

EUROPEAN UNION CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

ICSP/2020/417-114
(the "Agreement")

The European Union, represented by the European Commission (the “**Contracting Authority**”), first counterparty,

and

The United Nations Development Programme, with its Head office at 1 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA, hereinafter the “**Organisation**”

and

The United Nations Organisation, represented by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism UNOCT), hereinafter the “**Partner**”

second counterparty, (individually a "Party" and collectively the “Parties”) have agreed as follows:

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Article 1 - Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this Agreement is to provide a financial contribution to finance the implementation of the action “*Preventing Violent Extremism Through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity, Phase II*” as described in Annex I (the “Action”). This Agreement establishes the rules for the implementation and for the payment of the EU Contribution, and defines the relations between the Organisation and the Contracting Authority.
- 1.2 The Action is a Multi-Donor Action and the EU Contribution is not earmarked.
- 1.3 In the performance of the activities, the Organisation shall:
 - a) apply its own accounting, internal control and audit systems which have been positively assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment. In the event that the ex-ante pillar assessment has raised some reservations, the Organisation shall comply with the ad hoc measures stated in Article 7.
 - b) Apply its own procurement procedures, as assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment; its own rules for the award of Grants, as assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment.

In the performance of the activities, The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism shall:

- a) apply its own accounting, internal control and audit systems which have been positively assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment. In case the ex-ante pillar assessment raised some reservations The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism shall comply with the ad hoc measures stated in Article 7.

- b) apply its own procurement procedures, as assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment; its own rules for the award of Grants, as assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment¹.

The Organisation and the Partner are free to use any Regulations and Rules which have not been subject to an ex-ante pillar assessment to the extent that these Regulations and Rules are not in conflict with the provisions of this Agreement.

- 1.4 The Action is financed under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) under the EU Budget.
- 1.5 The Organisation shall provide a management declaration in accordance with Articles 3.10 of Annex II with every progress and final report.
- 1.6 This Agreement is subject to the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Union and the United Nations (UN FAFA) signed on 29 April 2003 and revised on 26 February 2014 and on 31 December 2018.

Article 2 - Entry into Force and Implementation Period

Entry into Force

- 2.1 The Agreement shall enter into force on the date when the last Party signs.

Implementation Period

- 2.2 The implementation period of the Agreement (the "Implementation Period") shall commence on:
- 1st May 2020.
- 2.3 The Implementation Period of the Agreement is 36 months.

Article 3 - Financing the Action

- 3.1 The total cost of the Action² is estimated at USD ("Currency of the Agreement") 8,504,500 as set out in Annex III. The Contracting Authority undertakes to provide a contribution up to a maximum of EUR 7,000,000 which is estimated at USD 7,711,200 (the "EU Contribution").

The final amount will be established in accordance with Articles 18 to 20 of Annex II.

Remuneration

- 3.2 The remuneration of the Organisation by the Contracting Authority for the implementation of the activities to be implemented under this Agreement shall be 7% of the final amount of eligible direct costs of the Action to be reimbursed by the Contracting Authority.

Interest on pre-financing

- 3.3 Interest generated on pre-financing shall not be due.

Article 4 - Payment Arrangements and Reporting

- 4.1 The pre-financing rate is 100%.

² This amount is introduced only for indicative purposes. It is an estimate and its evolution does not condition the EU Contribution.



- 4.2 Payments shall be made in accordance with Article 19 of Annex II. The following amounts are applicable, all subject to the provisions of Annex II:

First pre-financing instalment	USD 2,503,409
Second pre-financing instalment	USD 2,675,814
Third pre-financing instalment	USD 2,531,977
Forecast balance	USD 0

These amounts are indicative and subject to modification in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of Annex II.

The sum of the payments in the accounting currency of the Organisation shall not exceed the total EU Contribution in EUR.

- 4.3 The Commission intends to progressively introduce an electronic exchange system for the e-management of contracts and agreements (the "System"). The Organisation will be required to register in and use the System to allow for the e-management of Contribution Agreements.

As a first step, the information to be provided in accordance with Article 3.7 b) of Annex II has to be processed via the System for all reports. The expected date of use of the "System" will be communicated by the project manager in due time.

As a second step, all documents related to this Agreement (including reports, payment requests and formal amendments as per Article 11.1 of Annex II) will have to be processed via the System (the expected date of use of the "System" will be communicated by the project manager in due time).

Article 5 – Communication language and contacts

- 5.1 All communications to the Contracting Authority in connection with the Agreement, including reports referred to in Article 3 of Annex II, shall be in English.
- 5.2 Subject to Article 4.3, any communication relating to the Agreement shall be in writing, shall state the Contracting Authority's contract number and the title of the Action, and shall be dispatched to the addresses below.
- 5.3 Subject to Article 4.3, any communication relating to the Agreement, including payment requests and attached reports, and requests for changes to bank account arrangements shall be sent to:

For the Contracting Authority

Delegation of the European Union to Thailand
Regional Team Foreign Policy Instruments
For the attention of the Head Finance and Contracts Cell – FPI Asia/Pacific
Athenee Tower, 10th floor, 63 Wireless Road
Bangkok 10330, Thailand
Telephone: +66 2 305 2600
Fax: +66 2 305 2799

Electronic copies of the documents referred to above, should be sent to:

FPI-REGIONAL-TEAM-ASIA-PACIFIC@eeas.europa.eu

For the Organisation

United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub
For the attention of Mrs. Valerie Cliff,
3rd Floor United Nations Service Building,



Rajdamnern Nok Avenue,
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
valerie.cliff@undp.org and ajchima.watanaporn@undp.org

Electronic copies of the documents referred to above, should be sent to:
nicholas.booth@undp.org

5.4 Ordinary mail shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which it is officially registered at the address referred to above.

5.5 The contact point within the Organisation, which shall have the appropriate powers to cooperate directly with the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) in order to facilitate the latter's operational activities shall be:

Office of Audit and Investigations, Head of Investigation Section,
United Nation Development Programme,
One United Nations Plaza,
DCI Building 4th Floor,
New York, NY 10017, USA.

Other UN offices which may also cooperate with OLAF for the above-referenced purpose include, inter alia, the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services.

5.6 All exchanges concerning the Early Detection and Exclusion System shall take place between the Contracting Authority and the authorised person designated by the Organisation, which is:

Mitra Modaressi, PVE Project Manager
United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub
3rd Floor United Nations Service Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue,
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
mitra.modaressi@undp.org and Nicholas.booth@undp.org

Article 6 - Annexes

6.1 The following documents are annexed to these Special Conditions and form an integral part of the Agreement:

- Annex I: Description of the Action (including the Logical Framework of the Action)
- Annex II: General Conditions for Contribution Agreements
- Annex II.a: Provisions applicable only to Multi-Partner Contribution Agreements
- Annex III: Budget for the Action
- Annex IV: Financial Identification Form
- Annex V: Standard Request for Payment
- Annex VI: Communication and Visibility Plan
- Annex VII: Management Declaration template

6.2 In the event of a conflict between these Special Conditions and any Annex thereto, the provisions of the Special Conditions shall take precedence. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of Annex II, including Annex II.a, and those of the other Annexes, the provisions of Annex II, including Annex II.a, shall take precedence.

Article 7 – Additional specific conditions applying to the Action

7.1 The following shall supplement Annex II:

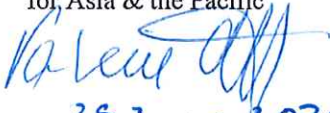
For costs of a project office:

7.1.1. Where the implementation of the Action requires the setting up or the use of one or more project offices, the Organisation may declare as eligible direct costs the capitalised and operating costs of the structure if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) They comply with the cost eligibility criteria referred to in Article 18.1 of Annex II;
- b) They fall within one of the following categories:
 - i) costs of staff, including administration and management staff, directly assigned to the operations of the project office. The tasks listed in the Description of the Action (Annex I), undertaken by staff assigned to the project office will be directly attributable to the implementation of the Action.
 - ii) travel and subsistence costs for staff and other persons directly assigned to the operations of the project office;
 - iii) depreciation costs, rental costs or lease of equipment and assets composing the project office.
 - iv) costs of maintenance and repair contracts specifically awarded for the operations of the project office;
 - v) costs of consumables and supplies specifically purchased for the operations of the project office;
 - vi) costs of IT and telecommunication services specifically purchased for the operations of the project office;
 - vii) costs of energy and water specifically supplied for the operations of the project office;
 - viii) costs of facility management contracts including security fees and insurance costs specifically awarded for the operations of the project office;
- c) Where costs of the project office are declared as actual costs, the Organisation declares as eligible only the portion of the capitalised and operating costs of project office that corresponds to the duration of the Action and the rate of actual use of the project office for the purposes of the Action.
- d) Costs of the project office not declared as actual costs are only eligible if they have been ex ante-assessed by the European Commission.

Done in Bangkok in three originals in the English language, one for the Contracting Authority, one for the Organisation and one for each Partner.


For the Organisation

Name Valerie Cliff
Position UNDP Deputy Regional Director
for Asia & the Pacific
Signature 
Date 29 June 2020

For the Contracting Authority

Name Paolo ZINGALE
Position Head of the Foreign Policy
Instruments - Asia/Pacific
Signature [e-signed]
Date 26 June 2020

For UNOCT

Name Vladimir Voronkov
Position Under-Secretary-General
Signature 
Date 29 June 2020

ANNEX II - General Conditions for Contribution Agreements

Article 1: Definitions.....	2
Article 2: General obligations	4
Article 3: Obligations regarding information and reporting	5
Article 4: Liability towards third parties	7
Article 5: Conflict of interests	8
Article 6: Confidentiality	8
Article 7: Data Protection.....	8
Article 8: Communication and visibility	8
Article 9: Right to use results and transfer of equipment.....	9
Article 10: Monitoring and evaluation of the Action	10
Article 11: Amendment to the Agreement	11
Article 12: Suspension	11
Article 13: Termination.....	13
Article 14: Applicable law and settlement of disputes.....	14
Article 15: Recovery	15
Article 16: Accounts and archiving.....	16
Article 17: Access and financial checks.....	16
Article 18: Eligibility of costs	17
Article 19: Payments	18
Article 20: Final amount of the EU Contribution	20
Article 21: Performance-based financing.....	20
Article 22: Ex-post publication of information on Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries	20
Article 23: Contracting and Early Detection and Exclusion System	21

Article 1: Definitions

- Action:** the cooperation programme or project partly or wholly financed by the EU, which is carried out by the Organisation as described in Annex I. Where reference is made to the Action or part of the Action financed by the EU Contribution, this refers both (i) to activities exclusively financed by the EU Contribution and (ii) to activities jointly co-financed by the EU.
- Contractor:** a natural or legal person with whom a Procurement Contract has been signed.
- Days:** calendar days.
- Early Detection and Exclusion System:** a system set up by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2015/1929 of 28 October 2015 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 286/1, 30.10.2015), which includes information on the early detection of risks threatening the EU financial interests, on the cases of exclusion from EU funding of legal and natural persons and on the cases of imposition of financial penalties.
- End Date:** the date by which the Agreement ends, i.e. the moment of the payment of the balance by the Contracting Authority in accordance with Article 19 or when the Organisation repays any amounts paid in excess of the final amount due pursuant to Article 20. If any of the Parties invokes a dispute settlement procedure in accordance with Article 14, the End Date shall be postponed until the completion of such procedure.
- Final Administrative Decision:** a decision of an administrative authority having final and binding effect in accordance with the applicable law.
- Final Beneficiary:** a natural or legal person ultimately benefitting from the Action.
- Force Majeure:** any unforeseeable and exceptional situation or event beyond the Parties' control which prevents either of them from fulfilling any of their obligations under the Agreement, which may not be attributed to error or negligence on either part (or on the part of the Grant Beneficiaries, Partners, Contractors, agents or staff), and which could not have been avoided by the exercise of due diligence. Defects in equipment or material or delays in making them available cannot be invoked as force majeure, unless they stem directly from a relevant case of force majeure. Labour disputes, strikes or financial problems of the Organisation cannot be invoked as force majeure by the defaulting Party.
- Grant:** a direct financial contribution by way of donation given by the Organisation or a Partner to finance third parties activities.
- Grant Beneficiary:** a natural or legal person to whom a Grant has been awarded. Grant Beneficiaries can sub-grant and procure for the implementation of their activities.

Grave Professional Misconduct:	any of: a violation of applicable laws or regulations, in particular the Organisation's Regulations and Rules, or ethical standards of the profession to which a person or entity belongs, including any conduct leading to sexual or other exploitation or abuse, or any wrongful conduct of a person or entity which has an impact on its professional credibility where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence.
Indicator:	the quantitative and/or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the achievement of the Results of an Action.
Internal Control System:	a process applicable at all levels of management designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the following objectives: a) effectiveness, efficiency and economy of operations; b) reliability of reporting; c) safeguarding of assets and information; d) prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of fraud and irregularities; e) adequate management of the risks relating to the legality and regularity of the financial operations, taking into account the multiannual character of programmes as well as the nature of the payments concerned.
International Organisation:	an international public-sector organisation set up by international agreement (including specialised agencies set up by such organisations), or an organisation assimilated to international organisations in accordance with the EU Financial Regulation.
Member State Organisation:	an entity established in a Member State of the European Union as a public law body or as a body governed by private law entrusted with a public service mission and provided with adequate financial guarantees from the Member State.
Multi-Donor Action:	an Action co-financed by the EU Contribution (whether or not earmarked) and other donor(s).
Outcome:	the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an Action's Outputs.
Output:	the products, capital goods and services which result from an Action's activities.
Partner:	an entity implementing part of the Action and being a party to the relevant Contribution Agreement together with the Organisation.
Procurement Contract:	a contract signed between the Contractor and either the Organisation or a Partner under which the Contractor provides services, supplies or works.
Regulations and Rules:	regulations, rules, organisational directives, instructions and other parts of the regulatory framework of the Organisation.
Result:	the Output or Outcome of an Action.

Sound Financial
Management:

a principle overarching the implementation of this Agreement, namely economy, effectiveness and efficiency (including all aspects of internal control). The principle of economy requires that resources used in the pursuit of the implementation of the Action shall be made available in due time, in appropriate quantity and quality and at the best price. The principle of effectiveness concerns the attainment of the specific objectives and the achievement of the intended results. The principle of efficiency concerns the best relationship between resources employed and results achieved.

Article 2: General obligations

Implementation of the Action

2.1 The Organisation is responsible for the implementation of the Action described in Annex I, regardless of whether the activities are performed by the Organisation itself, a Contractor or a Grant Beneficiary. Both Parties will endeavour to strengthen their mutual contacts with a view to foster the exchange of information throughout the implementation of the Action. To this end, the Organisation and the Contracting Authority shall participate in coordination meetings and other jointly organised common activities, and the Organisation shall invite the European Commission to join any donor committee which may be set up in relation to the Action.

Responsibility

2.2 The Organisation shall be responsible for the performance of the obligations under this Agreement with a due degree of professional care and diligence, which means that it shall apply the same level of duty and care which it applies in managing its own funds. The Organisation shall respect the principles of Sound Financial Management, transparency, non-discrimination and visibility of the European Union in the implementation of the Action.

2.3 The Organisation shall have full financial responsibility towards the Contracting Authority for all funds, including those unduly paid to or incorrectly used by Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries. The Organisation shall take measures to prevent, detect and correct irregularities and fraud when implementing the Action. To this end, the Organisation shall carry out, in accordance with the principle of proportionality and its positively assessed Regulations and Rules, ex-ante and/or ex-post controls including, where appropriate, on-the-spot checks on representative and/or risk-based samples of transactions, to ensure that the Action financed by the EU Contribution is effectively carried out and implemented correctly. The Organisation shall inform the European Commission and the Contracting Authority of irregularities and fraud detected in the management of the EU Contribution and the measures taken. Where funds have been unduly paid to or incorrectly used by Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries, the Organisation shall take all applicable measures in accordance with its own Regulations and Rules to recover those funds, including, where appropriate, by bringing legal proceedings and by endeavouring to assign claims against its Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries to the Contracting Authority or the European Commission. Where the Organisation has exhausted such measures and the non-recovery is not the result of error or negligence on the part of the Organisation, the Contracting Authority will consider the amounts that could not be recovered from Contractors and/or Grant Beneficiaries as eligible costs.

Other obligations

2.4 The Organisation undertakes to ensure that the obligations stated in this Agreement under Articles 2.6, 5-Conflict of interests, 7-Data protection, 8-Communication and Visibility, 16-Accounts and archiving and Article 17-Access and financial checks apply, where applicable, to all Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries.

- 2.5 The Organisation shall notify the Contracting Authority and the European Commission without delay of any substantial change in the rules, procedures and systems applied in the implementation of the Action. This obligation concerns in particular (i) substantial changes affecting the pillar assessment undergone by the Organisation or (ii) those that may affect the conditions for eligibility provided for in the applicable legal instruments of the EU. The Parties shall use their best efforts to resolve amicably any issues resulting from such changes. The Contracting Authority reserves the right to adopt or require additional measures in response to such changes. In the event an agreement on such measures or other solutions cannot be reached between the Parties, either Party may terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.3.
- 2.6 The Organisation shall promote the respect of human rights and respect applicable environmental legislation including multilateral environmental agreements, as well as internationally agreed core labour standards. The Organisation shall not support activities that contribute to money laundering, terrorism financing, tax avoidance, tax fraud or tax evasion.
- 2.7 Where the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, it shall not be a party to this Agreement, with the consequence that rights and obligations are conferred upon it only where explicitly stated. This is without prejudice to the European Commission's role in promoting a consistent interpretation of the terms of this Agreement.

Article 3: Obligations regarding information and reporting

General issues

- 3.1 The Organisation shall provide the Contracting Authority with full information on the implementation of the Action. To that end, the Organisation shall include in Annex I a work plan at least for the first year of the Implementation Period (or the whole Implementation Period where it is less than one year). The Organisation shall submit to the Contracting Authority progress report(s) and a final report in accordance with the provisions below. These reports shall consist of a narrative part and a financial part.
- 3.2 Every report, whether progress or final, shall provide a complete account of all relevant aspects of the implementation of the Action for the period covered. The report shall describe the implementation of the Action according to the activities envisaged in Annex I as well as the degree of achievement of its Results (Outcomes or Outputs) as measured by corresponding Indicators. The report shall be drafted in such a way as to allow monitoring of the objective(s), the means envisaged and employed. The level of detail in any report shall match that of Annexes I and III.
- 3.3 Where the overall action of the Organisation lasts longer than the Implementation Period of this Agreement, the Contracting Authority may request – in addition to the final reports to be submitted pursuant to Article 3.8 - the final reports of the overall action, once available.
- 3.4 Any alternative or additional reporting requirement shall be set out in the Special Conditions.
- 3.5 The Contracting Authority may request additional information at any time, providing the reasons for that request. Subject to the Organisation's Regulations and Rules, such information shall be supplied within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request. The Organisation may submit a duly motivated request to extend the 30-day deadline.
- 3.6 The Organisation shall notify the Contracting Authority without delay of any circumstances likely to adversely affect the implementation and management of the Action, or to delay or jeopardise the performance of the activities.

Content of the reports

- 3.7 The progress report(s) shall relate directly to this Agreement and shall at least include:
- a) summary and context of the Action;
 - b) actual Results: an updated table based on a logical framework matrix including reporting of Results achieved by the Action (Outcomes or Outputs) as measured by their corresponding Indicators, agreed baselines and targets, and relevant data sources;
 - c) information on the activities directly related to the Action as described in Annex I and carried out during the reporting period;
 - d) information on the difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome problems and eventual changes introduced;
 - e) information on the implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan (Annex VI) and any additional measures taken to identify the EU as source of financing;
 - f) a breakdown of the total costs, following the structure set out in Annex III, incurred from the beginning of the Action as well as the legal commitments entered into by the Organisation during the reporting period;
 - g) a summary of controls carried out and available final audit reports in line with the Organisation's policy on disclosure of such controls and audit reports. Where errors and weaknesses in systems were identified, an analysis of their nature and extent, as well as information on corrective measures taken or planned, shall also be provided;
 - h) where applicable, a request for payment;
 - i) work plan and budget forecast for the next reporting period.
- 3.8 The final report shall cover the entire Implementation Period and include:
- a) all the information requested in Article 3.7 a) to h);
 - b) a summary of the Action's receipts, payments received and of the eligible costs incurred;
 - c) where applicable, an overview of any funds unduly paid or incorrectly used which the Organisation could or could not recover itself;
 - d) the exact link to the webpage where, according to Article 22.1, information on Grant Beneficiaries and Contractors is available;
 - e) if relevant, details of transfers of equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies mentioned in Article 9;
 - f) where the Action is a Multi-Donor Action and the EU Contribution is not earmarked, a confirmation from the Organisation that an amount corresponding to that paid by the Contracting Authority has been used in accordance with the obligations laid down in this Agreement and that costs that were not eligible for the EU Contribution have been covered by other donors' contributions;
 - g) where applicable, a request for payment.
- 3.9 The Organisation shall submit a report for every reporting period as specified in the Special Conditions starting from the commencement of the Implementation Period, unless otherwise specified in the Special Conditions¹. Reporting, narrative as well as financial, shall cover the whole Action, regardless of whether this Action is entirely or partly financed by the EU Contribution. Progress reports shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the period covered by such report. The final report shall be submitted, at the latest, six (6) months after the end of the Implementation Period.

