making in democratic governance and peacebuilding continue to be minimal. For instance, women representation at the peace negotiation table, under peacebuilding, it is now widely recognized that men and women play different roles in peace building and reconciliation processes. The international community first recognized the importance of women's participation in peacebuilding in 2000 in the landmark United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (hereafter UNSCR 1325) (UNSC, 2000. There is growing body of evidences indicating that women have a crucial role to play in building peace including shaping peace agreements and post-conflict reforms has positive impacts both for sustainable peace and for advancing women's rights in post-conflict contexts. However, the reality is that women still remain largely excluded from or marginalized in most peace processes. A UN Women review (2012) identified that, out of 31 major peace processes conducted since 1992: 4 percent of signatories of peace agreements were women; 2.4 percent of chief mediators were women; 3.7 percent of witnesses or observers to peace negotiations were women; 9 percent of negotiation team members were women.

For instance, in the borderlands of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan, traditional governance systems and customs have made it hard for women to secure a meaningful role in building peace. In these regions, instances of conflict threaten the lives of women and girl, making it difficult to increase women's participation in local, national and cross-border peacebuilding efforts in these areas. Also, the practical challenges and resistance arising from traditional male-dominated structures has restricted women's full participation in the decision-making processes that impact on security, reconciliation and peacebuilding in Africa. Without women having a more significant role in peacebuilding efforts, the needs of women and girls and the specific threats they face in relation to conflict, will continue to go unheard

Women are also underrepresented as voters and in leadership positions, whether in elected office, public administration-civil service, the private sector or academia. Traditional African society is still hedged by a myriad of barriers designed to maintain women's subordinate status in society. Inimical and cruel customary practices towards women, disproportionate access to education resulting in the girl child not being enabled to go and actually stay in school, and endemic poverty affecting the rural peasant woman - are all barriers which contribute towards keeping women out of active leadership roles on the continent.

Another set of challenges is rooted in basic political structures. Many countries still lack some of the key components necessary for healthy democratic governance, and high levels of corruption, in particular, tend to make it difficult for new groups of participants to enter the political stage. Inequality in access to political

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[1] 2016 African Human Development Report, UNDP

[2] 2016 African Human Development Report, UNDP

[3] 2015 Inter-Parliamentary Union Report

[4] Ibid

[5] https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-african-charter-human-and-peoples-rights-rights-women-africa

financing and media coverage also hamper women's leadership. In many countries the costs of contesting political office are very high. Due to gender inequalities in society women are less likely than men to have personal monetary resources to spend on political campaigns. Due to discrimination they may also find it more difficult to raise funds. Political parties also tend to allocate more money to male candidates, enabling their electoral victories and, in turn, reinforcing perceptions that men are more 'electable' than women. Furthermore, media coverage is often underplaying women's qualifications and performance in comparison to men.

Unequal access and control over economic assets: Most countries in the Africa region (88 percent) have taken the first steps towards improving legislation related to women's economic outcomes by granting women and men equal rights to access, own and control land and non-land assets, such as forests, non-timber, extractive minerals, oil, and gas, water and ocean resources, etc.[6] However, plural legal systems and the predominance of customary laws undermine women's legal rights in these areas. Women, for example, still own less than 1 percent of the land in the region. Laws and customs prioritise ownership and land rights of men or kinship groups controlled by men, therefore limiting women's access and control over land.[7] Discrimination is clearest in access to land, where traditional law often prevails, for instance in Rwanda and Ethiopia, traditionally land is transferred from father to son and women can only access it through marriage.[8] While Ethiopia has a Land Certification Proclamation of 2009 which allows women to own land in their own right, cultural and traditional practices have continued to deny women the full right to land ownership. This is even though women often make up a sizeable proportion of farm workers. In Congo, women account for 60 percent of the agricultural workforce, but own only 25 percent of agricultural land; in Kenya, women only own 4 percent of land.[9] Gender-neutral clauses in civil codes and constitutions, granting all citizens equal land rights are, thus, undermined by discriminatory customary laws and practices. Overall, five countries in the region retain discriminatory laws on land ownerships[10] and another 38-practice discrimination.

This phenomenon has a knock-on effect when it comes to bank lending. As banks often demand land as a guarantee, women can find it hard to access loans. Women face legal or customary barriers to financial services in 16 countries, for example requiring the approval of a male head of household to open a bank account or access credit. Data suggests that only 18 percent of women have land titles in the region with unequal inheritance practices continuing in 12 countries, undermining women's and girls' access to and control over land and assets.[11] Finally, access to property other than land often depends on whether a woman is married and under which legal regime her marriage is recognized.

Inequalities in employment - labour market: Globally, women in most countries earn on average only 60 to 75 percent of men's wages.[12] African women hold 66 percent of all jobs in the non-agricultural informal sector and only make 70 cents for each dollar made by men. Only between 7 and 30 percent of all private firms have a female manager. In a key finding, UNDP AfHDR 2016 estimates that total annual economic losses due to gender inequality in the labour market have averaged USD 95 billion per year since 2010 in sub-Saharan Africa and could be as high as USD 105 billion, or 6 percent of the region's GDP in 2014. Women were far more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment in sub-Saharan Africa (nearly 85.5 percent). [13] Furthermore, in rural Africa, many women derive their livelihoods from small-scale farming, which is almost always informal and often unpaid.[14] In sub-Saharan Africa women are responsible for household food preparation in 85-90 percent of cases surveyed in a wide range of countries. These factors impact women's participation in the labour force[15], as informal social norms limit the time women can spend on education and paid work. A recent World Bank study indicates that 103 out of 141 countries (25 of 35 economies in sub-Saharan Africa) have legal distinctions between men and women that may hinder women's economic opportunities.[16]

Persistent violence against women and girls: Strong regional commitments and legislative reforms aimed at ending violence against women and girls including sexual violence and harmful practices, like female genital mutilating (FGM) have seen growing consensus around the need to eliminate violence against women and

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[6] SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX (SIGI) REGIONAL REPORT

[7] OECD, "Gender and Economic Empowerment of Women", 2007

[8] OEC, "Gender and Development: How Social Norms Affects Gender.

[9] Ibid

[10] Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Zambia.

[11] World Bank Gender Data Portal. http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/keypercent20genderpercent20employmentpercent20indicators

[12] World Bank Gender Data Portal. http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/keypercent20genderpercent20employmentpercent20indicators

[13] ILO, Global Employment Trends, 2014. Table A12, p. 99. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---reports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_233953.pdf

[14] Fontana & Paciello, 2010. Other forms of non-agricultural employment for example in trade activities or small enterprises constitute only a small fraction of total employment in rural areas (as retrieved from UN Women, forthcoming, *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016*. Chapter 2

[15] World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, 2014, "Update: Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water," p. 8-9. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241563956_eng_full_text.pdf?ua=1

[16] World Bank (2011). Women Business and the Law 2012: Removing Barriers to Economic Inclusion.

