

Sierra Leone MDTF

Fund Signature Page

(Note: this page is attached to the programme¹ document)

<p>Participating UN Organisation(s): UNWOMEN UNAIDS UNICEF UNFPA UNDP</p>	<p>Priority Area: JV: Consolidating Peace and Stability AFC: Chapter 7: Gender</p>
<p>Programme Manager, Participating UN</p> <p>Organization: UN WOMEN Name: Melrose Kargbo Address: 29 Wilkinson Road Telephone: +232 78 402 300 E-mail: melrose.kargbo@unwomen.org</p> <p>Organization: UNICEF Name: Maud Droogleever Fortuyn Address: Jomo Kenyatta Road Telephone: +232 76 912 744 E-mail: mdfortuyn@unicef.org</p> <p>Organization: UNAIDS Name: Bockari Samba Address: 29 Wilkinson Road Telephone: +232 78 585 656 E-mail: sambab@unaids.org</p> <p>Organization: UNDP Name: Adama Thorlie Address: 76 Wilkinson Road Telephone: +23278952003 E-mail: Adama.thorlie@undp.org</p> <p>Organization: UNFPA Name: Isatu Kajue Address: 7 B Sharon Street Telephone: E-mail: kajue@unfpa.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s):</p> <p>(UNWOMEN:) Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs Address: New England</p> <p>(UNICEF:) Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC), Dr. Md. Shafiul Islam Address: 23 Old Lumley Road, Wilberforce Freetown Telephone: +23277884607 E-mail: bracsieraleone@brac.net</p> <p>(UNAIDS:) Voice of Women' - a Network of HIV Positive Women Address: C/o Musu Jimmy, 155 Baibureh Road, Wellington, Freetown Telephone: +232 76 750367</p> <p>(UNDP:) The Women's Support Solidarity Group (WSSG), c/o Barbara Bangura –Coordinator of WSSG Address: 7 Percival Street, Freetown Tel: +232 76 604 158 / 232 33 37 63 76 Email: barbarabangural@gmail.com</p> <p>(UNFPA:): Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, and Community Wellness Advocacy Groups (CAGs) Address: New England Telephone: 23276642796</p>
<p>Project Number: Joint Vision Programme 17</p>	<p>Programme Duration: 12 months</p> <p>Estimated Start-Up Date: February 2012</p>
<p>Project Title: Consolidating Peace through Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.</p>	<p>Programme Location: Nationwide</p>

¹ The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The Project focuses on economic empowerment and political participation of women and ending gender based violence as priorities in post conflict Sierra Leone. The project design is informed by the Government of Sierra Leone National Gender Strategic Plan, the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and it complements the Government of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Change (PSRP II) and the United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone Programme 17 (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment), both of which set consolidation of peace in Sierra Leone as their priority objective.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 338,456</p> <p>SL- MDTF: UN Women: \$88,076 UNICEF: \$53,500 UNAIDS: \$48,150 UNDP: \$47,080 \$53,500 UNFPA: \$48,150 USD 338,120 Government Input: -</p> <p>Other: -</p> <p>GRAND TOTAL: USD 338,456</p>
<p>Development Goal and Key Outcomes:</p> <p>The overall aim of the project is to contribute to Sierra Leone's current peace consolidation programme through enhancing women's economic and political rights and ending gender based violence. The project focuses on contributing to three main outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes 2.0 Women and girls groups organized and economically empowered through development and enhancement of employable skills; 3.0 Provide support to survivors of GBV through legal assistance and institutional strengthening 	
<p>Deliverables:</p> <p>UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of female aspirants for local and parliamentary elections on fundraising; process, networking and campaigning and personal presentation; • Training of media in profiling and reporting on female candidates; • Campaign for violence free Elections in 12 Districts; • Advocacy and Development of Policy for the Gender Equality Bill (2011). <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lessons learnt workshop on the Enactment Process of the Gender Equality Bill with a South – South Experience Sharing Perspective • A Tailor made training specifically for vulnerable women on the Biometrics system and voter registration. • Legal Aid services procured to facilitate the effective functioning of the Special Saturday Courts on GBV cases • Women-interest CSOs capacitated to provide support services to deserving victims/survivors of GBV through provision of legal assistance as well as transportation, medical services, and shelter facilities for victims and their families <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two community leaders workshop carried out at the beginning of the project • Baseline survey report by the end of the second month of the project • Ten adolescent clubs established by the end of the third month of the project • Ten adolescent leaders are selected and trained by the end of the third month of the project • Life skill training provided to all the club members by the end of the fifth month of the project • Orientation and formation of microcredit groups by the end of the fifth month 	

