Project Document Cover Page

Project Title: Palestinian Women: Invisible Catalyst for Reconciliation - SHUFUNA
Project ID: 00116482   **Output ID**: 00113608
Implementing Partner(s): UNDP/PAPP
Start Date: 1 Jan. 2019   **End Date**: 31 Dec. 2019

Brief Description
This pilot project aims to strengthen and establish women as contributors to the reconciliation process in Palestine, through the establishment of diverse platforms, national advocacy campaigns and media. The project will engage civil society, political factions and local communities in Gaza and the West Bank. The project is funded through the GIPS: UNDP Funding Window for Governance for Inclusive and Peaceful Societies, Crisis Prevention sub-window. SHUFUNA will have a total budget of US$400,000 (including 7% GMS).

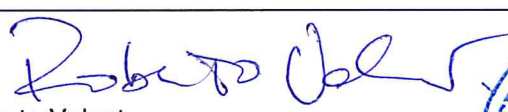| Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD): |
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| **UNDAF Outcome 2.1:** State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:
Output 1: Strengthening and establishing women as contributors to the reconciliation process (Gender marker 3)

Output 2: Increased political participation among women contributing social and cultural behavioural changes (Gender marker 3) |

Total resources required:[1]	US$ 400,000 (including 7% GMS)	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	UNDP Funding Window GIPS:	US$400,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		US$0

Agreed by (signatures)[2]:

UNDP
(signature)
Print Name: Roberto Valent
Date: 21/12/2018

Project Title: Palestinian Women: Invisible Catalyst for Reconciliation - SHUFUNA
Project Number: Project No. 00116482   Output No. 00113608
Implementing Partner: UNDP/PAPP
Project Duration: 12 Months

Contributing Outcome		Total resources required: (YR 1)		US$400,000
UNDAF Outcome 2.1: State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance.		**Total resources allocated: (YR 1)**		
			UNDP TRAC:	
Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:			**Donor**	US$400,000
			Government:	
• Output 1: Strengthening and establishing women as contributors to the reconciliation process (Gender marker 3)			**In-Kind:**	
		Unfunded:		US$0
• Output 2: Increased political participation among women contributing social and cultural behavioural changes (Gender marker 3)				

SECTION I: DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

The year of 2017 marked the 50th year of Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories (oPt), an occupation that affects the lives of all Palestinians and the fulfillment of their human rights. As identified by the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) in 2016, the occupation is the main challenge when it comes to development in the context of the oPt. In addition to the occupation, internal political and geographical division and its consequences were identified as major challenges. After Hamas secured the majority of seats in the election for the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) in 2006, a unity government between Fatah and Hamas was formed in 2007 based on the Mecca Agreement. However, the Quartet did not recognize the unity government and in June 2007, Hamas took over the government institutions in Gaza. It resulted in two entities governing the oPt: the Palestinian Authority led by Fatah in the West Bank, and Hamas in Gaza. This political division further deepened the isolation of Gaza since the de facto authority there is not recognized internationally. Since then, no national elections have been held, which has created a deficiency of democratic mechanisms in the State of Palestine.

Women in Palestine, and especially Gaza, have since then been largely excluded from formal dialogue efforts to end this political division. This is contrary to their very dedicated and steadfast contrbutions to the Palestinian cause for independence and ending the occupation. Their voices and concerns have neither been heard nor included in the various reconciliation talks held and agreements reached since 2005. A simple analysis of the number of men and women representatives – which does not necessarily equate meaningful representation – shows that only a few women participated in official meetings held between the political parties in Cairo in 2011. Not a single woman participated in the talks leading up to the signature of the reconciliation agreement between Fatah and Hamas' political leadership in October 2017. As a result, no women are represented in the technical committees that were established afterwards in order to flesh out the details of the reconciliation arrangements that will directly impact their lives and society.

