

# PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



## 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 MPTE-O Gateway:</b> 00112732			
<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> 24 October 2018 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 24 months. <b>New end date 23 October 2020</b>			
<b>Total PBF project budget* (by recipient organization starting with Lead):</b> 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: USD 1,207,282	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*:</b>  UNDP: USD 517,407		
<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 politico-electoral crisis and pave the way for national reconciliation in 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 were undertaken with the Government of Honduras, key civil society and private sector actors, UN agencies, and international community in the process of developing the project document. A local Appraisal Committee revised and approved the document prior to submission to the PBF Secretariat. The Committee was comprised of the Minister of Human Rights, Minister of the Presidency, and the Vice-Minister of External Relations and Cooperation, the Resident Coordinator, and UNDP.			
<b>Project Gender Marker Score: 2</b> <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> </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.








<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of the total budget going to GEWE)</li> </ul> <p>Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 20% (USD 344,938)</p>	
<p><b>Project risk marker score: <u>1</u></b></p> <p>0 = low risk to achieving outcomes 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes</p>	
<p><b>Select PBF Focus Areas</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): <b>1.4</b></p> <p>(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>	
<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><b>New project</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Project amendment</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>6 months no-cost extension of project duration</b></p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p><b>Extension of duration:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Brief justification:</b></p> <p>This 6-months no-cost extension is based on willingness of the national counterparts to continue expanding and scaling up the results and direct and indirect benefits fostered by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). In relation to the factors that impacted the degree execution of the project, both from the financial and programmatic point of view, the following can be mentioned for each project's output:</p> <p><b>1. An enabling environment created by helping to lower tensions and generate confidence in an eventual dialogue process (output 1.1):</b></p> <p>1.1. The dynamics of conflict in Honduras allowed the project to have financial catalytic effects from other donors of around USD 70 million for a new large-scale project aimed at strengthening institutional capacities, provide new services, and generating confidence in key institutions involved in the upcoming electoral process.</p> <p>1.2. However, there is still a need for fostering an enabling environment through inclusive dialogue spaces around pending consensus from the 2018 political dialogue and emerging issues linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. This can contribute to reduce tensions and consequently, reduce the likelihood of new conflicts in the short term. It is worth noting that the remaining lack of confidence among political and social actors, has been the main obstacle to achieve more and deeper constitutional, institutional, and legal transformations that would generate good governance conditions and strengthen the culture of peace in Honduras.</p> <p>1.3. Also, the project faced challenges to achieve the dynamization of some dialogue spaces such as <i>Mesa de Interlocución</i> (MI), caused by the distancing and lack of a common agenda among civil society organizations that have been part of this mechanism. For example, some initial meetings were held between the project and the main</p>

	<p>representatives of CSOs within this mechanism, but it was difficult to reach agreements and concretize actions that would have allowed further exchanges with other stakeholders and the further activation of the MI. Based on the lessons learned and the relevance of giving continuity to the efforts for fostering and strengthening inclusive dialogue in Honduras, as part of this no-cost extension, the project will identify and support alternative spaces that would help, either directly or indirectly, to promote the protection and promotion of human rights as a prevention mechanism.</p> <p>1.4. Furthermore, CONADEH requested the project to extend the training activities to the local level by prioritizing those municipalities that are part of the strategy called “<i>Municipios de Bienestar Solidario (MBS)</i>”. From the project’s point of view, this contributed to strengthening a peace structure in Honduras such as MBS. Therefore, this extension will allow the project to (a) expand coverage to additional municipalities of the MBS strategy, and (b) continue prioritizing the implementation at the local level instead of the central/institutional level. Such a strategic approach promotes the continuation of the PBF’s efforts to promote sustainability and the decentralization of conflict prevention capabilities which, together, will contribute to building confidence in dialogue mechanisms.</p> <p>1.5. In general terms, this extension opens an opportunity for the project and the PBF, to foster the institutionalization of achieved progress that will result in sustainable dialogue spaces and institutional capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.</p> <p><b>2. Minimum conditions created to reestablish the democratic and inclusive dialogue space (output 1.2):</b></p> <p>2.1. It is worth to mention that the project made progress regarding the local level consultations as a conflict prevention mechanism in alliance with Cáritas Honduras, through the implementation of a special program known as “Forming ethical leaderships for democratic construction in Honduras”. This program, momentarily suspended due to the state of emergency caused by COVID-19, is aimed at political and social leaders at the local level in order to establish spaces for dialogue, consultation, and generation of proposals that emanate from local actors. In the context of this extension, the project and Cáritas Honduras will take the necessary measures to relaunch and conclude the pending activities at the local level as soon as the conditions improve; remote approaches are being considered.</p> <p>2.2. Also, it has been seen that the current COVID-19 pandemic and the measures being taken by national governments are raising concerns that could result in conflictive situations. As such, the PBF and the project are well-positioned to support the government efforts in Honduras, in particular, the Secretariat of the Presidency and the Secretariat of Human Rights due to their leadership on conflict prevention, to reduce the likelihood of social, economic, and political conflicts linked to COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this extension becomes an opportunity to strengthen conflict prevention capacities of key institutions in view of implementing measures that would contribute to reduce and mitigate emerging conflicts in Honduras.</p>
--	--