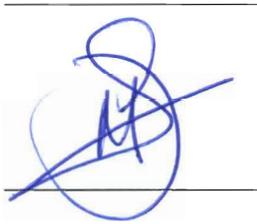
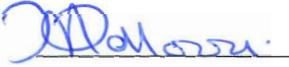
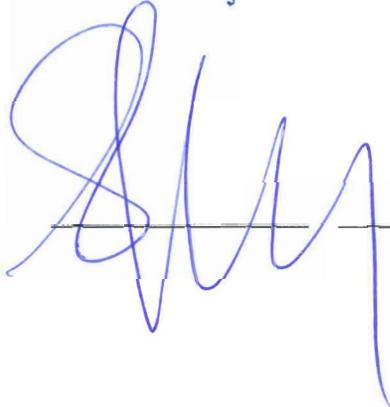
- Declaration of microcredit groups and IGA training completed by the end of the sixth month
- Disbursement of microcredit completed by the end of the seventh month\
- Total twenty four meetings with parents and village leaders carried out during the project
- Endline survey carried out and evaluation report submitted within a month of completing the project

UNAIDS

- Facilitate income generating /livelihood training to 100 women living with HIV
- Provide livelihood support start-up kits to four VOW District Support groups

UNFPA

- Community Wellness Advocacy Groups trained, formed and equipped with advocacy tools
- 12 Sensitizations and mobilization sessions of communities around GBV and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights by the local women themselves
- Existence of bye-laws in all the communities targeted on the prevention of violence against women and girls

	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
UN Women			Dr. Josephine Odera Regional Director West Africa
UNICEF		16/1/12	Mr. Mahimbo Mdoe Country Representative
UNAIDS		12/01/12	Mr. Bockari Samba Officer-in-Charge
UNDP		12/1/12	Ms. Mia Seppo Country Director
UNFPA		17/01/12	Ms. Ratidzai Ndlovu Country Representative
DEPAC Co-Chair		24/1/12	Honorable Dr. Samura Kamara Minister of Finance and Economic Development
DEPAC Co-Chair		Jan 18, 2012	Mr. Vijay Pillai Country Manager World Bank
DEPAC Co-Chair		24/01/2012	Mr. Michael von der Schulenburg Executive Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations

Signature

Date

Name/Title

UN Women	 _____	 _____	Dr. Josephine Odera Regional Director West Africa	
UNICEF	_____	_____	Mr. Mahimbo Mdoe Country Representative	
UNAIDS	_____	_____	Ms. Mulunesh Tennagshaw Country Representative	
UNDP	_____	_____	Ms. Mia Seppo Country Director	
UNFPA	_____	_____	Ms. Ratidzai Ndlovu Country Representative	
DEPAC Co-Chair	_____	_____	Honorable Dr. Samura Kamara Minister of Finance and Economic Development	
DEPAC Co-Chair	_____	_____	Mr. Vijay Pillai Country Manager World Bank	
DEPAC Co-Chair	_____	_____	Mr. Michael von der Schulenburg Executive Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations	

Project Document

Executive Summary

The implementation of the UN Joint Vision (UNJV) (2009-2012) of the UN system in Sierra Leone is ongoing. The UNJV has 20 programmes and specific agencies have been appointed as leaders for each of the programmes. UN Women has the leadership for programme 17 to show responsibility and accountability for results in Gender Equality and Women's rights. UN Women works with the United Nations Gender Technical Team group for the planning and implementation of programme 17. It primarily supports the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission relevant to women and girls, the concluding comments to the 1st-5th CEDAW report for Sierra Leone and the various national gender policies.