girls (VAWG). Nevertheless, it remains an issue in 26 countries in the region[17] - 40 percent of women in the region have been victims of gender-based violence. While some countries have introduced new legislation criminalising domestic violence,[18] others still lag behind in terms of rape, domestic violence and sexual harassment legislations. Acceptance of domestic violence remains high at 54 percent regionally: in Gambia, for example, 75 percent of women believe their husband or partner is justified in physically assaulting and beating them in certain situations.[19] Reports also indicate that women in fragile and conflict-affected states are particularly vulnerable to rape and violence – women and girls with disabilities have been found to face much more sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and abuse than their peers.[20] Similar to South Asian countries, girls often find themselves in arranged or even forced marriages, into which they enter at very young ages. Compared to an OECD average of 27.4 years, girls in Africa get married on average at only 21.3 years of age. To add to that, 28 percent of all girls before the age of 20 have been married at least once in their life.[21]

Impact of natural disaster and climatic change on women and girls: The damaging impacts of climate change tend to have a different impact on women and men because of their different gender-based roles in society. Just as different countries and groups in society have varying degrees of susceptibility to the adverse impacts of climate change, men and women also have different coping and adaptive capacities which lend themselves to differing vulnerabilities and responses.[22] Since climate change is intimately linked with poverty and economic marginalization, with the largest percentage of Africa's poorest population, women are the most affected and more vulnerable than men to climate change disasters. Existing gender-based inequalities (such as access to land and other assets) limit the ability of women to respond to the effects of climate change, and let them have not enough incentives to invest in climate change resilient infrastructures.[23] Socio-cultural barriers that manifest themselves in gendered roles and social status may also inhibit women from effectively responding to climatic risks.[24] Furthermore, gender equality and women's empowerment is crucial to the success of overall development, including environmental sustainability and the SDGs. Women often have invaluable knowledge about adapting to erratic environmental changes and if involved in disaster preparedness trainings are better able to participate and support resilience initiatives.[25]
The above challenges are further compounded by discriminatory formal and informal normative systems and capacity of regional institutions to promote and realise human rights and gender equality.

Reference to the findings of AUC, African Gender Score Card 2015, that was undertaken to measure national progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment in seven core sectors (health, employment, the business sector, access to credit, access to land, women in politics and decision-making, education at secondary and tertiary levels). The acknowledges that despite the progress made by a number of member states to accelerate GEWE, they still face critical barriers to implement commitments on GEWE including; weak enforcement of laws and implementation of policies, lack of tailored policy action and programme on GEWE issues and barriers, inadequate gender responsive data, women's access to substantial financial resources and services (beyond micro credit), elimination of discriminatory laws and weak institutional capacity of member states. It also recognizes the challenges ahead for the implementation of Agenda 2063. These finding recognizes the need to strengthen the capacity of the AUC and RECs to support member states to accelerate the advancement of GEWE

The above challenges are further compounded by discriminatory formal and informal normative systems and capacity of regional institutions to promote and realise human rights and gender equality.

The Regional project "Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa"
 was developed based on an extensive desk review, followed by consultation with relevant development partners, donors and implementers of GEWE initiatives, and incorporating lessons learnt from previous initiatives, undertaken by UNDP.[26] The project was informed by the findings of the African Human Development Report (AfHDR) 2016, which outlined key global trends that have influenced and will continue to impact progress on gender equality and women's empowerment such as 1) the dynamics of social and economic transformation resulting in significant strides in Africa's human development; 2) Africa's

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[17] While there is evidence that the number of women and girls who are subjected to FGM is decreasing, prevalence rates remain alarmingly high in some countries affecting over 90percent of women for example in Guinea and Somalia

[18] For example, Sierra Leone.

[19] World Bank Gender Data Portal. http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/keypercent20genderpercent20employmentpercent20indicators

[20] For example, in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and the Sudan.

[21] 2013 UNICEF. Ending child marriage: Progress and prospects

[22] United Nations Development Programme, Climate Investment Funds (2010). Exploring the gender dimensions of climate finance mechanisms

[23] World Bank (2011). Women Business and the Law 2012: Removing Barriers to Economic Inclusion.

[24] United Nations Development Programme (2011). Engendering Climate Change Finance

[25] Oxfam America, 2008/2009

[26] See Annex 6

transformation not having been pervasive across national economies; 3) growing recognition that gender equality has multiplier effects across the spectrum of development from health, education and labour markets to greater productivity, resilience, and intergenerational mobility.

II. STRATEGY

This regional project anchored within UNDP Strategic Plan and the Regional Programme 2018-2021 will contribute to address the challenges outlined in the section above.

Lessons Learnt

At the core of this project are the key findings of lessons learnt from the African Human Development Report (AfHDR) 2016, Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to GEWE 2015 and Performance Audit of UNDP Regional Programme for Africa 2015 on GEWE. These key findings outlined key global and regional trends that were significant to inform the design of this regional project. Some of the key findings include:

1) Consider implementing the AfHDR proposed Agenda for Action to accelerate gender equality and women's empowerment particularly:
    a) Supporting the adoption of effective legislative and policy reforms for women's empowerment and using gender equality as the organizing policy lens for all development planning and implementation;
    b) Supporting initiatives that address the root causes of discriminatory health and education practices, breaking down harmful social norms and cultural barriers that impede gender equality;
    c) Developing capabilities and accountability to increase women's participation and leadership in decision-making at all levels of society;
    d) Support equitable access to land, financial services, equal pay and equal employment for African women including establishing an African Women Investment Bank and opening Women Investment Windows in Development Banks
    e) Pursuing gender responsive analysis and development monitoring as well as more effective sharing of knowledge, tools and experiences across countries and regions;
    f) Forging stronger alliances among all segments of society towards a common agenda for action to accelerate gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa including the commitment of public and private sector institutions, civil society organizations to a Gender Equality Seal certification initiative for Africa

2)   UNDP should consider exploring new frontiers for engaging in gender issues that go beyond women's issues, for example the 'masculinity' agenda, preventing and countering violence extremism, climate and disaster resistance.

3) UNDP should engage more fully in working with men and boys, persons with disability and other groups that suffer from gender discrimination and consider undertaking research that addresses how exclusion negatively affects progress;

4)Take into consideration UNDP's comparative strengths on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. .

UNDP Comparative advantage:

The regional project is guided by UNDP sustainable human development paradigm and the major global and regional commitments and instruments, which strongly affirm that gender equality is both a development goal and a human right. As part of its mandate to promote an inclusive, resilient and sustainable development, this project will support regional institutions to accelerate the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Thus, in the selection of outcome areas and relevant partnerships, UNDP's comparative strengths on gender issues has been taken into consideration to ensure that this Regional project is strategic and has added value. UNDP has a comparative advantage to engaging in this project because:

- UNDP has experience with promoting gender equality in the public and private sector companies through, especially, UNDPs Gender Equality Seal initiatives in both public institutions and in private sector companies, which facilitates equitable conditions for men and women and establish environments where women's work and contributions are valued;
- UNDP as a thought leader, demonstrated through its annual Human Development Report (HDR), Gender and Economic Policy Management Programme Initiative (GEPMI) and other initiatives and knowledge products, which provide opportunities to advocate for policy reforms and changes in social norms and behaviours;
- UNDP's key mandate of poverty reduction and engendering macro-economic and fiscal policies.