This follows a global trend, where the percentage of women in peace talks has continued to be low[1] with national dialogues and decisions in conflict-affected countries frequently dominated by a small

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[1] Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A global study on the implementation of United Nations Security

group of male politicians.[2] And this even though a growing body of evidence suggests that the involvement of women in peace, security, and transition processes makes it more likely that justice, reconciliation, and accountability are addressed – which therefore makes peace deals more sustainable.[3]

Reasons for the absence of women in these processes in the particular case of Palestine are multiple. A combination of political, geographical, and social factors impedes the ability of Palestinian women to engage in political activism. Harmful gender stereotypes that prescribe the role of women in society are central, thus limiting women's equal access to resources, decision-making power, and knowledge. The political system itself is influenced by patriarchal, male-dominated culture which believes in the capabilities of men but undermine the abilities of women, and the domination of men in decision-making positions is also linked to the historical armed struggle that was seen as dangerous to women.[4]

In addition, the ongoing occupation significantly impacts women's effective participation in transitional justice and peace processes. Access challenges due to the blockade of the Gaza Strip have hampered the ability of women activists from Gaza to develop a unified voice with their colleagues from the West Bank. Since June 2007, women activists in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank have resorted to various, often expensive, means to maintain contact and organize themselves, such as through video-conferencing or via meetings held out of the country – if they are granted exit permits by Israel.[5]

This is, however, by no means due to a lack of capacity: within the extremely limited space they have been granted by the occupation and Palestinian political patriarchy, Palestinian women are well organized and have received recognition as peace activists in international fora, speaking strongly and courageously on their political insights and vision.[6] At home, women have been actively engaged in various informal efforts to end the division and advance Palestinian unity. They have claimed their space through initiatives away from the spotlights of the press, by organizing roundtable discussions, presenting research papers, and developing joint positions to advance what was is missing in formal agreements signed by politicians, thus reflecting their priorities.

Last year, the member of the Fatah Central Committee who is in charge of the reconciliation file reaffirmed his full support for women's participation in the reconciliation process, promising to include women in all of the reconciliation committees.[7] This is an important and positive development towards ensuring that women are part of the formal decision-making processes. However, only one woman has been participating so far, and no further concrete actions have been taken as of yet to make good on this promise.

SECTION II: STRATEGY

This project will focus on the development of platforms that would enable women to have a strong and more visible voice in relation to the reconciliation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the competing factions that rule those territories and its citizens, as well as changing the perception of women's participation in the reconciliation process through advocacy campaigns and media outlets.

Council Resolution 1325, UN Women, 2015, available at http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/UNW-GLOBAL-STUDY-1325-2015%20(1).pdf.

[2] Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections Between Presence and Influence, UN Women, 2012, available at http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2012/10/wpssourcebook-03a-womenpeacenegotiations-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1159.

[3] Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Role in Peace Processes, International Peace Institute, 2015, available at http://www.inclusivepeace.org/sites/default/files/IPI-Reimagining-Peacemaking.pdf

[4] A Study of the Obstacles which Hinder the Equal Representation of Women and the Youth inside the various Bodies of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Limit their Access to Decision-Making Positions, 2017, http://miftah.org/Publications/Books/Youth_Study_PLO0517.pdf

[5] The Status of Political Participation among Palestinian Women Under UNSCR 1325 (in Arabic), Women's Affairs Technical Committee, 2015. The research sample consisted of 3,255 persons from the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, aged between 17 and 76 years old.

[6] Vanessa Farr, "UNSCR 1325 and Women's Peace Activism in the Occupied Palestinian Territories," International Feminist Journal of Politics, 2011, available via http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14616742.2011.611661.

[7] See "Annual Report 2016," The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), October 7, 2017, available at http://www.miftah.org/Mact/MiftahActivityReport2016En.pdf.

This project will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. In addition, the project fits very well with the UNDP Strategic Plan and its signature solution to strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Moreover, and in line with the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), the project will address the theme of the document by focusing its efforts on one of the vulnerable groups identified in the document; women.

Finally, the project is in line with the Palestinian government's National Policy Agenda (NPA), in particular National Priority #2, National Unity and its corresponding policy of One Land, One People. In addition, the project will address National Priority #7, Social Justice and Rule of Law and its policy number 18: Gender Equality and Womens Empowerment.

