

**AMENDMENT No. 1 PSOP-17-081 TO THE GRANT ARRANGEMENT
BETWEEN
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (“UNDP”)
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (“DFATD”)**

Reference is made to the GRANT ARRANGEMENT, number PSOP-17-081, entered into on 8 March 2018 by and between the UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (“UNDP”), and THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (“DFATD”), and together with UNDP, the “Participants”.

WHEREAS the GRANT ARRANGEMENT provides that any modification thereto shall require an amendment in writing between the Participants, duly signed by the authorized representatives of UNDP and DFATD.

WHEREAS UNDP has requested and DFATD has agreed to amend the GRANT ARRANGEMENT in order to extend the activities and to increase the agreement price.

NOW THEREFORE, the Participants agree:

(1) The relevant GRANT ARRANGEMENT provisions indicated below are hereby amended as follows:

a. Paragraph I 1 will be replaced by the following:

Upon signature of this Arrangement by both Participants, DFATD will make one single payment in an amount of four hundred thousand Canadian dollars (CDN \$ 400,000) under DFATD’s fiscal year 2017/18 for the purpose of the Project described in Annex A and one single payment in an amount of five hundred thousand Canadian dollars (CDN \$ 500,000) under DFATD’s fiscal year 2019/20 for the Project described in Annex B.

b. Paragraph II 3 (i) will be replaced by:

(i) used the Grant for purpose other than the Project described in Annex A and B. The Participants acknowledge that “used the Grant for a purpose other than the Project described in Annex A and B” means when the Organization applies the Grant for a different project than the one described in Annex “A” and “B”;

c. Paragraph IV 1 will be replaced by:

1. The Participants acknowledge and agree that this Arrangement and information with respect to the Project described in Annex A and B and arising from the implementation of the Project will be disclosed in accordance with the Participants’ respective access to information and privacy disclosure regulations, rules, policies, procedures and laws.

d. Paragraph VI 1 will be replaced by:

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the Grant will vest in the Organization. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Organization of such equipment, supplies and other properties will be determined in accordance with the relevant regulations, rules, policies and procedures of the Organization, unless otherwise agreed to and specified in Annex A and B. Procurement to be implemented by the Organization will be in accordance with the Organization’s procurement regulations, rules, policies and procedures exclusively.

- e. Paragraph XVII 2 will be replaced by the following:

Any notice to DFATD will be addressed to:
Danielle Lee
Program Officer
Peace and Stabilization Operations Program (PSOPs)
343-203-2895
danielle.lee@international.gc.ca

- f. Paragraph XVIII will be replaced by:

This Arrangement together with Annex A and B, which forms an integral part hereof, constitutes the entire understanding between DFATD and the Organization with respect to the Project.

- g. Paragraph XX 2 will be replaced by the following:

As required by the Organization's regulations, rules, policies and procedures, the Organization will screen potential third parties to ensure the Organization does not knowingly work with any implementing partner(s)/third parties appearing on the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List as modified during this Arrangement.

- h. Paragraph XX 3 will be replaced by the following:

The Organization will make its best efforts to provide to DFATD a list of implementing partner(s)/third parties before the signature of this Arrangement. If not received before signature, the Organization will provide to DFATD the list of third parties as soon as it is available.

- i. Paragraph XX 4 will be replaced by the following text:

Any payments to implementing partner(s)/third parties that the Organization will make from the Grant will be made only to third parties listed in Annex A and B. Any change to the list of third parties included in Annex A and B will be submitted to DFATD in writing, no later than thirty (30) days before signing any agreement with the proposed new third party. Annex B will be updated as necessary without a formal amendment as stated in Paragraph XVI.

- j. Paragraph XX 5 will be replaced by the following:

DFATD many, from time to time, inform the Organization in writing if it has identified implementing partner(s)/third parties included in Annex A and B that are associated directly or indirectly with terrorism. In such instances, DFATD and the Organization will discuss and determine in good faith an appropriate course of action, including reallocation of remaining funds, suspension or termination of this Arrangement.

- k. An Annex B will be added to the Grant Agreement

(2) Except as expressly modified herein in accordance with paragraph 1, all other terms of the GRANT ARRANGEMENT shall remain unchanged and shall continue in full force and effect.

(3) This Amendment will come into effect as of the date of last signature hereof by UNDP and the DFADT.