- UNDP has proven in house capacity (gender expertise) from country offices to the Global level,
- UNDP universal presence with resident offices in more than 170 countries (44 country presence with resident offices out of 45 countries in Sub - Saharan Africa); with gender specialist and gender focal team's CO level.
- UNDP has recognition of being neutral and able to act as a facilitator to broker dialogue among diverse actors;
- UNDP has the ability to leverage partnerships with central and line ministries of government and other governing institutions to promote legal and policy reforms.
- UNDP has the capacity to convene civil society, women's groups and other non-governmental actors to engage in policy-making processes with national authorities;

Theory of Change

With much evidence, the problem of gender inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa is a very complex issue and therefore requires strategic interventions at both regional and national level that mutually reinforces each other to achieve sustainable transformative gender results. A set of interventions required to address the problems, will be structured around the immediate, underlying and root causes of gender inequality in the region. These will include working to ensuring regional and national institutions are gender responsive; instituting and reforming legal and policy frameworks; advocating for change in gender stereotypes and structural barriers for women in leadership and governance at all levels; supporting regional women advocates to influence and monitor and ensure accountability on GEWE and women's rights; and, promoting research and analysis to inform regional policies and programme on GEWE.

The project will adopt the use of a multi-sectoral approach to address gender inequalities. Without the adequate legislation and policies that conform to regional and global human rights instruments (CEDAW, Maputo Protocol, ILO Convention, African Human Right Charter etc.), women and girls will continue to lack legal protection. Without gender responsive regional and national institutions (UAC/RECS, Regional CSO's, Parliament, Judiciary etc.) to fast track the implementation, monitoring and reporting on such laws and policies, the protection of the rights of women and girls will remain abstract. Without women's meaningful participation, representation and engagement in leadership and decision-making position in democratic governance and peacebuilding, the contribution, voices and interests of women will continue to be neglected. Without access to ownership and control of economic assets, including land, women rights will continue to be undermined resulting in vulnerability and inability to escape SGBV. Finally, without a gender responsive gender analysis and research as well as use of reliable and quality data, regional and national policies and programmes will have inadequate decision making and advocacy lacing clear gender perspectives.

Therefore,

- **if** the capacity of the AUC and RECs is strengthened to support member states to:
  - advocate, monitor and promote the adoption and implementation of regional and global instruments on women's rights to advocate for GEWE within the AUC and RECs;
  - promote women leadership, representation and participation in democratic governance and peacebuilding;
  - advocate for WEE including access to ownership and control of economic assets;
  - advocate for the prevention and response to SGBV and women's access to justice;
  - undertake gender related research and analysis;
- **then** there will be significant increase in gender equality, change in socio-cultural barriers faced by women, access and control to resources and decision-making power;
- **because** regional institutions have the capacities and possibility to advocate, monitor and hold member states accountable, social-cultural, political and economic barriers have been reduced, and policy due to legal reforms have been undertaken by member states.

The six main outputs will be achieved simultaneously in a comprehensive manner and will contribute to the overall goal of advancing gender equality and promoting the rights of women and girls in Africa. However, there may be areas that receive more or less emphasis or are implemented at different stages of the cycle depending on what the needs are. This is based on evidence and history of research, demonstrated practice and programmes indicating the need for coordinated interventions that strategically complement, galvanize and take to scale existing investments in the field of gender equality.

Contribution to Regional and Global Commitments/Programmes/Initiatives

The project will contribute to the achievement of the priorities of the Regional Programme for Africa (2018-2021), and Outcome 1: *African Union and RECs deliver on their mandate, especially cross-cutting issues*

related to resilience-building, and more specifically Outcome 2: *Regional growth is inclusive, sustainable, with reduced economic inequalities, and characterized by structural transformation*, UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021) Outcome 2: *Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development*, and UNDP Gender Strategy aiming to address root causes that prevent the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment in the African continent. The project is also in line with the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

The project contributes to the AUC -Gender Equality Strategy (GES 2017-2027) which is aligned to the AU-Agenda 2063 Aspiration 6:(An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential of the African People, particularly its Women and Youth and caring for children); Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life and Priority Area (1) Women Empowerment, Priority Area (2): Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls.

The project will specifically contribute to the achievement of the priorities of the AU-GES 2017- 20271);

i. **Pillar 1, Outcome 1.2:** Economic empowerment and financial inclusion: Income autonomy and social protection for women and girls;

ii. **Pillar 2, Outcome 2.2:** All forms of violence against women and girls is reduced, criminalized and condemned by society; women participate equally in peace processes;

iii. **Pillar 3, Outcome 3.1**: National laws and judicial systems protect and fulfil women's ownership and inheritance rights, education, wage equality, civil liberties and physical integrity, **Outcome 3.3:** Institutions and organs of the African Union, Member States Regional Economic Communities and civil society have the requisite capacity to implement existing commitments; pro-actively forecast and address new challenges and demonstrate accountability;

iv. **Pillar 4, Outcome 4.1:** Equal participation and demonstrated influence of women and girls in all leadership and decision-making positions.

The AUC - Gender Equality Strategy represents both an opportunity and responsibility to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa. The strategy serves the purpose of; a clear actionable roadmap and communication instrument for the entire African Union, an investment plan for partners, an advocacy tool for state and non-state actors, an organizing lens for practitioners, a bridge for policy coherence and harmonization towards regional integration and an accountability mechanism for women and girls on the continent

The regional project also contributes to achieving SDGs specifically to stand-alone Goal 5 with related targets under a number of other Goals including (target 1.4, target: 5.2 target: 5.5, target 8.8, target 10.3, target 16.3, target 16.1).

Each output is further rooted and clearly linked to the relevant SDG targets and indicators to assist the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Research, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and learning is integrated throughout the outputs to make the project flexible and adaptive to contextual changes. The project is anchored within both a Gender Justice and a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), which structures conceptual linkages between development and gender transformative changes.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

This project is anchored and informed by the UNDP Strategic Plan and the Regional Programme Document 2018-2021. The main goal of the project is to contribute to promoting gender equality in Africa through strengthening the institutional capacities of regional bodies (AUC/RECs) and national institutions to accelerate the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. To realize this, specific results are envisaged to be achieved under six main outputs including: (i) AUC/RECs have increased internal technical capacities for monitoring and advocating for GEWE within the institution and Member States ; (ii) AUC/RECs have strengthened technical capacity to support member states to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making in democratic governance and peacebuilding ; (iii) AUC/RECs have improved capacity to monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of regional and global gender instruments ; (iv) AUC/RECs have strengthened capacity to advocate for women's economic empowerment

including access to ownership and control of economic assets ; (v) Regional and national institutions have strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV and improve women's access to justice and (vi) Regional and national policies and programmes are informed by gender related research and analysis .

PRD Outcome 2: Regional growth is inclusive, sustainable, with reduced economic inequalities, and characterized by structural transformation,

RPD Output 2.5: The African Union, RECs and Member States have enhanced technical capacities to promote gender equality

The following activities will be implemented with the aim of achieving the Outputs set out by the project:

Output 1: AUC/RECs have increased internal technical capacities for monitoring and advocating for GEWE within the institution and Member States

    1.1 Provide support to AUC-WGDD to assess and strengthen gender dimension in AUC departments to achieve gender results through the implementation of gender equality seal (GES) in public institutions:
- Adapt and validate the online assessment tool;
- Conducting the Self-Assessment;
- Development and implementation of action plan.