The Government of Sierra Leone has developed several policies and legislative programmes to achieve women's empowerment and gender equality. The under mentioned are examples: National Gender Mainstreaming Policy 2000, Sierra Leone National Gender Strategic Plan 2010-2013 and the Sierra Leone National Action Plan (SiLNAP: 2010-2013) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820. The country has also devoted some efforts in legislating key laws the 3 'Gender Acts'(the Registration of Customary Marriage (2007) and Divorce, the Domestic Violence (2007) and the Devolution of Estate Acts (2007)), and the Child Rights Act(2007) .

Though significant strides have been made through the combined effort of the Government and its international and national partners in the reconstruction of post war Sierra Leone, marginalization of women in decision making positions remains a key challenge to achieving sustainable peace and development. The call for increased women's participation in politics and decision making positions at the highest level gained significant momentum following reiterated public pronouncements from his H.E the president in 2011 international women's day commemoration and also at 66th UN general assembly, this year. At all of these events the President declared his unwavering commitment to support the enactment of the Gender Equality Bill which gives women a minimum of 30% representation in all decision making positions. This project is following a series of interventions and strategies to enhance women's representation in politics.

The Italian Government proposal is two pronged; if women are to be actively involved in politics and governance then they need to be mobilized for empowerment. Where women have equal access to leadership opportunities, economic assets and decent livelihoods – the building blocks of economic empowerment - economic well being increases. Through this project the UN Gender Technical team in Sierra Leone will continue to advocate for economic empowerment of women and girls rights through establishing services to access justice and support sustainable livelihoods.

Situation Analysis

Sierra Leone is a highly patriarchal society, where there is widespread discrimination against women, and as a result, they are heavily under-represented in the traditionally male-dominated political and socioeconomic decision-making structures of Sierra Leone. Gender inequalities are prevalent throughout society, with women being more likely to be illiterate

and suffer extreme poverty, their rights are frequently violated, and they have little access to resources or opportunities. This burden has affected society as a whole, and can adversely affect the potential for sustainable peacebuilding and development by disempowering and marginalising more than half of the country's population.

Women in Sierra Leone constitute more than 50 percent of the total population and most of them live in the rural areas.¹ They constitute the bulk of the rural labour force, often as informal agricultural workers or petty traders while at the same time engaged in the management of the family. There is wide disparity and inequality between men and women in the economic, socio-political and cultural aspects of development. Some of the underlying reasons for this are certain traditional beliefs, values and practices that have over the years promoted subservience and inferior role-play.

The country is far from reaching the Beijing Platform for Action and the Report on Sierra Leone's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2000) recommendation of 30% of women's representation in politics,. At the local government level, 18.9% of women won seats as Councilors in 2008², as against 10.9% of women in 2004³ Local Council elections. However, the appointment of women to ministerial positions reduced; the number of female Cabinet Ministers declined from 14.3% in 2002 to 10.0% in 2009 and 4.76% in 2010. As for Deputy Ministers, the figures for 2002 and 2009 are 30% and 13%, respectively. At the legislative level, there are 13.7% female Parliamentarians out of 124 Parliamentarians. As seen by the statistics, women's participation in politics especially in the rural communities is extremely low. This affects their levels of participation in decision making both at local and national levels.

The 2007 elections in Sierra Leone indicated that there are about 49% eligible voters are women. However, the analysis indicates that barriers that often impede women from not registering to vote includes the high level of non –formal education making it difficult to understand registration procedures and the fact that women vote less for their female counterparts. The biometric system will be used to register for the 2012 elections. This requires rigorous and training based on specific needs for women. It is critical that women fully understand the biometrics process of registration taking their particulars constraints into consideration for an increased turn out during the registration process. Logistic assistance should be made available if required to be able to meet women in very hard to reach area and difficult terrains far from the polling stations. It is also critical that plans are made for women with special needs such as pregnant women, lactating mothers and the elderly to ensure their full participation in such a critical democratic process.

The proposed activities will complement on-going efforts from various bilateral and multilateral development partners including UN Women, UNDP, UNIPSIL and international NGO's to work towards an increased number of female representations making their votes count by understanding and following due process.