Lessons Learned

After several failed peace processes it has become clear that the UN lacks a sufficient toolbox for managing intrastate conflicts,[8] and as a response a current local turn in peacebuilding is starting to form, putting emphasis on 'the local' in terms of the local context, local agency and dealing with local partners.[9] Drawing on lessons learned, it is suggested that the best peace-making potential is found in the communities in conflict themselves. Thus, efforts should be made to empower and develop 'local peace makers',[10] keeping in mind that that ownership will remain theoretical if local actors do not have the capacity to fully engage in all phases of planning and implementation. Another risk is also that the local turn could legitimize the elite-level national ownership; taking the shape of 'locally' owned, bottom-up processes, but in practice consisting of professionalized NGOs based in the big cities.[11]

UNDP/PAPP has over the years, since the internal split in 2007, been engaged in attempting to find mechanisms that support reconciliation efforts. Such efforts have included working on a new elections law as well as organizing a national conference on Reconciliation for Youth, Women, and Civil Society. These events created a momentum that influenced decision makers to return to the negotiating table, but unfortunately no long lasting effects on the reconciliation process have been seen, and women are still largely excluded from these dialogues. But this is not uniqe for Palestine. According to a comparative case study of Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Liberia and Sierra Leone, women are still largely excluded from national and international processes of peace despite the fact that there have been numerous international conventions and resolutions on women's involvement in peacebuilding, e.g. UNSCR 1325, and although women are actively involved in peacebuilding at the local level.[12]

However, we have through our past experience seen that women have convening strength and are able to find common ground no matter their background when it comes to reconciliation, but working in a patriarchal political environment, they need the support to ensure they have a seat at the reconciliation table and forums, and thus contribute to finding solutions rather than further impediments to the reconciliation process.

Considering the past failures and inabilities to secure real political participation of women, we want to re-engage the political participation using a combination of activities and platforms that strengthen each other, creating synergies and added value.

According to several studies on the local dimension of conflict resolution and reconciliation during the last years, legitimacy, accountability, inclusion and participation can be increased by establishing stable

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[8] Leonardsson, Rudd, The 'local turn' in peacebuilding: a literature review of effective and emancipatory local peacebuilding, Third World Quarterly

[9] Mac Ginty and Richmond, "The Local Turn," 771–772; UNDP, Governance for Peace; and Donais, Peacebuilding and Local Ownership, 1.

[10] Leonardsson, Rudd, The 'local turn' in peacebuilding: a literature review of effective and emancipatory local peacebuilding, Third World Quarterly

[11] Kappler, "Divergent Transformation."

[12] Leonardsson, Rudd, The 'local turn' in peacebuilding: a literature review of effective and emancipatory local peacebuilding, Third World Quarterly

sub-national arenas for citizen-state interaction, but only if the sub-national level has sufficient means and autonomy to control resources. In addition, the relationship between local and central leaders, as well as having a leadership that permits and promotes peace initiatives, is of crucial importance.

As such and in order to provide women with a greater opportunity to influence the reconciliation process that has been in suspended animation since 2007, the **theory of change** proposed is:

If women from different political movements have access to inclusive and geographically spread platforms where they can organize, increase their visibility and promote their engagement in the reconciliation process, and if the public opinion on women's participation is raised, bringing greater attention to their role in the reconciliation process through campaigns and media outlets where they also put pressure on decision-makers and political factions, then perceptions of women's engagement in the reconciliation process will be improved, further strengthening their stand and leeway. Through these platforms not only senior politicians but also engaged youth can work together, creating a more local, popular and community-based approach. If these platforms in addition also have an exchange of best practices with women from other countries in a south-to-south cooperation, then their agency in peacebuilding will be empowered further. Once women are engaged and empowered in an environment where the issue of women's exclusion from the reconciliation process is recognized, then women can start to be identified and moreover included by political factions. Lastly, when this space has been created at all levels of the reconciliation process, women will also be included in the negotiation teams and committees established by the various political factions that potentially may contribute to a resolution to the internal split.

SECTION III: RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNDAF Outcome 2.1: State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance.

Expected Results

There will be two outputs related to this project. The first output will focus on strengthening and establishing platforms for women to influence and become decision-makers in the reconciliation process. The second output will focus on outreach and bringing greater attention to the positive role women can play in unifying society and ending the internal divide.