    1.2 Support AUC Gender Directorate to develop an action plan to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the AU-Gender Equality Strategy;

1.3 Support the development and roll-out of an online induction course and undertake gender training for all AU staff on gender equality

1.4 Support AUC Gender Directorate to build the capacity of AU commissions, organs, Permanent Representatives Committee (PRCs) and four AUC member states to mainstream SDG and Agenda 2063 in relation to GEWE priority in their NDP;

    1.5 Support AUC/RECs in partnership with UN Women and UNECA to facilitate African Ministers in charge of gender and women's affairs to adopt an African common position in preparation of their participation in CSW meetings.

1.6 Support AUC/WGDD to organize 2 coordination meetings per year regarding AU reform related to Gender and equality

Output 2: AUC/RECs have strengthened technical capacity to support member states to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making in democratic governance and peacebuilding

    2.1 Support AUC Gender Directorate to integrate gender perspective into policies and programmes of the election observer missions of the African Union;

    2.2 Support AUC/RECs to develop and roll-out an advocacy initiative to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making positions in the, EMB, Political Parties from 10-member states;

    2.3 Support AUC/RECs to conduct training on women leadership for gender equality for AU/RECs, MS PRC, Council and regional women MPs from 2 identified regional parliaments. ;

    2.4 Provide technical assistance to the AU/RECs to roll out, monitor and report on the implementation of the continental framework by member States on WPS in line with UNSCR 1325;

    2.5 Strengthen capacity of two regional networks of women CSO's and other stakeholders including the academia to engage in peacebuilding initiative including advocating for the implementation of UNSCR 1325/AU continental framework on WPS with a focus to member states with no NAP.

Output 3: AUC/RECs have improved capacity to monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of regional and global gender instruments

    3.1 Provided support to AUC/RECs to strengthen their technical capacity to monitor and fast track member states compliance to ratify, domesticate and implement regional and global instrument on women's rights and gender equality including (Maputo protocol, CEDAW, ILO Conventions, etc);

3.2 Support the implementation of AU Guidelines on Ending Violence against women and guidelines on prevention of sexual violence in armed conflict

    3.3 Support PAP/Women Caucus to advocate of the implementation of regional and global instrument on women's rights and GE at the national level

    3.4 Support AUC/RECs to build the capacity of Regional Network of women CSOs to advocate for the ratification and implementation of regional and global instrument on women's rights and gender equality.

Output 4: AUC/RECs have strengthened capacity to advocate for women's economic empowerment including access to ownership and control of economic assets

4.1 Support AUC/RECs to support member states to undertake review of policies to promote and protect women's economic rights including of trade and financial policies;

4.2 Mobilise technical expertise, financial intuitions and relevant stakeholders to facilitate the set-up African Women's Development Fund (Fund for African Women 2) to promote women access to finance. ;

4.3 Provide support to AUC/RECs to advocate and build the capacity of member states to adopt and implement gender responsive public finance management including GRB through rolling out GEPMI for member states to increase investment on GEWE;

4.4 Advocate for and lobby tech-firms and financial institutions to fund start-ups and innovation hubs which promote gendered solutions and increase women and girls equal and effective participation in the technology space.in partnership with UN Women, ITU and ILO.

4.5 Roll out the implementation of the GES in Private Sector:
   ▪ Develop a regional standard/norm to guide the implementation of the seal in SSA;
   ▪ Establish a pool of regional expert trainers to support member states;
   ▪ Adapt the platform for GES in private sector small companies.

4.6 Support AUC/RECs to develop and roll-out online entrepreneurship and financial literacy training programme for women and girls;

4.7 Support the AUC Gender Directorate to develop an advocacy initiative to promote women's right to access, ownership and control of land and economic asset.

Output 5: Regional and national institutions have strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV and improve women's access to justice

5.1. Support AU/RECS to fast track and monitor on member state commitment to prevent, respond and report on SGBV including to help getting judiciary assistance with regards to GBV;

5.2. Identify, establish and equip a network of regional male and female champions including from (member states and CSOs) to promote the prevention and responses to SGBV;

5.3. Support Network of regional CSOs through capacity building including association of women lawyers to conduct advocacy initiative on women's access to justice, legal aid and SGBV protection;

5.4. Establish and support a network of regional CSO's, community leaders including from faith based and customary authority to advocate and fight against VAWG.

Output 6: Regional and national policies and programmes are informed by gender related research and analysis

6.1. In partnership with UN Women, FAO and ILO, AUC conduct a regional research study and roll out an advocacy campaign on women and girls' rights on access, ownership and control to land;

6.2. In partnership with AU and UN Women, AUC conduct regional research on women access to justice particularly on VAWG under the customary and the statutory law;

6.3. In partnership with AU, RECs, ECA, ILO and UN Women, AUC conduct regional research study on economic evaluation of women unpaid work/care economy, including women migrants, in selected countries to inform a response strategy;

6.4. Build and strengthen a regional research platform to serve as a think thanks on GEWE.

6.5. Establish a South-South knowledge-exchange forums on good practices including a knowledge management platform on GEWE;

6.6. Conduct a study on the status of gender equality in the private sector company in Africa;

6.7. Establish a community of practice of gender seal in the private sector;

6.8. Support the AUC/RECs to document and share two (2) best practices on GEWE in Africa with a focus on (leadership and peacebuilding and economic empowerment).

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

A total amount of **USD 9,243,180** is estimated to cover the entire costs of the Programme as elaborated in the RRF and the Multi-Year Work Plan. These funds are expected to cater for both project activities with partners as well as administrative dimensions, project coordination, monitoring and evaluation. The project will seek synergies where possible with other UNDP Projects where relevant. For example, on Output 1, this Project will coordinate efforts with another Regional Project Accelerating the Ratification and Domestication of African Union Treaties. Coordination will be crucial to avoid duplication of efforts, cost-efficiency, and achievement of coordinated, sustainable and long-lasting results.

Partnerships

The project will be implemented in partnership with regional and sub-regional organizations, multilateral UN sister agencies (in particular UN Women), bilateral donors and CSOs. The project was designed in close collaboration with the AUC Women, Gender and Development Directorate, which will provide leadership in the implementation of the project within the AUC. The project will also work in close collaboration with RECs, including the Gender Departments of the ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD, EAC and ECAS. The project is designed with a multiple partnership approach to pull different strengths in synergy and complementarity with UNDP Country Offices. The African Union and its member states are at the forefront of partnerships as the legitimate authorities that have the mandate and responsibility to dismantle structural discriminatory systems in line with international human rights obligations.

Risks and Assumptions

Monitoring risk is an integral part of the project. Initial potential key and overall risks have been identified and mitigation strategies proposed (See Annex 1). On a regular basis, risk will be monitored, reviewed and if necessary new detailed risks will be added and further mitigation strategies developed, as necessary. The Regional Project has been developed on the premise that the regional institutions and country offices operate within the Regional Bureau for Africa. Risks relate to the capacity of regional and national institutions, regional and national environment in which this project will be implemented, as well as possible operational bottlenecks. An inception planning meeting with partners and country offices will take place at the beginning of the project to mitigate the impact of risks and the political and socio-economic constraints in the region.

