

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country (ies): Global	
Project Title: Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership Facility Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): PBF/IRF-302	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: UNOPS
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Office for Project Services List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PBSO Offer technical support through the UN-World Bank Partnership Adviser • UN entities on behalf of DSRSGs/RC/HC and/or based on agreed priorities 	
Expected project commencement date: Actual 10 September 2019 Project duration in months: 49 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Global	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNOPS: Total: \$7,635,903 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget:	
PBF 1st tranche (2019): Received UNOPS: \$ 4,405,507 Total: \$ 4,405,507	

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PBF 2nd tranche (2021): To be received within 15 days upon the signature of this project document

UNOPS: \$ 3,230,396

The **Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership (HDPP) Facility** will provide advisory support and grant funding to UN entities to establish strategic and/ or operational frameworks with IFIs across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus in crisis-affected situations. The facility will support:

- a) joint analysis and priority setting
- b) joint assessment and planning;
- c) joint project preparation, including seed funding;
- d) joint lessons learned; after-action reviews and guidance/ capacity development; and
- e) technical assistance/staffing support.

Through this support, the HDPP will enable UN operations to leverage partnerships to increase impact in efforts to build resilience of the most vulnerable, reduce risk and sustain peace in crisis-affected situations. The facility will advance the strategic objectives and priorities determined by the Steering Committee of the United Nations-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations (22 April 2017).

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The present IRF is global in nature and therefore consulted at the global level with the ASG-Senior Director Steering Committee of the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations, and with the office of the Deputy Secretary-General. Further consultations took place with the donors supporting this initiative, and the UN's Peacebuilding Contact Group has also been consulted, as have the donors supporting this initiative.

Project Gender Marker score: 1 ¹

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 15%

Project Risk Marker score: 1 ²

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*):
 4.3 ³

¹ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

² **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

³ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

N/A

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

Supports achievement of the SDGs in crisis-affected contexts – particularly SDG 16 and 17.

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months: 30 September 2023 (an additional 21 months from previous 31 December 2021 end date)

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: \$ 3,230,396

Brief justification for amendment:

Following the first Amendment to the PBF Project Document signed between UNOPS and PBSO 17 September 2020, we are extending and amending this PBF Project document in order to:

1. Align with the country-grants duration (18 months). This has been requested by UNOPS to comply with their rules and regulations (i.e. the financing agreement between PBSO and UNOPS should cover the duration of intended activities, hence be reflected in this project document as well);

2. Update risks related to COVID-19;

3. Develop a UNOPS direct execution modality for the HDPP Facility support to risk analysis, joint data and analytical efforts in the wake of COVID-19 for cost-effectiveness;



4. Include the approved global policy project on advancing UN-WB partnership in the Security Sector Reform to be directly implemented by UNOPS to recruit UNOPS personnel, procure preselected vendors, and arrange travels;

5. Reflect new donor contributions towards a project extension;

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	<p>6.Add the new budget period to cover programmatic activities through 31 March 2022 along with an updated results framework;</p> <p>7.Add UNOPS overheads costs through 30 September 2023 to account for grantee project duration in line with their regulations</p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Date & Seal</i> 13 May 2021</p>	<p>United Nations Office for Project Services</p> <p></p> <p>KIRK BAYABOS Head of Cluster, SDC, NYSC</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> 10 MAY 2021</p>
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I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

Creating sustainable development solutions for countries affected by crisis, conflict, and violence is a global responsibility. More than one billion people have lifted themselves out of poverty in the past 25 years⁴, yet risks from both natural and human made crises, threaten these hard-won gains.

Total funding requirements for humanitarian action reached \$35 billion for 2021, compared with \$22.1 billion in 2016. If current trends persist, more than 80% of the world's poorest populations will live in fragile contexts by 2030, constituting a major obstacle to national development progress, as well as to global efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The complex and protracted nature of many crises today, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (box 1), has highlighted the need to look beyond linear, siloed approaches to crisis response, relief and recovery. Effective, efficient and adaptable operations require bridges between diplomatic, security and development initiatives and better alignment of short-term assistance and long-term objectives. In these efforts the UN must work with partners, based on comparative advantages and where relevant collective outcomes across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding mandates.

Box 1: COVID-19 and multidimensional crises

The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic threatens lives and livelihoods around the globe, but its secondary effects are felt particularly strongly in conflict and prevention settings, where it compounds with and exacerbates other, preexisting crisis factors. It can push up to 30 million additional people under extreme poverty. It is the latest example of an increasingly complex and changing crisis landscape which has triggered an increase in the number, duration and cost of humanitarian emergencies, and their impact on international peace and security and development progress. Crises are no longer linked solely to the fragility of state institutions and are impacting low, middle and high-income countries alike. In an interconnected world, these multidimensional crises require integrated responses.

