

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

Length : Max. 12 pages (plus cover page + annexes)

<b>Country:</b> Honduras	
<b>Project Title:</b> Support for the national dialogue process and the strengthening of inclusive dialogue spaces to resolve conflicts in Honduras	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 19 October 2018	
<b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months	
<b>Total PBF project budget* (by recipient organization starting with Lead):</b>	
UNDP: USD 1,724,689	
<i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
<b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b>	
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:</b> UNDP: \$1,207,282	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*:</b> UNDP: \$517,404
<b>One sentence of project description:</b> the project will support the implementation of the UN Exploratory mission's recommendations to create a more suitable environment and better conditions for the development of an inclusive and transparent national dialogue to resolve the political-electoral crisis and pave the way for national reconciliation in Honduras. The UN mission was deployed based upon the request of the Government of Honduras.	
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</b> extensive consultations have taken place with the Government of Honduras and the project document has been developed in close collaboration between the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Honduras key civil society and private actors, UN agencies, and the international community in the process of a developing a project document. A local Appraisal Committee revised and approved the document prior to submission to the PBF. The Committee was comprised of the Minister for Human Rights, Minister of the Presidency, Vice-Minister of External Relations and Cooperation, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP	
<b>Project Gender Marker Score:</b> 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective (minimum of 80% of total budget going to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE))</li> <li>• Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective (minimum of 30% of the total budget going to GEWE)</li> <li>• Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

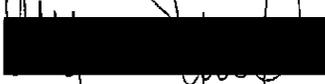
15% of the total budget going to GEWE)  
 Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 20% (USD 344,938)

**Project risk marker score: 1**  
 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes  
 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes  
 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): **1.4**  
 (1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL, (1.3) DDR, (1.4) Political Dialogue;  
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;  
 (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services  
 (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p>New project  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Project amendment  <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/>          Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/>          Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/>          Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Brief justification:</b></p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New signatures are required.</i></p>
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**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>3</sup></p> <p>  <i>Alissar Chaker</i>          Deputy Resident Representative          United Nations Development Program</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>  <i>Ebal Díaz</i>          Minister          Secretariat of the Presidency</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>  <i>Igor Garajanić</i>          Resident Coordinator          United Nations</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>  <i>Maria del Carmen Nasser de Ramos</i>          Vice Chancellor          Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</p>

<sup>3</sup> Please include signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**



*Signature*  
Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support  
Office

*Date & Seal* 18/10/2018 .

## **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)**

Honduras faces one of the highest levels of poverty, social and economic inequalities in Latin America. The fiscal reform has been successful in reducing the deficit, but it had negative effects on the provision of public goods and equity. Economic growth is insufficient to cope with unemployment, increasing the likelihood of people emigrating or joining groups linked to organized crime. More than 60.9% of households are living in poverty and 38.4% in extreme poverty. 70.7% are living in multidimensional poverty. Poverty is exacerbated by limited income-generating opportunities and high vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. This restricts prospects for sustainable development, particularly for vulnerable groups. Internal migrants, repatriated migrants, households headed by single mothers, teen mothers and grandmothers caring for grandchildren whose parents have migrated are particularly vulnerable and lack access to housing and services. The country has also one of the highest rates of non-studying and non-working youth (26.8%, 2016). Analysis of the economically-active population shows women at a distinct disadvantage compared to men. Indeed, according to a World Bank study in 2017, Honduras is the third most unequal country in the world with a Gini Index of 0.53. The country ranks 131 out of 188 countries on the human development index.

Citizen insecurity and unconventional violence related to gangs and drug-trafficking are an obstacle to human development. There are serious concerns over human rights violations as highlighted by various rapporteurs who visited Honduras in the last 2 years. The Honduras 2015 Universal Periodic Review provided 152 recommendations, of which 94 (60.5 per cent) referred directly to the situation of women, indigenous and afro-descendant ethnic groups, youth, people with disabilities and the LGBTI community. Violence poses a serious obstacle to human development in Honduras. In 2017, IDB estimated crime-related costs at 6.5% of the GDP. Once the most violent country in the world, homicide rates have significantly decreased due to significant efforts and investment in repression and control (prevention is lagging). In 2017, the homicide rate was of 43 per 100,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, and despite this significant decrease, excessive levels of violence such as extortion, gang control and organized crime persist.

Impunity is rampant; institutions are impacted by low efficacy and high levels of corruption. The government has a legal anti-corruption framework in place and has installed an Organization of American States-led Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity (MACCIH). Nevertheless, landmark corruption cases remain unsolved and reports about networks of corruption involving high-ranking officials have multiplied lately with no significant prosecution efforts.

An update of the Political Analysis and Prospective Scenarios (PAPEP) undertaken in 2018 by UNDP reconfirmed previous finding in 2012. There are high risks that Honduras has derives into a governability crisis if Hondurans, and especially their leadership, did not generate substantive agreements to promote the necessary reforms. ...". It is worth noting that the PAPEP prospective analyses of April and May 2009 pre-figured as well the coup d'état of June 28, 2009. The 2013 elections changed the electoral panorama forever. Unlike the 2009 elections, many candidates representing other parties participated and, as a result, the bipartisan system that has dominated the country for more than 30 years was disrupted and, for the first time, the congress had four benches. Nevertheless, despite apparent peace and stability, the wounds remained open. Growing inequality and feelings of injustice continued

to prevail and were aggravated by high levels of social and political fragmentation. Social discontent is reflected in social movements, such as Los Indignados .