Management declaration

- 3.10 Every progress and final report shall be accompanied by a management declaration in accordance with the template included in Annex VII, unless Article 1.5 of the Special

¹ By default, the reporting period is every 12 months as from the commencement of the Implementation Period.

Conditions states that an annual management declaration shall be sent to the European Commission headquarters, separately from the reports provided under this Agreement.

Audit or control opinion for organisations other than International Organisations/Member State Organisations

- 3.11 In case the Organisation is neither an International Organisation, nor a Member State Organisation, the Organisation shall provide an audit or control opinion in accordance with internationally accepted audit standards, establishing whether the accounts give a true and fair view, whether the control systems in place function properly, and whether the underlying transactions are managed in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. The opinion shall also state whether the audit work puts in doubt the assertions made in the management declaration mentioned above.
- 3.12 Such audit or control opinion shall be provided up to one (1) month following the management declaration sent with every progress or final report, unless Article 1.5 of the Special Conditions states that the management declaration and the audit or control opinion shall be sent annually to the European Commission headquarters separately from the reports provided under this Agreement.

Currency for reporting

- 3.13 The reports shall be submitted in the Currency of the Agreement as specified in Article 3 of the Special Conditions.
- 3.14 The Organisation shall convert legal commitments, the Action's receipts and costs incurred in currencies other than the accounting currency of the Organisation according to its usual accounting practices.

Failure to comply with reporting obligations

- 3.15 If the Organisation is unable to present a progress or final report, together with the accompanying documents, by the deadline set out in Article 3.9, the Organisation shall inform the Contracting Authority in writing of the reasons. The Organisation shall also provide a summary of the state of progress of the Action and, where applicable, a provisional work plan for the next period. If the Organisation fails to comply with this obligation for two (2) months, following the deadline set out in Article 3.9, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article 13, refuse to pay any outstanding amount and recover any amount unduly paid.

Article 4: Liability towards third parties

- 4.1 The European Commission shall not, under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever, be held liable for damage or injury sustained by the staff or property of the Organisation while the Action is being carried out, or as a consequence of the Action. The European Commission shall not therefore accept any claim for compensation or increase in payment in connection with such damage or injury.
- 4.2 The European Commission shall not, under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever, be held liable towards third parties, including liability for damage or injury of any kind sustained by them in respect of or arising out of the implementation of the Action.
- 4.3 The Organisation shall discharge the European Commission of all liability associated with any claim or action brought as a result of an infringement of the Organisation's Regulations and Rules committed by the Organisation or Organisation's employees or individuals for whom those employees are responsible, or as a result of a violation of a third party's rights in the context of the implementation of the Action.

Article 5: Conflict of interests

- 5.1 The Organisation shall refrain, in accordance with its Regulations and Rules, from any action which may give rise to a conflict of interests.
- 5.2 A conflict of interest shall be deemed to arise where the impartial and objective exercise of the functions of any person implementing the Agreement is compromised.

Article 6: Confidentiality

- 6.1 The Contracting Authority and the Organisation shall both preserve the confidentiality of any document, information or other material directly related to the implementation of the Action that is communicated as confidential. The confidential nature of a document shall not prevent it from being communicated to a third party on a confidential basis when the rules binding the Parties, or the European Commission when it is not the Contracting Authority, so require. In no case can disclosure put in jeopardy the Parties' privileges and immunities or the safety and security of the Parties' staff, Contractors, Grant Beneficiaries or the Final Beneficiaries of the Action.
- 6.2 The Parties shall obtain each other's prior written consent before publicly disclosing such confidential information unless:
- a) the communicating Party agrees in writing to release the other Party from the earlier confidentiality obligations; or
 - b) the confidential information becomes public through other means than in breach of the confidentiality obligation by the Party bound by that obligation; or
 - c) the disclosure of confidential information is required by law or by Regulations and Rules established in accordance with the basic constitutive document of any of the Parties.
- 6.3 The Parties shall remain bound by confidentiality for five (5) years after the End Date of the Agreement, or longer as specified by the communicating Party at the time of communication.
- 6.4 Where the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, it shall nonetheless have access to all documents communicated to the Contracting Authority, and shall maintain the same level of confidentiality.

Article 7: Data Protection

The Organisation shall ensure an appropriate protection of personal data in accordance with its applicable Rules and Procedures. Personal data shall be:

- processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject;
- collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes;
- adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed;
- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; and
- processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data.

Article 8: Communication and visibility

- 8.1 The Organisation shall implement the Communication and Visibility Plan detailed in Annex VI.
- 8.2 Unless the European Commission requests or agrees otherwise, the Organisation shall take all appropriate measures to publicise the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU. Information given to the press and to the Final Beneficiaries, as well as all related

publicity material, official notices, reports and publications shall acknowledge that the Action was carried out "with funding by the European Union" and shall display the EU logo (twelve yellow stars on a blue background) in an appropriate way. Publications by the Organisation pertaining to the Action, in whatever form and whatever medium, including the internet, shall carry the following disclaimer: "This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union." Such measures shall be carried out in accordance with the Communication and Visibility Requirements for EU External Action² published by the European Commission, or with any other guidelines agreed between the European Commission and the Organisation.

- 8.3 If, during the implementation of the Action, equipment, vehicles or major supplies are purchased using the EU Contribution, the Organisation shall display appropriate acknowledgement on such vehicles, equipment or major supplies, including the display of the EU logo (twelve yellow stars on a blue background). Where such display could jeopardise the Organisation's privileges and immunities or the safety of the Organisation's staff or of the Final Beneficiaries, the Organisation shall propose appropriate alternative arrangements. The acknowledgement and the EU logo shall be of such a size and prominence as to be clearly visible in a manner that shall not create any confusion regarding the identification of the Action as an activity of the Organisation, nor the ownership of the equipment, vehicles or major supplies by the Organisation.
- 8.4 If, pursuant to Article 9.5, the equipment, vehicles or remaining major supplies purchased with the EU Contribution have not been transferred to the local authorities, local Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries when submitting the final report, the visibility requirements as regards this equipment, vehicles or major supplies (in particular display of the EU logo) shall continue to apply between submission of the final report and the end of the overall action, if the latter is longer. Where the Organisation retains ownership in accordance with Article 9.6, the visibility requirements shall continue to apply as long as the relevant equipment, vehicles or remaining major supplies are used by the Organisation.
- 8.5 Unless otherwise provided in the Special Conditions, if disclosure risks threatening the Organisation's safety or harming its interests, the European Commission and the Contracting Authority (if other than the European Commission) may publish in any form and medium, including on its internet sites, the name and address of the Organisation, the purpose and amount of the EU Contribution.
- 8.6 The Organisation shall ensure that reports, publications, press releases and updates relevant to the Action are communicated to the addresses stated in the Special Conditions upon their issuance.
- 8.7 The Parties will consult immediately and endeavour to remedy any detected shortcomings in implementing the visibility requirements set out in this Article. This is without prejudice to measures the Contracting Authority may take in case of substantial breach of an obligation.

Article 9: Right to use results and transfer of equipment

Right to use

- 9.1 Ownership of the results of the Action shall not vest in the Contracting Authority. Subject to Article 6, the Organisation shall grant, and shall act to ensure that any third party concerned grants the Contracting Authority (and the European Commission where it is not the Contracting Authority) the right to use free of charge the results of the Action, including the reports and other documents relating to it, which are subject to industrial or intellectual property rights.

² Communication and Visibility in EU-financed external actions – Requirements for implementing partners (Projects), available at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf

- 9.2 Where the results mentioned in Article 9.1 include pre-existing rights and the Organisation cannot warrant the Contracting Authority (and the European Commission where it is not the Contracting Authority) the right to use such results, the Organisation shall inform in writing the Contracting Authority (and the European Commission, where it is not the Contracting Authority) accordingly.

Transfer

- 9.3 The equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies purchased with the EU Contribution shall be transferred to or remain with local authorities, local Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries, at the latest when submitting the final report.
- 9.4 The documentary proof of those transfers shall not be presented with the final reports, but shall be kept for verification for the duration and along with the documents mentioned in Article 16.2.
- 9.5 By way of derogation from Article 9.3, the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies purchased with the EU Contribution in the framework of actions which continue after the end of the Implementation Period may be transferred at the end of the overall action. The Organisation shall use the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies for the benefit of the Final Beneficiaries. The Organisation shall inform the Contracting Authority on the end use of the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies in the final report.
- 9.6 In the event that there are no local authorities, local Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries to whom the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies could be transferred, the Organisation may transfer them to another action funded by the EU or - exceptionally - retain ownership of the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies at the end of the Action or the overall action. In such cases, it shall submit a justified written request with an inventory listing of the items concerned and a proposal concerning their use in due course and - at the latest – together with the submission of the final report. In no event may the end use jeopardize the sustainability of the Action.

Article 10: Monitoring and evaluation of the Action

- 10.1 Keeping in mind the commitment of the Parties to the effective and efficient operation of the Agreement, the Organisation shall invite representatives of the European Commission and the Contracting Authority (if other than the European Commission) to participate at their own costs to the main monitoring missions and evaluation exercises related to the performance of the Action. Participation in evaluation exercises should be ensured by requesting comments from the European Commission and the Contracting Authority on the terms of reference before the exercise takes place, and on the different deliverables related to an evaluation exercise prior to their final approval (as a minimum, on the final report). The Organisation shall send all monitoring and evaluation reports relating to the Action to the European Commission and the Contracting Authority once issued, subject to confidentiality.
- 10.2 Article 10.1 is without prejudice to any monitoring mission or evaluation exercise, which the European Commission as a donor, or the Contracting Authority, at their own costs, may wish to perform. Monitoring and evaluation missions by representatives of the European Commission or the Contracting Authority shall be planned ahead and completed in a collaborative manner between the staff of the Organisation and the European Commission's (or Contracting Authority's) representatives, keeping in mind the commitment of the Parties to the effective and efficient operation of the Agreement. The European Commission (or the Contracting Authority) and the Organisation shall agree on procedural matters in advance. The European Commission (or the Contracting Authority) shall make available to the Organisation the terms of reference of the evaluation exercise before it takes place, as well as the different deliverables (as a minimum, the draft final report) for comments prior to final issuance. The European Commission (or the Contracting Authority) shall send the final monitoring and evaluation report to the Organisation once issued.

- 10.3 In line with the spirit of partnership, the Organisation and the European Commission (and the Contracting Authority, if applicable), may also carry out joint monitoring and/or evaluation. Such arrangements will be discussed and agreed in due time, planned ahead and completed in a collaborative manner.
- 10.4 Representatives of the relevant partner country may, whenever possible, be invited to participate at their own costs in the main monitoring missions and evaluation exercises, unless such participation would be detrimental to the objectives of the Action or threaten the safety or harm the interests of Partners, Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries.

Article 11: Amendment to the Agreement

- 11.1 Without prejudice to Articles 11.3 to 11.7, any amendment to this Agreement, including its annexes, shall be set out in writing in an addendum signed by both Parties. This Agreement can only be amended before the End Date.
- 11.2 The requesting Party shall request in writing any amendment thirty (30) days before the amendment is intended to enter into force and no later than thirty (30) days before the End Date, unless there are special circumstances, duly demonstrated by it, and accepted by the other Party. The other Party shall notify its decision regarding the amendment proposed in due time and in any case no later than thirty (30) days after the date when the amendment request was received.
- 11.3 By way of derogation from Articles 11.1 and 11.2, where an amendment to Annex I and/or Annex III does not affect the main purpose of the Action, such as its objectives, strategy and priority areas, and the financial impact is limited to a transfer within a single budget heading, including cancellation or introduction of an item, or a transfer between budget headings involving a variation (as the case may be in cumulative terms) of 25 % or less of the amount originally entered (or as amended by a written addendum) in relation to each concerned heading, the Organisation may unilaterally amend Annex I and/or Annex III and shall inform the Contracting Authority accordingly in writing, at the latest in the next report.
- 11.4 The method described in Article 11.3 shall be used neither to amend the contingency reserve, the rate for remuneration, nor the agreed methodology or fixed amounts/rates of simplified cost options.
- 11.5 The Organisation may, in agreement with the Contracting Authority, change Outputs, the Indicators and their related targets, baselines and sources of verification described in Annex I and in the logical framework if the change does not affect the main purpose of the Action, without the need for a formal addendum to the Agreement.
- 11.6 The Organisation may, in agreement with the European Commission, amend Annex VI without the need for a formal addendum to the Agreement.
- 11.7 Changes of address and of bank account shall be notified in writing to the Contracting Authority. Where applicable, changes of bank account must be specified in the request for payment, using the financial identification form attached as Annex IV.

Article 12: Suspension

Suspension of the time limit for payment

- 12.1 The Contracting Authority may suspend the time limit for payment following a single payment request by notifying the Organisation that either:
- a) the amount is not due; or
 - b) the appropriate supporting documents have not been provided and therefore the Contracting Authority needs to request clarifications, modifications or additional information to the narrative or financial reports. Such clarifications or additional information may notably be requested by the Contracting Authority if it has doubts about

- compliance by the Organisation with its obligations in the implementation of the Action;
or
- c) credible information has come to the notice of the Contracting Authority that puts in doubt the eligibility of the reported expenditure; or
 - d) credible information has come to the notice of the Contracting Authority that indicates a significant deficiency in the functioning of the Internal Control System of the Organisation or that the expenditure reported by the Organisation is linked to a serious irregularity and has not been corrected. In this case, the Contracting Authority may suspend the payment deadline if it is necessary to prevent significant damage to the EU's financial interests.

12.2 In the situations listed in Article 12.1, the Contracting Authority shall notify the Organisation as soon as possible, and in any case within thirty (30) days from the date on which the payment request was received, of the reasons for the suspension, specifying - where applicable - the additional information required. Suspension shall take effect on the date when the Contracting Authority sends the notification stating the reasons for the suspension. The remaining payment period shall start to run again from the date on which the requested information or revised documents are received or the necessary further checks are carried out. If the requested information or documents are not provided within the deadline fixed in the notification or are incomplete, payment may be made on the basis of the partial information available.

Suspension of the Agreement by the Contracting Authority

- 12.3 The Contracting Authority may suspend the implementation of the Agreement, fully or partly, if:
- a) the Contracting Authority has proof that irregularities, fraud or breach of substantial obligations have been committed by the Organisation in the procedure of its selection, in its pillar assessment or in the implementation of the Action;
 - b) the Contracting Authority has proof that irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations have occurred which call into question the reliability or effectiveness of the Organisation's Internal Control System or the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions;
 - c) the Contracting Authority has proof that the Organisation has committed irregularities, fraud or breaches of obligations under other agreements funded by EU funds provided that those irregularities, fraud or breaches of obligations have a material impact on this Agreement.
- 12.4 Before suspension, the Contracting Authority shall formally notify the Organisation of its intention to suspend, inviting the Organisation to make observations within ten (10) days from the receipt of the notification. If the Organisation does not submit observations, or if - after examination of the observations submitted by the Organisation - the Contracting Authority decides to pursue the suspension, the Contracting Authority may suspend all or part of the implementation of this Agreement serving seven (7) days' prior notice. In case of suspension of part of the implementation of the Agreement, upon request of the Organisation, the Parties shall enter into discussions in order to find the arrangements necessary to continue the part of the implementation that is not suspended. Any expenditures or costs incurred by the Organisation during the suspension and related to the part of the Agreement suspended shall not be reimbursed, nor be covered by the Contracting Authority. Following suspension of the implementation of the Agreement, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.2, recover amounts unduly paid and/or, in agreement with the Organisation, resume implementation of the Agreement. In the latter case, the Parties will amend the Agreement where necessary.

Suspension for exceptional circumstances

- 12.5 The Organisation may decide to suspend the implementation of all or part of the Action if exceptional or unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the Organisation make such implementation impossible or excessively difficult, such as in cases of Force Majeure. The Organisation shall inform the Contracting Authority immediately and provide all the necessary details, including the measures taken to minimise any possible damage, and the foreseeable effect and date of resumption.
- 12.6 The Contracting Authority may also notify the Organisation of the suspension of the implementation of the Agreement if exceptional circumstances so require, in particular:
- a) when a relevant EU Decision identifying a violation of human rights has been adopted; or
 - b) in cases such as crisis entailing a change of EU policy.
- 12.7 Neither of the Parties shall be held liable for breach of its obligations under the Agreement if Force Majeure or exceptional circumstances as set forth under Articles 12.5 and 12.6 prevent it from fulfilling said obligations, and provided it takes any measures to minimise any possible damage.
- 12.8 In the situations listed in Articles 12.5 and 12.6, the Parties shall minimise the duration of the suspension and shall resume implementation once the conditions allow. During the suspension period, the Organisation shall be entitled to the reimbursement of the minimum costs, including new legal commitments, necessary for a possible resumption of the implementation of the Agreement or of the Action. The Parties shall agree on such costs, including the reimbursement of legal commitments entered into for implementing the Action before the notification of the suspension was received which the Organisation cannot reasonably suspend, reallocate or terminate on legal grounds. This is without prejudice to any amendments to the Agreement that may be necessary to adapt the Action to the new implementing conditions, including, if possible, the extension of the Implementation Period or to the termination of the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.3. In case of suspension due to Force Majeure or if the Action is a Multi-Donor Action, the Implementation Period is automatically extended by an amount of time equivalent to the duration of the suspension.

Article 13: Termination

- 13.1 Without prejudice to any other provision of these General Conditions or penalties foreseen in the EU Financial Regulation, where applicable, and with due regard to the principle of proportionality, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement if the Organisation:
- a) fails to fulfil a substantial obligation incumbent on it under the terms of the Agreement;
 - b) is guilty of misrepresentation or submits false or incomplete statements to obtain the EU Contribution or provides reports that do not reflect reality to obtain or keep the EU Contribution without cause;
 - c) is bankrupt or being wound up, or is subject to any other similar proceedings;
 - d) is guilty of Grave Professional Misconduct proven by any justified means;
 - e) has committed fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity to the detriment of the EU's financial interests on the basis of proof in the possession of the Contracting Authority;
 - f) fails to comply with the reporting obligations in accordance with Article 3.15;
 - g) has committed any of the failings described in Article 12.3 on the basis of proof in the possession of the Contracting Authority.
- 13.2 Before terminating the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.1, the Contracting Authority shall formally notify the Organisation of its intention to terminate, inviting the Organisation to make observations (including proposals for remedial measures) within thirty (30) days from the receipt of the notification. During this period, and until the termination takes effect,

the Contracting Authority may suspend the time limit for any payment in accordance with Article 12.2 as a precautionary measure informing the Organisation immediately in writing. If the Organisation does not submit observations, or if, after examination of the observations submitted by the Organisation, the Contracting Authority decides to pursue the termination, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement serving seven (7) days' prior notice. During that period, the Organisation may refer the matter to the responsible director in the European Commission. Where the Contracting Authority is the European Commission, the termination will take effect if and when confirmed by the director. Where the Contracting Authority is not the European Commission, the referral to the responsible director in the European Commission will not suspend the effects of the decision of the Contracting Authority. In case of termination, the Contracting Authority may demand full repayment of any amounts paid in excess of the final amount determined in accordance with Article 20 after allowing the Organisation to submit its observations. Neither Party shall be entitled to claim indemnity by the other Party on account of the termination of this Agreement.

- 13.3 If, at any time, either Party believes that the purpose of the Agreement can no longer be effectively or appropriately performed, it shall consult the other Party. Failing agreement on a solution, either Party may terminate the Agreement by serving sixty (60) days written notice. In this case, the final amount shall cover:
- a) payment only for the part of the Action carried out up to the date of termination;
 - b) in the situations described in Articles 12.5 and 12.6, the unavoidable residual expenditures incurred during the notice period; and,
 - c) in the situations described in Articles 12.5 and 12.6, reimbursement of legal commitments the Organisation entered into for implementing the Action before the written notice on termination was received by it and which the Organisation cannot reasonably terminate on legal grounds.

The Contracting Authority shall recover the remaining part in accordance with Article 15.

- 13.4 In the event of termination, a final report and a request for payment of the balance shall be submitted in accordance with Articles 3 and 19. The Contracting Authority shall not reimburse or cover any expenditure or costs which are not included or justified in a report approved by it.