	<p><b>3. Prioritized reforms (ex. constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.) facilitated to support the resolution of the politico-electoral crisis and prevent future related conflicts (output 1.3):</b></p> <p>3.1. As part of the efforts to introduce relevant and prioritized constitutional and electoral reforms, the National Congress took the lead for the elaboration and adoption of new legal dispositions aimed to strengthen confidence and enhance good governance. In this perspective, the National Congress implemented special commissions that led consultations and the elaboration of the new law proposals.</p> <p>3.2. Consequently, several political and social actors, as well as international cooperation institutions such as OAS and NDI, were invited to present their proposals, participate in the consultations and debates to reach agreements, and provide technical assistance. Such dynamic and the lack of agreements between political actors, delayed the process for the adoption of timely and profound reforms.</p> <p>3.3. In such a context, the project anticipated a possibility for duplication of efforts due to the variety of technical assistance providers. In general terms, the special commissions made some progress and it was expected that the new legal framework was going to be approved in May 2020, however, the current situation related to COVID-19 has increases uncertainty.</p> <p>3.4. In connection with the 2018 political dialogue, it is worth to mention that part of the high-level consensuses reached in 2018 has been used by the National Congress for the adoption of constitutional reforms that somehow have contributed to strengthened confidence and promoted certain political stability. Such relevant reforms adopted in 2019 included the separation between the electoral administration and electoral justice, what gave way to the creation of the National Electoral Council (CNE) and the Electoral Justice Tribunal (TJE).</p> <p>3.5. However, as mentioned above, key electoral reforms are still required but are still pending. Consequently, the project and the PBF can play a relevant role to promote inclusive dialogue to reach agreements on the approaches for the implementation of the new legal dispositions that would emerge from the National Congress in the following months. Therefore, in the context of this extension, the project will perform some advisory and facilitation activities with the national electoral institutions.</p> <p>Due to the global impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is also important to highlight that as part of the Government's response to this pandemic, gradual restrictions of movement of persons and goods have been imposed since 16 March 2020, including total and partial curfew in some departments, specific days to allow commercial and financial activities under strict social distancing measures, and both national and international travel restrictions (relevant information is available at <a href="https://covid19honduras.org/">https://covid19honduras.org/</a>). Regarding UNDP measures, the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was formally activated on 16 March 2020, the date from which all UNDP staff is working from home. It is also worth noting that despite the situation, the project has continued in close contact with national partners with the aim of advancing as much as possible with activities making use of distance working approaches, digital communication channels, and collaboration tools that UNDP has been using. The focus has been given to identifying conflict triggers, strategies, and actions to prevent and mitigate conflict-related risks.</p>
--	---