For UNDP:

By

(signature)

Jaco Cilliers

Chief Regional Policy and Programme Support
Division, UNDP Asia and the Pacific

Date:

For the DFATD:

By

(signature)

Larisa Galadza

Director General
Peace and Stabilization Operations Program

Date:

March 28/19

Annex B

Project Title: *Galvanizing Civil Society Action to Address Gendered Dimensions of Conflict in Asia - N-Peace Small Grants Initiative*

Implementing Partner: Bangkok Regional Hub

Start Date: 1 April 2019

End Date: 31 March 2020

Brief Description
<p>N-Peace is a multi-country network of peace advocates in Asia seeking to advance Women, Peace & Security (WPS). It supports women's leadership for conflict prevention, resolution, and peace-building, and promotes the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 as well as the broader WPS Agenda. N-Peace rests on the hypothesis that if targeted women and men are supported with increased investments in capacity and skills, they will be able to create institutional and social shifts that prioritize the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls, and change the current discourse on the roles of women in peacebuilding.</p> <p>N-Peace is implemented in 7 countries in the Asia-Pacific region: Afghanistan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Through the N-Peace Awards and advocacy, via campaigns and knowledge sharing initiatives, N-Peace focuses on four components: Sustained engagement of key stakeholders through national dialogues; Trainings and capacity building of local-level actors; and N-Peace Small Grants for civil society organisations. Together, these components contribute to the achievement of the overall objectives of N-Peace: (i) to support the leadership of women in building peace and preventing conflicts; and (ii) to provide a platform for engagement and increased dialogue between key actors furthering WPS and conflict prevention; (iii) to promote peace and shift the narrative of women in these contexts from victims to agents of change.</p> <p>This proposal will contribute to galvanizing civil society action on the ground on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka (and potentially Myanmar if the situation allows), in order to support the WPS Agenda across three of the Agenda's key pillars: (i) participation - ensuring women's equal participation in the decision making process, (ii) protection - protecting and promoting the rights of women in conflict affected situations, and, (iii) prevention - preventing conflict and all forms of violence against women in conflict and post conflict situations.</p> <p>The project will be implemented at the national and regional levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>At the national level-</i> N-Peace will complement UNDP portfolios on peacebuilding by supporting civil society efforts to including strengthening the implementation of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security where they exist. ➤ <i>At the regional level -</i> N-Peace will continue with the regional platform for local peace actors working on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and WPS by advocating and highlighting the efforts of peacebuilders, providing opportunities for south-south learning, and encouraging networking, multi-country cooperation trainings and networking

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):
 Indicative Output(s): *CSO working on Women, Peace and security at the grassroots level mobilized to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, in conflicted affected settings; while receiving greater visibility for their work and portraying 'positive narratives' of women roles in ending hostilities and sustaining peace.*

Total resources required:	USD \$ 579,941
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Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	USD \$ 200,000
	Donor:	USD \$ 379,941 (CAD)

		\$ 500,000)
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

OVERVIEW

This October will mark 18 years since the passing of the UN Security Council's Resolution 1325, which provided the foundation for the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda. This landmark resolution was the first time that the Security Council recognized the differentiated experiences of women during conflict as well as the unique expertise that women can and should contribute to peace and post-conflict decision-making processes in their communities.

According to the recently released Women Peace and Security Index 2017/18, the worst performing countries when it comes to women's inclusion in peacebuilding are those that have significant levels of organized violence, the worst scores on women's employment, and legal discrimination against women. It also notes that a fragile or conflict-affected state is associated with a 35 per cent higher risk of intimate partner violence. Among the 25 countries with the highest maternal mortality rates, all but one are conflict affected countries. Evidence also show that when women are meaningfully included peace process it is 35 percent more likely to last 15 years thus making a compelling case for greater investment in women as peacebuilders.

In October 2015, the UN Security Council renewed its commitment to the WPS Agenda in a new resolution UNSCR 2242, which cites mass migration, the rise of violent extremism and climate change as dynamic factors that disproportionately affect women and girls for which they are uniquely positioned to offer constructive solutions.

About N-Peace

N-Peace is a multi-country network of peace advocates seeking to advance Women, Peace and Security (WPS) in 7 Asian countries at different stages of their respective peacebuilding efforts: Afghanistan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Primarily, N-Peace seeks to promote the implementation of UNSCR 1325, and rests on the rationale that if targeted women and men are supported through increased investment in their capacity and skills, and offered opportunities to apply their advocacy at national and local level, then they will create institutional and social shifts in peacebuilding to prioritise the inclusion of women and girls, and create systemic change in creating sustainable peace.