Article 14: Applicable law and settlement of disputes

- 14.1 The Parties shall endeavour to settle amicably any disputes or complaints relating to the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement, including its existence or termination.
- 14.2 Where the Organisation is not an International Organisation, and the European Commission is the Contracting Authority, this Agreement is governed by EU law, complemented - if necessary - by the relevant provisions of Belgian law. In the absence of an amicable settlement in accordance with Article 14.1 above, the General Court, or on appeal the Court of Justice of the European Union, has sole jurisdiction. Such actions must be brought under Article 272 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU). Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, where the Organisation is not established or incorporated in the EU, any of the Parties may bring before the Brussels courts any dispute between them concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement, if such dispute cannot be settled amicably. Where one party has brought proceedings before the Brussels courts, the other party may not bring a claim arising from the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement in any other court than the Brussels courts before which the proceedings have already been brought.
- 14.3 Where the Organisation is not an International Organisation and the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, the Agreement shall be governed by the law of the country of the Contracting Authority and the courts of the country of the Contracting Authority shall have exclusive jurisdiction, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties. The dispute may, by common agreement of the Parties, be submitted for conciliation to the European

Commission. If no settlement is reached within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the opening of the conciliation procedure, each Party may notify the other that it considers the procedure to have failed and may submit the dispute to the courts of the country of the Contracting Authority.

14.4 Where the Organisation is an International Organisation:

- a) nothing in the Agreement shall be interpreted as a waiver of any privileges or immunities accorded to any Party by its constituent documents, privileges and immunities agreements or international law;
- b) in the absence of an amicable settlement pursuant to Article 14.1 above, any dispute shall be settled by final and binding arbitration in accordance with the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitration Involving International Organizations and States, as in effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. The appointing authority shall be the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The arbitration proceedings must take place in the Hague and the language used in the arbitral proceedings will be English. The arbitrator's decision shall be binding on all Parties and there shall be no appeal.

Article 15: Recovery

- 15.1 Where an amount is to be recovered under the terms of the Agreement, the Organisation shall repay the amount due to the Contracting Authority.
- 15.2 Before recovery, the Contracting Authority shall formally notify the Organisation of its intention to recover any undue amount, specifying the amount and the reasons for recovery and inviting the Organisation to make any observations within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notification. If, after examination of the observations submitted by the Organisation or if the Organisation does not submit any observations, the Contracting Authority decides to pursue the recovery procedure, it may confirm recovery by formally notifying the Organisation. If there is a disagreement between the Organisation and the Contracting Authority on the amount to be repaid, the Organisation may refer the matter to the responsible director in the European Commission within thirty (30) days. Where the Contracting Authority is the European Commission, a debit note specifying the terms and the date for payment may be issued after the deadline for the referral to the director. Where the Contracting Authority is not the European Commission, the referral to the responsible director in the European Commission will not prevent the Contracting Authority from issuing the debit note.
- 15.3 If the Organisation does not make the payment by the date specified in the debit note, the Contracting Authority shall recover the amount due:
 - a) by offsetting it against any amounts owed to the Organisation by the EU;
 - b) by taking legal action pursuant to Article 14;
 - c) in exceptional circumstances justified by the necessity to safeguard the financial interests of the EU, the Contracting Authority may, when it has justified grounds to believe that the amount due would be lost, recover by offsetting before the deadline specified in the debit note without the Organisation's prior consent.
- 15.4 If the Organisation fails to repay by the due date, the amount due shall be increased by late payment interest calculated at the rate indicated in Article 19.6(a). The interest shall be payable for the period elapsing from the day after the expiration of the time limit for payment up to and including the date when the Contracting Authority actually receives payment in full of the outstanding amount. Any partial payment shall first cover the interest.
- 15.5 Where the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, it may, if necessary, proceed itself to the recovery.

- 15.6 The European Commission may waive the recovery in accordance with the principle of Sound Financial Management and proportionality or it shall cancel the amount in the event of a mistake.

Article 16: Accounts and archiving

Accounting

- 16.1 The Organisation shall keep accurate and regular records and accounts of the implementation of the Action. The accounting Regulations and Rules of the Organisation shall apply to the extent that they ensure accurate, complete, reliable and timely information. Financial transactions and financial statements shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Regulations and Rules of the Organisation.

Archiving

- 16.2 For a period of five (5) years from the End Date and in any case until any on-going audit, verification, appeal, litigation or pursuit of claim or investigation by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), if notified to the Organisation, has been disposed of, the Organisation shall keep and make available according to Article 17 all relevant financial information (originals or copies) related to the Agreement and to any Procurement Contracts and Grant agreements financed by the EU Contribution.

Article 17: Access and financial checks

- 17.1 The Organisation shall allow the European Commission, or any authorised representatives, to conduct desk reviews and on-the-spot checks on the use made of the EU Contribution on the basis of supporting accounting documents and any other document related to the financing of the Action.
- 17.2 The Organisation agrees that OLAF may carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, in accordance with the provisions laid down by EU law for the protection of the financial interests of the EU against fraud, corruption and any other illegal activity.
- 17.3 The Organisation agrees that the execution of this Agreement may be subject to scrutiny by the Court of Auditors when the Court of Auditors audits the European Commission's implementation of EU expenditure. In such case the Organisation shall provide to the Court of Auditors access to the information that is required for the Court to perform its duties.
- 17.4 To that end, the Organisation undertakes to provide officials of the European Commission, OLAF and the European Court of Auditors and their authorised agents, upon request, information and access to any documents and computerised data concerning the technical and financial management of operations financed under the Agreement, as well as grant them access to sites and premises at which such operations are carried out. The Organisation shall take all necessary measures to facilitate these checks in accordance with its Regulations and Rules. The documents and computerised data may include information that the Organisation considers confidential in accordance with its own established Regulations and Rules or as governed by contractual agreement. Such information once provided to the European Commission, OLAF, the European Court of Auditors, or any other authorised representatives, shall be treated in accordance with EU confidentiality rules and legislation and Article 6. Documents must be accessible and filed in a manner permitting checks, the Organisation being bound to inform the European Commission, OLAF or the European Court of Auditors of the exact location at which they are kept. Where appropriate, the Parties may agree to send copies of such documents for a desk review.
- 17.5 Where applicable, the desk reviews, investigations, on-the-spot checks and inspections referred to in Article 17.1 to 17.4 shall refer to a verification that shall be performed in accordance with the verification clauses agreed between the Organisation and the European

Commission. This is without prejudice to any cooperation arrangement between OLAF and the Organisation's anti-fraud bodies.

- 17.6 The European Commission shall inform the Organisation of the planned on-the-spot missions by agents appointed by the European Commission in due time in order to ensure adequate procedural matters are agreed upon in advance.
- 17.7 Failure to comply with the obligations set forth in Article 17 constitutes a case of breach of a substantial obligation under this Agreement.

Article 18: Eligibility of costs

- 18.1 Direct costs are eligible for EU financing if they meet all the following criteria:
- a) they are necessary for carrying out the Action, directly attributable to it, arising as a direct consequence of its implementation and charged in proportion to the actual use;
 - b) they are incurred in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement;
 - c) they are actually incurred by the Organisation, i.e. they represent real expenditure definitely and genuinely borne by the Organisation, without prejudice to Article 18.5;
 - d) they are reasonable, justified, comply with the principle of Sound Financial Management and are in line with the usual practices of the Organisation regardless of their source of funding;
 - e) they are incurred during the Implementation Period with the exception of costs related to final report, final evaluation, audit and other costs linked to the closure of the Action which may be incurred after the Implementation Period;
 - f) they are identifiable and backed by supporting documents, in particular determined and recorded in accordance with the accounting practices of the Organisation;
 - g) they are covered by one of the sub-headings indicated in the estimated budget in Annex III and by the activities described in Annex I; and
 - h) they comply with the applicable tax and social legislation taking into account the Organisation's privileges and immunities.
- 18.2 The following costs may not be considered eligible direct costs, but may be charged as part of the remuneration: all eligible costs that, while necessary and arising as a consequence of implementation, are supporting the implementation of the Action and not considered part of the activities that the European Union finances as described in Annex I, including corporate management costs or other costs linked to the normal functioning of the Organisation, such as horizontal and support staff, office or equipment costs (except when duly justified and described in Annex I, such as a project office).
- 18.3 The remuneration shall be declared on the basis of a flat-rate which shall not exceed 7% of the total eligible direct costs to be reimbursed by the Contracting Authority. The remuneration does not need to be supported by accounting documents. For Multi-Donor and comparable actions, the remuneration shall not be higher than that charged by the Organisation to comparable contributions.
- 18.4 The following costs are ineligible for EU financing:
- a) bonuses, provisions, reserves or non-remuneration related costs. Employers' contributions to pension or other insurance funds run by the Organisation may only be eligible to the extent they do not exceed the actual payments made by these schemes and that the amount provisioned does not exceed the contribution that could have been made to an external fund;
 - b) full-purchase cost of equipment and assets unless the asset or equipment is specifically purchased for the Action and ownership is transferred in accordance with Article 9;

- c) duties, taxes and charges, including VAT, that are recoverable/deductible by the Organisation;
- d) return of capital;
- e) debts and debt service charges;
- f) provision for losses, debts or potential future liabilities;
- g) banking charges for the transfers from and to the Contracting Authority;
- h) costs incurred during the suspension of the implementation of the Agreement except the minimum costs agreed on in accordance with Article 12.8;
- i) costs declared by the Organisation under another agreement financed by the European Union budget (including through the European Development Fund);
- j) contributions in kind. The cost of staff assigned to the Action and actually incurred by the Organisation is not a contribution in kind and may be declared as a direct eligible cost if it complies with the conditions set out in Article 18.1; and
- k) costs of purchase of land or buildings, unless otherwise provided in the Special Conditions.

Simplified cost options

- 18.5 Direct eligible costs may also be declared by using any or a combination of unit costs, lump sums and flat-rate financing.
- 18.6 The methods used by the Organisation to determine unit costs, lump sums or flat-rates shall comply with the principles provided in Articles 18.1, 18.2 and 18.4, be clearly described and substantiated in Annex III, shall avoid double funding of costs and shall respect the principle of Sound Financial Management. These methods shall be based on the Organisation's historical or actual accounting data, its usual accounting practices, an expert judgment or on statistical or other objective information where available and appropriate.
- 18.7 Costs declared under simplified cost options do not need to be backed by accounting or supporting documents except if they are necessary to demonstrate that the costs have been declared according to the declared method or cost accounting practices and that the qualitative and quantitative conditions defined in Annex I and III have been respected.
- 18.8 Simplified cost options not linked to the achievement of concrete Results shall only be eligible if they have been ex ante-assessed by the European Commission.
- 18.9 If a verification reveals that the methods used by the Organisation to determine unit costs, lump sums or flat-rates are not compliant with the conditions established in this Agreement, the Contracting Authority shall be entitled to recover proportionately up to the amount of the unit costs, lump sums or flat-rate financing.

Article 19: Payments

- 19.1 Payment procedures shall be as follows:
 - a) the Contracting Authority shall provide a first pre-financing instalment as set out in Article 4.1 of the Special Conditions within thirty (30) days of receiving the Agreement signed by both Parties;
 - b) the Organisation may submit a request for further pre-financing instalment for the following reporting period in accordance with Article 4 of the Special Conditions; the following provisions apply:
 - i) the reporting period is intended as a twelve-month period, unless otherwise provided for in the Special Conditions. When the remaining period to the end of the Action is up to eighteen (18) months, the reporting period shall cover it entirely;

- ii) if at the end of the reporting period less than 70% of the last payment (and 100% of previous payments, if any) has been paid by the Organisation to its staff or otherwise subject to a legal commitment with a third party, the further pre-financing payment shall be reduced by the amount corresponding to the difference between the 70 % of the immediately pre-financing payment (and 100% of previous payments, if any) and the part of the previous pre-financing payments which has been paid by the Organisation to its staff or has been subject to a legal commitment with a third party;
 - iii) the Organisation may submit a request for further pre-financing payment before the end of the reporting period, once more than 70 % of the immediately preceding payment (and 100% of previous payments, if any) has been paid by the Organisation to its staff or otherwise subject to a legal commitment with a third party. In this case, the following reporting period starts anew from the end date of the period covered by this payment request;
 - c) at the end of the Implementation Period, the Organisation shall submit a payment request for the balance, where applicable, together with the final report. The amount of the balance shall be determined according to Article 20 and following approval of the request for payment of the balance and of the final report; and
 - d) the Contracting Authority shall pay the further pre-financing instalments and the balance within ninety (90) days of receiving a payment request accompanied by a progress or final report, unless the time limit for payment was suspended according to Article 12 or 13.
- 19.2 Payment requests shall be accompanied by narrative and financial reports presented in accordance with Article 3. The requests for pre-financing payments and the request for the balance shall be drafted in the Currency of the Agreement as specified in the Special Conditions. Except for the first pre-financing instalment, the payments shall be made upon approval of the payment request accompanied by a progress or final report. The final amount shall be established in line with Article 20. If the balance is negative, the payment of the balance takes the form of recovery.
- 19.3 Approval of the requests for payment and of the accompanying reports shall not imply recognition of the regularity or of the authenticity, completeness and correctness of the declarations and information contained therein.
- 19.4 The Contracting Authority shall make payments in the Currency of the Agreement as specified in the Special Conditions to the bank account referred to in the financial identification form in Annex IV.
- 19.5 Payment arrangements for performance-based financing in accordance with Article 21 shall be set out in Article 4 of the Special Conditions and Annex I.

Late payment interest

- 19.6 In case of late payment of the amounts stated in Article 4 of the Special Conditions the following conditions apply:
- a) upon expiry of the time limits for payments specified in Article 19.1, if the Organisation is not a Member State Organisation, it shall receive interest on late payment based on the rate applied by the European Central Bank for its main refinancing operations in Euros (Reference Rate), increased by three and a half percentage points. The Reference Rate shall be the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the time limit for payment expires, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the EU;
 - b) the suspension of the time limit for payment by the Contracting Authority in accordance with Article 12 or 13 shall not be considered as late payment;
 - c) interest on late payment shall cover the period running from the day following the due date for payment, up to and including the date of actual payment as established in Article 19.1. Any partial payment shall first cover the interest;

- d) by way of exception to point (c), when the interest calculated in accordance with this provision is lower than or equal to EUR 200, the Contracting Authority shall pay such interest to the Organisation only upon request from the Organisation submitted within two months of it receiving late payment;
- e) by way of exception to point (c), when the Contracting Authority is not the European Commission, and the European Commission does not make the payments, the Organisation shall be entitled to late payment interest upon its request submitted within two months of it receiving late payment.

Article 20: Final amount of the EU Contribution

- 20.1 The Contracting Authority shall determine the final amount of the EU Contribution when approving the Organisation's final report. The Contracting Authority shall then determine the balance:
 - a) to be paid to the Organisation in accordance with Article 19 where the final amount of the EU Contribution is higher than the total amount already paid to the Organisation; or
 - b) to be recovered from the Organisation in accordance with Article 15 where the final amount of the EU Contribution is lower than the total amount already paid to the Organisation.
- 20.2 The final amount shall be the lower of the following amounts:
 - a) the maximum EU Contribution referred to in Article 3.1 of the Special Conditions in terms of absolute value;
 - b) the amount obtained after reduction of the EU Contribution in accordance with Article 20.3.
- 20.3 Where the Action (i) is not implemented, (ii) is not implemented in line with the Agreement or (iii) is implemented partially or late, the Contracting Authority may, after allowing the Organisation to submit its observations, reduce the EU Contribution in proportion to the seriousness of the above mentioned situations. If there is a disagreement between the Organisation and the Contracting Authority on the reduction, the Organisation may refer the matter to the responsible director in the European Commission.

Article 21: Performance-based financing

- 21.1 The payment of the EU Contribution may be partly or entirely linked to the achievement of Results measured by reference to previously set milestones or through performance Indicators. Such performance-based financing is not subject to Article 18. The relevant Results and the means to measure their achievement shall be clearly described in Annex I.
- 21.2 The amount to be paid per achieved Result shall be set out in Annex III. The method to determine the amount to be paid per achieved Result shall be clearly described in Annex I and take into account the principle of Sound Financial Management.
- 21.3 The Organisation shall not be obliged to report on costs linked to the achievement of Results. However, the Organisation shall submit any necessary supporting documents, including where relevant accounting documents, to prove that the Results triggering the payment as defined in Annex I and III have been achieved.
- 21.4 Articles 3.7 f), 3.8 b) and 3.8 f) do not apply to the part of the Action supported by way of performance-based financing.

Article 22: Ex-post publication of information on Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries

- 22.1 The Organisation shall publish, on an annual basis, on its internet site, the following information on Procurement Contracts exceeding EUR 15.000 and all Grants financed by the EU Contribution: title of the contract/agreement/project, nature and purpose of the

contract/agreement/project, name and locality of the Contractor or Grant Beneficiary and amount of the contract/agreement/project. The term "locality" shall mean the address for legal persons and the Region on NUTS³ 2 level, or equivalent, for natural persons. This information shall not be published in relation to education support paid to natural persons and other direct support paid to natural persons in most need. This information shall be published with due observance to the requirements of confidentiality security and in particular the protection of personal data. The publication shall be waived, if such disclosure risks threatening rights and freedoms as protected by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union or harm the commercial interests of the Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries.

- 22.2 The Organisation shall provide to the European Commission the address of the internet site where this information can be found and shall authorise the publication of such address on the European Commission's internet site.
- 22.3 Where the Action is a Multi-Donor Action and the EU Contribution is not earmarked, the publication of information on Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries shall follow the rules of the Organisation.

Article 23: Contracting and Early Detection and Exclusion System

Contracting

- 23.1 Unless otherwise provided for in the Special Conditions, the origin of the goods and the nationality of the organisations, companies and experts selected for carrying out activities in the Action shall be determined in accordance with the Organisation's relevant rules. However, and in any event, goods, organisations, companies and experts eligible under the applicable regulatory provisions of the European Union shall be eligible. Without prejudice to the foregoing or to the Organisation's assessed Regulations and Rules, the Organisation shall promote the use of local contractors when implementing the Action.
- 23.2 The Organisation shall adopt reasonable measures, in accordance with its own Regulations and Rules, to ensure that potential candidates or tenderers and applicants shall be excluded from the participation in a procurement or grant award procedure and from the award of a Procurement Contract or Grant financed by the EU Contribution, if the Organisation becomes aware that these entities:
- a) or persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over them, have been the subject of a final judgement or of a Final Administrative Decision for fraud, corruption, involvement in a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorist-related offences, child labour or trafficking in human beings;
 - b) or persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over them have been the subject of a final judgement or of a Final Administrative Decision for an irregularity affecting the EU's financial interest;
 - c) are guilty of misrepresentation in supplying the information required as a condition of participation in the procedure or if they fail to supply this information;
 - d) have been the subject of a final judgment or of a Final Administrative Decision establishing that the entities have created an entity under a different jurisdiction with the intention to circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations of mandatory application in the jurisdiction of its registered office, central administration or principal place of business;
 - e) have been created with the intention described in point d) above as established by a final judgment or a Final Administrative Decision.

Early Detection and Exclusion System

³ Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>.

- 23.3 The Organisation shall inform the European Commission if, in relation to the implementation of the Action, it has detected a situation of exclusion pursuant to Article 23.2 or its own positively assessed Regulations and Rules, as applicable, or if it has detected a fraud and/or an irregularity pursuant to Article 2.3. This information may be used by the European Commission for the purpose of the Early Detection and Exclusion System. The Organisation shall inform the European Commission when it becomes aware that transmitted information needs to be rectified updated or removed. The Organisation shall ensure that the entity concerned is informed that its data was transmitted to the European Commission and may be included in the Early Detection and Exclusion System and be published on the website of the European Commission. These requirements cease at the end of the Implementation Period.
- 23.4 Without prejudice to the power of the European Commission to exclude a person or an entity from future procurement contracts and grants financed by the EU and/or to impose financial penalties according to the EU Financial Regulation, the Organisation may impose sanctions on third parties according to its own Regulations and Rules ensuring, where applicable, the right of defence of the third party.
- 23.5 The Organisation may take into account, as appropriate and on its own responsibility, the information contained in the Early Detection and Exclusion System, when implementing the EU Contribution. Access to the information can be provided through the authorised persons or via consultation with the European Commission as referred in Article 5.6 of the Special Conditions⁴.

⁴ The Organisation shall be allowed to have direct access to the Early Detection and Exclusion System through an authorised person when the Organisation certifies to the Contracting Authority service responsible that it applies adequate data protection measures as provided in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 or its successor, as applicable.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

*Preventing Violent Extremism Through
Promoting Tolerance and Respect for
Diversity, Phase II*

Annex I: Description of the Action

April 2020



Women's Insider Mediation Platform Design Workshop
Davao City, Philippines, 8-10 December 2019

I. CONTEXT

The prevalence and form of violent extremism in Southeast Asia varies significantly from country to country, and responses must be carefully tailored to national contexts. It is essential that framing of the issue respects national sensitivities and builds the broadest possible consensus, and the widest possible coalition, to address it. The project herein will work at the national level in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

The past decade has seen an overall decline in the number, scale, and success of extremist attacks in Indonesia. The rise of Islamic State in the Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) however, has brought with it a new complexity and transnational element to violent extremism in Indonesia. Many Indonesians are known to have traveled to Syria and to the Philippines, drawn by the idea of an existing Caliphate and a sense of righteousness in fighting what they see as threats to Islam. However, not all were travelling to fight; recent research suggests that almost forty percent of those who traveled to Syria and over seventy percent of those who are returning are women and children¹, representing an unknown mix of combatants and non-combatants. This coupled with the incidence of several attacks involving families (e.g. 2018 Surabaya bombings) suggest that the nature of violent extremism continues to evolve.