The 2017 general elections were held on 26 November in a peaceful manner and strong presence of main political parties' representatives at the polling stations. However, the situation started to deteriorate during the processing of tally sheets results and in the aftermath of the delayed announcement of partial preliminary results by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE), 9 hours after the closure of the polls whereas these were usually announced 3 hours after voting closes. This delay and reported failures in the TSE's technological system heightened mistrust and led to requests for revisions, re-counts, annulment of presidential election and later episodes of post-electoral violence.

Protests erupted on 29 November, including demonstrations, mass rallies in front of state institutions and roadblocks. A State of Siege was declared by the State for 10 days. In some cases, discontent deteriorated into looting and damage to private and public property. The current situation was further complicated by the presence of a multiplicity of organized crime networks, disgruntled police officers among those recently separated from the service and the proliferation of weapons in the country.

Reports of human rights violations have exacerbated polarization in the society and public distrust of the political class, political parties and the institutions of the State, especially the bodies linked to elections (Supreme Electoral Tribunal and Citizens Registry) and the judicial branch.

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), between 29 November and 22 December, at least 23 people were killed in the context of the post-electoral protests, including 22 civilians and one police officer. In addition, OHCHR found that mass arrests took place, and that at least 1,351 people were detained between 1 and 5 December for violating the curfew.

In response to the letter sent on 23 January 2018 by the Government of Honduras to the Secretary-General, requesting the United Nations' technical support to facilitate a national dialogue for resolving the political crisis, and in line with similar requests by civil society and opposition parties, an exploratory mission was deployed by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) to Honduras, from 6-10 February 2018. In its report, the mission expressed the UN readiness to support an inclusive dialogue in Honduras that requires the real will of Hondurans to participate. However, given the existing level of distrust towards the Government and between different sectors, the mission recommended a series of actions which could set the basis for dialogue by helping to lower tensions and generate confidence in an eventual process. It concluded that without such prior efforts, it is unlikely that any dialogue will enjoy the needed credibility and breadth of participation to make a significant difference in the country's future.

As follow up to the DPA's exploratory mission, the UN Resident Coordinator in Honduras organized several bilateral and multilateral pre-dialogue meetings with main political stakeholders, including representatives from the Opposition and the Government. These discussions aimed for building bridges among political actors and reaching minimum consensus on (a) accountability for human rights violations in the post-election period (with participation of OHCHR and the new Human Rights Secretariat); (b) a binding mechanism

for political agreements; and (c) the definition of the attributes of an independent facilitator(s) / or mediator(s).

In this changing and fragile context, it is important to highlight the importance of creating a favorable environment for dialogue and developing local capacities for conflict prevention and mediation. In this perspective, political dialogue is key, but not the only democratic space to resolve the political-electoral crisis. A favorable environment, community and sectoral consultations as a means to prevent and mediate conflicts, and the identification of priority reforms are also other mechanisms that will reduce polarization in society and help to promote reconciliation.

### **Alignment with Governmental and UN strategic frameworks and national ownership**

This project was developed in a consultative process involving the government of Honduras, key civil society representatives, private sector actors, the Resident Coordinator's Office, UN and selected members of the international community (such as USAID, EU, Canada, Germany, UK and Swiss Development Agency).

#### **National Policy Framework**

The Project is in line with the Honduran **Country Vision 2010-2038<sup>4</sup>, Strategic Area 2** "Democracy, citizenship and governability", which is a key document of the Development Planning System of Honduras. Also, the project is aligned with the national SDGs and the Government Plan 2018-2022.

#### **UN Policy Framework**

The Project is consistent with the UN Development Assistance Programme (UNDAF) 2017-2021 Outcome 3 which envisions that "*The Honduran population, particularly those in vulnerable situations in municipalities experiencing high levels of violence and crime, improve their conditions of living, citizen security and access to protection mechanisms, with broad citizen participation.*".

It will support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace and Justice), to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".

#### **National Ownership**

This project derives from a request sent by the Government of Honduras to the UN Secretary General for technical support to facilitate a national dialogue. Similar requests were received by civil society and opposition parties. Through the preliminary design phase, known as pre-dialogue, the RC has involved key national counterparts, UN agencies, civil society and private sector, as well as representatives of the international community. . Such approach will continue and is expected to ensure that national priorities and expectations, as well as international standards, are properly addressed which will hopefully result in a more consistent national engagement.

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/VISION\\_DE\\_PAIS.pdf](http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/VISION_DE_PAIS.pdf)

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)**

The main objective of the project will be to carry out actions at the local and national level, which will contribute to reduce tensions and build trust among the main actors of Honduran society. In this sense, the project will support the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Exploratory Mission of the Department of Political Affairs to create the most appropriate environment and conditions for the development of an inclusive and transparent national dialogue to resolve the political- electoral crisis and pave the way for national reconciliation.