The three pillars of the N-Peace initiative include:

- N-Peace Awards, and advocacy through the Awards' campaign and knowledge sharing;
- Training sessions and capacity building of civil society organizations, networks and peacebuilders;
- N-Peace Small Grants for Civil Society Organizations to galvanize action on the ground to implement the WPS Agenda.

UNDP's portfolios on peacebuilding in the 6 countries of focus

N-Peace is part of UNDP's broader efforts to establish regional Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding programming. UNDP ensures inclusive and effective democratic governance by advocating, advising, and fostering impartial spaces for dialogue, achieving consensus, and building institutions. UNDP helps governance institutions in countries bring constitutional reforms, organize credible elections, strengthen parliaments, and address policy and institutional options for peace, risk-reduction and development through reconciliation, empowerment and inclusion.

UNDP in **Afghanistan** plays a lead role in supporting national efforts to reach a political settlement and supports the transitional process to peace. N-Peace is closely linked with the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration programme established in 2010, and has continued to provide support to national efforts in building peace. The N-Peace civil society network in Afghanistan played a key role in 2017 in ensuring the conflict analysis was gender sensitive and included the voices of women at the local level.

In recent years **Indonesia** has been struggling with growing radicalisation and violent extremism, which disproportionately impacts women and restricts women's role in the public space – especially at the sub-national level. N-Peace, through its advocacy platform, has continued to highlight the impact of extremism on women and the key role women-related CSOs play in preventing extremism in Indonesia.

UNDP in **Nepal** continues to provide support to the government, political parties, and civil society organizations in the transition to peace including dialogues, resolving resource and identity tensions, and raising awareness of localised conflicts. N-Peace in Nepal works to enhance the role women in the peace process. Through its social media platforms, N-Peace highlights the critical role women play in Nepal in sustaining peace and supported the representation of women in elected bodies - especially at the local levels.

The global "war on terror" had a devastating impact on peace, security, and stability in **Pakistan**. Decades of conflict at local, national, and regional levels have exacerbated poverty, social exclusion, violent extremism, and significantly contributed to increased discrimination and violence against women. In 2017, Pakistan was ranked 143 out of 144 countries on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index. The proliferation of violent extremism in Pakistan also stands as a major threat to women's rights. This includes but is not limited to their ability to move freely, have freedom of expression, and break out of traditional gender roles. This is especially true in areas like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Minority groups in this area such as the Hazara community have experienced escalating terrorist attacks this year, religiously motivated violence against women has surged and clashes with militant groups have resulted in increased bombings, disappearances and extrajudicial killings in areas like Baluchistan.

There is renewed optimism in **the Philippines** that the passing of the Bangsamoro Basic Law in 2018 to establish an autonomous homeland for the Moro people will help implement the Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro signed between Government of Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in 2014. UNDP continues to play a lead in providing support to the government in the implementation of the peace agreement and the Bangsamoro Basic Law. N-Peace has continued to complement these efforts by advocating and highlighting the strong role women play in the process, and by building the capacity of civil society organizations in the region to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Mindanao.

In 2015, the United Nations system in **Sri Lanka** renewed its commitment to the political transition process. UNDP, Department of Political Affairs, OHCHR and UN Women and PBSO,

conceptualised the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP). This was a strategy to implement and inform the process, and funding to implement the plan was committed by the Secretary General. The N-Peace initiative was subsequently reinstated in Sri Lanka in 2016, and has continued highlighting the challenges faced by Sri Lankan women in post conflict settings, and strengthening civil society action to address these challenges.

Impact of N-Peace

The N-Peace Awards are unique to the region, and the Awards' campaign gains an average of over 20 million impressions on social media with messages on WPS. It has honoured 70 exceptional men and women who work on implementing WPS in conflict and post-conflict contexts. In 2018 N-Peace conducted a review among N-Peace awardees from 2015-2018 to understand the impact the award on their work, especially in the context of implementing the women peace and security agenda. 66.7 percent of awardees report being invited by the governments to participate in either a formal or informal peace process since winning an award. 52.3 percent report being elected/appointed at the provincial/local levels, individuals report being elected for leadership positions since winning the awards. Since winning the awards, 33.3 percent (4 awardees) have been invited to be part of mediation process and 57.1 percent report being consulted in developing laws and policies relating to the women peace and security agenda. Given the limited numbers of women in the region who have been involved in formal peace processes and in leadership positions, these are notable achievements.