COVID-19 undermines peace, stability and sustainable development through its interactions with several crises, both globally and depending on the local contexts.

- ***Inequalities***: COVID threatens to reverse recent trends in poverty reduction and exacerbates inequalities at the global and national level. However, structural inequalities, including gender inequalities, have existed before. While always hampering sustainable development goals, they constitute acute risks for peace and stability when they cause grievances between groups. Climate-related events are set to further increase poverty and inequalities in the near and long term future.
- ***Trust in institutions***: An untransparent response to COVID-19 that might be perceived as inadequate by parts of the population can undermine trust in the government. However, in many societies, especially those affected by conflict and violence, trust in institutions has already been low or decreasing. At the same time, a certain level of trust is vital for an effective response. Heightened fiscal pressures on many governments could further undermine their ability to respond and regain trust.

⁴ World Bank. 2018. Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle.

- **Eroding social contract:** In many societies the COVID-19 pandemic, its socioeconomic impact and the government’s response, for example exaggerated restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly, further erode the social contract between the state and population. Divisive hate speech and misinformation are on the rise, and the democratic process, and with it peaceful avenues of contestation of power, is weakened. In societies that have experienced patterns of exclusion even before the pandemic, perceived injustice and marginalization can lead to further tensions.

For many stakeholders, this evolving landscape underscores the need for complementarity of the **United Nations (UN)** and **World Bank Group (WBG)** in mitigating the risks of crisis, building resilience to its impact, and enabling sustainable recovery. The UN remains today the pre-eminent multilateral institution focused on crisis response and recovery. With an annual budget of over \$48 billion and responsibilities in the coordination of humanitarian relief and the delivery of multilateral responses to regional and international insecurity, the UN today manages over 80% of international peace and security operations and 50% of humanitarian aid.

Responding to calls for greater collaboration, the UN Secretary-General⁵ and World Bank President signed a **UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations** on 22 April 2017.⁶ This framework highlights a joint commitment to reducing needs, risks, and vulnerability, contributing to the 2030 Agenda and efforts to leave no one behind. The framework identifies four areas of operational collaboration:

1. identify and reduce critical multi-dimensional risks of crisis, and prevent violent conflict in relevant countries or regions within the mandate of both institutions;
2. coordinate support for situations of protracted crisis, including aligning strategies, objectives and collective outcomes, in particular for populations affected by forced displacement, and based on joint analyses and assessments;
3. develop joint analyses and tools where the complementarity of mandates may enable more effective solutions; and
4. scale up impact, by leveraging existing financing and comparative advantages, and ensuring that operational policies, frameworks, and tools used by both organizations facilitate cooperation and improve efficiency and complementarity.

⁵ The importance of this partnership has been further emphasized by the Secretary-General in his reports on the Outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit (A/71/353), Repositioning of the Development System (A/72/24-E/2018/3 and A/72/684-E/2018/7), and Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace (A/72/707–S/2018/43).

⁶ This Partnership Framework will be monitored by a joint UN-WB Steering Committee on Crisis-Affected Situations, focused on setting joint strategic priorities around prevention; protracted crisis; forced displacement; and countries at risk. This framework builds on almost a decade of efforts to strengthen collaboration in crisis-affected situations, updating an earlier framework signed in 2008, and commits the two organizations to work in complementary ways to: reduce the multi-dimensional risks of crisis and help prevent violent conflict; develop joint analyses and tools for more effective solutions; coordinate support to address protracted crises including forced displacement; and scale up impact by leveraging financing. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/04/22/un-world-bank-joint-statement-on-signing-of-new-framework-to-build-resilience-and-sustain-peace-in-conflict-areas> This Partnership Framework also contributes to the UN-WB Strategic Partnership Framework for the 2030 Agenda signed on 18 May 2018, which also underscores the joint work in post-crisis and humanitarian settings as one of the four priorities.

Implementation of this agreement has been advanced by the joint publication of *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*, the development of the *Famine Action Mechanism*, the launch of a *UN-WB Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI)* and continued advancements on the issue of *forced displacement*.⁷ Further priorities (such as prevention, COVID-19 and food security) and monitoring are set and reviewed by a joint UN-WB Steering Committee for Crisis-Affected Situations.

The initiative outlined in this project document, entitled the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership (HDPP) Facility, is designed to further advance the implementation of **UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations**.