Due to the volatility of the context and the fragility of the process, and in line with the recommendations of the UN Exploratory Mission, the project will implement the following strategic axes:

1. Promote an enabling environment by helping to reduce tensions and build confidence in an eventual dialogue process by defining a minimum consensus on the conditions for an inclusive political dialogue; create synergies among diverse polarized groups of civil society to promote a proactive role, reduce tensions and build confidence in an eventual dialogue process; and develop mediation and conflict resolution capabilities of key Human Rights organizations, including their teams in selected regions;
2. Create minimum conditions to re-establish dialogue and appropriate conditions by facilitating community and / or sectoral consultations as a means of mediating and / or preventing future conflicts. Starting from the post-electoral situation which caused political fragmentation that impacts the economic and social sectors of the country, socio-economic consultations are considered that allow a participatory process to elaborate actions plans for each relevant sector for the country with focus in localities where high levels of post-electoral violence, eg. San Pedro Sula, Choloma, San Francisco de Yojoa (Rio Lindo) and Pimienta in the department of Cortés; El Progreso (Agua Blanca and Santa Rita) in the department of Yoro; La Ceiba (Quebrada de Sambo Creek) and Arizona in the department of Atlántida; Saba in the department of Colón, and Central District in the department of Francisco Morazán. Existing structures and mechanisms will be used if applicable.
3. Facilitate and support the process of priority reforms (for example, constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.) to support the resolution of the political-electoral crisis and prevent future conflicts through the provision of the necessary technical assistance for the definition and adoption of the agreed reforms.

Monitoring mechanisms will be implemented to guarantee the adequacy and sustainability of the dialogue and consultations mechanisms that will be supported by the project. In addition, UNDP Honduras will conduct permanent analysis and monitoring of the political context in close consultation with the Department of Political Affairs to manage the risks and adapt, if necessary, the implementation approach according to the circumstances.

It should also be emphasized that the gender and age approaches will be integrated as a transversal element to the different activities and products. On the one hand, the project will take the necessary measures to promote the participation of women and young people during

the activities in the field. On the other hand, the project will implement the necessary mechanisms to collect relevant information to produce statistics sensitive to gender, age, etc. which will be socialized in a systemic and timely manner.

Concretely, the project will ensure equitable participation of women, men and other groups that would have representation in the selected localities (see section III, subsection B). At the same time, the project will facilitate the participation of different age groups. As mentioned before, these dispositions will enable the project to produce age and gender sensitive statistics in regular basis.

In the same sense, during the pre-dialogue activities and local consultations, the project will examine the conditions that women need to better locate their demands and the obstacles that do not allow full participation during the national dialogue. Specifically, the project will promote the consideration of the 2017 Political Agenda for Women during the stakeholders mapping and the definition of the national dialogue roadmap. Special attention will be given to the identified vulnerable groups, including women, youth, people with disabilities, and indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.

It is worth noting that the dialogue process will link organizations of young people affected by violence, forced recruitment, displacement and other human rights violations. In this regard, the United Nations Security Council recognized the contribution of young people in maintaining peace and promoting security, the fundamental role they play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the ability to be agents of essential change for the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of this type of initiatives.

The project's strategy is designed to maximize cost-efficiency and effectiveness. It is tailored to the specific outcomes and outputs that are described in the Results Framework, and it aims to take advantage of synergies with other ongoing initiatives. In terms of outcomes, the project will contribute to develop a more suitable environment and better conditions are created for the development of an inclusive and transparent national dialogue to resolve the political-electoral crisis and pave the way to national reconciliation.

From the sustainability perspective, the project will develop technical capacities (methodologies, tools, know-how, and best practices) in conflict analysis and preparation of prospective scenarios of key national instances, including National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), Secretariat of Human Rights, Secretariat of the Presidency, and the Secretariat of Governance, Justice and Decentralization. This approach will allow these national instances having its own technical capacities to develop knowledge at the local level (see more details in section III, paragraph E).

Regarding the Theory of Change (Annex D), the project is designed to create minimum conditions that contribute to the restoration of sustainable dialogue spaces and promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Such transformation will be possible by helping the country to reduce tensions and build confidence among actors in conflict, stablishing inclusive dialogue spaces, and facilitating agreements and follow up on the implementation of priority reforms. These dispositions will enable the resolution of the political-electoral crisis and will establish the foundation for a more suitable environment for conflict prevention and human development.

Concretely, the project will implement the recommendations issued by the UN Exploratory Mission to (a) create an enabling environment by helping to reduce tensions and build confidence in an eventual dialogue process; (b) create minimum conditions to re-establish dialogue spaces; and (c) facilitate priority reforms to support the resolution of the political-electoral crisis and prevent future conflicts. Furthermore, the project will support the implementation of follow-up mechanisms that will increase the possibilities that reached agreements could be transformed into policies, legal/administrative reforms and initiatives .

In addition to fostering dialogue and following up on the agreements, the project will develop the capacities of key national institutions (Secretariat of the Presidency, Secretariat of Human Rights and Secretariat of Governance, Justice and Decentralization) and other actors (CONADEH and CSOs) to promote mechanisms for early identification and resolution of potential conflicts.