Trainings and capacity building workshops are conducted in partnership with Inclusive Security for the winners for awardees each year (alongside the N-Peace Gala), and separately for CSOs - including those engaged with N-Peace under the small grants initiative. This is an important component that builds the confidence of the Awardees and ensures the scalability and sustainability of the initiatives the civil society organisations implement. Workshops conducted at the country level in Indonesia helped women civil society networks to successfully advocate to the government to adopt the 1325 NAP and create sub-national implementation strategies.

The small grants component has helped to leverage the strength of CSOs working on WPS, with immediate results achieved on capacity building, access to justice for women, creating dialogues, and establishing platforms of peace.

The pilot of the small grants component ran from February 2018 to March 2019, and awarded 21 CSOs with micro-capital grants of between 5,000 to 10,000 USD. Early projections show that 3,976 individuals are directly benefiting from programming, predominantly designed to address the intersectional issues on WPS in some of the most isolated communities in the region. Programming touches on a diverse number of issues, including sexual violence faced by women in conflict situations (Rakhine, Myanmar), the prevalence of violence against women and intersections with violent extremism (Khyber Pakhtunwa, Pakistan), access to land rights for women in agrarian communities (Luzon, Philippines), women's access to decision making forums (Kailali District, Nepal), as well as encouraging regional dialogues between Nepal and Sri Lanka to advocate for National Action Plans on WPS in Sri Lanka.

Early results from the inaugural implementation of the component reveal that outputs include the passing of local level regulations on participation of disabled women in Banda Aceh,

Indonesia, WPS commitments from local government in District Haripur Pakistan, the engagement of Members of Parliament on the exclusion of women on the basis of caste in Nepal, as well as recommendations of women's meaningful inclusion at Provincial Peace Councils in Afghanistan. Evaluation of the impact of the policy and legal interventions is ongoing, and will be conducted as the next step of programming, together with scaling-up the small grants component.

STRATEGY

Theory of Change

The N-Peace Phase theory of change is premised on the following:

"If targeted women and men are supported with increased investments in capacity and skills, then they will be able to create institutional and social shifts to prioritise the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls and change discourse on the roles of women in peacebuilding."

The next phase of the programme will focus on galvanizing action on the ground through regional platform and will continue to focus on the three pillars: i. Advocacy campaign through the N-Peace Awards ii. Capacity Building of CSOs and peacebuilders; and iii. Small Grants to CSOs.

In addition to - and linked with - the regional UNDP platform, N-Peace will strengthen programming at the national level in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, with a push to affect specific national level peace processes in these countries, thus reinforcing and complementing UNDP country levels programmes on peacebuilding.

Inclusive Security: A Curriculum for Women Waging Peace

Published in 2009, *Inclusive Security: A Curriculum for Women Waging Peace* is a resource for policymakers and practitioners who want to better include women in peace processes.

This unique tool draws on more than a decade of original research and training by The Institute for Inclusive Security and accomplished women peace builders from areas including Afghanistan, Bosnia, Colombia, Haiti, Iraq, Israel & Palestine, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, and Sudan.

National Level

At the country level, N-Peace will complement UNDP portfolios on peacebuilding by supporting civil society efforts to strengthen the implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on Women, Peace and Security where they exist in the following ways:

- Discussion and dialogues with CSOs working on Women, Peace and Security, and UNDP COs in the focus countries to understand opportunities and challenges to galvanize CSO action and advance the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (April – June)
- Based on the findings of the dialogues, develop national level terms of reference for the small grants component that directly addressing the needs of the community, linking with and building on the strength of UNDPs wider peacebuilding portfolios (April – June)
- Announce the call for applications for small grants. Depending on the outcome of the discussions and dialogues with CSOs, the country specific call for applications. (June/July)
- Monitoring and the implementation of the grants (Aug/March)

Regional Level

At the regional level, N-Peace will continue with the regional platform for local peace actors, working on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and WPS by advocating and highlighting the

efforts of peacebuilders, providing opportunities for south-south learning, and encouraging networking, multi-country cooperation trainings and networking. Specific activities will include:

- Training programmes targeting CSOs key individuals operating in the region to advance the WPS Agenda with support from Inclusive Security
- Implementing the advocacy campaign and facilitating the network