	<p>Based on all aspects presented above, this extension will allow the project to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) consolidate its efforts linked to enhanced technical capacities of key national institutions;</li> <li>b) strengthen the levels of sensitivity to conflict that the project has achieved;</li> <li>c) foster dialogue and convergence spaces prior to the initiation of the new electoral process;</li> <li>d) demonstrate the achieved results and the catalytic effects that have been fostered by the project by measuring high-level indicators defined in the results framework;</li> <li>e) serve as a bridge and catalyst for new initiatives that would help to address the needs of the country in terms of conflict prevention and peacebuilding; and</li> <li>f) adapt the workplan to the new and changing dynamics caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.</li> </ul> <p>This request for extension including the proposed new workplan and adjustments to some indicators were approved by the Project Board on 28 February 2020.</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>
--	--

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>3</sup></p>  <p><i>Richard Barathe</i> Resident Representative United Nations Development Program</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p>  <p><i>Ebal Diaz</i> Minister Ministry of the Presidency</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p>  <p><i>Martin Arévalo</i> Resident Coordinator a.i. United Nations</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p>  <p><i>Norma Allegra Cerrato Sabillón</i> Vice Minister Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</p> 
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of R Signature </p> <p>/For Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal May 4, 2020</p>	

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

## **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.

---

<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, establishing 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**

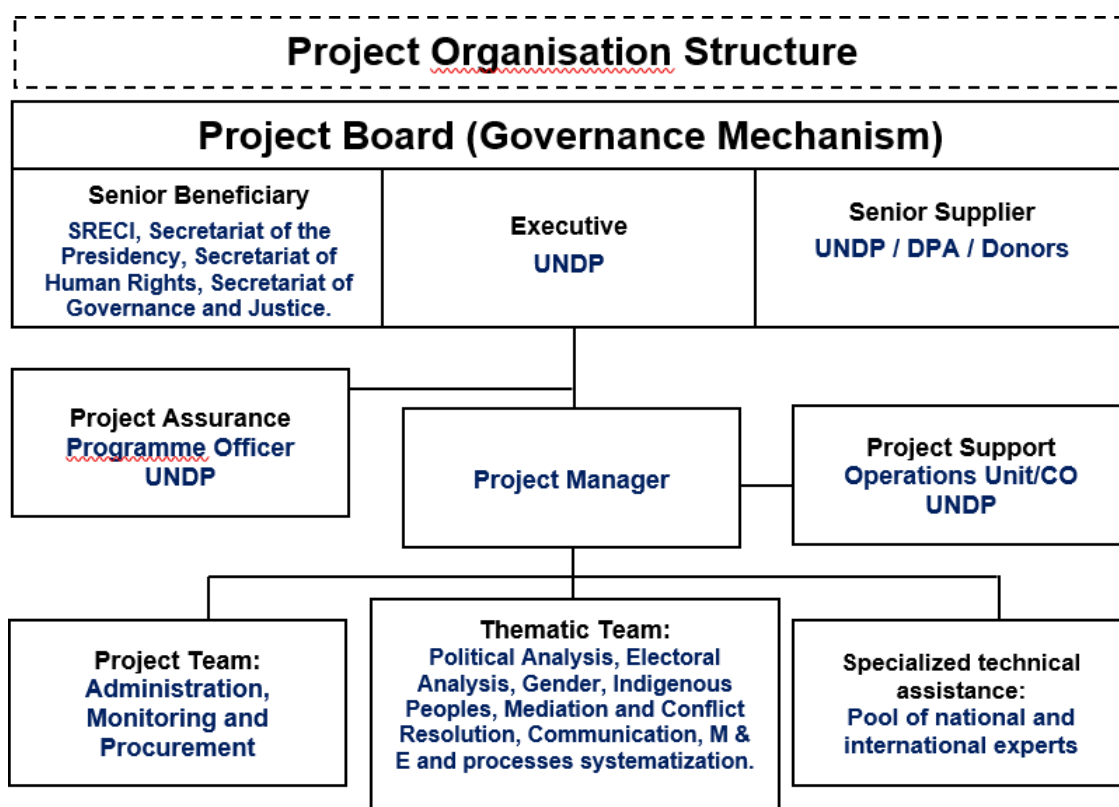
The project will be implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and will be administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of UNDP. The governance structure of the project will be as following:

**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**

<b>Risks to achieve results</b>	<b>Probability of occurrence (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Intensity of impact (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy and responsible</b>
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:

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Baseline: Low Target: High</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Baseline: Low Target: High</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Baseline: Low Target: High</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: Medium Year 2: High</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d: number of <del>binding</del> agreements reached within the political dialogue's technical committees</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 8</p>	<p>Signed documents</p> <p>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 <del>promoted</del> <del>fostered</del> by the political dialogue <del>or the project.</del> <del>'s executive committee</del></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Opinion polls at central and local level (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Semiannual frequency</p>	<p>Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2</p>
	Output 1.1	Output Indicator 1.1.1:	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	<p>An enabling environment created by helping to lower tensions and generate confidence in an eventual dialogue process</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1. Define a minimum consensus on conditions for an inclusive</p>	<p>Compendium of initiatives with a focus on reconciliation and governance</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>		
		Output Indicator 1.1.2	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
		The methodology of an eventual dialogue defined with the main social and political actors		

	political dialogue	Baseline: 0 Target: 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	Output Indicator 1.1.3  Global roadmap	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	3. Develop mediation and conflict resolution capacities of key Human Rights Institutions including their teams in selected regions	Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
		Output Indicator 1.1.4  Map of actors	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
		Output Indicator 1.1.5  Number of meetings of the <i>Mesa de Interlocución</i> (DDHH) and other multilateral spaces linked to the promotion and protection of human rights	Progress reports  Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 8
		Baseline: 0 Target: 13		
		Output Indicator 1.1.6  Code of conduct published	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
		Output Indicator 1.1.7  Number of training workshops organized	Progress reports  Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 4
		Baseline: 0 Target: 4		
		Output Indicator 1.1.8  Curriculum for capacity development elaborated	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
		Output Indicator 1.1.9  Training workshops on political analysis and scenarios	Progress reports  Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2

		Baseline: 0 Target:4		
	Output 1.2	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Progress reports	Year 1: 8 Year 2: 2
	Minimum conditions created to reestablish the democratic and inclusive dialogue space	Number of local consultations organized  Baseline:0 Target:10	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	
	List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Progress reports	Year 1: 8 Year 2: 2
	1. Facilitate community and/ or sectoral consultations as a means for conflict mediation and/or prevention.	Number of sectoral consultations organized  Baseline:0 Target:10	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	
	2. Inclusive and transparent dialogue process facilitated among political actors.	Output Indicator 1.2.3	Progress reports	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 3
		Number of technical meetings organized with civil society and / or political parties  Baseline:0 Target:8	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	
		Output Indicator 1.2.4	Progress reports	Year 1: 2 Year 2: 2
		Number of concept notes or proposals prepared by civil society and / or political parties with UNDP support  Baseline:0 Target:4	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	
		Output Indicator 1.2.5	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
		Communication strategy developed and implemented  Baseline:0 Target:1		
		Output Indicator 1.2.6	Progress reports	Year 1: 1 Year 2: 1
		Opinion polls and socialization of results  Baseline:0 Target:2	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and age	
		Output Indicator 1.2.7	Progress reports	Year 1: 5 Year 2: 9
		Number of consultations organized around the national dialogue with key actors	Statistics of participation disaggregated by sex and	

		Baseline:0 Target:14	age	
	Output 1.3	Output Indicator 1.3.1	Progress reports	Year 1: 1
	Prioritized reforms (ex. constitutional, electoral, administrative, etc.) facilitated to support the resolution of the politico-electoral crisis and prevent future related conflicts	Compendium of recommendations elaborated and socialized  Baseline:0 Target: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 <del>instances of the National Congress (CN)</del> national authorities or civil society organizations.  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 <del>by the National Congress</del> instances national authorities or civil society organizations 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