Women's lack of influence in decision making at national, district, chiefdom, household and personal levels negatively affect their sexual and reproductive rights and health. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) perpetrated against women and girls continues to be one of the most prevalent and pervasive problems in post-conflict Sierra Leone. Violence against Women (VAW), particularly sexual violence remains a major challenge to the advancement of gender equality and consolidation of peace and sustainable development in Sierra Leone. Efforts by the government and partners to eliminate the phenomenon (e.g. enactment of laws, adoption of policies and institutional coordination) are bedevilled by huge implementation and enforcement challenges, including lack of systematic data. Awareness of rights and avenues for asserting them remain low, formal justice institutions display weak capacity to provide

redress and are inaccessible to majority of the population leading to impunity for sexual violence related crimes. Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms have the potential to bridge the gap in justice service provision but require more awareness on rights. Female Genital Cutting remains especially prevalent and contentious. The key beneficiaries of the Italian Government Funds will be women and girls who are survivors and potential victims of sexual violence. The general population will be targeted also, considering that there is still evidence of limited knowledge on sexual violence and its personal and societal implications. The beneficiaries are identified based on the wide spread practice and culture of FGM/C, domestic violence and the limited advocacy and sensitization in their districts and localities. This project through UNDP, UNAIDS and UNFPA will provide support services to victims of gender based violence through scaling up of existing activities on support towards GBV victims' access to justice remedies, social and economic empowerment women.

The report "A Glimpse into the World of Teenage Pregnancy in Sierra Leone" was completed in June 2010 and was based on research conducted in 2009. Information gathered in focus group discussions and individual interviews with adolescents, community members, and key informants aimed to produce understanding about practices and beliefs surrounding teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers in Sierra Leone.

Findings from the report revealed that some of the main factors contributing to teenage pregnancy are:

- Poverty and changes in the family support structure;
- Early sexual exposure or early sexual activity;
- Harmful traditional beliefs and practices;
- Negative peer pressure.

In terms of sexual practices, the report found that nearly half of adolescents in Sierra Leone engage in sex that is transactional in nature. Sex is exchanged for money/gifts, school fees, and food. Additionally, 85% of adolescents reporting that they engaged in sex for love revealed that concepts of love are closely tied to material gain such as gifts or money. The project through UNICEF will also look at scaling up existing projects through an integrated approach at empowering adolescent girls in Sierra Leone through livelihood training, credit support and training in life skills.

Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed programme

In the area of female political participation UN Women and UNDP have a number of strategies and lessons . Key lessons learnt from advancing the enactment of the Gender Equality Bill thus far includes the critical sections within the Bill such as the reserved seats provision for women for a two term period within the existing 124 constituencies. When the draft bill was presented to a cross section of both male and female members of parliament male MP's raised grave concern and fear of losing their seats if the seat at the point in time happens to be their reserved seat. It would also have implications for incumbents who would have worked hard and built a relationship with their constituency.

Lessons learnt around coordination, group dynamics and team spirit between key institutions like the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and the Sierra Leone Female Parliamentary Caucus as well, Local NGOs involved in promoting women's participation in politics and decision making and development partners must be analyzed. The fact that the President in his pronouncement proposed a private members motion has also been discussed.

Therefore other approaches must be employed to revisit and chart a clearly defined strategy that would successfully lead to the enactment of the Gender Equality Bill in 2013. UN Women and UN women with the national machinery, UNIPSIL Local NGOs and other key development partners to bring in experiences outside that would facilitate a smooth process of enhancing women's representation in politics and other decision making positions.

Equally women's voting rights must be optimally exercised by ensuring that all the specific needs of women to get them to register are explored through civic and voter education, contextualizing the voter registration process and make sure training is tailored to specific categories of women across all levels.

Lessons learnt and strategies for economic empowerment are highlighted as follows:

Uncoordinated SGBV data management system complicates efforts at tracking project impact. In 2010, FSU's official data on SGBV convictions was not consistent with data tracked by Access to Justice Officers. For example, FSU data recorded 27 convictions for SGBV cases in 2010, while Access to Justice recorded 45 convictions (Source: FSU and court records). FSUs keep records of cases reported and charged to court, but courts do not always report back to the FSUs with information on verdicts, so 'official' data is therefore often inaccurate. This situation creates difficulty in showing credible results and impacts on effective programming on SGBV. The project through UNDP will work towards strengthening coordination between the FSU personnel and the Court officials on data management processes.