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Activity Level (Immediate Outcome):

- At least 12-16 CSO initiatives across 6 countries at the grassroots level will be recognised for their impact on the ground on Women, Peace and Security
- At least 12-16 CSOs across 6 countries given small grants (between USD \$5000 to USD \$10,000) to galvanise action on the ground on WPS linked to national efforts
- Build capacity of at least 12-16 CSOs across 6 countries on WPS, leadership and project management
- Showcasing work of over 12-16 CSOs across 6 countries with an online outreach of over 20 million timeline deliverables on Twitter

Output Level (Intermediate Outcome):

- At least 12 initiatives implemented with support from the small grant fund that has impact on the ground on Women, Peace and Security.
- At least 5 initiatives implemented that have influenced policy change either at the national or subnational levels.
- At least 5 initiative been scaled up and rolled out locally, nationally, and regionally.

Outcome Level (Ultimate Outcome)

- Local or national precedents set to prioritise the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

The focus of the small grants initiative is to strengthen CSO capacities for long-term sustainable changes that contribute towards gender equality in conflict-affected countries. The initiative will ensure local-level plans and agreements are mainstreamed into the existing plans so that they can help set a precedent. Through the N-Peace initiative, UNDP has already formed regional and country level partnerships with NGOs and think tanks through which the CSOs could sustain their work, thereby helping to establish deeper network connections in-country, in the form of N-Peace networks. The initiative is part of a larger programme by UNDP on peacebuilding, developed in consultation with governments and feeding into national plans and policies.

The visibility provided to CSO work through online campaign-work will bring more attention to their peace-building efforts, and help to mobilise resources for the CSOs.

Significant efforts have been made in the last two years to bring N-Peace network closer to the private sector. We will be showcasing the small-grants initiatives to our private sector partners to see if interest can be gathered to complement funds and provide ongoing support.

Partnerships

The N-Peace programme is run with our partner, The Institute for Inclusive Security, who steer the capacity building components. With over 15 years of experience in increasing women's participation in peace processes around the world, they have supported policymakers by providing expert advice grounded in research that demonstrates women's contributions to peacebuilding and partner abroad and in the US to build just and sustainable peace.

The programme benefits from direct and in-kind contributions from the private sector; for example, Thai actor, activist, and television host Cindy Sirinya Bishop provides her time and her substantial online following to spread messages on Women, Peace and Security. Furthermore, world-renowned Thai artist Pinaree Sanpitak provides prints of her Malai collection for N-Peace Awardees by way of trophies.

Risks and Assumptions

The main foreseeable risk include:

- Limited capacity of CSOs at the grassroots level to implement the programme. To mitigate the risk, a capacity building component is built into the programme.
- Limited space for CSOs to work on Women, Peace and Security. To mitigate the risk the project is linked to the larger UNDP portfolios on peacebuilding which provides greater avenues for advocacy with government on the inclusion of CSOs in peacebuilding programmes

Despite the small amount of each of the grants, efforts are needed to ensure accountability and compliance. UNDP's presence on the ground in each of these countries will help mitigate the risk. A proportion of the funding will be kept for monitoring.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Legal Context

Regional and global projects

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

This project will be executed by the Bangkok Regional Hub N-Peace initiative (the implementing partner) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of

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

The responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

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

Results Framework¹

<p>Theory of Change: "If targeted women and men are supported with increased investments in capacity and skills, then they will be able to create institutional and social shifts to prioritize the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls and change discourse on the roles of women in peacebuilding."</p>
<p>Partnership Strategy: The initiative will be carried out in partnership with the Institute for Inclusive Security, and the seven UNDP Country Offices, selected women advocates on WPS from the region, and regional think tanks working on WPS.</p>