Output one: Strengthening and establishing women as contributors to the reconciliation process

The following activities will be implemented under this output:

- Establish a network of diverse platforms led by women, to spearhead efforts to be seen and heard in promoting reconciliation throughout the oPt
- South-to-south exchange of best practices with women from other countries on peace building, conflict resolution, and mediation
- Hold 15 town meetings between women and local communites throughout the oPt with the aim to draft recommendations as well as action plans promoting female inclusion in the reconciliation process
- Draft a gender strategy for female inclusion in the reconciliation process
- Lobbying political and factional decision-makers, including through 15 workshops, to act upon the recommendations, action plans and gender strategy devised at the community level.

Output two: Increased political participation among women contributing social and cultural behavioural changes

The following activities will be implemented under this output:
- Conduct baseline- as well as final surveys on the general public's perception of women's engagement in the reconciliation process
- Conduct baseline- as well as final surveys on women's perception of their own engagement in the reconciliation process
- Conduct nationwide advocacy campaigns holding decision-makers accountable
- Produce TV and radio spots as well as talk shows promoting women's role in reconciliation.

Partnerships: Partnerships will be based on comparative advantages and having been engaged in the reconciliation process.

In order to make sure that there is a local ownership, and that the established platforms will not only consist of professionalized NGOs, the project will support local NGOs in facilitating the establishment of these platforms, but not to lead them. Hence, Palestinian partners, primarily local NGOs and CSOs, will play a critical role in ensuring that the space is made available for the project and that its activities lead to the achievement of the desired results in relation to both outputs.

In addition, The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other political factions will be important partners engaged in achieving the results of the projects two outputs. Moreover, partnerships with the private sector will be sought in achieving to support both outputs and its theories of change.

UNDP through the project will team up with international representatives of friendly countries in order to share best practices that can be incorporated into our project objectives. The partners we seek to achieve the two mentioned outputs should have the technical as well as networking skills needed to ensure broad participation and contribute to the theory of change.

Risks and Assumptions
Possible risks associated with activities related to both outputs are that political parties, especially those involved in the conflict will show no willingness to provide women space to interact on the issues pertaining to reconciliation. Refer to the full risk log for further information.

Stakeholder Engagement

- *Key stakeholders* may include but not be limited to government & public institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations including youth & women organizations, universities, etc. located in the West Bank including Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip. The project will target Palestinian citizens, including vulnerable groups such as youth and inclusive of females.

- *Target Groups:* The target groups for this project will firstly be women who are engaged in the reconciliation process through civil society as well as women who could potentially become engaged in the process if given the opportunity. Also, women who are part of political factions, across the Palestinian spectrum as well as women of high stature and respect in the Palestinian community, for example from the private sector and academia, will be targeted to be part of the process.

- Secondly, the target group will be men, both those in decision-making positons at the leadership level of the political factions, and those in the general public. Men in decision-making positions will be targeted to directly engage and increase the female level of participation in the reconciliation process, while the general public's perceptions of women's participation in the reconciliation process will be targeted through media and advocacy.

- o Lastly, the the local communities participating in the development of recommendations and action plans will be targeted to support efforts to ensure that reconciliation efforts are more inclusive.

South-South Cooperation (SSC)

- o SSC/TrC has the potential to play a catalytic support role in the project. UNDP will be reaching out to friendly countries of the south such as South Africa, El Salvador and Northern Ireland where women have experience from post-conflict and post-colonial settings, in order to learn from their best practises on what works in relation to women engaging in conflict resolution and reconciliation.

Knowledge

- Knowledge remains an important element of the project.
  - o This project will include but not be limited to the following knowledge products:
    - A number of media products including articles from online as well as print media as well video clips will describe & report on the reconciliationactivities implemented and their results.
    - Visibility for the donor through project fact sheets, signage, events, online platforms, etc. informing the public of their contribution will be implemented throughout the project.
    - Advocacy campaigns to promote increased female participation in reconciliation will be conducted. The outreach will be conducted a varietty of media platfomrs such as TV, radio, social and print media platforms. Also we will utilize non-traditional means to inform the public. It will be a comprehensive effort that will portray the importance of inclusiveness.
    - A baseline and end of project survey of women's role in reconciliation will be conducted throughout the State of Palestine. Such a survey will inform relevant institutions about what support may be required.
    - Moreover, a lessons learned log will be maintained on a quarterly basis in order to assist in the upscaling and sustainability of the project.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

- As this is a pilot, scaling up and sustainability will be achieivable depending upon the results accomplished pertaining to the two outputs. If there is significant positive change on the ground, UNDP/PAPP will be able to utilize these outcomes to scale up the project into other areas, including increased female participation in decision making positions and in the workforce. The project and its implementation mechanism can be shared with other countries in the region as part of best practices.
- The baseline survey will be developed to help identify gaps and measure progress in the reconciliation sector including gender disaggregated and gender sensitive data.