#	Description	Type	Probability (P) and Impact (I)	Counter measures / Management response	Status
1	Limited achievement of outcomes within the four years of the project considering the complexities of the issues at stake	Other	P: Severe (4) I: Moderate (3)	Ensure that through the partnership mode of intervention and strong ownership of the project by the implementing partners, that results will be sustainable and that after four years it is possible to up-scale activities and funding strategies.	
2	Limited institutional capacities to implement the project	Operational	P: Moderate (3) I: Moderate (3)	Capacity assessment and in-built capacity building activities within the selected activities as appropriate. International technical specialists to back-stop partners.	
3	Inability to adequately fund the programme and/or increased costs.	Financial	P: Moderate (3) I: Critical (4)	Strengthening of relationships with bilateral donor partners, involving timely reporting, Regular meetings and alignment of programme priorities with articulated donor interests. Conduct periodic donor roundtable meetings Advocate for joint programming to expand on resource mobilization initiatives and delivery	
4	Inadequate political will at the regional and national level to implement specific reforms to make the NA more effective	Political	P: Moderate (3) I: Critical (4)	Ongoing engagement and dialogue with regional and CO's; Routine dialogue with partners; Monitoring of political situation.	
5	There a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	Human Rights (SES)	P: Moderate (3) I: Moderate (3)	Member States with low political will, the AUC and RECs will undertake routine dialogue and engagement with the political leadership including the parliament of member states to generate a political will to undertake reforms	

				towards advancing GEWE and promoting the rights of women's and girls.	
6	There a risk that rights-holders do not have the knowledge later alone the capacity to claim their rights	Human Rights (SES)	P: Moderate (3) I: Moderate (3)	The project will undertake robust advocacy and capacity building initiative to undertaking awareness initiatives to improve knowledge on the rights of women and girls and strengthen the capacity of members states and CSO's to lead advocacy initiatives.	

Stakeholder Engagement

The implementation of the project will be done through three major modalities that will involve a two track HRBA on the one hand, involving partnerships with duty-bearers at the regional level such as AUC and RECS, and partnerships with UN Women, other UN sister agencies, and the private sector. On the other hand, partnership with rights-holders CSOs, such as Gender Is My Agenda Campaign (GIMAC). Thirdly, a cross cutting strategy on research and learning will be supported and form the backbone of the project.

The project targets first and foremost women and girls on the African continent who do not have a fair chance to equally and fully participate in political, economic and peacebuilding because of socio-cultural and discriminatory barriers as described in the background analysis section. The women and girls in this project can be categorized as i) excluded from political and economic life, for example women in informal sector, cross-border traders, women with disabilities, ii) vulnerable adolescent girls, out of school girls, women and girls with disabilities, unemployed urban women, migrant women and girls, girls locked in child labour, iii) marginalized as a result of location, for example women and girls living in rural, urban, peri-urban or conflict zones, and (iv) women and girls affected by shocks such as ill-health/HIV, recurrent disasters.

The regional project shall be implemented through partnership and cooperation with Regional Bodies particularly the African Union Commission and Regional Economic Communities including (ECOWAS, ECCAS, EAC, SADC), sister agencies, including UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, and Network of Regional CSOs as strategic partners and the canters of innovation. Other stakeholders shall include academic and research centres of excellence and private sector enterprises.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

In order promote sharing of regional knowledge, solutions and perspectives on gender equality and women's empowerment, the regional project will support regional institutions to expand on engagement in mutual learning and solution sharing between member states. The project intends to establish a community of practice and learning platform in areas of women's leadership, GES in both private and public sector and women's security. The project will also undertake a number of research studies to ensure an evidence-based approach and facilitate knowledge sharing and learning.

Knowledge (management??), communication and advocacy

A structured mechanism of knowledge generation and exchange on best practices, key laws policies, scalable models and practices through study visits, research documentaries, newspaper articles, press-releases will in place. Research and learning activities will be integrated throughout the project by investing in research, coordination of research work and dissemination of research and learning to inform and adapt the project and enhance the quality of results. Special attention will be paid to South-South cooperation through especially dedicated learning forums on good or emerging best practices.

Thus, these will result in specific knowledge products, besides evaluations, that will be produced by the project in multiple forms such as studies, publications, databases, media products, etc. The project has a dedicated a specific output for research and documentation that will generate knowledge products.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project's scale will be defined by:
- Policy reforms and capacity-building of Regional Institutions including member states, will lead to achieving benefits at scale e.g. adoption of the gender equality initiative in public admiration will contribute to enhancing women participation and decision making in public life;

- Learning through research & documentation, to inform future policies, strategies & adoption of good practices;
- Advocating for legal and economic reforms and designing sustainable income generating initiatives & models will improve lives of families and most vulnerable women especially at the grass root level.

Ensuring sustainability and potential for scaling-up will be done through:

- Alignment of the project to the RPD and UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021;
- Ensuring AUC/RECs commitment to integrate provisions of the project in policy statements & co-founding budget;
- Applying a step-by-step exit strategy, progressively scaling down implementation as the integration process is enhanced;
- Using improvement of regional institutional capacity to mainstream gender in policies and internal processes to promoting further work on gender equality initiated by the institutions themselves.

This regional project was developed with the premise that the Regional institutions including the AUC, RECS and Network of Regional CSOs will gradually take over with the implementation of the proposed interventions at the end of the project. The project has put emphasis on strengthening the institutional capacity of regional institutions with specific focus on GES to promote organization effectiveness, review of internal frameworks from a gender perspective, enhancing leadership skills of men and women on gender equality, designing and rolling out various capacity building programmes in GEWE, establishment of various communities of practices, including in GES, WPS, WLPP, etc.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project is expected to deliver maximum results with the available resources, in line with similar past gender related regional projects and lessons learned enumerated in the situational analysis above. Fully in line with UNDP Strategic Plan, the selected pathways are the most legitimate of available options for the sustainability of results and full ownership of the project within the regional institutions that have the mandate to implement these outcomes. For these to be fully effective and efficient, capacity building activities will need to be incorporated as appropriate in some areas of intervention. A strategy for the project as a whole to ensure efficiency and effectiveness is the engagement in joint partnership at implementation and monitoring /evaluation level wherever pertinent and possible will be in place. From the onset of the regional project design, there is a clear effort to link the results framework matrix to the UNDP Strategic Plan's TOC and RRF outcome, outputs, and indicators. Furthermore, at activity level there are explicit plans to link up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives in partnership with AU and other UN sister agencies, such as UN Women, thus resulting in achievement of more prominent results with less cost.

The project budget at the activity level if for four years and includes a more specific budget for the first year in Annex 1. Within this framework it is expected that more detailed activity level budgets will be drawn when the activities will be further refined during the inception phase of the project. This is expected to take place during the first six months. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities based on previous regional gender project. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget.

The UNDP RSCA fully recovers the costs involved with project implementation as the budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management, quality assurance, 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 rules and policies.

Project Management

The implementation modalities include capacity building of implementing partners and thus require implementing partner assessments (capacity and HACT assessments) which will be undertaken before the start of the project where an Initiation Plan is engaged and financed. The options for implementation modalities and partnerships have been carefully considered with specific criteria and principles in mind as specified above as well as the in-depth stakeholders' analysis included.