Outcome (Ultimate Outcome)	Output Targets (Intermediate Outcomes)	Activity Targets (Immediate Outcomes)	Inputs (in USD)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local or national precedents set to prioritize the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible numbers of women included in peace processes in the region especially at the local levels WPS challenges are rarely addressed at the national level Indicators: Local or national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 12 initiatives implemented with support from the small grant fund that has impact on the ground on women peace and security. At least 5 initiatives implemented that have influenced policy change either at the national or subnational levels. At least 5 initiative been scaled up and rolled out locally, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 12-16 CSO initiatives across 6 countries at the grassroots level will be recognised for their impact on the ground on women peace and security At least 12-16 CSOs across 6 countries given small grants (between USD \$5,000 to USD \$10,000) to galvanise action on the ground on WPS linked to national efforts Build capacity of at least 12-16 CSOs across 6 countries on WPS, leadership and project management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1: Discussion and dialogues with CSOs working on women, peace and security, and UNDP COs in the focus countries to understand opportunities and challenges to galvanize CSO action and advance the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (April – June) USD \$ 13,550 Activity 2: Based on the findings of the dialogues, develop national level terms of reference for the small grants component, that are issues specific and directly addressing the needs of the community, linking with and building on the strength of UNDPs wider peacebuilding portfolios (April – June) – Staff time UNDP Activity 3: Announce the call for applications for small grants at the national level, and select and issue the grants (June/July) (USD \$ 200,000) Activity 4: Regional Training programmes targeting CSOs key individuals operating in the region to advance the WPS Agenda with support from Inclusive Security (USD \$ 55,000)

¹ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Outcome (Ultimate Outcome)	Output Targets (Intermediate Outcomes)	Activity Targets (Immediate Outcomes)	Inputs (in USD)
<p>precedents set to prioritize the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls</p>	<p>nationally, regionally, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showcasing work of over 12-16 CSOs across 6 countries with an online outreach of over 20 million timeline deliverables on Twitter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 5: Implement the advocacy campaign and facilitate the network (USD \$ 43,000) Direct Project Support Costs Common to more than one Activity (e.g. Overall Project Manager salary) (USD \$10,247) Any project staff or line items that will appear on more than one activity should rather be included in this section) (USD \$ 30,000)
UNDP General Management Support			USD \$ 28,144
GRAND TOTAL			USD \$ 379,941

Monitoring And Evaluation

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

[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform		

	management decision making to improve the project.		decisions to improve project performance.	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	

Multi-Year Work Plan ²³

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by quarter					Detail description	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Apr - Jun	July - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Canada (PSOP)		UNDP (staff time)	Total
Output 1 Over 16 CSOs at the grassroots level across the region mobilized to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, in conflicted affected settings; while receiving greater visibility for their work and portraying 'positive narratives' of women roles in ending hostilities and sustaining peace.	Activity 1: Discussion and dialogues with CSOs working on women peace and security, and UNDP COs in the focus countries to understand opportunities and challenges to galvanize CSO action and advance the Women, Peace and security Agenda (April – June) USD \$ 13,550	x					Travel	USD \$ 13,550	
	Activity 2: Develop national level terms of reference for the small grants component, (April – June) – Staff time UNDP	x					UNDP Staff Time		
	Activity 3: Announce the call for applications for small grants at the national level, and select and issue the grants (June/July) (USD \$ 200,000)	x	x				Small Grants	USD \$ 200,000	USD \$ 200,000
	Activity 4: Regional Training programmes targeting CSOs key individuals operating in the region to advance the WPS Agenda with support from Inclusive Security (USD \$ 55,000)				x		Travel	USD \$ 55,000	
	Activity 5: Implement the advocacy campaign and facilitate the network	x	x	x	x		Communication Consultant Website and network management	USD \$ 18,000 USD 25,000	
Project Management, monitoring and accountability		x	x	x			USD \$ 30,000		
Programme Support Cost (at approximately 3%)		x	x	x	x		USD \$ 10,247		
USD \$ 351,797									
General Management Support (at 8%)									
								USD \$ 28,144	
								USD \$ 379,941	USD \$ 200,000
TOTAL									USD \$ 579,941

² Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

³ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

Governance and Management Arrangements

Management Arrangements

The project work will be carried out by the BRH Team in close partnership and collaboration with the regional bureau, selected country offices, and central bureau, and will formally report to the Project Board of the Bangkok Regional Hub.

The project board will comprise of representatives from different teams of BRH, UNDP country offices and Global Policy Centres. It will be chaired by the BRH's Chief of Regional Policy and Programme support or his/her designate. The Board will provide advice and suggestions on the implementation of the regional project including the N-Peace initiative. Observers to the Board may be invited at the Board's discretion and may be called upon to provide technical clarity on implementation of the activities. The Regional Project Manager will provide Secretariat services to the board. The Board will meet on a half-yearly basis, or more frequently as required.