Effective collaboration with CSOs implementing partners optimizes the chances for achieving high impact. CSOs' familiarity with local challenges and norms makes them ideal project implementing partners for strengthening the demand side of justice. They know which approaches for surmounting access to justice challenges are likely to be most effective in the communities in which they live and work, and have demonstrated a capacity to achieve high impact.

UNFPA has 74 existing community advocacy groups trained and equipped to engage in sensitization, mobilisation and reporting on GBV related matters. Thus has lead to increased knowledge of issues of prevention of GBV, promotion of sexual Reproductive health and rights in general. This project will replicated community advocacy groups in 3 new districts. Another key lesson that has been learnt is that empowering civil society networks members are also key to HIV response and achieving gender equality and economic empowerment. Finally in the area of adolescent girls key lessons learnt by UNICEF include life skills training creating awareness amongst girls about social vices that affect their lives. In the long term life skill training make girls more confident citizens.

Results framework

Joint Vision Priority Areas	Consolidating Peace & Stability
Joint Vision Programme 17	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
<p>Key Result Areas 2 and 3</p> <p>UNJV Programme 2 Access to Justice</p> <p>GoSL, JSRSIP Goal 2 & 3:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum standards for an engendered constitution adopted in constitutional review process; and at least 30% of women's participation, representation in politics, governance and decision making processes achieved 2. Capacity for the prevention and response to GBV/VAW at all levels of relevant institutions. 3. Access to Justice and Strengthening Rule of Law
Key Outcome Targets	Deliverables
<p>Political Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity of Female candidates to participate in the electoral process. • Strengthened capacities of Women's Groups and Gender Equality Advocates to lobby and advocate for increased space for women within political parties, and local government system <p>Economic Empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws polices and strategies that respond to and prevent violence against women and girls are implemented • Knowledge on GBV and SRHR enhanced for women and girls • Limited violation of rights of women and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of female aspirants for local and parliamentary elections on fundraising; process, networking and campaigning and personal presentation(UN Women) • Training of media in profiling and reporting on female candidates; (UN Women) • Campaign for violence free Elections in 12 Districts; (UN Women) • Advocacy and Development of Policy for the Gender Equality Bill. (UN Women) • A workshop is organized to draw experiences from other regions on passing a quota bill is conducted (UNDP) • A tailor made training on voter registration and civic education for at least 20 CBO's covering all the regions specifically for vulnerable women in remote areas is organized (UNDP) • Establishing Adolescent clubs where girls can socialize, share experiences, and find support for dealing with personal challenges. (UNICEF) • Training Adolescent Leaders to manage the Adolescent Clubs and conduct life skills training (UNICEF) • Implement life skills training (UNICEF) • Establishing income generating activities that are appropriate for the local context and economy (UNICEF) • Establish microfinance program aimed at assisting low-skilled girls to engage in self-employment activities and to improve their productivity through training and counseling. (UNICEF) • Organizing parents' meetings, mothers' forums and

	<p>workshops for community leaders to educate them about the project and to engage their ongoing support. (UNICEF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood skills training for 100 Voice of Women Support Group members (25 per district) (UNAIDS) • Provision of context-specific livelihood start-up kits for 4 Support Groups (UNAIDS) • Provide funds for Legal aid services and witness support to facilitate the effective functioning of the Saturday Courts in the Provinces and Freetown (UNDP) • Provide grants to women's organizations to provide legal assistance, as well as transportation, medical services, and shelter facilities for victims and their families (UNDP) • Training of 400 women on the Prevention of GBV and the promotion of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (UNFPA) • Supporting outreach and advocacy initiatives of the Community Wellness Advocacy Groups (UNFPA)
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Management and coordination arrangements

The project has three outcomes, which has several outputs. Based on the respective mandates of the various recipient agencies, each output falls under the responsibility of the respective recipient agencies in concert with Government counterparts. UN Women will serve as lead agency and will promote coordination and reporting among UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNAIDS with the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children’s Affairs (MSWGCA), NGOs and CSOs as implementing partners

. The recipient agency will have both fiduciary and programmatic responsibility for the set of activities and shall thus receive 7 percent of the sub total. NGOs and CSOs shall be used as implementing partners.,

The Technical Committee will be made up of the MSWGCA as Chair and UN Women as co-Chair, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and UNAIDS will be responsible for providing overall oversight for the implementation. The Technical Committee will meet quarterly to discuss implementation of project activities, lessons, challenges and to review implementation plans. The Technical Committees shall also provide overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation of the outcome, and will be tasked with critical advocacy activities linked to the project at stakeholders’ level. The Technical Committee shall receive and consolidate periodic progress reports from the project management and will regularly report to the PMC.