Based on the situational analysis above there is strong justification for choosing the selected modality. The targeted groups are clear, and the project is *de facto* prioritizing marginalised and excluded populations across design of the project with a clear intention of addressing the underlying and root causes of exclusion and gender discrimination. The M&E plans are in line with UNDP guidelines to ensure regular monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted throughout the project – substantial budget is also allocated in the multi-year plan for M&E. In addition, under each output there are clear activities proposed for research and learning to improve the quality and effectiveness of expected results and further adapt the project accordingly. Gender equality is the main subject of the project, therefore, all outputs' gender marker is GEN 3.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[27]

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

Intended Outcome as stated in the Regional Programme Results and Resource Framework:	
Outcome 2: Regional growth is inclusive, sustainable, with reduced economic inequalities, and characterized by structural transformation	

Outcome and output indicators as stated in the Regional Programme Results and Resources Framework:

Outcome 2: Regional growth is inclusive, sustainable, with reduced economic inequalities, and characterized by structural transformation

    <u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of women in managerial positions in RECs

    <u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Output 2.5: The African Union, RECs and Member States have enhanced technical capacities to promote gender equality

    <u>Indicator 2.5.1:</u> Number of newly adopted regional and sub-regional legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment

    Baseline: 0

    Target: 3

    Data source: African Union and RECs

    Frequency: Annually

    <u>Indicator 2.5.2:</u> Proportion of African Union, RECs and Member States with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women empowerment

    Baseline: TBC

    Target: 75%

    Data source: African Union, Youth Connect Africa

    Frequency: Annually

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

<u>Output 1.6.2:</u> Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

<u>Output 2.6.1:</u> Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight structural barriers to women's empowerment

<u>Output 3.6.1:</u> Women's leadership and participation ensured in crisis prevention and recovery planning and action

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[28]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 1: AU/RECs have increased internal technical capacities for monitoring and advocating for GEWE within the institution and member states	**1.1**. Proportion of AUC internal regulation/mechanism regarding HR, procurement and programme that are gender responsive by 2021	Quarterly and Annual reports	0	2017	2	4	6	8	Document Review

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	1.2. The proportion of AUC female staff compared to male staff promoted to leadership internally	Annual, monitoring and evaluation report	0	2017	2 to 1% of female to men	3 to 2% of female to men	4 to 2% of female to men	12 to 7% of female to men	Document Review
	1.3. The existence and implementation of Action plan on the AUC-GES.	Annual, monitoring and evaluation report	0	2017	01	0	0	01	Document Review
	1.4. # of member states that have integrated gender aspect of the SDG and Agenda 2063 in their National Development plan (NDP)	Monitoring and Annual report	0	2017	1	3	6	10	Document Review
	1.5. # and % of recommendations presented and adopted by AUC Member States at advance GEWE.	Pre-Outcome report and Consultation report	1	2017		05	10	20	Document review
Output 2: AUC/RECs have strengthened technical capacity to support member states to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making in democratic governance and peacebuilding	**2.1.** % of women in leadership positions within prevention and recovery mechanisms (SP Output 3.6.1, Indicator 1)	Quarterly and Annual reports	0	2017	10	30	50	70	Document Review
	2.2. # of AUC-Election observer missions, guidelines and tools and report effectively mainstreamed with gender	Quarterly and Annual reports	0	2017	0	01	03	06	Document Review
	2.3 # of substantive intervention by female regional parliamentarians rated high quality	Training, Quarterly and Annual reports	0	2017	02	05	07	10	Document Review (IPU assessment tool)
	2.4. #Number of countries that have developed/implemented and reported on their NAP on UNSCR 1325	Quarterly and Annual reports	16	2017	2	5	10	15	Document Review

			Baseline	Year					
	2.5. # of peacebuilding initiatives conducted by regional network of women CSO's	Quarterly and Annual reports	0	2017	0	02	05	07	Document Review
Output 3: AUC/RECs have improved capacity to monitor and promote the ratification, domestication and implementation of regional and global gender instruments	**3.1.** # of member States that have (a) ratified, (b) domesticated and (c) implemented regional instruments on women's rights	Gender Performance reports	(a): 38 (b): 16 (c): 13	2017	(a):0 (b):1 (c):1 02	(a):1 (b):1 (c)2 04	(a):1 (b):1 (c)2 04	2018:2 2019:4 2020:5 2021:14	Document Review
Output 4: AUC/RECs have strengthened capacity to advocate for women's economic empowerment including access to ownership and control of economic assets	**4.1**. Number of AUC member states that have been supported to adopt and apply legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to WEE: a) Discrimination in labour markets (formal and informal sectors) b) Access to and control over assets and services c) Regulation of identity, tenancy rights, inheritance, marital status d) Reduction or redistribution of unpaid care work (SP Output 2.6.1, Indicator 1)	Annual reports	0	2017	0	03	06	10	Document Review
	4.2. # of member states that have adopted and implemented gender responsive Public Financial Management (PFM)	Annual reports	15	2017	01	05	12	15	Document Review

	4.3. Existence and implementation of a Capacity building and mentorship programme for young women	Annual reports	0	2017	0	01	0	01	Document Review
	4.4. # of Regional Experts on GES in the private sector included in the pool	Annual reports	0	2017	5	15	25	35	Document Review
	4.5. Extent to which an Advocacy initiative on women's rights to land has be implemented **4.6**	Annual reports	0	2017	0	1-2	1-3	1-4	Document Review
	4.6. Existence and implementation of African Women's Development Fund (Fund for African Women 2) to promote women access to finance	Annual Report	1	2017	0	01	0	01	Document review
Output 5: Regional and national institutions have strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV and improve women's access to justice	**5.1**. # of countries with frameworks in place to prevent and respond to SGBV: a) Multi-sectoral policy and legislation b) Multi-sectoral services including justice and security c) Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization (SP Output1.6.2, Indicator 2)	Annual reports	33	2017	2	06	12	20	Document Review
	5.2. # Regional champions on SGBV advocating for women rights and	Annual reports	0	2017	5	10	15	20	Document Review

	5.3. # of regional CSO Networks advocating for women's access to justice including SGBV	Annual reports	0	2017	02	07	17	20	Document Review
	5.4. # of regional network of community leaders established and advocating against VAWG **5.**5	Annual reports	0	2017	01	02	04	06	Document Review
Output 6: Regional and national policies and programmes are informed by gender related research and analysis	**6.1.** # of regional research study conducted and adopted	Annual Report	0	2017	0	01	03	05	Document Review
	6.2. Existence of an operational knowledge management platform on GEWE.	Annual Report	0	2017	0	0	1	1	Document Review
	6.3. Extent to which a COP on gender seal in the private sector is functioning	Annual Report	0	2017	0	0-1	1-2	1-3	Document Review
	6.4. # of best practices on GEWE in Africa documented and shared	Annual Report	0	2017	1	03	05	7	Document Review

VI.   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		USD 188,500
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 Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	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.		USD 30,000

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	RPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation		Outputs 1.6.2, 2.6.1, 3.6.1	Outcome 2	June 2020 (end of second year)	UNDP, AUC, RECs, UN agencies (UN Women), Private Sector, CSOs	USD 90,000
Final Evaluation		Outputs 1.6.2, 2.6.1, 3.6.1	Outcome 2	June 2021 (end of project)	UNDP, AUC, RECs, UN agencies (UN Women), Private Sector, CSOs	USD 90.000

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [29][30]