Indonesia drafted a National Action Plan (NAP) on preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE) in 2019, which is expected to be adopted for implementation in 2020. Since the 2002 Bali bombings, Indonesia has taken the lead in the region when it comes to effective approaches to addressing violent extremism and championed the preparation and adoption, in November 2019, of the Bali Work Plan for the implementation of ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism.

Malaysia has seen very little extremist violence since the 9/11 attacks in the United States of America. However, it does face some risk of spillover from simmering conflicts in neighbouring Thailand and the Southern Philippines. Furthermore, the country has had a well-documented number of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) who joined ISIL in Syria and is a key node in complex terrorist networks between Indonesia, Philippines, and the Middle East. Little is understood about Malaysian FTFs motivations, though Malaysian fighters have been effective at generating large followings on social media. It is difficult to separate growing concerns over extremism from Malaysia's longstanding ethnic divisions, particularly perceived exclusivity and dominance of ethnic Malay identity, pointing to the need to link social cohesion with Preventing Violent Extremism efforts in the country. As Islamic consciousness has risen globally, over time Malaysia's brand of Sunni Islam has fused with an increasingly intolerant and exclusive Malay nationalism.² Returned foreign fighters will be a growing issue for the new Malaysian government. The space for civil society organizations (CSOs) in Malaysia is still relatively limited and CSOs have so far had little ability to shape government responses to violent extremism.

The COVID19 crisis has exacerbated longstanding ambivalence about migration, especially by Muslim Rohingya, into Malaysia. The recent surge of hateful anti-Rohingya rhetoric, especially online, could if left unchecked, encourage the radicalization of this small, vulnerable minority community.

In this context, the impact of the return to power in early 2020 of a Malay-dominated coalition that includes the conservative Islamic party PAS is uncertain. There is some risk that the frustration of the hopes for reform that had been placed in the previous more multi-ethnic government could lead to a worsening of inter-communal tensions. The new government has made some encouraging moves in favour of social

¹ Chin, J. (2016). *Malaysia: clear and present danger from the Islamic State*. Brookings Institute, Op-ed online, 16 December. Available at <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/malaysia-clear-and-present-danger-from-the-islamic-state/>

² *ibid.*

cohesion and tolerance, including the creation of a Ministry of National Unity. The Government also seems committed to proceeding with the development of a PCVE National Action Plan (NAP) with the assistance of UNDP under the project herein, subject to cabinet-level approval of a country-specific project document and a requirement to use national consultants to support the drafting process. In Malaysia, Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) retains overall responsibility for P/CVE policy and will be leading the development of the NAP. Within the security services, Special Branch Counter Terrorism Division (E8) plays a leading role in gathering intelligence on and responding to particular terrorist threats. Given its relevance in the country's overall response to terrorism and violent extremism, it is expected that they will also play a key role in the multi-stakeholder approach for a NAP development.

The Philippines has witnessed the highest incidence of violent extremism in Southeast Asia over the past three decades, most of it in the country's second largest island Mindanao, and especially concentrated within its Muslim-majority autonomous region. While a peace agreement was signed between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Philippines National Government in 2015, the 2017 Marawi Siege by an association of terrorist groups who had pledged allegiance to the ISIL pointed to the growing influence of external drivers in local conflict. Likewise, the Jolo bombings on 27 January 2019 highlighted the ongoing threat of pro-ISIL groups in the Philippines. The way in which reconstruction, recovery and reconciliation are handled in Marawi and other conflict-affected areas will be a key determinant in regard to future popular support for violent extremism. In this respect, it is critical for the newly established Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to succeed; failure could result in further radicalisation of at-risk population and recruitment to violent extremist groups.

In terms of government response, the Philippines government has been the first Southeast Asian country to adopt a fully-fledged National Action Plan on PVE following a "whole-of-society" approach. BARMM authorities have requested UNDP to support development of a Sub-National Action Plan on PCVE, within UNDP's broader portfolio of support to peacebuilding and socio-economic development on Mindanao.

In Thailand, national elections in 2019 led to a democratically elected parliament after several years of political instability, coups and violent street protests. Nonetheless, underlying sources of deep fragility remain, revolving around political and identity marginalization, stark regional inequalities, access to justice, natural resource management issues, and perceptions of lack of voice, which, if left unaddressed, may lead to violence. On a sub-national level, violence in the three Southern Border Provinces continues to take its toll, although remains widely misunderstood beyond the south. While efforts continue towards meaningful engagement between the parties, more than 7,000 lives have been lost over 15 years, and formerly peaceful social relations are all the more fractured, particularly between youth. Such factors risk driving radicalizing hate speech and forms of violent extremism against people of different identities, religion, socio economic status and political belief. Over recent years, for example, national hardline Buddhist groups have grown in scale and influence, contributing to growing anti-Islamic sentiment across the country. There is a need to change perceptions and build trust, including between state and non-state actors. With such a broad sustaining peace approach, the government has requested UNDP to help facilitate a whole-of-society approach in support of its national PVE guidelines, by gathering civil society and academic inputs.

Adopted at the 12th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (hereafter also referred to as the RAP) was established to follow up on the mandate given by the Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (2017) and contribute to the realization of the agenda ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together. The RAP has five main objectives: 1) Strengthen close cooperation amongst ASEAN Member States to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorism in an effective and efficient manner; 2. Enhance the efforts of ASEAN Member States to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorism, including capacity building for law enforcement; 3. Enhance coordination and collaboration, including the sharing of information and intelligence amongst ASEAN Member States to effectively prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorism; 4. Enhance collaboration amongst ASEAN sectoral bodies and ASEAN

Dialogue Partners, including international organizations and relevant sub-regional initiatives, to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorism; and 5. Consider the present Plan of Action when ASEAN Member States are embarking to establish their national/domestic a Plan of Action to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism.

In November 2019, ASEAN Member States, following an extensive consultation process with all ASEAN Sectoral Bodies and Dialogue Partners (including the UN), agreed on a road map for the implementation of the RAP. This document, known as “the Bali Work Plan (2019-2025)”, contains specific initiatives to be implemented across the RAP’s priority areas, and outlines plans for an effective multisectoral coordination platform through which to manage and monitor activities.

Risk-aware PVE programming in time of COVID:

The COVID-19 pandemic is triggering a series of health, economic, and social crisis that are exacerbating the root causes of violent extremism. Consistent data from multiple crisis contexts demonstrates that investment in community-led activities—together with efforts to connect those communities to local and national authorities’ resources—increases the likelihood of survival and (physical and psychological) recovery more effectively than quality of local infrastructure, income, and other demographic factors.

Overly-securitized government responses to the pandemic are in some cases disproportionately directed against minority and other vulnerable groups, accompanied by ‘Us VS them’ narratives that portray minorities, foreigners, refugees, migrant, mobile communities and other vulnerable people as national security threats.

Quarantine measures have led to large increases in time spent on-line, resulting in increased exposure to (and production of) hate speech. Increased exposure to antisemitic, anti-Muslim, anti-migrant, and sectarian rhetoric further increases the vulnerability to radicalization and recruitment amongst already at-risk groups. In addition, disinformation and fake news about the virus abounds, undermining social cohesion, trust in government institutions, and the social contract on which sustainable peace and development depends on.

In Southeast Asia, the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic is already evident. The Jakarta-based Institute for Policy Analysis and Conflict (IPAC) alluded to reported increase in racially motivated hate speech with anti-Chinese sentiment in Indonesia following the COVID-19 outbreak³. The findings coincide with reports indicating a significant spike of racially and ethnically motivated terrorism and hate speech globally⁴. The economic recession accompanying the spread of the COVID-19 disease will only aggravate the underlying socio-economic conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism, increasing even further the vulnerability to radicalization and recruitment amongst already at-risk groups.

ISIL has already made it clear that it intends to profit from this scenario. Some of ISIL’s repeated calls in the online media for its supporters to take advantage of the enemy’s preoccupation with the virus have started to circulate in the region including on Indonesian pro-ISIS Telegram channels⁵.

The mitigating health measures for COVID-19 has financial and operational consequences on the ability of the international and regional organizations, NGOs, and CSOs to implement PCVE programming. Consequently, urgent support and engagement strategy is required to reinforce community resilience and social cohesion in the immediate term, and lay the foundation for effective governance, sustainable peace and progress. Against this backdrop, while the four direct beneficiary countries under this initiative are each

³ Ibidem

⁴ “Member States Concerned by the Growing and Increasingly Transnational Threat of Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism”, by the United Nations’ Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) – CTED Trends Alert – Published April 2020. The report cites research indicating that there has been a 320 per cent rise in attacks conducted by individuals affiliated with such movements and ideologies over the past five years https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CTED_Trends_Alert_Extreme_Right-Wing_Terrorism.pdf

⁵ “IPAC Short Briefing No.1: COVID-19 AND ISIS IN INDONESIA”, by the Institute for Policy Analysis and Conflict – Published 2 April 2020. http://file.understandingconflict.org/file/2020/04/Covid_ISIS.pdf

characterized by different contexts, issues, and opportunities for response, three broad challenges can be identified as common to the region:

First, the continued need to support the development of policy frameworks and to ensure coherence, complementarity and coordination in terms of the design and implementation of Action Plans at all levels – regional, national and sub-national. ASEAN’s Bali Work Plan has provided both framework and momentum for regional efforts and needs to be accompanied by international support to its provisions and activities. Different countries are at different stages in preparation of NAPs: in some, national conversations are in their infancy, and support is required to ensure common understanding and a joined-up approach across Government; in others, NAPs are ready for adoption, but require further support to definition of monitoring and evaluation frameworks, or Sub-National Action Plans for application in specific communities deemed as particularly “at risk”. A “whole of society” approach is understood as essential in all countries, but in different countries, and to different degrees, civil society understanding of PCVE work needs to be built and the right relations between Government and civil society need to be established in terms of mutual trust as well as division of roles and responsibilities.

Second, there is a need to improve the knowledge base and to strengthen knowledge management regarding the drivers of violent extremism in the region. In particular, there is a paucity of reliable data, trend analysis and targeted research to inform national policy making and programming. There is a need also to further capacitate actors, to ensure they are suitably informed, equipped and networked to design, implement, monitor and evaluate PCVE interventions.

Finally, there is the imperative to prevent and address exclusion of key PCVE stakeholders by fostering and enabling greater local civic engagement, and to intervene in the areas – geographic and/or institutional – where we know that democratic values of tolerance and pluralism are being undermined. This is done by narratives that exist on a spectrum of subversion from fake news, to hate speech, to the propaganda of extremist groups that seek ultimately to wrest legitimacy and physical control from the State or indeed, where local voice is overwhelmed by top-down approaches, exacerbating divisions as states recover from COVID⁶. p

All over the region, which has strikingly high rates of internet penetration⁷, social media platforms have become a key mechanism for extremists to amplify their messages and reach a larger pool of potential sympathisers and recruits. If rights to privacy and freedom of expression are to be maintained, then civil society must be supported to develop the tools and secure the means to identify and counter extremist messages, and to regulate the internet and social media in the interests of inclusivity and tolerance. In many countries, religious and educational institutions have become key sites of contestation, and where more personalised processes of radicalisation and recruitment are occurring⁸. On the other side, religion plays an instrumental role to mitigate the influence of Radical Islamic movement. To complement this background, it is worth mentioning that the prison system is also acknowledged as a potential transmission centre for violent extremism. Although this specific aspect do not follow under the remit of this project, specialised facilities and skills training for prison staff are needed to de-radicalise violent extremists, to initiate rehabilitation processes, and to monitor and contain their influence over the general prison population. The UN, mainly UNODC and UNOCT, have specialized programmes to that end and are already engaged with various Member States in the region on technical assistance initiatives. The implementing partners are regularly updated on the status of these initiatives through the various UN coordination mechanisms and platforms, including UN country teams: these frameworks will continue to provide a platform for the exchange of information to ensure overall coherence and, whenever feasible, complementarity between different PCVE interventions.

Research and experience consistently indicate that radicalization and extremist violence are generally most common in communities suffering from protracted conflict, real or perceived grievances and

⁶ SDG 16.7 “Ensure responsive inclusive, participatory and responsive decision making at all levels”.

⁷ In 2018, internet penetration in Southeast Asia was 58%, while social media penetration was close behind at 55%. Source: <https://aseanup.com/southeast-asia-digital-social-mobile/>

⁸ Research undertaken in the first phase of the project in Indonesia indicated that more than 50% of first-year University students could be considered radicalised, and that radicalisation had happened during at high-school, aged 14-17 years. INFID, 2020.

sense of injustice, social, political, or economic marginalization. They also highlight the need to understand the role of ideology in the radicalisation process. There are also examples, including in Southeast Asia, of terrorist attacks committed by well-educated jihadists coming from middle or upper middle-class families. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Statement on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT) adopted in Bangkok, Thailand, on 2 August 2019, stresses that it is essential to address the threat posed by terrorist and VECT ideology and propaganda to incite and recruit individuals to commit terrorist acts. It urges ARF participants to continue to develop an accurate understanding of how terrorists recruit and motivate others to commit terrorist acts and to develop the most effective means to counter terrorist propaganda and to develop effective alternative narratives in collaboration with civil society partners, including through the Internet.

Ultimately, the PCVE effort must address the needs of such communities, cognisant of the many sensitivities, dilemmas and risks involved. Over-secritised responses have proven counter-productive all over the world, alienating already stressed communities, feeding narratives of radicalisation and undermining their own objectives. As the political will, capacities and resources allow in each country, a developmental approach needs to be taken at local level which mitigates risk and sustains the peace by building the community's own capacities for early warning and response in the short-term, while making the long-term, sustained investment necessary to rebuild the social contract.

II. STRATEGY

i. The Project

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the ability of Southeast Asian countries in general, and participating countries in particular, to identify, respond to and prevent violent extremism.

The project follows up and builds upon the initial 18-month EU-UNDP project entitled “*Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity*”. In response to research undertaken in the framework of the earlier project, and as informed by the project's final evaluation, the following three key sets of activities have been identified as necessary follow-up to secure the overall objective outlined above:

1. Support ASEAN and national Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand to further develop and implement policy frameworks for PCVE, ensuring that NAPs are coherent with all international standards and commitments, and that they model the “whole of society” approach in each country as per best practice globally;
2. Strengthen knowledge management in regard to violent extremism in Southeast Asia, and mobilise and facilitate a Community of Practitioners to engage on the issue at all levels – regional, national and local;
3. Build the capacities of Government and key civil society actors in each country to disrupt processes of radicalisation and recruitment in the places where it is known to occur, while promoting civic engagement and voice, and indigenous cultural traditions of peace, tolerance and respect for diversity.

The project envisions that the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT), based in Kuala Lumpur, could play a unique role in helping shape PCVE approaches in the region and, in that regard, the project's implementing partners expect to support SEARCCT in conducting research, leading regional dialogue on PCVE and developing skills training that focuses on prevention of violent radicalization through an emphasis on mutual tolerance and social cohesion.

Amidst COVID-19 pandemic, the overall strategy of the project Phase II is to capitalize on its development approaches to PCVE in order to respond to this crisis as well as its further socio-economic impact on vulnerable groups.

ii. Project Approach

As per its Strategic Plan for 2018-2021, the UNDP approach is to strengthen national capacities for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities⁹. This supports pillars I and IV of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, and the Sustaining Peace and 2030 Agendas—especially SDG 16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

UNDP and UNOCT build national capacities to develop and implement National Action Plans for the Prevention of Violent Extremism—as recommended in the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) and as outlined in UNDP’s strategic framework, “Preventing Violent Extremism through Inclusive Development and the Promotion of Tolerance and Respect for Diversity” and UNOCT’s “Reference Guide on Developing National and Regional PVE Plans of Action”¹⁰.

The project aligns with the Regional Programme Document and as in the first phase of the project, will continue to directly contribute to Outcome 3: Strengthen Resilience to Shocks and Crises through indicators 3.1.1 (Number of PVE action plans developed), and 3.1.2 (Number of data and research initiatives supported). The project also adapts the “strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance” Signature Solution of UNDP’s 2018-2021 Strategic Plan.

Violent extremism requires a response which inspires, rallies and facilitates every citizen to contest it through person-to-person contact, through peer group pressure and through communal action. This can only be achieved through mobilisation of the “whole of society” approach called for in the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

The approach should be consultative and participatory in the design and implementation phases; transparent, accountable and human rights-based; appropriately targeted, suitably informed and collaborative, as well as subject to ongoing processes of coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and programmatic adjustment. An all-inclusive and participatory approach is the best guarantor that the overall intervention will be perceived and accepted as demonstrably for the public good, undertaken in the interests of all and in accordance with the rule of law, fairly applied. The project will use online tools and social networking methods to facilitate such the “whole of society” approach in each country, making data and research available to all, bringing together stakeholders and practitioners for purposes of joint working, coordination and peer review of analysis, plans and results.

Work on PCVE requires the highest possible levels of transparency and accountability at all times, to mitigate cynicism and to reassure all stakeholders as to the integrity and efficacy of every aspect of the concerted national, regional and international effort. The project governance arrangements, “*whole of society*” approach, and commitment to collaborative modes of working and knowledge management all seek to reflect this.

The project will utilise its integrated approach on development solutions to continue addressing the root cause of exclusion and vulnerability and to respond to the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis. The strong partnerships developed with government and CSOs during Phase I of the initiative will be leveraged to work on issues that resonates with the pandemic, particularly on areas related to social cohesion, disinformation and hate speech. This project’s adopted “whole-of-society” approach is highly

⁹ Indicator 3.2.1.1. of the UNDP Strategic Plan is “Number of countries with National Plans of Action for Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) under implementation.

¹⁰ https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/UNOCT_PVE_ReferenceGuide_FINAL.pdf

relevant to provide for the necessary checks-and-balances that have resulted from emergency and security measures as well as the uneven distribution of funding across different sectors.

iii. Cross-Cutting Issues

Conflict Sensitivity/Risk management

The project's partners follow the "do no harm principle" and a human rights-based approach to addressing the root causes of violent extremism. In each country, and in regard to sub-national interventions in particular, UNDP, in close consultation with the UN Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs) will prepare conflict-sensitivity analyses to guide the design and implementation of activities. UNDP and UNOCT will consistently analyse the context in which the project will be operating, the interaction between the project activities and the context (how the context affects the activities and how the activities may affect the context); and through understanding of this interaction, risk mitigation measures will be taken to avoid negative impact. A participatory approach will be pursued to ensure that project activities are designed, implemented and monitored so as not to jeopardize lives, exacerbate emotional and psychological vulnerabilities, or in any way, directly or indirectly, contribute to conflicts or crisis (see "Monitoring and Evaluation" section below).

UNDP is uniquely placed to undertake such as conflict sensitivity analysis and risk management given its resident presence and in-country knowledge, network of Peace & Development advisers, crisis risk dashboards and established methodology¹¹.

The multi-dimensional impact of the COVID-19 crisis calls for a further whole-of-government and All-UN response to strengthen coordinated and comprehensive response, stepping up international cooperation and programmatic efforts as much as possible, including proactively addressing the potential security implications from a preventative and developmental approach.

Gender and Youth

Gender issues and a focus on youth will be mainstreamed throughout the work envisaged by this project. Women and girls, men and boys, all experience the phenomenon of violent extremism differently, as both victims and actors. Attention must be paid to these different experiences and impacts, if resilience to radicalisation and recruitment is to be built, if individual needs are to be addressed, and if potential capacities for social change are to be unlocked. Women have an important role to play in peacebuilding, as recognised by UN Security Council Resolutions 1323 (2000), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2492 (2019) on Women, Peace & Security. Women should be empowered to participate in all dialogue mechanisms foreseen by the Project and capacitated to fully engage in all aspects of its work. UN Security Council Resolution 2492 (2019) calls for strengthening the commitment to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda through the full implementation of all Security Council resolutions. It emphasizes the need for creating safe environments for women peacebuilders, human rights defenders and political actors. It specifically asks Member States to address threats, harassment, violence and hate speech and increase the participation of women in security forces.

This is no less true during global pandemics, such as COVID-19, and its disproportionate consequences for women and girls. The implications of COVID-19 for the Women, Peace and Security agenda are visible in its core pillars of protection, prevention, participation and relief and recovery, generating wider impacts for gender-based violence prevention and response efforts, women's participation in peacebuilding and security structures. As the COVID-19 crisis unfolds, continuous support around

¹¹ For more information on methodology, please see UNDP's *Risk Management for Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Programme – Guidance Note for Practitioners*, <http://www.pvetoolkit.org/me-for-pve-resources/>

women's participation in peace processes and grassroots work around peacebuilding and community mobilisation is key. Community networks established during peacebuilding efforts can be powerful in shaping the design and implementation of community engagement around COVID-19¹².