The Project will be governed by a Project Management Committee (PMC) which will include representation of the Government of Sierra Leone through the line Ministries of Social Welfare Gender and Children’s Affairs; Ministry of Justice; and representation of collaborating UN Agencies and other relevant development partners. Given the strategic position of MSWGCA in coordinating gender activities, the PMC will be chaired by the Ministry on behalf of the Government. UN Women will be responsible for assisting the MSWGCA in the overall coordination of the project and that of the PMC. The PMC will be responsible for the broad policies that will direct project activities; it shall receive progress reports and report progress and challenges to the government. In addition, it shall assist in giving publicity to project activities.

The individual agencies shall constitute management units that shall oversee the day-to-day running of the project activities. Best practices will be drawn implementing programmes to inform this project. Technical expertise at national regional and international levels will also support the project. UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNDP will take the lead on issues relating to SGBV whilst UN Women and UNDP will lead on issues relating to women's political participation.

Fund management arrangements

Funds received from the Italian Government through the MTFD will be managed directly by each implementing Agency of the UN Gender Technical Team in accordance with the signed MOU of the SL-MPTF. Each Agency will be responsible for programmatic and financial accountability for delivery of the activities and budget specified in the work plan. Fund management arrangements will be consistent with each Agency's rules and regulations for programming and project processes.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted in line the UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone plans. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and the Gender technical team will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms in order to ensure continuous M&E of the project's results and impact, as well as to ensure efficient utilization of resources, accountability, transparency and integrity.

The Project Managers from each implementing Agency will be responsible for tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity within the annual work plan and reporting progress to the project board and giving feedback to the implementing partners.

Quarterly reports will be drafted to track progress and challenges in project implementation for appropriate response. The Project Managers with administrative support within the various Agencies will be responsible for producing financial and progress reports on a quarterly basis and wherever required. The quarterly and annual consolidated reports, mid-term and annual reviews will all constitute the specific mechanisms through which achievement of project results are monitored.

Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The Project falls within the broader 5 Priority Areas/ Benchmarks of the Joint Vision specifically 'Consolidation of Peace and Security'. Programme 17 of the JV Programmes is "Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" which contributes to the Government's efforts to reduce the disadvantages faced by women at all levels.

In the case of UNDP, this document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner. The implementing partner shall:

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

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

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Doc

Work plans and budgets

Consolidated Budget

Consolidated Programme Budget	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT US\$
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	44,500
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	47,000
3. Training of counterparts	137,459
4. Contracts	35,000
5. Other direct costs	52,355
Total Programme Costs	316,314
Indirect Support Costs (7% of total programme cost)	22,142
TOTAL	338,456

Individual Workplans and Budget

Political Participation: UN Women Workplan and Budget

Milestone	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Call for proposals for partners												
Training of female aspirants for the local and parliamentary elections												

2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	
3. Training of counterparts	44,000
4. Contracts	
5. Other direct costs	
Sub-Total Project Costs	44,000
Indirect Support Costs*	3,080
TOTAL	47,080

Economic Empowerment: UNAIDS Work plan and Budget

Milestone	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4 training workshops for 100 women in income-generating activities												
Disbursement of Livelihood start-up kits												
Programme Monitoring												
Reporting												

UNAIDS Budget

PROJECT BUDGET WITH UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES (USD)	
CATEGORIES	TOTAL
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	24,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	5,000
3. Training of counterparts	16,000
4. Contracts	
5. Other direct costs	
Sub-Total Project Costs	45,000
Indirect Support Costs*	3,150
TOTAL	48,150

Economic Empowerment: UNICEF Workplan and Budget

Milestone	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Site selection												
Primary survey (census)												
PA recruitment												

transport	
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	5,000
3. Training of counterparts	20,000
4. Contracts	10,000
5. Other direct costs	
Sub-Total Project Costs	45,000
Indirect Support Costs*	3,150
TOTAL	48,150