SECTION IV: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

- Based on previous experience, UNDP/PAPP will ensure the most efficient and effective option for managing the project that will take into consideration internal technical requirements and capacities. Where priorities are in line with current projects and initiatives, and in order to make best use of both human and financial resources, UNDP/PAPP will integrate personnel accordingly from current project and/or unit teams who have the necessary background to upscale the project activities.

Project Management

This is a UNDP direct implementation project and will be implemented in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A dedicated project team will be established (please refer to Section VIII for its composition). An audit and evaluation of the project will be conducted according to UNDP Rules and Regulations, as well as any other UNDP Direct Country Office (DPC)[13] Support Services and direct project cost.

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[13] In January 2013, a joint decision was taken by the Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women in approving a new harmonized conceptual framework for defining and attributing all costs, both programme cost and organizational costs and a new harmonized methodology for calculating non-core cost-recovery rates (EB Decision 2013/9). In this context, cost recovery is implemented though the following two types of the costs: General Management Support (GMS) and Direct Project Cost (DPC).

V: RESULTS FRAMEWORK (IS BASED ON ONE YEAR)

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNDAF Outcome 2.1: State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

To be determined based on available indicators that the Government of Palestine committed to (e.g. indicators from SDGs, Sector Strategies)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 2.6.1 Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy, and institutional reforms to fight structural barriers to women's empowerment.

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Palestinian Women: Invisible Catalyst for Reconciliation (SHUFUNA) xxxxxxxxx

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	FINAL	
Output 1 – Strengthening and Establishing Women as contributors to the Reconciliation process Gender Marker 3	1.1 # of females represented in committees pertaining to reconconcilation efforts	UNDP	No	2018		Yes		Yes	A report by the responsible party
	1.2 A gender strategy for female inclusion in the reconciliation process is drafted and endorsed by the various political factions including the PLO	UNDP	No	2018		Yes		Yes	A report by the responsible party Gender strategy
	1.3 % of women perceive that their participation in the reconciliation process has increased	UNDP	NA	2018	Baseline		Increase 25%	Increase 25%	A perception survey will be conducted to establish baseline and end of the project result.
	1.4 % of women who feel that they have gained tools and have been strengthened in their role as 'peace makers'	UNDP	NA	2018	Baseline		Increase 50%	Increase 50%	A perception survey will be conducted to establish baseline and end of the project result.

	1.5 % of women who feel that their work through the platform has had an impact on decision-makers and the reconciliation process *Disaggregation between members of the platforms and women in senior political positions.*	UNDP	NA	2018	Baseline		Increase 20%	Increase 20%	A perception survey will be conducted to establish baseline and end of the project result.
Output 2 – Increased political participation among women contributing social and cultural behavioural changes **Gender Marker 3**									
	2.1 % of people surveyed who believe females should not participate in reconciliation efforts *Disaggregation gender and age.*	UNDP	NA	2018	Baseline		Decrease of 20%	Decrease of 20%	A perception survey will be conducted to establish baseline and end of the project result.
	2.2 % of people surveyed that have seen or are familiar with the nationwide campaigns *Disaggregation gender and age.*	UNDP	NA	2018					A perception survey will be conducted at the end of the project.

VI: Monitoring And Evaluation

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

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsibility[14]	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Project Coordinator	PIU budget line (personnel, transportation and communications)
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Project Coordinator and Quality Assurance Officer	PIU and DPC budget lines (personnel, transportation and communications)
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Project Coordinator and Quality Assurance Officer	PIU and DPC budget lines (personnel)
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Quality Assurance Officer	DPC budget line (personnel and transportation)

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[14] Please refer to section VIII for each function.

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

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Funding	Source of
Final Evaluation							