Further research needs to be undertaken into the different drivers of radicalisation and recruitment among men and women, so that a gender-differentiated approach to programming can be taken. Specific counter-narratives need to be developed to address women 'at risk' of radicalisation and wishing to disengage and reintegrate into society. Specific psycho-social support should be available to women, both as victims and disengaging actors.

The important and positive contributions that young people can make and are making for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security in the world are recognized by the Security Council in Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, unanimously adopted in December 2015 and Resolution 2419 adopted in June 2018.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The prevention of violent extremism must compete with other national and international priorities for limited and precious resources, and it is therefore critical that all Action Plans – whether Regional National, or Sub-National – are able to demonstrate that they are an effective investment. This requires not only financial accountability but also a demonstration of positive effect.

The Project will support activities at all levels to develop monitoring and evaluation frameworks to accompany Action Plans, working collaboratively with Governments, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), donors and implementing partners to ensure that baseline data is pooled and combined, common indicators are developed and agreed, consolidated reporting regimes established, and that Plans at the different levels 'speak' to each other coherently¹³.

Radicalisation and recruitment are ultimately highly localized processes, influenced though they may be by globalized ideas. To better understand and respond to the phenomenon in local areas where the project will intervene, an initial series of community perception studies of security will be undertaken to establish local context and baselines for programming, context-specific drivers and enablers of violent extremism, levels of confidence in local government and security providers, and the strength of the social contract.

Wherever possible, and in accordance with the "whole of society" methodology, a participatory approach will be taken to the establishment of M&E frameworks via the online knowledge management platforms, allowing stakeholders to help establish targets and indicators for their own communities, whether sectoral or geographic. Such an approach should help inform and improve conflict sensitivity, mitigating risk.

Ongoing community-based monitoring and repeat perception studies as well as online surveys - capitalizing on high internet coverage to gain access to samples representative of populations – will be used to support monitoring and final evaluation of progress toward attainment of outputs and outcomes of the project, allowing lessons to be learned and programming to be adjusted.

iv. Theory of Change

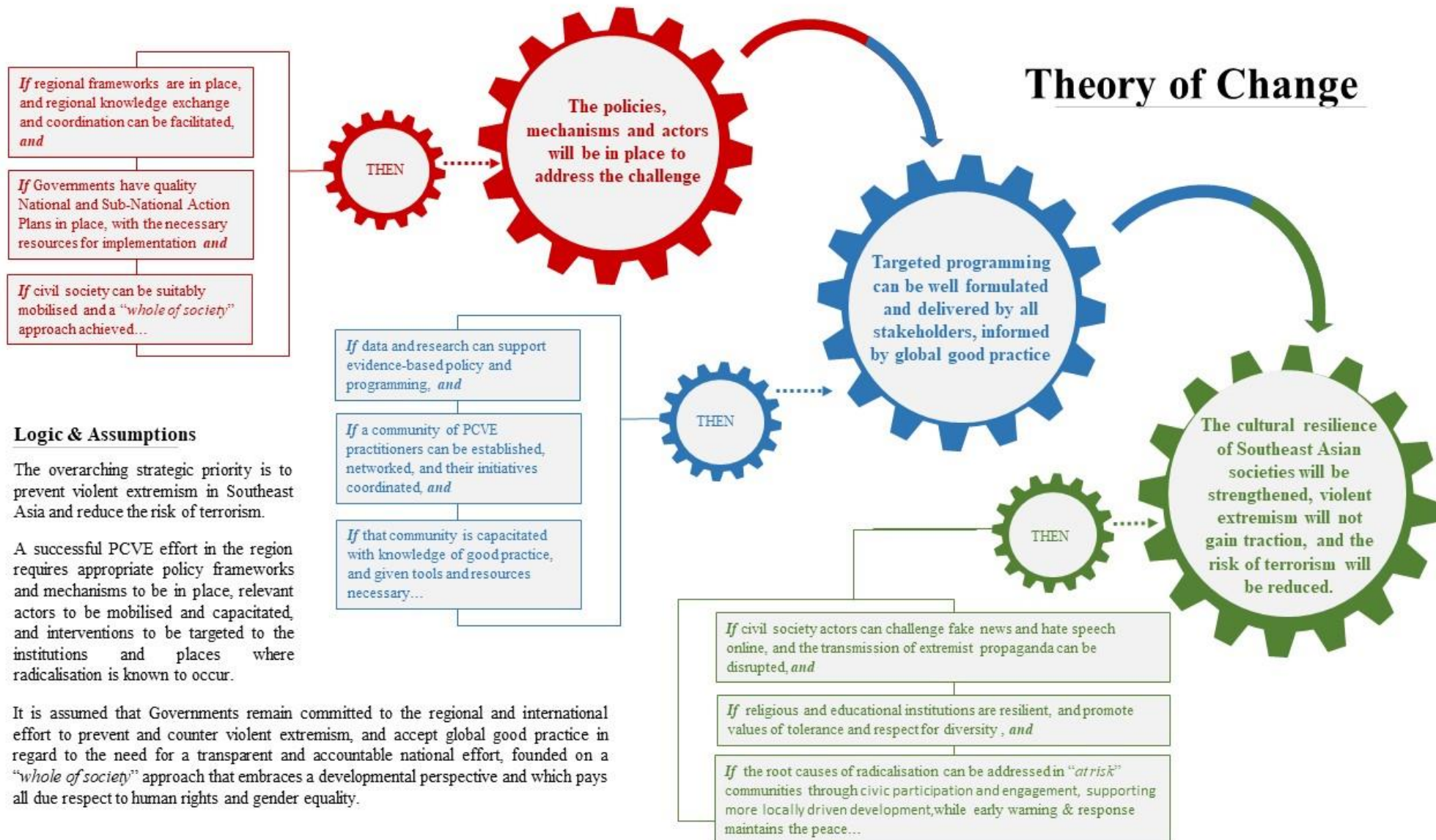
The theory of change for the project appears in diagrammatic form overleaf.

¹² Ramo, Sini. "Gendering Covid-19; implications for women, peace and security." <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/wps/2020/04/01/gendering-covid-19-implications-for-women-peace-and-security/>

¹³ UNDP has developed a practical toolkit, Improving the Impact, on M&E for PVE programming: <http://www.pvetoolkit.org/me-for-pve-resources/>

The theory of change herein addresses only the challenge involved in establishing the policy and practice of PCVE in Southeast Asia. The need to address violent extremism itself must be subject to preparation of detailed theories of change that take account of national and local specifics, for inclusion in country-specific project documents to be developed during the first three months of the project implementation.

Theory of Change



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

i. Expected Results

Output 1: *Countries have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement Action Plans on PCVE.*

Activity 1.1	Provision of technical assistance to national Governments for preparation and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on PCVE.
Activity 1.1.1	Where requested to do so by Governments, UNDP - and UNOCT via regional technical assistance under Activity 1.3 – will provide, in a mutually-reinforcing and complementary manner, policy advise and technical assistance for the preparation and/or implementation of NAPs on PCVE, in line with a development perspective and rights-based approach; as well as operational support to raise awareness and foster engagement, consultation and inclusion of key stakeholders and set up results-based frameworks and M&E structures as appropriate.
Activity 1.1.2	In line with the ASEAN RAP on PCVE and the Bali Work Plan, the project will ensure that M&E targets and indicators are suitably gender disaggregated at the regional, national and sub-national level (see Activity 1.2.3).
Activity 1.1.3	<p>The participating UN entities will use their neutral convening authority to mobilise civil society actors and help to support the right relations with, and articulation of civil society stakeholders to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of National and Sub-National PCVE Action Plans.</p> <p>In line with the “whole of society” approach, an inclusive and participatory approach will be taken at all levels, which actively seeks to engage all sections of civil society, including local communities, traditional leaders, non-government and community-based organizations, human rights defenders, the media, academic institutions and the private sector.</p>
COVID-19 Programming	N/A
Countries	All countries
Inputs Required	Staff/consultancy costs, flights & DSA for TA provision; workshop and meeting expenses, including travel and DSA for experts and participants.
Contingency Plan	UNDP is working with government agencies to invest in cloud-based back-office tools and teleconferencing services in case of disruptions.

Activity 1.2	Preparation of Sub-National PCVE Action Plans
Activity 1.2.1	In select countries, the implementing partners will work with relevant Government authorities to develop Sub-National Action Plans (herein referred to as “SNAPs”) for specific local areas/ communities deemed “at risk” of radicalisation, or otherwise vulnerable to infiltration and recruitment by violent extremist groups.
Activity 1.2.2	<p>In the Philippines, a SNAP in response to a direct request from the BARMM authorities, to be based on province-level consultation and engagement under the auspices of local Governors, and to be fully aligned with the National Action Plan for PCVE.</p> <p>In Indonesia, while Government authorities have requested UN support to localise PCVE programming, discussions are ongoing in regard to target areas for implementation. A final decision is anticipated during the first three months of project implementation to allow detailed planning to be undertaken.</p>

	Discussions by UNDP and UNOCT are ongoing with authorities in Thailand regarding participation in this activity, framed in terms of localisation of the SDGs in order to mitigate sensitivities. The project will remain open to extending the activity for implementation in Malaysia also, should a request to do so be made by relevant national authorities.
COVID-19 Programming	Strengthening of the ‘incident command system’ in BARMM in PHP to address the impact of COVID-19.
Countries	Philippines and Indonesia - with a possibility to extend to Thailand and/or Malaysia
Inputs Required	Staff/consultancy costs, flights & DSA for TA provision; workshop and meeting expenses, including travel and DSA for experts and participants.
Contingency Plan	UNDP is working with government agencies to invest in cloud-based back-office tools and teleconferencing services in case of disruptions.

Activity 1.3	Regional coordination and provision of technical assistance in support of national PCVE interventions
Activity 1.3.1	<p>In light of the myriad of PCVE-specific and PCVE-relevant programmes and projects being implemented in the region, regular consultation and coordination with other implementing entities and other key stakeholders all throughout the project cycle is essential to ensure not only that the project’s specific interventions will not overlap and/or duplicate ongoing initiatives, but also to identify synergies and complementarities that would maximize cost-efficiency and impact, and reduce the strain on beneficiary countries’ absorption capacity.</p> <p>Furthermore, given the significant policy developments occurred in the PCVE space in the region since the previous iteration of this project - notably the adoption of the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on PCVE and of its implementation framework, the Bali work Plan - it is paramount that activities under this project are in line with the strategic benchmarks and actionable roadmaps afforded by those frameworks. As the Coordinator of the “UN Contact Group for the Bali work plan” and a convener of UN-entities PCVE focal points in the region, UNOCT is strategically placed to make sure that the project’s activities effectively feed into those frameworks, and <i>vice versa</i>, while providing visibility of the project’s support to regional efforts at relevant ASEAN mechanisms and platforms - such as the Bali Workplan Monitoring Task Force (MTF), ASEAN’s Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), etc.</p> <p>Other functions envisioned for the regional coordination role, to be undertaken by UNOCT, include the participation in the project’s governance mechanism, decision-making and quality assurance processes, throughout the project cycle. The designated official will also provide substantive expertise for the design and implementation of technical assistance activities envisioned under the project; provide guidance and supervision to the National PCVE Coordination Officers (Activity 1.3.3.); assist with reporting commitments and support with advocacy and resource-mobilization efforts.</p>
Activity 1.3.2	<p>Placement of National PCVE Coordination Officers, each appointed for a 1-year term in two of the beneficiary countries -namely, Indonesia and the Philippines- during the grant period. Conceiving coordination as a three-tiered approach requiring global, regional and national support, these positions will ensure that global and regional developments are reflected into the setup and delivery of the project’s specific activities at the national and sub-national levels, and that the project’s outputs are smoothly integrated into national PCVE frameworks and broader UN system-wide support on PVE.</p>

Activity 1.3.3	<p>More specifically and in line with the SG's UN reform, they will operate under-and provide direct advise to the RCOs. They will help secure government buy-in of project activities and assist with the organization and delivery of capacity-building activities. The selection of the Philippines and Indonesia as the location for the placement of these positions stems from: 1) the level of violent extremism threat in those countries; 2) both countries' proactive policy and institutional developments on PCVE; and 3) the consolidated role of these two RCOs as the UN-system focal points for cooperation on PVE matters <i>vis a vis</i> national government counterparts.</p> <p>UNOCT will provide national and regional crisis communication capacity strengthening for civil society, key media partners and government representatives, including table-top crisis communication exercises, developing a crisis communications workshop on a possible regional approach to responding to hate-motivated violence. This activity</p>
COVID-19 Programming	N/A
Countries	Regional – Indonesia and the Philippines
Inputs Required	Staff costs, flights & DSA for TA provision; workshop and conference expenses, including flights and DSA for selected participants.
Contingency Plan	UNCCT is developing an online crisis communications simulation tool, which will be able to be deployed in support of these activities. In addition, UNCCT is also investigating e-learning platforms for use across capacity building programmes, which could also support implementation of this Activity should the travel restrictions continue on into Year 2.

Output 2: *All stakeholders to PCVE are better informed and networked, and good practice is shared and facilitated on a national and regional basis.*

Activity 2.1	National Knowledge Management Advisory Boards commission research and provide editorial guidance and oversight
Activity 2.1.1	Under this project, a series of Knowledge Management Advisory Boards will be established in each country, to be jointly chaired by the concerned Government and the European Union (subject to EU interest). The Boards will include representation of donors and academia and implementing partners working on PCVE and will be tasked to ensuring a collaborative approach to knowledge management in support of design and implementation of National PCVE Action Plans.
Activity 2.1.2	<p>In addition to establishing Terms of Reference for National Observatories (see Activity 2.2), the Boards will discuss and agree national needs for research and data collection to support PCVE policy development and programming, unlock the annual project budget lines reserved for research activities in each country, and advocate for additional funds from other sources where necessary. The Boards will agree Terms of Reference for all research to be undertaken and will form reading groups to review drafts for quality and political sensitivity prior to finalization and dissemination for peer review by the PCVE community of practice.</p> <p><i>Each Board will establish principles and procedures for UNDP to share research in timely fashion with all Board Members, for them to be able to provide substantive inputs and Board approval to wider dissemination.</i></p>
COVID-19 Programming	N/A

Countries	All countries
Inputs Required	Meeting expenses; unearmarked research budget for each country
Contingency Plan	Discussions and meetings can be facilitated in person or online

Activity 2.2	National PCVE Observatories established online
Activity 2.2.1	<p>Building on existing structures, collating existing big data as well as commissioning trend analysis, UNDP will work with civil society partners to establish National PCVE Observatories in order to ensure consistent and comparable monitoring across the region in regard to the prevalence of fake news, hate speech, and instances of extremism, measuring the overall health of civic discourse and contributing to early warning and response capacity.</p> <p>As part of their wider work to inform policy and action across the SDGs, National Statistical Offices (NSOs) will be engaged ‘mediating’ a whole-of-society’ data infrastructure wherein the NSOs collect big data from companies, CSO-generated data, INGO/UN generated data (including the surveys), and other citizen-generated data, suitably filtered for quality, to support evidence-based, whole-of-society action on development solutions for PVE.</p> <p>The goal of this activity is to support a wide range of actors – ASEAN, national government institutions, NHRIs, academia, civil society organizations and the media - in better understanding situation and trends, including the impact of COVID-19 on mentioned topics, making better public policy decisions and ensuring programming grounded in evidence-based data. The activity will also contribute to developing and investing in national and regional capacity for data collection and analysis. This Activity will also look into</p>
COVID-19 Programming	Utilizing the PCVE observatories to monitor fake news and hate speech pertaining to COVID-19
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand
Inputs Required	UNDP Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA)
Contingency Plan	N/A

Activity 2.3	Two new series of <i>Extreme Lives</i> documentary videos to raise public awareness.
Activity 2.3.1	The project will commission two additional series of documentary videos of <i>Extreme Lives</i> with a specific focus on youth (between 15 – 30 years) in local communities in the target countries. This redefinition of the target audience will be reflected in the new style and execution of the videos. Programmes will be made in local languages to promote accessibility, allowing them to serve as strategic communications tools at community level.
COVID-19 Programming	Reflecting on the impact of COVID-19 on identity, social cohesion and/or violent extremism in the region in at least one episode of ExtremeLives
Countries	Regional
Inputs Required	Costs of Communications Specialist, commercial contracts, travel & DSA for staff
Contingency Plan	This programme will be filmed in Year 2 and/or Year 3 where no potential disruption in implementation is foreseen at this point.

Activity 2.4	PCVE “Community of Practice” established.
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Activity 2.4.1	An online Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) will be established to inform, network and engage a community of practitioners (CoP) and other stakeholders.
Activity 2.4.2	Practice pages will also include links to live meetings, interactions, peer-learning and lessons learned exchanges (to be organized through webinars or zoom meetings). The KMP will offer the possibility to peer review research funded by the project or otherwise submitted for feedback and could be used to establish a community-participatory approach to the development of results frameworks and M&E regimes for National and Sub-National Action Plans.
Activity 2.4.3	Regular features and opinion pieces on PCVE work will be solicited from registered KMP users for publication on a moderated blog discussion forum. The KMP will maintain a diary of upcoming conferences and events and publish proceedings and conclusions, facilitating event organisers to upload key documentation to enhance their own visibility. In addition, UNDP will use the KMP to establish a resource base for strategic communications products, including all episodes of the Extreme Lives series, for download and use by the CoP; a key document repository in regard to PCVE policy and programming; an electronic library of good practice guidelines and toolkits to support practitioners in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PCVE interventions.
COVID-19 Programming	Inclusion of social cohesion in the wider socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19.
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand
Inputs Required	Software design, build and maintain contracts; web hosting fees; staff costs (IUNV).
Contingency Plan	N/A

Output 3: *Key communities more resilient to extremist narratives and processes of radicalisation.*

Activity 3.1	Challenging fake news and countering hate speech online; raising awareness, promoting tolerance and celebrating diversity in social and mass media
Activity 3.1.1	Working with governments on online governance/digital resilience capacity building through fostering partnerships and training with social media companies and sharing knowledge and good and emerging practice on countering online hate speech in the region and inform the development and implementation of government policies and strategies.
Activity 3.1.2	UNDP will build upon innovative initiatives of the first phase of the project, working with mainstream or social media companies and social media influencers, to engage youth to develop content for the promotion of peace and tolerance in the online space, encouraging critical thinking, and disseminate alternative messages to extremist narratives.
Activity 3.1.3	Based on sharing of experience of successful international models such as the COFACTS initiative in Taiwan, the project will organise a Call for Proposals in each country for civil society groups to apply either individually, or in coalition, to undertake initiatives to monitor and challenge fake news and hate speech on social media.
Activity 3.1.4	Support the development of tools/guidance to measure the effectiveness of social media campaigns to promote diversity and inclusion/address discrimination and incitement of hatred. This Activity will be a collaboration between UNDP regional office and UNDP HQ in partnership with major technology firms as an integrated approach to PVE and COVID-19 programming.

COVID-19 Programming	<p>Develop research material on the rise of online Hate Speech resulting from COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>Working with social media influencers to develop narrative around Hate Speech, misinformation and social cohesion amid COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>Working with youth groups to counter misinformation; promote volunteerism and provide psychological support through online platforms in the context of COVID-19.</p>
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, BRH
Inputs Required	Project Cooperation Agreement, Meeting costs, travel and DSA
Contingency Plan	N/A

Activity 3.2	Strengthening resilience of educational institutions
Activity 3.2.1	<p>Educational institutions are particularly vulnerable to infiltration and misuse by violent extremists, who seek to introduce extremist ideology under the guise of free thinking and open debate, and to present extremist propaganda as given fact.</p> <p>The project will continue its first phase work to prevent violent extremism through education, supporting schools, madaris and universities in developing and implementing PVE-oriented teaching and formation initiatives on culture of peace, peace education, and global citizenship.</p> <p>Student unions and campus associations remain among the primary conduits for the transmission of violent extremism on college campuses in parts of Indonesia and the Philippines. The project will develop the capacities of student peers to identify and engage in dialogue with those perceived as alienated and radicalized, and to also involve younger ulama in their vicinity for additional support. Based on the guidance and recommendations by World Health Organization in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, religious leaders play a special role in COVID-19 education, preparedness and response- including addressing stigma, violence and the incitement of hate.¹⁴</p> <p>Under this Activity, younger ulama will be assisted to deploy an alternative faith-based initiative that can attract young activists towards peaceful forms of struggle for social justice and transformative change. “Alimat” or female ulama will also play a critical role in this endeavour.</p> <p>UNDP Malaysia hopes to support official partners, including possibly SEARCCT and the People's Harmony Consultative Council (PHCC) as they work with student/youth organizations to foster dialogue among students and within educational institutions that promotes social cohesion and challenges extremist narratives.</p>
COVID-19	Building the capacity of Youth groups to adopt innovative online and offline approaches

¹⁴ World Health Organization. “Practical considerations and recommendations for religious leaders and faith-based communities in the context of Covid-19”. 7 April 2020 .