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1. AUC and RECs have increased inhouse technical capacities to monitor and advocate for GEWE *Gender marker: GEN 3*	1.1. Provide support to AUC-WGDD to assess and strengthen gender dimension in AUC departments to achieve gender results through implementation of gender equality seal in public institutions including piloting in MS: • Adapt and validate the online assessment tool • Conducting Self-Assessment • Development and implementation of action plan	80,000	120,000	120,000	80,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	400,000
	1.2. Support AUC Gender Directorate to develop an action plan to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the AU Gender Equality Strategy	100,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	500,000

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

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

						Partners	Resp.	Budget items	Total
	Support the development and roll-out of an online induction course and undertake gender training for all AU staff on gender equality	50,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	140,000
	1.3. Support AUC Gender Directorate to build the capacity of AU commissions, organs, Permanent Representatives Committee (PRCs) and of four AUC member states to mainstream SDGs and Agenda 2063 in relation to GEWE as priority in their NDP	80,000	120,000	120,00	80,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	280,000
	1.4. Support AUC/RECs in partnership with UN Women and UNECA to facilitate African Ministers in charge of gender and women's affairs to adopt an African common position in preparation of their participation to the CSW meetings on the CSW	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	60,000
	1.5 Support AUC/WGDD to organize 2 coordination meetings per year regarding AU reform related to Gender and equality	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	160,000
	MONITORING								80,100
	Sub-Total for Output 1								1,602,000
Output 2. AUC/RECs have capacity to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making in democratic governance and peacebuilding	2.1. Support AUC Gender Directorate to integrate gender perspective into policies and programmes of the election observer missions of the AU	80,000	120,000	120,000	80,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communication	400,000
	2.2 Support AUC/RECs to develop and roll-out an advocacy initiative to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making positions in the EMB, Political Parties from 10-member states	0	80,000	80,000	60,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communication	220,000

Gender marker: GEN 3	2.3. Support AUC/RECs to conduct training on women leadership for gender equality for AU/RECs, MS PRC, Council and regional women MPs from 2 identified regional parliaments.	50,000	80,000	80,000	50,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communication	260,000
	2.4. Provide technical assistance to the AU/RECs to roll out, monitor and report on the implementation of the continental framework by member States on WPS in line with UNSCR 1325	80,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communication	360,000
	2.5. Strengthen capacity of two regional networks of women CSOs to engage in peacebuilding initiative including advocating for the implementation of UNSCR 1325/AU continental framework on WPS with a focus to member states with no NAPs	50,000	120,000	120,000	100,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communication	390,000
	MONITORING								81,500
	Sub-Total for Output 2								1,711,500
Output 3.

AUC/RECs have improved capacity to monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of regional and global instruments

Gender marker: GEN 3 | 3.1. Provided support to AUC/RECs to strengthen their technical capacity to monitor and fast track member states compliance to ratify, domesticate and implement regional and global instrument on women's rights and gender equality including (Maputo protocol, CEDAW, ILO Conventions, etc); | 80,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women | UNDP | Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications | 480,000 |
| | 3.2. Support the implementation of AU Guidelines on Ending Violence against women and guidelines on prevention of sexual violence in armed conflict | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women | UNDP | Reporting Training Travel Communications | 200,000 |
| | 3.3. Support PAP/Women Caucus to advocate of the implementation of regional and global instrument on women's rights and GE at the national level | | 80,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 | UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women | UNDP | Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications | 170,000 |

	3.4. Support AUC/RECs to build the capacity of Regional Network of women CSOs to advocate for the ratification and implementation of regional and global instrument on women's rights and GE	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	60,000
	MONITORING								46,350
	Sub-Total for Output 3								927,000
Output 4. AUC/RECs have strengthened capacity to advocate for WEE including access to ownership and control of economic assets *Gender marker: GEN 3*	4.1. Support AUC/RECs to support member states to undertake review of policies to promote and protect women's economic rights including of trade and financial policies	60,000	80,000	80,000	60,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	280,000
	4.2 4.2 Mobilise technical expertise, financial intuitions and relevant stakeholders to facilitate the set-up African Women's Development Fund (Fund for African Women 2) to promote women access to finance	30,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	160,000
	4.3 Provide support to AUC/RECs to advocate and build the capacity of MEMBER STATES to adopt and implement gender responsive public finance management including GRB through rolling out (GEPMI) for MEMBER STATES to increase investment on GEWE	60,000	100,000	100,000	40,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	300,000
	4.4 Advocate for and lobby tech-firms and financial institutions to fund start-ups and innovation hubs which promote gendered solutions and increase women and girls equal and effective participation in the technology space in partnership with UN Women, ITU and ILO;	80,000	100,000	100,000	60,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	340,000

	4.5 Roll out the implementation of the GES in Private Sector: • Develop a regional standard/norm to guide the implementation of the seal in SSA • Establish a pool of regional expert trainers to support member states and adapt the platform for GES in private sector small companies	50,000	80,000	80,000	50,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	260,000
	4.6 Support AUC/RECs to develop and roll-out online entrepreneurship and financial literacy training programme for women and girls	60,000	80,000	80,000	60,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	280,000
	4.7 Support the AUC to develop an advocacy initiative to promote women's right to access, ownership and control of land and economic asset	0	60,000	60,000	0	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	120,000
	MONITORING								87,000
	Sub-Total for Output 4								1,827,000
Output 5. Regional and national Institutions have strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV and improved women's access to justice	5.1. Support AU/RECS to fast track and monitor on member state commitment to prevent, respond and report on SGBV including to help getting judiciary assistance with regards to GBV	80,000	150,000	150,000	80,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	460,000
	5.2. Identify, establish and equip a network of regional male and female champions including from (member states and CSO's) to promote the prevention and responses to SGBV	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	300,000

Gender marker: GEN 3	5.3. Support Network of regional CSOs through capacity building including association of women lawyers to conduct advocacy initiative on women's access to justice, legal aid and SGBV protection	60,000	80,000	80,000	60,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	280,000
	5.4. Establish and support a network of regional community leaders including from (faith based and traditional authority) to advocate and fight for VAWG	60,000	80,000	80,000	0	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	220,000
	MONITORING								63,000
	Sub-Total for Output 5								1,323,000
Output 6. Regional and national policies and programmes are informed by gender related research and analysis *Gender marker: GEN 3*	6.1 In partnership with UNWOMEN, FAO - and ILO conduct a regional research study and roll out advocacy campaign on women and girls' rights on access, ownership and control to land.	0	200,000	0	0	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	200,000
	6.2. In partnership with AU and UN Women conduct regional research on women access to justice particularly on VAWG under the customary and the statutory law.	0	0	200,000	0	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	200,000
	6.3. In partnership with AU, RECs, ECA, ILO and UN Women conduct regional research study on economic evaluation of women unpaid work/care economy in selected countries to inform a response strategy.	0	0	0	200,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	200,000

	6.4. Build and strengthen a regional research platform to serve as a think thanks on GEWE	50,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	160,000
	6.5. Establish a South-South knowledge-exchange forums on good practices including a knowledge management platform on GEWE	0	60,000	60,000	10,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	110,000
	6.6. Conduct a study on the status of gender equality in the private sector company in Africa	0	0	100,000	0	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	100,000
	6.7. Establish a community of practice of gender seal in the private sector	0	20,000	20,000	10,000	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	50,000
	6.8. Support the AUC/RECs to document and share two (2) best practices on GEWE in Africa with a focus on (leadership and peacebuilding and economic empowerment)	0	50,000	50,000	0	UNDP, AUC - WGDD, RECs, UN Women	UNDP	Consultancy Reporting Training Travel Communications	100,000
	MONITORING								58400
	Sub-Total for Output 6								1,168,000
Project Board Meetings		7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500				30,000
Evaluation	EVALUATION	0	90,000	0	90,000				180,000

General Management Support (8%)										684,680
TOTAL										**9,243,180**

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This Regional Project Document is aligned to UNDP Regional Programme for Africa 2018-2021 and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021. As such, this project is subject to the regional programme's business processes and accountability framework. This Project was prepared under the leadership of the UNDP RSCA Gender Team through a consultative process involving the AUC, RECs, development partners, UN agencies and CSOs.