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

#### **a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

The Project will be implemented by UNDP and UNDPA with participation of other UN Agencies as per specific priorities identified throughout the dialogue process, as described below:

**UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA):** Given the politico-electoral nature of the crisis and the fact that the project will implement the recommendations of the DPA exploratory mission, DPA's participation is critical not only in terms of standard clearances or peer review but also in the design and implementation of the national political dialogue (Output 1.1 and 1.2). Likewise, the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) will guide UN support to electoral reform.(Output 1.3). In this perspective, DPA will be fielding missions for defining UN scope of work, monitoring and evaluation of risks, as well as for the identification and deployment of high-level experts that will act as resource persons, facilitators, co-facilitators and/ or mediators as needed. The specific contributions and support of DPA that will be funded by the project include:

- Deployment of experts from the Stand-by Team of Mediation. The first expert(s), as highlighted by pre-dialogue consultations, will facilitate/ co-facilitate the working group on human rights. DPA in consultation with the RC and other project partners will evaluate the pertinence and timing of additional support as the dialogue unfolds.
- Deployment of experts identified by DPA's Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) to provide specialized technical inputs on Electoral Reforms.
- Remote and in-country political and electoral support analyses and risk management advice to reduce UN exposure and contribute to the sustainability, transparency, and inclusiveness of the dialogue process. The mission agenda will be defined at the onset of the dialogue process and will include at least 3 in-country missions.

**Secretariat of the Presidency:** Acts as representative of the Presidency of the Republic within the political dialogue, coordinates and articulates actions with the various institutions of the public sector, for matters related to sectoral dialogue. It monitors, channels and

responds to agreements arising in the different sectoral dialogue spaces at the local and national levels. This secretariat acts as the responsible party in the context of the project.

**Secretariat of Human Rights:** from the perspective of policies for the promotion and protection of human rights, this new secretariat not only plays an essential role, but given its recent creation represents an opportunity to contribute to its positioning and development of a differentiated organizational culture, with a focus on the SDGs, transparency, inclusion and prevention. In addition, the secretariat has a leading role in the Interlocution Table (Mesa de Interlocución), which is a crucial space to create synergies between polarized groups. Due to the priority that is being given to the reports of human rights violations during the post-electoral period, the secretariat will also play a relevant role with respect to the follow-up of the political dialogue agreements.

**Political parties and former presidential candidates:** this target group is essential to achieve political consensus and the sustainability of the project's results, since they exert an influence on a large part of the population. In addition, during the pre-electoral period of the next electoral process, this group can play a preponderant role in the prevention of conflicts and as information channels due to its national coverage.

**National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH):** the monitoring role exercised by CONADEH and its presence in the departments, are important factors to consider CONADEH as a relevant actor to be strengthened during the dialogue process. The human rights issue has been agreed as a priority during the political dialogue's preparatory discussion. Therefore, the permanent and positive involvement of CONADEH in the dialogue spaces, particularly at the local level, will promote a human rights approach. In addition, this independent entity will be able to develop the minimum capacities and contribute to the facilitation of prevention, monitoring and mitigation spaces during the progress of the sectoral and political dialogue.

**National Congress (CN):** this national body plays a major role in the adoption of the regulatory (legal) aspects related to the political dialogue agreements. Any proposal that is promoted from the civil society or by national instances, should be analyzed, adapted and approved by the National Congress. In other words, the implementation of the reforms resulting from the political dialogue agreements will require in some cases, the elaboration, socialization and adoption of laws and other legal instruments that can only be validated and approved by the National Congress. During the preparatory discussions for the installation of the political dialogue, the National Congress created three special inter-party commissions that will be responsible for analyzing the proposals to constitutional and electoral reforms, among others. Consequently, the project will seek ways to support these inter-party commissions through experts and technical assistance for the establishment of spaces for technical analysis, consultation and socialization.

**Civil Society Organizations:** main actors in the dialogue and coordination spaces that will be promoted by the project in the selected localities. As part of the strategy to achieve their proactive involvement during the dialogue process and in later stages, a mapping exercise will carry out to identify those civil society instances with credibility and potential to positively influence the reconciliation process and further conflict prevention. Once the mapping exercise is completed, the project will make the necessary contacts to involve them and encourage their participation throughout the project lifespan. To promote consensus and

national ownership, the project will ensure that this group takes part in the definition of the basic elements related to the different dialogue spaces.

**International community:** international partners of the G-16 will be invited as observers to the Political Dialogue's Technical Committees as part of the strategy to establish a more credible, inclusive, and transparent dialogue process.

**Other UN Agencies:** The project foresees the involvement of other members of the UNCT as per relevant themes to their mandates and scope of interest identified throughout the dialogue process. The project will ensure due direct cost recovery.