Programming	to prevent violent extremism including the spread of positive narratives in response to COVID-19 crisis. Engaging the female Ulama and female community leaders on preventative measures to violence induced by COVID-19 crisis.
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia
Inputs Required	Project Cooperation Agreement, Meeting costs, travel and DSA
Contingency Plan	N/A

Activity 3.3	Working with religious leaders and institutions
Activity 3.3.1	<p>The project will support religious leaders and institutions, including Buddhist religious leaders in Thailand, to organize intra-faith and inter-faith dialogue with a view to promoting tolerance and supporting mutual understanding between individuals and groups with different beliefs. In Indonesia, the project will build on research undertaken in the first phase in regard to the role of major moderate Islamic Organizations, and the importance of working with and through their women’s chapters.</p> <p>UNDP Philippines has supported a cross-denominational group of ulama to identify scriptural narratives that could form the basis for a conversation with the preachers and teachers of the more radically conservative perspectives on Islam. These were publicly launched in book form in February 2020. In the next phase of this initiative, UNDP will support a dialogue between the cross-denominational group and their more conservative counterparts with a view to developing a common narrative that does not suppress Islamic notions favored by conservatives such as “jihad” and “ummah”, but instead redirects them towards the peaceful methods for change. The narratives will then be “cascaded” down to the community level by the very ulamas who would have developed them, especially in remoter rural communities with deeply conservative populations.</p> <p>UNDP Malaysia will support the PHCC as it engages civil society and religious leaders in dialogue around social cohesion and prevention of violent extremism.</p> <p>This Activity will be integrated with COVID-19 responses to exclusion, disinformation and stigmatization of vulnerable population. Under this Activity, faith-based organizations are encouraged to utilize their faith channels to champion attention to and inclusion of, vulnerable populations including minorities, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and other marginalized groups, by creating supportive environment, sharing evidence-based accurate information and stand against statements and acts that encourage violence and human rights violations against people.¹⁵</p>
COVID-19 Programming	<p>Strengthen the capacity of religious media as well as religious organizations with large online presence to counter misinformation and malign narratives around COVID-19.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of Faith-based Organizations to promote tolerance and social cohesion around COVID-19 within religiously framed preaching and teachings.</p> <p>Develop research material on the impact of COVID-19 on the interfaith relationships.</p>
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia

¹⁵ World Health Organization. “Practical considerations and recommendations for religious leaders and faith-based communities in the context of Covid-19”. 7 April 2020 .

Inputs Required	Project Cooperation Agreement, Meeting costs, travel and DSA
Contingency Plan	

Activity 3.4	Development of community capacities for early warning & early response in priority locations
Activity 3.4.1	In Indonesia and the Philippines, UNDP will intensify and expand its work on strengthening local-level community peace and security platforms that integrate early warning, prevention and response systems in relation to risks of radicalization and extremist violence, and which bring together local level actors from multiple sectors. Stakeholder groups – teachers, social workers, religious leaders, women’s groups – will benefit from training-of-trainers in regard to detecting early signs of radicalisation in individuals, as well as the establishment of appropriate pathways for referral and support. In Thailand, civic empowerment platforms will be developed to increase local voice in decision-making processes that affect citizens’ lives; such platforms may also include early warning functions.
COVID-19 Programming	N/A
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand
Inputs Required	Project Cooperation Agreement, Meeting costs, travel and DSA
Contingency Plan	N/A

ii. Partnerships

UNDP understands partnership working as essential to the success of PCVE programming at all levels – regional, national and sub-national – and stands ready to work cooperatively with all parties to (i) pool and combine data, analyse and share information; (ii) enhance collaboration and coordination in planning and programming processes; (iii) support effective leadership for collective outcomes; and (iv) develop modalities to finance and support collective outcomes. On behalf of ASEAN and Governments of the countries participating in the project, UNDP will seek to mobilise partnerships with the following Agencies, institutions and actors in support of its implementation¹⁶:

UN Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT)

UNOCT was designated by the Secretary-General as the main focal point of the UN System for preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism. UNOCT coordinates and complements the work of UN agencies in countries where they are supporting Member States in developing PCVE strategies and plans of action or related legislative and policy frameworks.

UNOCT provides capacity-building support to Member States and regional organizations on a broad range of PCVE issues, including: developing national and regional PCVE action plans; prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons and rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders; strategic communications to promote alternative and counter terrorist narratives; engaging and empowering youth for PCVE; education and skills development for PCVE; strengthening the role of parliamentarians in PCVE and leveraging sports and their values for PCVE.

UNOCT also chairs the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Group on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism and serves as the Secretariat to the

⁹ Although available data demonstrates that UNDP leads the United Nations system in support to prevention of violent extremism, through a global PVE practice that encompasses projects in 34 countries amounting to c.\$54,095,110 between 2017 and 2019, most of the projects are implemented in partnership with UNOCT and 2-3 other UN agencies (usually UNODC, UNOCT/UNCCT, UNESCO, UN Women) and almost half are developed, guided or implemented by UNDP-DPPA Peace and Development Advisors.

Secretary-General's High-Level Action Group on Preventing Violent Extremism to provide strategic level guidance to the PCVE work of the United Nations system. The main focus of the Working Group is to promote coordination and coherence in the work of the Global Compact entities, within their respective mandate, to support the PCVE efforts of Member States, with respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis, in line with international law, including human rights, humanitarian refugee law, and with an essential focus on gender equality and youth empowerment. UNDP and UNOCT signed an MoU for strategic partnership on 23 May 2018 during the Oslo II UNDP Global PVE meeting in Oslo, Norway (see Annex 4). The MOU provides a strategic framework to facilitate and strengthen collaboration between UNDP and UNOCT, and commits UNOCT and UNDP to increased information-sharing, collective outreach to partners, and joint support to requesting Member States and regional and sub-regional organizations through developing and implementing joint technical assistance and capacity-building activities on preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism in the context of conflict prevention and peacebuilding and in support of the Sustaining Peace and 2030 Agendas. UNDP and UNOCT endorsed on 1 April 2020 a Global Action Plan to operationalize the MoU which highlights, inter alia, cooperation in South-East Asia under their proposed project. UNDP will pass funds to UNOCT for implementation of Activity 1.3 of the project herein.

UNOCT is well placed to leverage its coordination and capacity-building mandate from the United Nations General Assembly and its leadership as the Chair of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to bring system-wide expertise to the region. Through its well-researched and benchmarked guidance on PCVE, PCVE programming experience in the region, and its ability to cross-fertilise good practices between different regions of the world, UNOCT supports Member States in Southeast Asia in addressing challenges of Preventing & Countering Violent Extremism through a “whole of society” approach through a diverse range of interventions. UNDP will pass funds to UNOCT/UNCCT for implementation of Activity 1.3 of the project in line with the project budget Annex III of the contract.

The European Union

UNDP and the European Union enjoy a partnership on prevention of violent extremism built on shared values and commitment to the promotion of peaceful, tolerant, and democratic societies. The project herein will be implemented in partnership between UNDP and the European Union (EU) at the regional level (UNDPs Bangkok Regional Hub and the EUs Foreign Policy Instrument Team covering Asia/Pacific in Bangkok) and the national level (EU Delegations to Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand and UNDP Country Offices). This will allow the project to benefit from UNDP's on the ground capacity and networks, and the EU's political engagement. The project will also systematise enhanced coordination with and through the EU Counter-Terrorism/Security-Expert, Counsellor, for Southeast Asia, based in Jakarta, Indonesia (*Coherence, Complementarity and Coordination*, Page 26 and *Project Board & Joint EU-UNDP-UNOCT Steering Committee*, Page 34).

As per the project governance arrangements envisaged (see Section VIII), the EU will have direct engagement with UNDP, UNOCT and other project partners on the choice and steering of activities. The project aims to promote collaboration and engagement between UNDP, UNOCT and the EU in project implementation, as well as other donors contributing to this action as relevant. Accordingly, this action is framed as a multi-donor action, with co-financing arrangement in which core UNDP, core UNOCT and other contributions are added to the funding provided by the EU.

International Donor Community

On behalf of beneficiary Governments, the project will take a proactively collaborative stance toward engagement and partnership with other international donors and implementing partners active in Southeast Asia. This collaborative stance will be manifested through regular Government-owned coordination meetings, and through national Knowledge Management Advisory Boards to be established (see Activity 2.1).

Civil Society

A key tenet of PCVE programming is that the messenger is as important as the message: it must be civil society, in the broadest sense, rather than Governments that is granted greater voice to challenge exclusion and extremist narratives, and which both maintains the space for civic dialogue between moderate voices, and promotes the shared values that underpin a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity.

The critical role of civil society is felt particularly at community level. Radicalisation is often fed by real and perceived local disaffection and alienation from the State, and from mainstream political life. This distance can be closed by effective NGOs and CBOs that have local credibility in seeking to build community resilience against radicalisation.

Beyond participation in the “*whole of society*” approach at national and sub-national level, civil society engagement on PCVE has an added value at regional level, supporting cross-fertilisation of ideas and advocating for cross-cutting issues, challenges and possible solutions. Civil society organisations will be contracted as key implementing partners for activities of Outputs 2 and 3.

The Private Sector

In order to address the dissemination of hateful narratives and radicalisation through the online space, it is important to foster partnerships with social media companies to shape the online space as one that is inclusive, regulated, and encourages a culture of critical thinking. The project herein will continue the collaboration with You Tube and Facebook initiated under the previous phase, in order to engage young people and reach audiences that development actors often fail to influence.

iii. Risks and Assumptions

The main risks in Southeast Asia include the threat to public health caused by COVID-19 pandemic, an increase in intolerant identity politics, and the decreasing political space for human rights and democracy work. During the health emergency, governments can use the crisis as a pretext to infringe rights and prolong emergency laws after the crisis subsides which may disrupt the socio-political environment in which the programme is expected to be implemented. Additionally, a serious or a series of terror attacks would be likely to add momentum to these dynamics and likely to result in substantial negative changes in the security and political environment, disrupting programming. With possible anticipation of increased risks, there may be a push back against stakeholders promoting inclusion and rights.

No.	Type	Description	Rating	Mitigating Actions
1.	Political/ environmental	There is a danger of unpredictable political and/or environmental disasters that cannot only cost many lives but swing public attitudes or change political realities.	Low to Medium	To mitigate that risk, this project is set up in a fashion that it closely interacts with a range of actors on the ground and thus is not heavily dependent on one single partner but rather can keep running as intended even if political realities on the ground change.
2.	Political/ operational	There is a risk of governments lack of willingness to support PCVE programming, or aspects of it, as it might be politically unattractive to them given it potentially costs them political leverage, power, or is seen as unpopular.	Medium	That risk can be mitigated by working with certain countries on subject we have bilateral experience with and/or where we have existing knowledge of willingness to support programmes or parts of them. The holistic nature of this programme allows us to re-design parts

				according to country-specifics – which we in most cases are aware of due to experience in programming – without hollowing out the programme.
3.	Political/ operational	There is the danger of government opposition to certain groups’ involvement in the programme, as they might be seen as opponents or even enemies. Certain parts of society might not be represented, limiting the legitimacy of policy and programming.	Medium to high	This risk is mainly mitigated by existing knowledge of country-specific dynamics. Furthermore, UNDP will utilize its existing resources and built up connections to advocate for the inclusion of these groups.
4.	Health/ Political	In the midst of a health emergency, Member States tend to give vast powers to the executive branch. As a result, the constitutional rights of citizens and organizations working to support PCVE programming might be suspended, or completely violated	Medium	To mitigate that risk, this project has a network of local and global practitioners that can continue the work that was suspended as a result of security measures.
5.	Health/ Operational	COVID-19 pandemic is a public health emergency of international concern. The virus, as well as the efforts to reduce or stop its transmission has direct impact on the operations, movement and well-being of PVE stakeholders, organizations and implementing partners.	Medium/ High	To mitigate this risk, UNDP, UNOCT, and the European Union will develop a contingency plan for the implementation of the foreseeable activities, including the development and utilization of online mechanism for capacity-building and community consultations.
6.	Organizational	People involved in the programme might be put in danger by the project activities, leading to an increase in conflicts or security risks.	Low to Medium	The project will support inclusive decision-making processes and aims to build consensus around interventions on ground. It will not implement activities that are deemed highly contentious. The project will continuously assess security risks and revise project activities accordingly.
7.	Operational	Delay in establishing appropriate platforms for discussions and knowledge sharing internally and externally.	Medium to high	The project team will work closely with the BRH operations and the relevant bureaus in HQ to identify and address delays. In addition, the activities are designed to be flexible and should be revised based on achievements in the first few months.
8.	Political/ operational	Interventions on ground may create expectations that cannot be met by BRH or UNDP country office.	Medium to high	UNDP will involve relevant stakeholders in developing and implementing assessments and interventions. Shared ownership will

				limit the expectations from UNDP
7.	Financial	No guarantee of or insufficient resources available for supporting initiatives on ground	Low - medium	Work with HQ and COs to share resources. BRH will also focus on supporting countries to improve cost-sharing arrangements with governments and other partners.

iv. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

Activities 1.1 and 1.3. will provided significant opportunities for knowledge exchange and inter-Governmental cooperation on PCVE between Southeast Asian countries.

Activity 2.4 on Communities of Practice will offer similar opportunities, but at a working level.

The online knowledge management platforms envisaged in support of Output 2 (see Section 3.7 below) will be accessible internationally and will allow the cross-fertilisation of ideas and good practice, the interaction of practitioners, and the wide dissemination of news and information, knowledge and strategic communication products.

v. Knowledge Management

The Knowledge Management Platforms (KMPs) to be established in each country are envisaged as a high-quality web-based resource for policy makers, PCVE practitioners and civil society in general. The KMPs will serve four purposes: (1) as online National Observatory for data and trend analysis in regard to fake news, hate speech and violent extremism; (2) as a as a “one-stop” shop and “go to” source for news and information on all aspects of PCVE in the target countries, and as a space for networking and interaction of the practice community; (3) as a repository for policy documents, strategies and action plans, assessment reports, lessons learnt and good practices toolkits and guidelines, national, regional and global.

In order to retain user interest, each KMP will be established as a dynamic resource with regular new content, more akin to a daily newspaper than a ‘static’ website, to be provided by academic institutions and other civil society actors as implementing partners, and from registered KMP users themselves. “Crowd-sourcing” of content is at the heart of the KMP concept. The KMP will make use of user-friendly software to ensure that the means to upload content is technically straightforward and accessible to all. Uploading of content, and participation in user discussion forums, will be limited to registered users. User registration will require verification of identity to ensure security and mitigate against posting of malicious or offensive content. All content for upload will be subject to moderation by project staff to ensure alignment with community standards and values.

vi. Sustainability and Scaling Up

All beneficiary countries of the project have sufficient national capacities and resources to design and implement their National PCVE Action Plans under development and/or ready for adoption.

The approach of the project herein is to share global good practice in regard to PCVE through the provision of international technical assistance, through the facilitation of regional experience exchange and south-south cooperation initiatives, through enhanced knowledge management, and through funding of pilot projects to be scaled-up or replicated with national resources as required.

The project intervention in each country will be subject to Government approval of national project documents, and all activities undertaken will contribute toward finalisation and implementation of Government-approved National Action Plans.

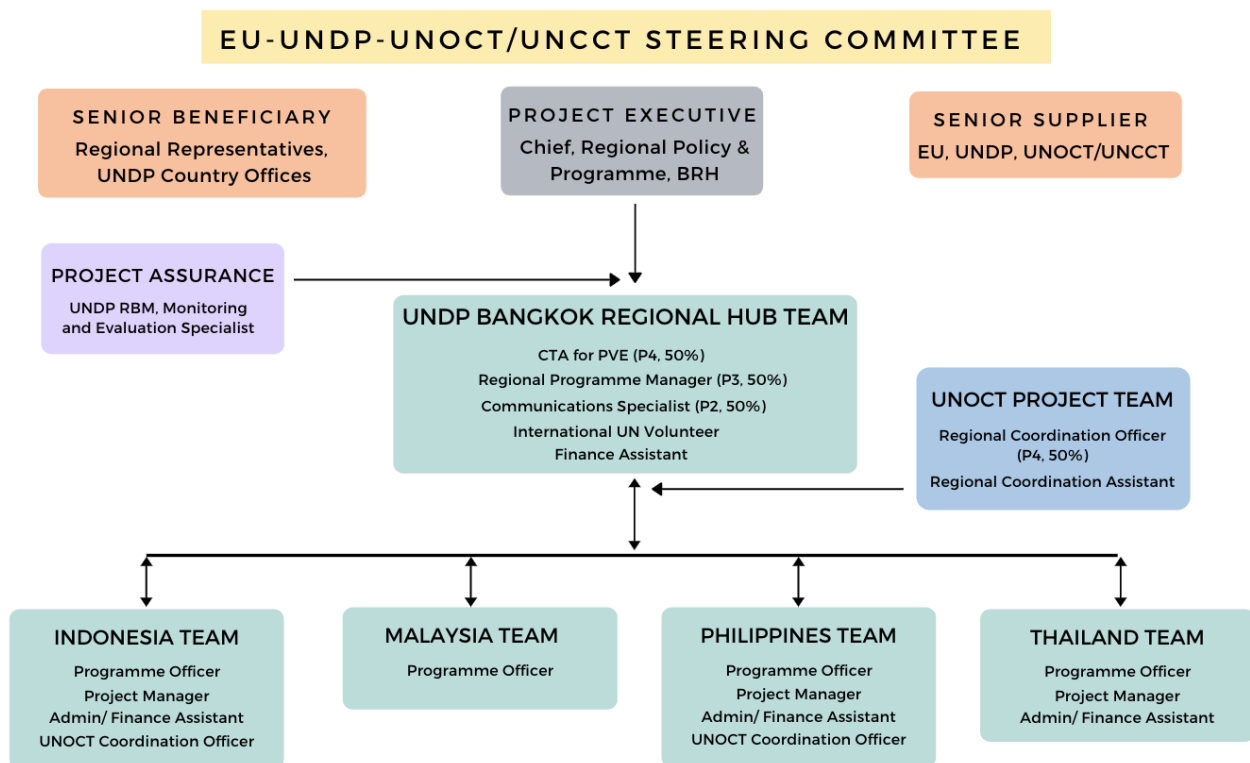
IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Cost efficiency and effectiveness in the project management will be reviewed regularly through the governance mechanism and UNDP's Asia and the Pacific Regional Programme. I. The regional staff will also contribute to the EU FPI funded PVE project in Sri Lanka and the Maldives (covered by a separate EU-UNDP contractual framework). Having a regional process will save on costs with one person able to support more than one country. Moreover, this project will leverage on existing PVE and related activities as well as partnerships to improve cost-effectiveness. Procurement costs will be reduced through joint operations with other partners, within and outside the UN system.

vii. Project Management

Project Organisational Structure



Offices & Staffing

The project will be implemented from Bangkok by UNDP BRH (Bangkok Regional Hub) and UNOCT, in close cooperation with UNDP Country offices in the Southeast Asia including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, where activities will take place. In this context, the project office in Bangkok will include staff carrying out various forms of tasks including technical assistance, local and regional coordination, administration and management that are directly attributable to the implementation of the Action. It will comprise of full-time dedicated and part time specialized project staff charged for the time directly attributable to the Implementation of the Action. Any change of location for staff positions would be considered as a substantial change to the DoA and would thus require the agreement of both parties through a rider.

The human resources required for the implementation of the project are outlined below:

Chief Technical Adviser for PVE (P4, Fixed-Term Appointment, 50%)- Based in Bangkok

The Chief Technical Adviser will provide strategic guidance, quality assurance and technical inputs and direction to the project team, in coordination with UNDP senior management and national project counterparts, ensuring effective linkages with other similar initiatives and projects. The Chief Technical Adviser will be responsible for advocating for UNDP's global approach on PVE, ensure effective partnerships for its implementation, and mobilisation of additional resources at regional and country level.

Regional Project Manager (P3, Fixed-Term Appointment, 50%)- Based in Bangkok

Under the direct supervision of the Regional Governance and Peacebuilding Advisor and in close cooperation with national focal points and programme support in UNDP COs, the Regional Programme Manager will be responsible and accountable for the management of regional activities of the project as well as facilitation and coordination of national activities through the relevant UNDP COs. The Regional Programme Manager will have overall responsibility for project work planning, reporting and communications, and will act as Secretary to the joint EU-UNDP Steering Committee (see Section VIII, Governance Arrangements).

Communications Expert (P2, Fixed-Term Appointment, 50%)- Based in Bangkok

Reporting to the Regional Programme Manager, the Communications Specialist will lead and manage the development of key counter narrative projects within the project such as Extreme Lives, activities related to youth media training, focusing on a digital counter-narrative approach, as well as creating, building and reinforcing partnerships within UNDP, private sector and donors. In addition, he/she will have responsibility for further detailing the Communications & Visibility Strategy for the project during the first three months of Project implementation for EU approval and for maintenance and implementation of the Strategy once approved.