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will also be established to provide substantive inputs and advice to the implementation of the regional project including the N-Peace initiative. This will enable BRH and the regional project to ground its activities and be relevant to address emerging challenges on ground. It will also comprise of representatives of research institutions, global and regional think tanks, and representatives of key bilateral aid agencies. The TAC will meet on a half-yearly basis, or more frequently as required. The regional project manager will act as the secretariat to the committee.

Project Manager and Project Team

The project management role, including day-to-day management of project activities and responsibility for the production of outputs as approved by the board, will be carried out by the Programme Specialist – Gender and Inclusion in Peacebuilding under the overall guidance of the BRH Governance Team Leader.

Project Support and Project Assurance:

The project support function will be carried out by one GS admin staff. In the case of regional events necessary support will be sought at that level.

The project assurance role, ensuring that project operations correspond to agreed work plans, budget and UNDP procedures, will be carried out by the BRH Operations Team.

Monitoring Framework and Evaluation:

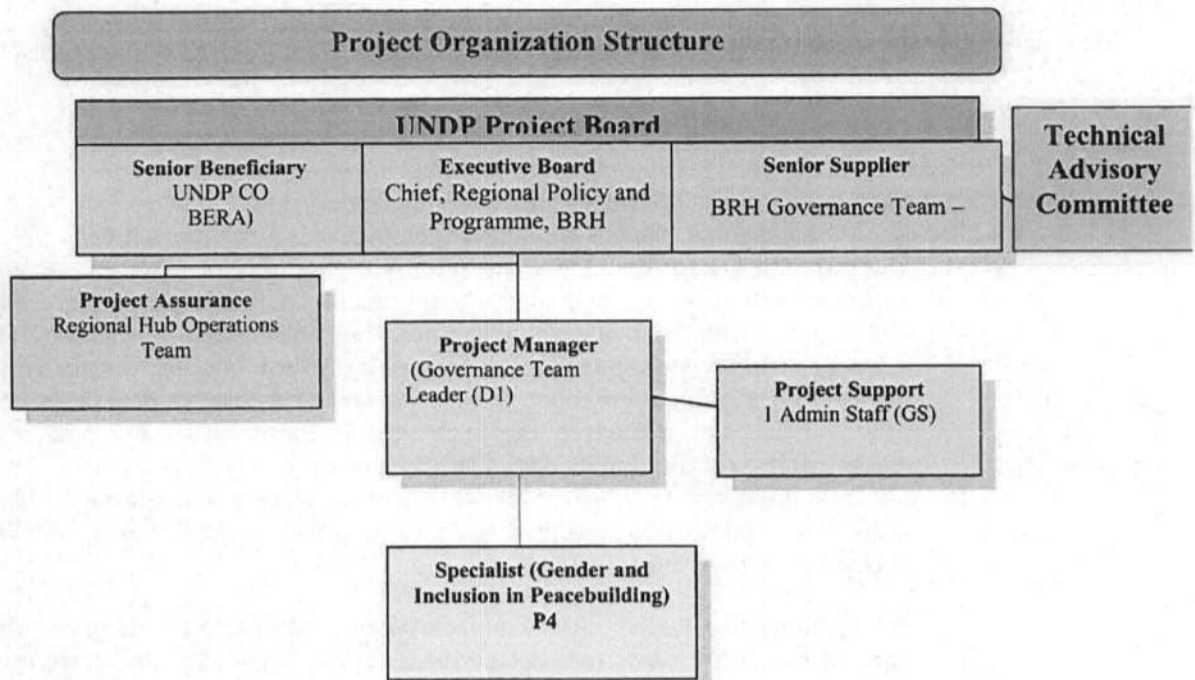
BRH will place specific emphasis on measuring its results and impact. BRH will aim to adopt "real-time monitoring" procedures and provide real-time reporting on different initiatives, forums and collaborations it supports. It will use the existing N-Peace website www.n-peace.net and other online platforms to provide micro-narratives and progress stories (blogs, videos, etc.) through cooperation with its partners on different knowledge products, evidence from analysis and assessments, and technical support to implementation of innovative solutions.

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results. An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log will be activated in ATLAS and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in ATLAS, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project lessons-learned log shall be activated (in a public location) and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in ATLAS and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report will be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.



Legal Context and Risk Management

Legal Context Standard Clauses

For Global and Regional Projects

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

This project will be implemented by the agency UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required

guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Risk Management Standard Clauses

Global and Regional Projects (under UNDP implementation/DIM)

1. The responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.
2. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