#### b) **Project management and coordination**

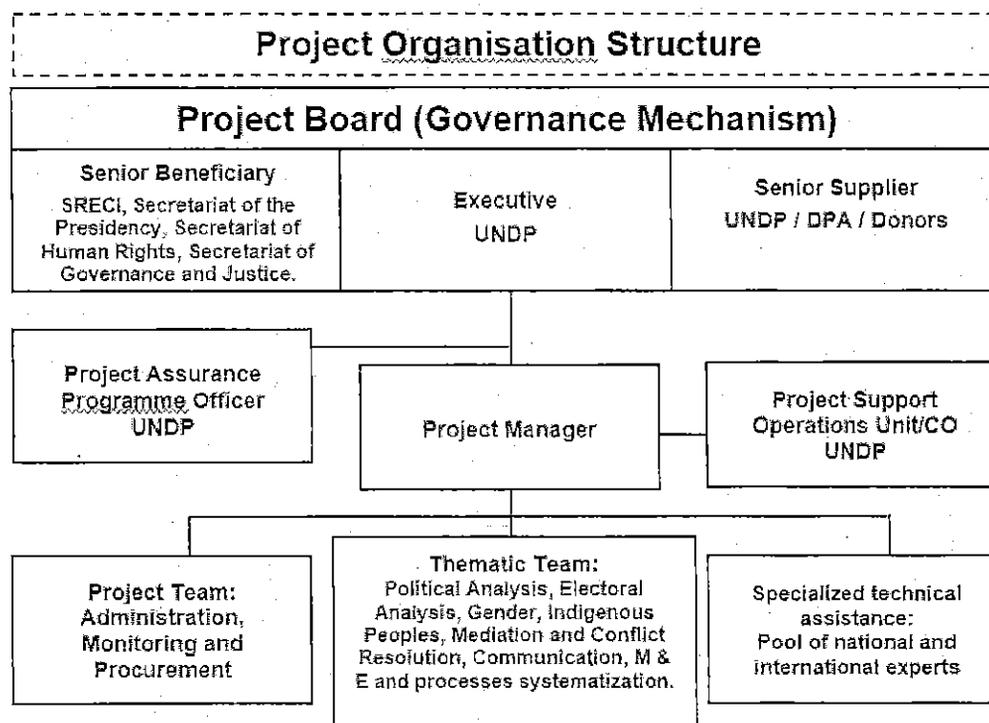
The project will be implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and will be administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of UNDP. The governance structure of the project will be as following:

**Project Board:** is the group responsible for making management decisions based on a consensus, or when the Project Coordinator requires guidance, including approval of any modification to the project. The implementation of decisions on activities and accountability rests with UNDP, in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The monitoring and quality assurance of the project carried out by the project board is performed according to decision milestones designed during the development of the project or, when the Project Coordinator considers it. The project board is consulted by the Project Coordinator when it comes to making decisions in case the project tolerances are going to be exceeded.

**Project Assurance:** UNDP will provide supervision, oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in the Country Office and at the regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance will be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role will support the Project Board and the project management by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The Project Assurance role will be performed by the UNDP Programme Analyst.

**Project Team:** will be directly responsible for the operation and management of the daily activities of the project, as well as the planning, implementation and supervision of the project actions. The project management team, consisting of a Coordinator, an administrative, a procurement and a monitoring specialist, will be recruited by UNDP.

For quick reference, the project's governance structure is the following:



**Project location:** the project team will be hosted by the UNDP Country Office in Honduras. Due to the local focus of the project, a large part of the project activities will be carried out in the municipalities and will seek the involvement and commitment of local actors.

**UNDP Direct support services:** UNDP will maintain the oversight and management of the overall project. It will be responsible for the project implementation, monitoring, timely reporting of the progress to the PBF Secretariat, as well as organizing reviews and/or evaluations, if needed. The UNDP Country Office will provide the physical space, as well as logistical and operational services for the proper functioning of the project (communications and technologies, among others). In addition, technical, financial and administrative services necessary for the execution of the programmatic activities will be provided (procurement services, among others). The associated costs for these services are included in the project's budget.

**Implementation localities:** the project will start its activities in Tegucigalpa with plans to expand to the regions, as necessary, for socio-economic consultations and in the municipalities with high levels of post-electoral violence such as San Pedro Sula, Choloma, San Francisco de Yojoa (Rio Lindo) and Pimienta in the department of Cortés; El Progreso (Agua Blanca and Santa Rita) in the department of Yoro; La Ceiba (Quebrada de Sambo Creek) and Arizona in the department of Atlántida; Saba in the department of Colón and Central District in the department of Francisco Morazán. Other municipalities or localities could be incorporated during the project lifespan depending on the funds available and the development of the political and sectoral dialogues.

**Audit:** the project can be subject to audit according to the standards, terms of reference for audits of directly implemented projects, and procedures established by UNDP. Funds should be mobilized for this activity.

Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

**c) Risk management**

Risks to achieve results	Probability of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Intensity of impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation strategy and responsible
Pauses, disruption or withdrawal of the main political actors at the level of the preparatory table or the national dialogue	Medium	High	<p>i. Manage technical support for political-electoral reforms and social consultations in parallel to the political dialogue to define common minimum standards and issues and generate proposals;</p> <p>ii. Maintain a fluid level of bilateral conversations with the main political forces;</p> <p>iii. Keep the communication channel open and hold meetings with the <i>Junta de Convocantes</i> and other civil society platforms, whose main function has been to bring the parties closer and maintain this perspective with the three main political actors.</p> <p>Responsible (s): Project Team.</p>
Changes in the work teams of the institutions and partner agencies can generate delays in the implementation of the work plans	Medium	Medium	<p>Establishment of institutional agreements that promote continuity with the teams within the partner institutions.</p> <p>Responsible (s): Project Team.</p>
High polarization between political parties and within civil society that can hamper an inclusive dialogue at both central and local levels.	Medium	High	<p>i. Implement strategies and methodologies to build bridges between parts in conflict and reach minimum agreements;</p> <p>ii. Development and implementation of a communication strategy that will contribute to inform the population and promote the participation of the different actors in the dialogue and</p>

			consultation spaces.
			Responsible (s): Project Team.