M&E Specialist (IUNV, Full-time)- Based in Bangkok

The M&E Specialist will support Country Offices with the implementation of a robust M&E frameworks and the coordination of the national knowledge management platforms envisaged by the project and will take responsibility for the provision of common regional-level content, liaising with other entities and project partners as necessary to do so. The M&E Specialist will be responsible to monitor programme implementation, promote knowledge sharing between country teams and take responsibility for consolidating narrative reporting to the EU.

Regional Procurement and Finance Assistant (SC SB3, Full Time)- Based in Bangkok

The Admin Support (Regional Procurement and Finance Assistant) will be responsible for providing support in identification of procurement modalities, facilitating quality, transparent, effective and fast procurement processes and facilitating travel arrangements; providing support in preparation of budget revisions, and supporting the overall financial monitoring and reporting for the overall action; assisting the project team in preparation of financial transactions and appropriate project reports.

UNOCT Regional Programme Coordination Officer (P4,50%) - Based in Bangkok

The Regional Programme Coordination Officer (RPCO) will ensure coordination of the project outputs with wider UN-system efforts and alignment with both global (through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) and regional PCVE policy and programmatic frameworks, including the UNOCT-led UN Contact Group in support of the implementation of the Bali Work Plan.

The RPCO will also function as UNOCT's representative in the project's governance mechanism, decision-making and quality assurance processes; provide substantive expertise for the design and implementation of UNOCT technical assistance activities envisioned under the project; assist with reporting commitments; support with advocacy and resource-mobilization efforts, as well as with the identification of programmatic synergies with Member States and relevant external stakeholders.

UNOCT Regional Programme Coordination Assistant (50%)- Based in Bangkok

The Programme Coordination Assistant will provide necessary administrative and financial support for the implementation of the above-mentioned tasks by the RPCO.

Country Teams

National Programme Officer (25%)

There will be one UNDP National UNDP Programme Officer (governance advisors/specialists) in each country (four in total) responsible for managing in-country programming, building relationships with local stakeholders, interacting with government, facilitating the organization of workshops and communicating and providing reporting to UNDP BRH. The National Programme Officer will act as focal point for PVE issues, supported by the National Project Manager (see below), who will act as a liaison person between UNDP BRH and national counterparts. These UNDP PVE focal points will provide logistical support during the organization of national workshops and dissemination of information about the project; will contribute to quality control of field work and will also ensure that UNDP BRH is informed of any relevant country specific information.

National Project Manager x4 (SC-9, Full time)

There will be one national Project Manager for Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand project team working under the direct supervision of the National Programme Officer, who, in close cooperation with BRH, will be responsible and accountable for the support to the national activities under the Regional Programme Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity, including reporting and communications. In Indonesia, the Project Manager will be supported by a national UNV responsible for monitoring and reporting. A fourth National Project Manager position for Malaysia may be created via a contract addendum request to the EU should the Malaysian Government wish to upgrade its participation in the project during the course of implementation.

National Admin/Finance Assistants x3 (SC SB3, 30%)

National Admin/Finance Assistants will be recruited for Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand COs and will be responsible for providing support in identification of procurement modalities, facilitating quality, transparent, effective and fast procurement processes and facilitating travel arrangements; providing support in preparation of budget revisions, and supporting the overall financial monitoring and reporting for the overall action; assisting the project team in country in preparation of financial transactions and appropriate project reports.

UNOCT PCVE Coordination Officers x2 (Full Time)

Two national PCVE Coordination Officers, each appointed for a 1-year term, will be placed in two of the beneficiary countries, namely, Indonesia and the Philippines. Conceiving coordination as a three-tiered approach requiring global, regional and national support, these positions will ensure that global and regional developments are reflected into the setup and delivery of the project's specific activities at the national and sub-national levels, and that the project's outputs are smoothly integrated into national PCVE frameworks and broader UN system-wide support on PVE.

More specifically and in line with the SG's UN reform, they will operate under-and provide direct advise to the RCOs. They will help secure government buy-in of project activities and assist with the organization and delivery of capacity-building activities. The selection of the Philippines and Indonesia as the location for the placement of these positions stems from: 1) the level of violent extremism threat in those countries; 2) both countries' proactive policy and institutional developments on PCVE; and 3) the consolidated role of these two RCOs as the UN-system focal points for cooperation on PVE matters *vis a vis* national government counterparts.

UNOCT/UNCCT Programme Management Officers (2 x 25%)- Based in New York

Programme Management Officers from UNCCT's New York will manage the delivery of P/CVE assistance in the Philippines and Indonesia, and the delivery of the Crisis Communication capacity building workshops in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, as well as the Regional Workshop. The New York-

based Programme Management Officers will undertake the recruitment and management of consultants, all logistics and administrative arrangements for workshop delivery and the design, development and production of all supporting training and other materials in support of project delivery. The cost of these roles will be contribution from UNOCT/UNCCT to the project.

UNDP Direct Country Office Support Services

In implementing this project, there are several categories of costs that are necessary for the functioning of the BRH Project Office and in the Country Offices for the implementation of project activities, including:

Description
Costs of staff, including administration and management staff, directly assigned to the operations of the project office
Travel and subsistence costs for staff and other persons directly assigned to the operations of the project office
Staff space consumption comprising the project office
IT and telecommunication equipment specifically purchased for the operations of the project office
Consumables and supplies specifically purchased for the operations of the project office
Common services (email, cisco, internet, photocopying, telephone)

Project Inception Phase

The financial decision for the project was adopted in Brussels on Monday 20 April 2020. The expected starting date is **May 1st, 2020**, as of when the retroactivity principle will be applied.

The implementation and continuation of Activities from Phase I will begin immediately from the start date of the programme. For new activities, the project team will spend the first three-months of implementation to finalize the strategic engagement of activities for the next three years, in which staff and consultants will be recruited, UN-to-UN Agency agreements with UNOCT/UNCCT will be signed, and the project governance mechanisms will become operational (see Section VIII, Governance Arrangements). Terms of Reference will be prepared for the Knowledge Management Advisory Boards, design of the Knowledge Management Platforms, National Observatories and Community of Practice.

During the first three-months of project implementation, and in line with the stated commitment of the project to national ownership, country-specific project documents will be prepared for approval by each of the Partner Platforms envisaged. The detailed planning to be undertaken and presented in these documents will be consolidated for approval of the Regional Project Board at the end of the first three-months.

Monitoring, Project Assurance & Reporting

The project will undertake regular project monitoring and reporting activities. UNDP will produce regular newsletters to ensure that regional and national stakeholders are up-to-date on project activities and highlights. Quarterly project reports will be disseminated to provide regular updates on results achieved, as well as narratives on project progress at the national and regional level. In terms of inclusivity, the project will also ensure that it uses gender and age disaggregated data when monitoring results and impact. UNOCT/UNCCT will ensure reporting on the project to the Global Counter-Terrorism Compact PVE Working Group.

The programme intends to establish online surveys for platforms on PVE and set up the data pipelines set out in the Risk Logical Framework, as part of its support to NAP development and other related activities. In the view of staff engaged in the development and implementation of this project, collecting this data will be feasible and useful in order to measure programme impact. However, it is possible, due to changes in the operating environment or unforeseen developments, that it will not be possible to collect all of this data, in each country. In this case, programme staff will, in consultation with relevant experts,

including the EU, identify indicators and/or high-quality data sources that will also serve to measure programme impact and ensure this programme's accountability to all partners.

The Project Assurance role will be carried out by UNDP BRH's Chief, Regional Policy and Programming and UNOCT's Regional Programme Coordination Officer. The Chief, RPPS and UNOCT's Regional Programme Coordination Officer will carry out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions on a day-to-day basis of the activities conducted by UNDP and UNOCT respectively. A Joint Steering Committee chaired by UNDP, UNOCT and the EU will act as the strategic planning and decision making. Beyond meeting the donor monitoring and evaluations requirement, an annual report will be produced to showcase progress made and a final project report will be produced followed by an independent evaluation of the project.

Evaluation and Audit Arrangements

An independent evaluation of the project will be undertaken in month 18 of the implementation period, in order to allow activities to be adjusted as necessary to better ensure outputs are delivered and outcomes secured. A final evaluation will be carried out in month 35 to assess overall impact of the project, and to inform any follow-up actions. Terms of Reference for both evaluations, and the evaluations themselves, will be shared with, and approved by, the Joint EU-UNDP-UNOCT Steering Committee envisaged.

The Project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of the UNDP and UNOCT, as applicable.

Coherence, Complementarity and Coordination

The project approach has been designed to be responsive to the principles, strategies and practices of the UN Counter Terrorism and PVE architecture, including binding Security Council Resolutions and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism. It also seeks to promote application of, and compliance with, all international obligations, norms and standards in regard to human rights and gender equality. The UN's engagement with violent extremism goes beyond traditional security-based methods and focuses on addressing the structural conditions that enable these issues to flourish. Recognizing that a coordinated approach to tackling multi-sectoral issues such as violent extremism is essential, UNDP and UNOCT will work together to engage with ASEAN, Member States, civil society and the private sector, and with international organizations and bilateral donors to ensure a comprehensive and integrated response.

The project has been designed to complement the aims and objectives of EU Action on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism globally, and we believe closely complements its Southeast Asia programming. UNDP will continue to collaborate with and complement the activities of other UN agencies, including UNODC and support UNOCT coordination of system-wide support to the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on PVE. Specifically, the implementing partners will seek to coordinate closely with other relevant EU-sponsored PCVE initiatives in the region, particularly those funded under its Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP). These include, notably, the different iterations of its flagship "Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism" (STRIVE) initiative, which, in Southeast Asia, includes a chapter of "STRIVE Global", as well as a geographically dedicated programme titled "STRIVE Asia", in which, UNDP, UNODC and UNOCT are co-implementing partners. In Southeast Asia, the latter's focus on the security sector -under UNODC lead-, with its specific objective to "enhance the role of law enforcement actors in preventing violent extremism in close collaboration with non-government actors", prevents possible overlapping and duplication of efforts and, rather, complements well the developmental approach pursued under this programme, offering room for synergies and cross-fertilization of efforts, particularly in breaking the cycle of radicalization, as well as in the context of programmatic partnership with civil society organizations, given the need to strengthen their engagement and collaboration with government counterparts in some of the targeted countries.

The same is valid for the regional chapter of “STRIVE Global”, which, in the Philippines for example -one of the countries also targeted under this initiative- will be implemented through the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF). The expected outputs of this project are: Output 1: Community focused and driven initiatives for the prevention of violent extremism in beneficiary countries are supported - Output 2: Community level civil society organizations in beneficiary countries have increased capacity for the sustainable prevention of violent extremism - Output 3: Awareness and knowledge of good practices in P/CVE is increased in the target communities of beneficiary countries.

In addition to these initiatives, there are several other PCVE-specific and PCVE-relevant programmes and projects which are currently being implemented in the targeted countries by government and non-government organizations, including the UN. Many of these programs and projects are not labeled as PCVE but rather “peace-building”, “conflict-prevention”, “resilience-building”, etc. Indonesia, The Philippines and, to a lesser extent, Malaysia, are the main beneficiaries of these initiatives. In addition to the EU, other main donors and partners include, *inter alia*, Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States. Keeping track of the specific goals, stakeholders and implementation status of these initiatives is paramount to avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts, and to establish, whenever possible, programmatic synergies and facilitate information-sharing that would help streamline the design of specific activities under the respective projects, maximizing overall impact. To this very end, donor coordination mechanisms are already in place in most of the target countries, and both the EU and the UN take part in them. Given the dynamic nature of PCVE programming and delivery, constant and regular participation in these fora -as it happened during Phase 1 of this very project- will need to continue throughout this project’s cycle.

At the UN level, the project will benefit from the UN Country Team meetings, aimed at coordinating and streamlining the provision of policy and technical assistance by the UN. In Indonesia and the Philippines, such support has benefited from specific PCVE-dedicated mechanisms, which, under the lead of the UN Resident Coordinator Offices, have been facilitating a “whole of UN” approach in support of the development and implementation of National Action Plans on P/CVE. The placement of national PCVE coordinators in these offices aims precisely at supporting the smooth convergence and relevance of this project’s activities within the wider UN efforts, in addition to enhancing coordination with external actors. Many of the associated projects are delivered by the very agencies who will also be the implementing partners of this initiative, which will hence profit from the substantive knowledge gained and the institutional partnerships developed under those frameworks -including with several civil society organizations.

Coordination at the local level will be complemented by regional and global mechanisms and tools, such as the above-mentioned UN Contact Group in support of the Bali Workplan, as well as, at the international level, the PCVE Working Group of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, and the latter’s recently-launched digital Coordination Platform.

The Project will establish or offer to support existing donor coordination groups in each country, to meet on a quarterly basis. Subject to agreement of local donors, it is envisaged that each donor coordination group will be serviced by UNDP with project funds, UNOCT with convening and overall programmatic coordination functions, and co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the European Union¹⁷. In addition to organising and documenting meetings, UNDP will prepare and maintain a donor coordination matrix for each country, available to all stakeholders via the knowledge management platform to be established under Output 3 (see Activity 2.4).

UN Women is a key partner of UNDP and UNOCT in regard to women, peace and security agenda in general, and PCVE work in particular. UNDP will partner with UN Women at the regional level on strategic communication activities, including on “ExtremeLives” and the development of alternative

¹⁷ This might be a representative of the relevant EU Delegation, the IcSP Coordinator for Asia Pacific, or the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator/Security Expert Counsellor for Southeast Asia, as appropriate.

narratives. UNDP project teams at country level may well articulate UN Women to implementation of select activities nationally, following detailed formulation during the first three months of the project implementation, and according to local UN Women capacities. A key UN Women value added for this project will be the strength of its networks with women's civil society groups which will be applied to the project's efforts in collecting data, drafting policy and strengthening community resilience offline and online.

Communication & Visibility

All communication and visibility activities will follow the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field¹⁸, which is consistent with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions¹⁹. While all relevant activities will be EU branded, UNDP and UNOCT will apply the "do-no-harm" principle when identifying the visibility requirements for each specific communication product, in order to avoid jeopardizing its expected impact.

The Knowledge Management Platforms envisaged by the project, and strategic communications tools – including but not limited to the Extreme Lives series and media training for youth – offer significant scope to promote EU visibility as donor. Communications around the activities of the project will promote multilateralism, partnerships, and leverage synergies with other existing EU, UNOCT and UNDP initiatives at regional and country office level.

Information regarding the Project, including implementation progress, will be available on each knowledge management platform. All electronic and printed materials will be clearly marked as being funded by the European Union. At all levels, actions implemented by the project will carry plaques displaying the EU contribution; all equipment will be branded with the EU stars logo and accompanying wording. Banners will be made for meetings, trainings and Conferences, to advertise the EU contribution to the Project. Press conferences will be organised in close coordination with relevant EU Delegations at the beginning and at the end of this intervention, and to mark all important milestones. EU Delegations will be informed well in advance about upcoming activities in their respective countries and, where appropriate, will be invited to deliver opening and/or closing remarks at events.

An EU Communications and Visibility Strategy will form Annex VI of the overall contract between the EU, UNDP and UNOCT for implementation of the project. The Communications and Visibility Strategy will be further detailed and re-submitted for EU approval during the first three months of project implementation.

¹⁸ http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/delegations/rome/documents/eu_united_nations/ec_un_joint_visibility_guidelines_en.pdf

¹⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf

V. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

This Framework will be further refined (incl. impact indicators) during the project inception phase, for approval by the EU-UNDP-UNOCT Joint Steering Committee

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Strengthen the ability of Southeast Asian in general, and participating countries in particular, to identify, respond to, and prevent violent extremism	I1: Number of incidents related to violent extremism in South East Asia (disaggregated by country and sex)	TBD (2020)	TBD (2023)	National authorities through National Statistical Offices, ACLED, Global Terrorism Database, Global Terrorism Index	n/a
		I2: Number of victims of incidents related to violent extremism in Southeast Asia (disaggregated by country and sex)	TBD (2020)		National authorities through National Statistical Offices, ACLED, Global Terrorism Database	n/a
		I3: Number of fake news and hate speech items flagged for removal from [Facebook/major media platform	(2020) (value to be confirmed with Facebook)	15% increase in baseline value	Facebook and Observatories	Facebook is partner in Output 3 and is expected to collaborate on data monitoring and evaluation
Specific objective: Outcome	SO1: Support ASEAN and national Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand to further develop and implement policy frameworks for PCVE, ensuring that NAPs are coherent with all international standards and commitments, and that they model the “whole of society” approach in each country as per best practice globally	SO1.1 Extent* to which individual countries implement their NAPs in a) Indonesia b) Malaysia c) Philippines d) Thailand *Measured on a scale of 1-5, where 0 - no NAP exists 1 - planned 2 - development of NAP initiated and/or NAP approved 3 – NAP approved and budgeted and includes review mechanism 4 – 35-50% of NAP results achieved 5 – above 50% of NAP results achieved	a) 2 (2020) b) 0 (2020) c) 2 (2020) d) 2 (2020)	Jan 2021: a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 2 Jan 2022: a) 4 b) 3 c) 5 d) 3 Jan 2023:	UNDP internal assessments, NAP on P/CVE official documents, Legislative Proceeding Documents, reports from national government agencies	Governments abilities to implement NAPs in coherence with all international standards and commitment increases the overall abilities of the countries to respond to and prevent violent extremism. NAPs are key to effective govt response to VE.

				a) 5 b) 4 c) 5 d) 4		
	SO2: Strengthen knowledge management in regard to violent extremism in south east Asia, and mobilise and facilitate a community of practitioners to engage on the issue at all levels – regional, national and local	SO2.1: Number of dialogue fora and communication channels established between groups	2020 Indo (7) meetings PHP (6) TH (1)	2023 Indo (17) meetings PHP (10) TH (1)	Event report, proceedings	Improved knowledge management and engagement on the issue at all levels – regional, national and local – will bring results across the whole Southeast Asian region
SO2.2: % of stakeholders/people indicating good understanding of at least 75% of PCVE-related concepts a1) general public, women b1) general public, men c1) government employees, women c2) government employees, men d1) CSOs employees, women d2) CSOs employees, men		TBD (Baseline survey to be conducted for 10,000 households)	Jan 2023: 20% increase of baseline value	Baseline and end-line (online) surveys	Increased understanding of concepts translates into application of evidence-based approaches to PCVE. Understanding & addressing VE requires inclusive engagement. Mainstreaming PVE can mitigate against risks for radicalisation across different service provisions.	
SO3: Build the capacities of Government and key civil society actors in each country to disrupt processes of radicalisation and recruitment in the places where it is known to occur, while promoting civic engagement and voice, and indigenous cultural traditions of peace, tolerance and respect for diversity		SO3.1: Percentage of community members in areas where EU-funded action has been implemented who feel that the EU funded Action has reduced the risk of radicalisation of members of their community	TBD (Baseline survey to be conducted for 10,000 households)	Jan 2023: 20% increase of baseline value	Baseline and end-line (online) surveys	Mobilization of actors will be conducive to a synergetic approach that will allow PCVE efforts to permeate across all sectors
		SO3.2: % of people indicating having encountered radicalization messages and hate speech on social media in the past 3 months a1) women younger than 20 a2) women between 20-35 a3) women above 35 b1) men younger than 20 b2) men between 20-35 b3) men above 35	TBD (Baseline survey to be conducted for 10,000 households)	2023: 10% less than baseline value	Baseline and end-line (online) surveys	Decrease in radicalisation messages online contributes to less radicalization and recruitment
Outputs	OP1: Countries have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement Action Plans on PVE	OP1.1 % of successfully achieved <u>yearly</u> targets of the Bali Action Plan	0 (2020)	Jan 2021: 60% Jan 2022: 70% Jan 2023: 90%	Annual Reports on Bali Action Plan	Bali Action Plan and national priorities continue to be aligned
		OP1.2 No. of ‘whole-of-society’ PVE NAP interactions* held in a) Indonesia b) Malaysia c) Philippines d) Thailand *Interactions include responsible government entities, civil society organisations, women’s organisations, national human rights	(2020) a)0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 1	Jan 2021: a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 4	Government/Project Reports, Civil Society Feedback Reports	Interactions and resulting recommendations are taken into consideration when developing NAPs

		defenders, academia and private sector.				
	OP2: All stakeholders to PCVE are better informed and networked, and good practice is shared and facilitated on a national and regional basis	OP2.1 Number of research papers/studies on trends and challenges of radicalisation completed under an EU funded Action	(2020) (7)	Jan 2023: 20% increase of baseline value 2023 (8) new	Baseline and end-line (online) surveys, research reports, policy recommendations	Research will be available and findings will be applicable to the region
		OP2.2: Number of groups engaged in inter-faith dialogues/communication channels	0 (2020)	(2023) (9)	Government/Project Reports	Inclusion of religious leaders for consultations can enhance clarity of counternarratives and unity in strategic plans. Dialogues can help render superfluous ideologies promoting violence.
	OP3: Key communities more resilient to extremist narratives and processes of radicalisation	OP3.1: Number of vulnerable / at risk youth who state that their capacity to identify hate speech and violent extremism has increased (disaggregated by sex)	TBD (Baseline survey to be conducted for 10,000 households)	2023: 15% increase of baseline value (at least 60 youth with enhanced capacities)	Baseline and end-line (online) surveys	Increased capacities to identify hate speech translate into lower radicalisation and recruitment numbers
		OP3.2: number of youth taking collective or individual action in PVE and conduct trainings themselves (disaggregated by sex)	10 (2020)	At least 50% increase	Project reports	Training translates into practice
		OP3.3: Number of relevant authorities or entities trained to deliver narratives that counter violent extremists' propaganda/appeal (disaggregated by sex)	11 (2020)	2023: 70	Government/Project Reports	Messages countering violent extremists' propaganda/appeal reach the target groups Messages countering violent extremists' propaganda/appeal provide an alternative narrative that is more appealing to those at risk of radicalization/recruitment Training translates into practice
		OP3.4: % of people that have encountered radicalization messages and hate speech on social media who a) indicate they do not identify with, believe in or accept these narratives; b) took steps to seek removal (e.g. reporting to moderators) (Disaggregated by sex)	TBD (Baseline survey to be conducted for 10,000 households)	2023: 10% less than baseline value	Baseline and end-line (online) surveys	Increased capacities to identify hate speech translate into lower radicalisation and recruitment numbers. Informed and sensitised public are more likely to recognise radical behaviour.
Activities	A1.1 Provision of technical assistance to national Governments for preparation and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on PCVE	A1.1.1 Number of NAPs on PCVE developed	3 (2020)	2021: 4	Government/Project Reports	Civil society, including local communities, traditional leaders, NGOs and CBOs, human rights defenders, the media, academic institutions and the private sector are interested in engaging with the project at all levels.