Project Board

This regional project on GEWE will be implemented from the UNDP RSCA, based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In view of the strategic importance of this project as a cross cutting portfolio contributing to the success of the RP outcomes, it would be natural for project oversight to rest with the RP Advisory Board, which draws membership from within UNDP, the AUC, selected RECs, other UN agencies including UN Women, the private sector and civil society organizations.

However, a separate Project Board (Project Steering Committee) will be constituted for this project with responsibility for making by consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Regional Programme Manager – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
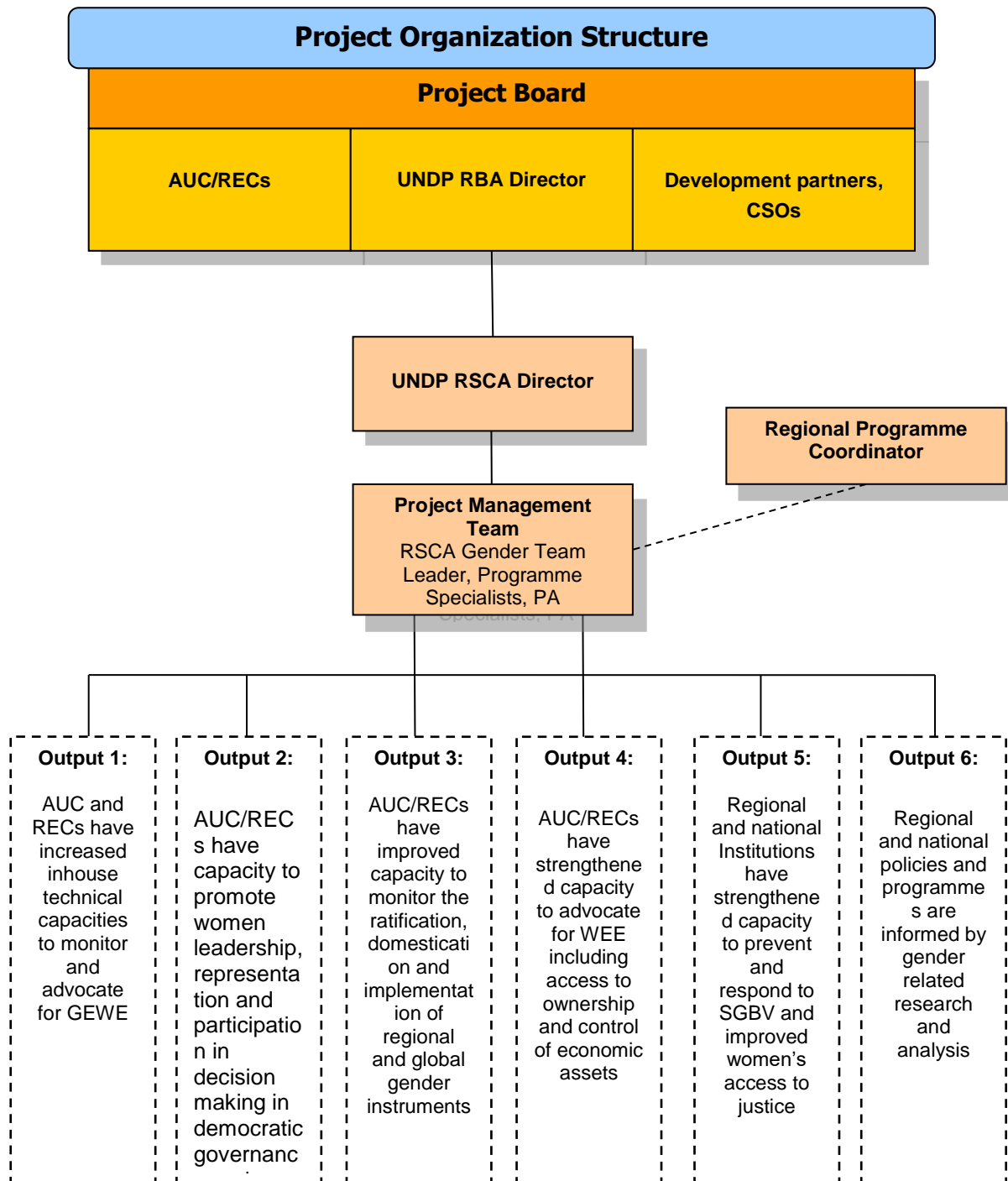
Decisions of the board among others will include making recommendations for the RBA Director's approval of the continued relevance of the project, its implementation strategy and plans and any needed revision. The Board will be responsible for guiding the implementation of the project, including ensuring that it remains strategic and delivers on the output as designed in the project document. The Board will review and approve AWPs, accept reports of project performance as well as play a critical role in UNDP commissioned project evaluations/audits by quality assuring the evaluation/audit process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Chaired by the Deputy Regional Director, its membership will include representatives of BPPS including the Gender Team, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

Day-to-day Management

The implementation of the GEWE Regional project and daily management will be delegated to the Regional Programme Manager - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The Regional Programme Manager primary responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (output) specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. He/she will also ensure that timely and accurate reports are made to the project Board and the AWPs and report are prepared and submitted to the RP Advisory Board. Further, he/she will lead regular discussions and exchanges with the managers of the other substantive regional projects as well as the creation of any needed platform to facilitate coordination among projects and the identification of best/worst practices

The programme Manager will be supported by Programme Specialists and Programme Associate to ensure the above results and functions are fully achieved.   In addition, the project will receive support from Gender Specialist from different clusters of the RP, CST and RBM team.

Figure 3: Project Organization Structure

Project Organization Structure		
Project Board		
AUC/RECs	**UNDP RBA Director**	**Development partners, CSOs**

UNDP RSCA Director

Regional Programme Coordinator

Project Management Team
RSCA Gender Team Leader, Programme Specialists, PA

Output 1:	Output 2:	Output 3:	Output 4:	Output 5:	Output 6:
AUC and RECs have increased inhouse technical capacities to monitor and advocate for GEWE	AUC/RECs have capacity to promote women leadership, representation and participation in decision making in democratic governanc	AUC/RECs have improved capacity to monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of regional and global gender instruments	AUC/RECs have strengthened capacity to advocate for WEE including access to ownership and control of economic assets	Regional and national Institutions have strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV and improved women's access to justice	Regional and national policies and programmes are informed by gender related research and analysis

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of

the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][31] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][32] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

    b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

    c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

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[31] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

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

d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.   Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, mutatis mutandis, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI.   ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Report**

3. **Project Board Terms of Reference**

4. **AWP – First year (2018)**

5. **Stakeholder consultation and mapping**

6. **Problem and Solution Trees**