#### d) Monitoring and evaluation

The project will have a Monitoring Specialist responsible of the compilation of relevant information to produce gender-sensitive statistics that will serve as evidence for the elaboration of reports and other relevant management instruments. All the relevant information related to the M&E framework will be collected in regular basis and will be reported quarterly, as per UNDP practices.

Also, a-lessons learned exercise is envisaged at the end of the project to identify good practices and other relevant information with respect to the development of program activities and, in particular, regarding the process of strengthening the instances with which the project has developed strategic alliances and has also implemented activities in the field.

The break-down of M&E budget is the following:

Resource	Total USD
Monitoring Specialist	61,634
Lessons learned and evaluation	30,000
<b>Total M&amp;E budget</b>	<b>91,634</b>

In addition to the above described dispositions, the project will have the support of the CO's Project Management Support Unit, which will ensure quality assurance during the project lifespan.

#### e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The project will undertake several training workshops addressed to key personnel of CONADEH, the Secretariat of Human Rights through the Directorate of Preventive Management of the Risk of Violations of Human Rights and of Social Conflict, the Secretariat of Governance, Justice and Decentralization, and the Secretariat of the Presidency in matters of conflict analysis and the preparation of prospective scenarios. The latter, the Secretariat of the Presidency, has been delegated by the President of the Republic to represent the Government in the political dialogue and is currently facilitating sectoral dialogues to resolve conflicts in several sectors such as coffee and transport.

The training of trainers' workshops that the project will carry out, will allow to scale up at the national level and will enable those instances to transfer knowledge in local spaces that are not reached by the project or in a later stage out of the project lifespan. Also, during the local and sectoral consultations, the project will promote the participation of staff from the instances mentioned above which will contribute to know-how development.

### IV. Project budget

*Staff and other personnel:* the budget in this category will allow the setting up of a small project team that under the supervision and guidance of UNDP Management, will be responsible of the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities. Also, the

project will have a thematic team with national and international analysts, specialists and experts in the following areas: Political Analysis, Electoral Analysis, Gender, Indigenous Peoples, Mediation and Conflict Resolution, Communication, M&E and processes systematization.

*Contractual services and Travel:* due the political context and the nature of the current crisis, the political actors and national counterparts expressed the need for support and technical assistance by high level international experts. To ensure quality and timely support, the project will require the support of the UNDP Regional Center in Panama and DPA to identify and deploy the required experts. This will entail costs associated with travel and in-country living expenses and emoluments for UN/UNDP staff and international consultants being deployed to Honduras.

The detailed budget is included in Annex E.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;

- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

## **Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

**Public Disclosure.**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

**Final Project Audit for NUNO projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget. If this is not the case, a budgetary revision, to include such costs, must be provided by submitting the Project Budget Revision and No-Cost Extension form

**As part of the PBSO and MPTF-O review of the project document, PBSO will obtain and consider the following:**

- Annual report of the Recipient Organization;
- Audited Financial Statements for the last three years;
- Proof of previous funding by the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF;
- A letter from RO's external auditor stating that the RO has the requisite financial systems, internal controls and capacity to manage project funds. At the time of submission, the auditor must also provide membership of a national or regional audit association;
- Be registered as a non-profit, tax exempt organization (in both, the country where headquarter is located and in country of implementation)

**Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: The political-electoral crisis is resolved through an inclusive and transparent dialogue mechanism supported by the United Nations through which confidence is developed and agreements are transformed into new policies, legal and administrative reforms, and initiatives to foster political and social stability.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: degree of confidence in the dialogue process Baseline: Low Target: High</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)  Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: Medium Year 2: High</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: degree of quality of the conditions under which dialogue spaces are established Baseline: Low Target: High</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)  Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: Medium Year 2: High</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: degree of quality of the proposals provided for priority reforms Baseline: Low Target: High</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)  Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: Medium Year 2: High</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d: number of binding agreements reached within the political dialogue's technical committees Baseline: 0 Target: 8</p>	<p>Signed documents.  Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: 4 Year 2: 4</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1e: number of new policies, laws, bi-laws and initiatives such as projects and programmes promoted by the political dialogue's executive committee Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)  Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2</p>
		<p>Output 1.1 An enabling environment created by helping to lower tensions and generate confidence in an eventual dialogue process</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Compendium of initiatives with a focus on reconciliation and governance Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>