A1.2 Preparation of Sub-National PCVE Action Plans	A1.2.1 Number of Sub-National PCVE Action Plans (SNAPs) developed	0 (2020)	2021: 2 2022: 3 2023: 4	Government/Project Reports	SNAPs are requested by governments
A1.3 Regional coordination and provision of technical assistance supports national PVE interventions	A1.3.1 Number of coordination mechanisms of government entities, UN country team and information-sharing mechanism for donors established a) Indonesia b) Philippines c) Malaysia d) Thailand e) Regionally	1 (2020) per country	2021: 2 per country 2022: 2 per country	Government/Project Reports	Technical assistance that is relevant is requested by governments and the project has the available resources to respond to such requests
A2.1 National Knowledge Management Advisory Boards commission research and provide editorial guidance and oversight	A2.1.1 Number of Knowledge Management Advisory Boards established	0 (2020)	2021: 3	Knowledge Management Advisory Boards minutes/Project Reports	donors and academia and implementing partners working on PCVE are interested in being on the Knowledge Management Advisory Boards Inputs from Knowledge Management Advisory Boards are incorporated into NAPs
A2.2 National PCVE Observatories established online	A2.2.1 Number of different knowledge products available on the PCVE Observatories	3 (2020)	2023: 8	PCVE Observatories	Practitioners utilize the Observatories as sources for knowledge and information
A2.3 Two new series of <i>Extreme Lives</i> documentary videos to raise public awareness	A2.3.1 Number of minutes viewed by people (disaggregated by sex and age)	0 (2020)	2023: 1.6M minutes	Government/Project Reports	Informed and sensitised public are more likely to recognise radical behaviour.
A2.4 PCVE “Community of Practice” established in each country, and regionally	2.4.1 Number of different users registered to access the Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) online (disaggregated by sex and affiliation – academic, civil society, public, government, donor)	0 (2020)	2023: 200	KMP	Practitioners utilize the KMPs as trusted evidence, research and knowledge resources.
	2.4.2 Number of online meetings and exchanges between practitioners organized through the KMPs	0 (2020)	2023: 20	KMP	
A3.1 Challenging fake news and countering hate speech online; raising awareness, promoting tolerance and celebrating diversity in social and mass media	A3.1.1 Number of people trained on countering online hate speech in the region (disaggregated by sex and role – media, civil society, government, private sector, public)	2020: 1005 (590 female; 415 male) (2019)	2023: 2815 (1810 newly trained)	Training providers’ reports/Project Reports	Training translates into practice. Increased capacity means higher quality dissemination of counter-narrative.
	A3.1.2 Number of CSOs that receive grants for combating fake news and hate speech on social media	3 (2020)	2023: 12 (10 new grantees)	Grantees’ reports/Project Reports	Increased capacity means higher quality dissemination of counter-narrative.
	A3.1.4 Tools (guidance, handbook, etc) on measuring effectiveness of social media campaign exists (y/n).	0 (2020)	2021: Yes	Document available on UNDP/UNOCT project URL.	Once the tool is developed, we can modify the RRF/AWP to include the indicators and baselines that the guidance identifies.
A3.2 Strengthening resilience of educational institutions	A3.2.1 Number of educational institutions implementing PVE-oriented teaching and/or policy recommendations following support received from the project	122 (2020)	2023: 140 (20 new)	Schools/Project Reports	Participation translates to policy and practice Standardised curriculum focusing on PVE facilitates benchmarking and measurement

							of related outcomes.
		A3.2.2 Number of identified student peers trained to identify and engage in dialogue with those perceived as alienated and radicalized (disaggregated by sex)	106 (2020)	2023: 136 (30 new)	Training providers' reports/Project Reports		For teenagers, peer groups can be especially influential – positive networks increase resilience – networks which involve VE Groups increase chances of recruitment.
	A3.3 Working with religious leaders and institutions	A3.3.1 Number of religious institutions engaged in exchanges, workshops, and forums on violent extremism	29 (2020)	2023: 61 (32 new)	Project Reports		Religious actors may have unique leverage as spiritual leaders that allows them to influence and sway communities in ways that secular players in the conflict may not. This unique leverage increases the likelihood of expanding support for peace.
	A3.4 Development of community capacities for early warning & early response in priority locations	A3.4.1 Number of people trained in a training-of-trainers on detecting early signs or radicalisation in individuals, as well as the establishment of appropriate pathways for referral and support (disaggregated by sex)	0 (2020)	2023: 35	Training providers' reports/Project Reports		Training translates into practice. Training of trainers results in a larger number of people with built capacities than those trained
		A3.4.2 Number of civic empowerment platforms established or further strengthened to increase local voice in decision-making processes that affect citizens' lives	15 (2020)	2023: 20	Communities/Project Reports		Informed public enhances participation and accountability. Enhancing collaboration increases ability to respond to VE.

VI. OUTLINE WORKPLAN

This Workplan will be further refined during the project inception phase, for approval by the EU-UNDP-UNOCT/UNCCT Joint Steering Committee

Activity	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4
A1.1 Provision of technical assistance to national Governments for preparation and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on PCVE												
A1.2 Preparation of Sub-National PCVE Action Plans												
A1.3 Regional coordination and provision of technical assistance supports national PVE interventions												
A2.1 National Knowledge Management Advisory Boards commission research and provide editorial guidance and oversight												

A2.2 National PCVE Observatories established online												
A2.3 Two new series of <i>Extreme Lives</i> documentary videos to raise public awareness												
A2.4 PCVE “Community of Practice” established in each country, and regionally												
A3.1 Challenging fake news and countering hate speech online; raising awareness, promoting tolerance and celebrating diversity in social and mass media												
A3.2 Strengthening resilience of educational institutions												
A3.3 Working with religious leaders and institutions												
A3.4 Development of community capacities for early warning & early response in priority locations												

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

i. Project Board & Joint EU-UNDP-UNOCT Steering Committee

The Joint Steering Committee co-chaired by UNDP, UNOCT and the EU will be established, with participation other relevant partners, to support the overall strategy, planning and decision making of the project. The Committee will facilitate an exchange of constructive feedback on improving provisions of programming support from the Regional Hub to the COs in the region (through the CO representative on the Board). The Steering Committee will meet bi-annually through the course of project implementation. The EU CT/Security-Expert for South East Asia will, in line with this Expert's institutional mandate, participate in the Steering Committee meetings.

The Project Assurance role will be carried out by UNDP RBM Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and UNOCT's Regional Programme Coordination Officer will carry out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions on a day-to-day basis of the activities conducted by UNDP and UNOCT respectively

ii. National Partner Platforms

In line with the project commitment to national ownership (see Strategy Section above), four national Partner Platforms will be established, one in each country participating in the project. The Partner Platforms will review the strategic direction of each national window on a bi-annual or as-needed basis, ensuring accountability and proper oversight of project management and will have decision-making authority in regard to project implementation in that country. The bi-annual meetings will be held to establish and/or review progress toward Annual Work Plans. This will entail setting and revising deliverables and achievement of benchmarks, alongside opportunities for fine-tuning and adjustments, including any prioritisation of activities. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Partner Platform decisions should be made in accordance with corporate UNDP standards that shall ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective accountability. The Partner Platforms will be co-chaired by a national Government representative and the UN Resident Representative, with participation of the UN RCO, UNOCT and, to the extent possible, will be light operational structures ensuring speedy and efficient decision making.

Annex III - Budget for the Action - ICSP/2020/417-114: Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity, phase II

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Justification	Planned Budget by Year			TOTAL BUDGET	
			Y1	Y2	Y3		
OUTPUT 1: Target countries have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement national strategies on PVE.	Activity 1.1: Provision of technical assistance to national Governments for preparation and implementation National Action Plans on PCVE		153.000,00	153.000,00	154.000,00	460.000,00	
	1.1.1: Consultancy costs, including travel & DSA	Consultencie X3: \$340,000	100.000,00	120.000,00	120.000,00	340.000,00	
	1.1.2: Gender mainstreaming on M&E Frameworks	ConsultantX2 for 15 days, \$15,000	5.000,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	15.000,00	
	1.1.3 "Whole of Society" meetings to support NAP process	Meetings x4: \$30,000; Travel/DSA X3: \$30,000	20.000,00	20.000,00	20.000,00	60.000,00	
	1.1.3 Travel & DSA for meeting participants	Participants Travel/DSA x10 :\$45,000	15.000,00	20.000,00	10.000,00	45.000,00	
	Activity 1.2: Preparation of Sub-National PCVE Plans		60.000,00	60.000,00	-	120.000,00	
	1.1.2 Consultancy costs, including travel & DSA	ConsultanciesX6:\$30,000 DSAx6:\$15,000 Travelx6:\$15,000	30.000,00	30.000,00	-	60.000,00	
	1.1.2 Workshop expenses, including travel & DSA for participants	VenueX2: \$40,000 Travel/DSAx80 participants: \$20,000	30.000,00	30.000,00	-	60.000,00	
	Activity 1.3: National and Regional Coordination & Provision of TA (UNOCT)			83.821,00	83.867,20	83.867,05	251.555,25
	1.3.2a National Crisis Communication training in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and PHP	Cost per workshop- total of 4 workshops Venue and catering: \$6,960 (29 pax) Participants travel: \$9937.50 (50% DSA, e.g. 25 pax) Consultant fees: 1 x IICA3/9 days: \$5,400 1x IICA2/7 days: \$3,150 Consultant Travel: \$2,400 Consultant DSA: \$2,650 International meeting participant Travel: \$2,400 (2 pax) International Meeting Participant DSA: \$2,650 (2x5 days)Contractual Support for all four workshops: Contractual Services for research and production of training materials, including the creation of a one-day country- specific Crisis Communications Simulation Exercise and Final Report/Guidance on Regional Approaches to Crisis Communications for PCVE: \$5,000 Workshop Materials, videography, printing, translation (if required): \$1,729				148.979,00	
1.3.2b Regional Crisis Communication Training	Workshop Venue and catering (e.g. Manila): \$16,800 Participant Flight (35 pax) \$10,500 Participant Terminal expenses (\$188 x 35pax) \$6,580 Participant DSA (75% \$198.75) (35 pax x 5 days) \$34,782 Consultant Fees: 1 x IICA3/10 days: \$6,000 1 x IICA2/7 days: \$3,150 Consultant Travel: \$2,400 Consultant DSA: \$5,565 International Meeting Participant Travel: \$4,800 (4 pax) International Meeting Participant DSA: 4 x 4 days - \$4,240 Contractual Services for research and production of training materials, creation of a one day South East Asian- specific Crisis Communications Simulation Exercise and Final				102.576,25		
Sub-totals for Output 1			296.821,00	296.867,20	237.867,05	831.555,25	
Activity 2.1: National KM Advisory Boards & Research			156.000,00	142.000,00	130.000,00	428.000,00	
2.1.1 Meeting costs, KM Advisory Boards	Meeting/workshop venue x7:\$48,000		16.000,00	16.000,00	16.000,00	48.000,00	
2.1.2 Contracts for Research	Research contracts x5: \$380,000		140.000,00	126.000,00	114.000,00	380.000,00	
Activity 2.2: National PCVE Observatories			100.000,00	200.000,00	150.000,00	450.000,00	
2.2.1 Project Cooperation Agreements with CSOs/NSOs	Grants x3: \$140,000; Agreements x9:\$450,000; ConsultanciesX3: \$45,000; Meetings x3:\$24,000; Travel/DSA X3: \$55,000		100.000,00	200.000,00	150.000,00	450.000,00	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Justification	Planned Budget by Year			TOTAL BUDGET
			Y1	Y2	Y3	
OUTPUT 2: All stakeholders to PCVE are better informed and networked, and good practice is shared and facilitated on a national and regional basis.	Activity 2.3: Extreme Lives Documentary Videos		85.000,00	60.000,00	60.000,00	205.000,00
	2.3.1 Branding consultancy & graphic design support	Hiring of Branding/ Web design Company for ExtremeLives: \$25,000 *to be included in the Visibility plan	25.000,00	-	-	25.000,00
	2.3.3 Video production	Development of Extremelives videos X8: \$160,000; Travel/DSA X2:\$20,000 *to be included in the Communication and Visibility plan	60.000,00	60.000,00	60.000,00	180.000,00
	Activity 2.4: PCVE Community of Practice		156.000,00	156.000,00	158.000,00	470.000,00
	2.4.1 KMP design and build contract	Issuing Grants to CSOs or hiring of companies to develop an online PCVE Knowledge Management Platform X3: \$256,000	100.000,00	100.000,00	56.000,00	256.000,00
	2.4.1 KMP maintenance and technical support	Consultancies/technical expert in each country office X3: \$300,000		87.000,00	87.000,00	174.000,00
	2.4.1 Domain names, web hosting fees etc.	A domain name and web hosting fees X3: \$60,000	-	20.000,00	20.000,00	40.000,00
	Sub-totals for Output 2		497.000,00	558.000,00	498.000,00	1.553.000,00
OUTPUT 3: Increased knowledge and tools available to stakeholders to respond to hate speech and harmful narratives within the online space	Activity 3.1: Challenging extremism online		281.000,00	260.000,00	309.000,00	850.000,00
	3.1.1 Partnerships with social media companies	Workshops/meetings between government/CSO/Social Media companies Venue and catering X10: \$50,000 Travel/DSA X80: \$20,000; Contractual Services for research and production of training materials: \$80,000 Workshop Materials, videography, printing, translation (if required): \$40,000; Consultant X3: \$70,000	87.000,00	69.000,00	88.000,00	244.000,00
	3.1.2 Work with youth to promote tolerance & critical thinking (C4C)	Hiring of social change creative agency to implement the programme X1: \$150,000; DSA/Travel X3: \$22,000; Meeting/Venue x4: \$28,000; Social media promotion/ads: \$10,000; *to be included in the Communication and Visibility Plan	70.000,00	70.000,00	70.000,00	210.000,00
	3.1.3 Influencer collaboration & awareness campaign	Working with influencers identified in Phase I to develop content through Grants X8: \$40,000; Consultant: \$20,000; Social media promotion/ads; \$10,000, Travel/DSA x6: \$20,000 *to be included in the Communication and Visibility plan	30.000,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	90.000,00
	3.1.4 Challenging fake news & hate speech on social media	Grants x3: \$100,000; Research X3: \$65,000; Communication productsX5: \$50,000 *to be included in the Visibility plan	71.000,00	71.000,00	73.000,00	215.000,00
	3.1.5 The development of tools/guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of social media campaigns	Consultant X1: \$30,000; Research/Publication/Guideline production: \$20,000	23.000,00	20.000,00	48.000,00	91.000,00
	Activity 3.2: Strengthening resilience of educational institutions		45.000,00	90.000,00	45.000,00	180.000,00
	3.2.1 Support to CSO work for peace education	Grants for CSOs x2: \$30,000; Venue for workshop/training X3:\$40,000; Pilot project on preventive measures: \$20,000	30.000,00	40.000,00	20.000,00	90.000,00
	3.2.1 Work with students & younger ulama on campuses	Venue for trainings X3: \$60,000 Consultant x3: \$15,000; MicroGrants for Youth groups to develop online campaign: \$15,000	15.000,00	50.000,00	25.000,00	90.000,00
	Activity 3.3: Working with Religious Leaders & Institutions		60.000,00	90.000,00	60.000,00	210.000,00
	3.3.1 Contracts with FBOs for Intra- and inter-faith dialogue	Research contracts X3: \$60,000; Workshop/Meeting venue X3: \$40,000; Travel/DSA X80: \$20,000; Workshop Materials, videography, printing: \$20,000; Grants x4: \$70,000	60.000,00	90.000,00	60.000,00	210.000,00
	Activity 3.4: Community capacities for early warning & response		160.000,00	170.000,00	170.000,00	500.000,00
	3.4.1 Meeting costs of community security/empowerment platforms	Insider mediator platform workshops X10: \$250,000; Travel/DSA X30: \$7,800; Consultancies X5: \$50,500	102.000,00	102.000,00	100.000,00	304.000,00
	3.4.1 Training-of-trainers, signs of radicalisation	Venue and catering X6: \$48,000; Consultanciesx6: \$118,000 Workshop Materials, videography, printing: \$30,000	38.000,00	90.000,00	68.000,00	196.000,00
	Sub-totals for Output 3		546.000,00	610.000,00	584.000,00	1.740.000,00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Justification	Planned Budget by Year			TOTAL BUDGET
			Y1	Y2	Y3	
	UNOCT Programme Assistant (50%) - based in Bangkok		10.800,00	10.800,00	10.800,00	32.400,00
	UNOCT National PVE Coordinator X2- Based in Indonesia and PHP		96.660,00	96.660,00	96.680,00	290.000,00
	UNOCT Regional Coordinator (P4, 50%) - based in Bangkok		102.220,00	102.220,00	102.220,00	306.660,00
	UNOCT Regional Coordinator travel and DSA costs		16.500,00	16.500,00	16.500,00	49.500,00
	UNOCT Operations and other direct costs		6.660,00	6.660,00	6.680,00	20.000,00
	Regional Project Manager (P3, 50%) - based in Bangkok		120.000,00	120.000,00	120.000,00	360.000,00
	Chief Technical Adviser (P4, 50%) - based in Bangkok		140.000,00	140.000,00	140.000,00	420.000,00
	BRH Communications Expert (P2, 50%) - based in Bangkok		90.000,00	90.000,00	90.000,00	270.000,00
	BRH Finance/Admin Assistant (SC3, 100%) - based in Bangkok		35.000,00	35.000,00	35.000,00	105.000,00
	M&E Specialist (IUNV, 100%) - based in Bangkok		60.000,00	60.000,00	60.000,00	180.000,00
	CO National Programme Officer X3 (25%)- based in PHP, Indo and Thailand		75.000,00	75.000,00	75.000,00	225.000,00
	CO National Project Manager X3 (SC-9, 100%)- based in PHP, Indo, Thailand and Malaysia		220.000,00	220.000,00	220.000,00	660.000,00
	CO National Admin/Finance Assutant X3 (SC Sb3, 30%)- based in PHP, Indo, Thailand		25.000,00	25.000,00	25.000,00	75.000,00
	UNDP Staff & Consultant Travel & DSA		42.667,00	70.323,00	67.000,00	179.990,00
	BRH/UNDP CO activity monitoring costs/project assurance		100.000,00	100.000,00	100.000,00	300.000,00
	Project Direct Costs, BRH & UNDP COs		40.000,00	40.000,00	40.026,00	120.026,00
	Visibility & Communications Strategy		60.000,00	60.000,00	60.000,00	180.000,00
	Project/Portfolio Evaluation		-	25.000,00	25.000,00	50.000,00
	Sub-totals Project Direct Costs		1.240.507,00	1.293.163,00	1.289.906,00	3.823.576,00
	PROJECT SUBTOTALS		2.580.328,00	2.758.030,20	2.609.773,05	7.948.131,25
	GENERAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (7%)		180.622,96	193.062,11	182.684,11	556.369,19
	TOTAL PROJECT COST (USD)		2.760.950,96	2.951.092,31	2.792.457,16	8.504.500

Total UNDP Contribution		257.734,44	USD
Total UNOCT Contribution		535.566,00	USD
Total EU Contribution		7.711.200,00	USD
TOTAL ALL CONTRIBUTIONS		8.504.500,44	USD

Total EU contribution	inforrate June 2020	7.711.200,00	USD
		7.000.000,00	EURO

* For the purpose of interpreting article 11.3 of the General Conditions, the budget heading is understood as Output 1, 2, 3 & Project Direct Costs