<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1. Define a minimum consensus on conditions for an inclusive political dialogue</p> <p>2. Create synergies among various polarized civil society groups to promote a proactive role, reduce tensions and generate confidence in an eventual dialogue process</p> <p>3. Develop mediation and conflict resolution capacities of key Human Rights institutions including their teams in selected regions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>The methodology of an eventual dialogue defined with the main social and political actors</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <p>Global roadmap</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4</p> <p>Map of actors</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.5</p> <p>Number of meetings of the <i>Mesa de Interlocución</i> (DDHH)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 13</p>	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 8
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.6</p> <p>Code of conduct published</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.7</p> <p>Number of training workshops organized</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 4
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.8</p> <p>Curriculum for capacity development elaborated</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.9</p>	Progress reports	Year 1: 2

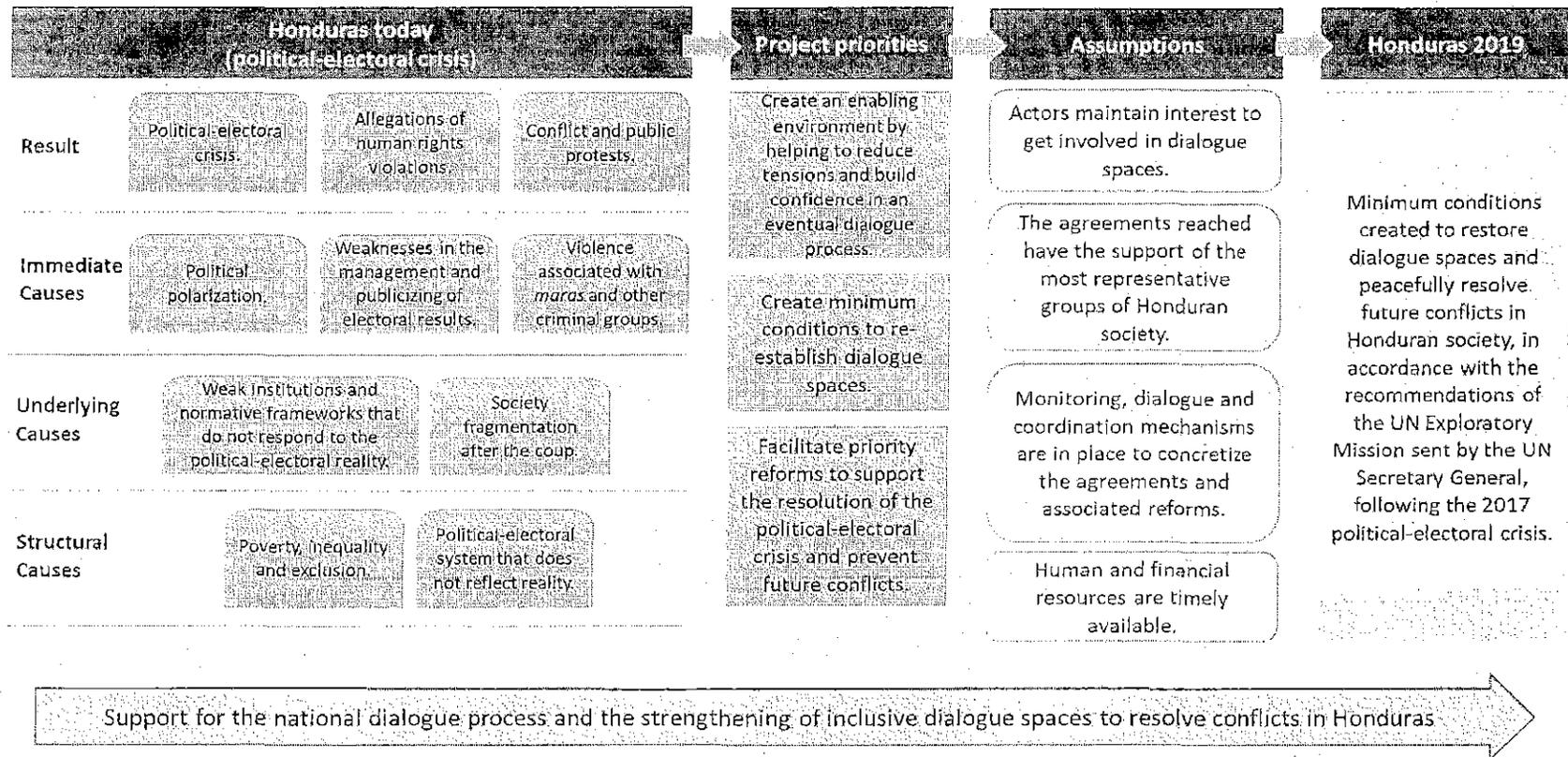
		Training workshops on political analysis and scenarios Baseline: 0 Target:4	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 2: 2
	Output 1.2 Minimum conditions created to reestablish the democratic and inclusive dialogue space List of activities under this Output: 1. Facilitate community and/ or sectoral consultations as a means for conflict mediation and/or prevention. 2. Inclusive and transparent dialogue process facilitated among political actors.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of local consultations organized Baseline:0 Target:10	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 8 Year 2: 2
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of sectoral consultations organized Baseline:0 Target:10	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 8 Year 2: 2
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of technical meetings organized with civil society and / or political parties Baseline:0 Target:8	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 3
		Output Indicator 1.2.4 Number of concept notes or proposals prepared by civil society and / or political parties with UNDP support Baseline:0 Target:4	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2
		Output Indicator 1.2.5 Communication strategy developed and implemented Baseline:0 Target:1	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
		Output Indicator 1.2.6 Opinion polls and socialization of results Baseline:0 Target:2	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 1 Year 2: 1

		Output Indicator 1.2.7 Number of consultations organized around the national dialogue with key actors Baseline:0 Target:14	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 9
	Output 1.3 Prioritized reforms (ex. constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.) facilitated to support the resolution of the politico-electoral crisis and prevent future related conflicts	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Compendium of recommendations elaborated and socialized Baseline:0 Target:1	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	List of activities under this Output: 1. Provide technical assistance for defining and adopting prioritized reforms (ej. constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.)	Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of technical meetings organized with instances of the National Congress (CN) Baseline:0 Target:8	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 3
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of concept notes or proposals prepared by the National Congress instances with UNDP support Baseline:0 Target:4	Progress reports	Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2
		Output Indicator 1.3.4 Number of technical meetings organized with the main actors of the national dialogue Baseline:0 Target:14	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 9
		Output Indicator 1.3.5 Number of consultations organized around the reforms prioritized by the main actors Baseline:0 Target:4	Progress reports Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2

**Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Theory of Change schema



## Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	UNDP activities highlighted with yellow will be partially supported by DPA (see remarks for more details)	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)	
<b>OUTCOME 1: More suitable environment and better conditions are created for the development of an inclusive and transparent national dialogue to resolve the political-electoral crisis and pave the way to national reconciliation.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	<b>An enabling environment created by helping to lower tensions and generate confidence in an eventual dialogue process</b>				
Activity 1.1.1:	Define a minimum consensus on conditions for an inclusive political dialogue	120,340	20%	DPA: Expert missions for political analysis and risk assessment/follow up (emoluments, DSA, transport, terminal expenses, indirect costs).	
	1. Staff and other personnel			Technical assistance on gender, communications and dialogue methodology	20,000
	4. Contractual services			Pool of national and international experts and facilitators for supporting political dialogue's technical groups	30,000
Activity 1.1.2:	Create synergies among various polarized civil society groups to promote a proactive role, reduce tensions and generate confidence in an eventual dialogue process	28,196	20%		
	1. Staff and other personnel			Human Rights and Indigenous peoples specialist	11,196
Activity 1.1.3:	Develop mediation and conflict resolution capacities of key Human Rights Institutions including their teams in selected regions	111,495	20%		
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	<b>Minimum conditions created to reestablish the democratic and inclusive dialogue space</b>				
Activity 1.2.1:	Facilitate community and/ or sectoral consultations as a means for conflict mediation and/or prevention.	125,791	20%		
Activity 1.2.2:	Inclusive and transparent dialogue process facilitated among political actors.	383,493	20%	DPA: Technical assistance for facilitating and maintaining dialogue spaces, and building bridges for reconciliation and conflict resolution among political actors. Expert missions for conflict analysis, prevention and mitigation, and also strategic communication (emoluments, DSA, transport, terminal expenses, indirect costs).	
	4. Contractual services			Pool of national and international experts and facilitators for supporting political dialogue's technical groups	25,000
<b>Output 1.3:</b>	<b>Prioritized reforms (ex. constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.) facilitated to support the resolution of the politico-electoral crisis and prevent future related conflicts</b>				
Activity 1.3.1:	Provide technical assistance for defining and adopting prioritized reforms (ej. constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.)	522,934	20%	DPA: Support the National Congress in the definition of key reforms, elaboration and/ or review of corresponding legal and/ or regulatory proposals. Support civil society and political parties in proposing reform proposals for review by concerned authorities (emoluments, DSA, transport, terminal expenses, indirect costs).	

	1. Staff and other personnel		Human Rights and Indigenous peoples specialist	44,783
	4. Contractual services		Pool of national and international experts and facilitators for supporting political dialogue's technical groups	45,000
	4. Contractual services		Meetings related to political dialogue's technical groups	50,000
<b>TOTALS FOR OUTCOME 1:</b>		<b>1,292,249</b>		<b>225,979</b>
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		169,431		
Project operational costs if not included in activities above		58,545		
Project M&E budget		91,634		
	4. Contractual services		Monitoring specialist	19,650
<b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT</b>		<b>1,611,859</b>		<b>245,629</b>
Indirect support costs (7%)		112,830		17,194
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>1,724,689</b>		<b>262,823</b>

**Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category**

UN Cost Category	Tranche 1 (70%)		Tranche 2 (30%)		Total		Total
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	
1. Staff and other personnel	355,423	152,324					<b>507,747</b>
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	11,865	5,085					<b>16,950</b>
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	3,500	1,500					<b>5,000</b>
4. Contractual services	594,808	254,918					<b>849,725</b>
5. Travel	127,148	54,492					<b>181,641</b>
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							<b>-</b>
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	35,557	15,239					<b>50,795</b>
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,128,301</b>	<b>483,558</b>					<b>1,611,859</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	78,981	33,849					<b>112,830</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,207,282</b>	<b>517,407</b>					<b>1,724,689</b>