- Numerous reviews (Advisory Group of Experts Report on Peacebuilding Architecture Review, Pathways for Peace, High-Level Panel on Peace Operations) have highlighted the importance of **joint analysis and planning** to (a) ensure development responses are brought to bear to sustain peace; (b) that peacebuilding help reduce humanitarian needs; and (c) humanitarian responses enable long-term development approaches. The HDPP Facility thus responds to the changing nature of crisis by enabling country management of the UN to leverage partnership to achieve results across the nexus. However, achieving complementarities between the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors requires support for the transaction costs of partnership. This is underscored by reviews of the precursor to this Facility, and of UN-World Bank joint initiatives.⁸
- *Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative: Joint Internal Review (2020)*, noted on the former financing arrangement which involved a dual UN and WB window under a unique Trust Fund that there had been issues with agility and that “a possible recommendation would be to reexamine the financing modality to promote time-sensitivity and agility in rapidly shifting country contexts, along with a review of fast-track options” supportive of establishing parallel (i.e. delinked) yet complementary financing structures between the UN and the WB to advance partnership opportunities at country-level.
- The World Bank Group’s *Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence 2020-2025*, launched in February 2020, underpins the expansion of its “FCV envelope” under the 19th replenishment of International Development Association funding. The Strategy underlines the importance for the Bank’s impact in FCV settings of partnership with entities across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, particularly the UN. It highlights new priority areas for engagement, including rule of law and the security sector, and (*building on Pathways for Peace*) emphasizes the importance of prevention in both fragile settings and those affected by local “pockets of fragility”, the effects of regional spillover or climate change.
- International partners consulted by the World Bank FCV Group on planning for its “*Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund 2.0*” emphasized the importance of continuing to deepen UN-World Bank Group partnership, both in countries on the Bank’s “Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCS) list and in others where “pockets of fragility” may undermine

⁷ United Nations - World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations, Partnership Report July 2017 – June 2018

⁸ The Independent Portfolio Review of the Fragility and Conflict Partnership Trust Fund, (2016) found “that the Trust Fund has been a strong enabler of often catalytic, partnership initiatives, [and] has equipped teams with flexible and timely financing and support to cover the transaction costs inherent in collaboration, particularly where core resources have either been insufficient or simply not been available.” This was reinforced by the finding that “[Whilst] in almost all cases of collaboration, Trust Fund grants have in fact been blended with core resources... there is ... an ongoing need for Trust Fund resources. This is not a question of volume, but rather quality. Trust Fund resources offer a risk-appetite and flexibility that core resources do not, and Trust Fund resources are able to support the creation of a robust authorizing environment for collaborative operations.”

prospects for delivery against the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. In response to Member States' feedback, the Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund undertook to deepen collaboration with the PBF/HDPP-Facility as a key counterpart in the UN system, including through regular review of pipelines, consultation on results frameworks, joint evaluations and joint knowledge products where relevant.

- Research generated by New York University's Center on International Cooperation (CIC), on the basis of extensive *consultations in the context of the 2020 Peacebuilding Architecture Review* reviewed progress in the UN-IFI partnership since 2018, and underscored opportunities and challenges including: (i) scope for the Bank and UN to increase joint impact in FCV settings through closer collaboration on application of IDA19 instruments; (ii) the relevance of collaboration on integrated risk analysis as an entry point for leveraging UN and WB comparative advantages in crisis-affected and prevention settings (iii) the importance of engaging the IMF in risk analysis for relevant contexts⁹, and the relevance of extending the HDPP-Facility to support such collaboration¹⁰; (iii) the persistent challenge of limited "literacy" between UN, World Bank and IMF staff in each other's mandates, structures and processes, underlining the importance of sustained attention to knowledge management, training and exchanges.

The complementary mandates and capacities of the two organizations, has been demonstrated through collaborations on complex global challenges such as joint responses to the Ebola epidemic in 2014-2015, the forced displacement resulting from the Syria regional crisis, the risk of Famine in Eastern Africa in 2018 and more recently accelerating joint efforts on prevention, and collaborating on the immediate and socioeconomic response to COVID-19.

The World Bank's record \$82 billion commitment under the International Development Association's (IDA) 19th replenishment (2020-2023) and the doubling of resources for countries affected by FCV to just under US\$19 billion has confirmed it as one of the world's largest development financiers, and marked a strategic shift towards reducing the risk of fragility and conflict as a top development priority. The *WBG Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) 2020-2025* has become one of only three institutional strategies guiding its work, alongside those on gender and climate change. Building on the joint Pathways for Peace study, the FCV strategy lays out the logic for the World Bank to invest in preventing violent conflict by supporting States to tackle root causes and remaining engaged throughout the conflict cycle. Under IDA19, the Bank has introduced specific instruments to that effect, including the *Prevention and Resilience Allocation* (PRA) and *Turn Around Allocation* (TAA) to significantly uplift existing IDA19 allocations for eligible countries that commit to addressing drivers of violence and conflict. The World Bank calculates that by 2030, almost half the world's poor will be residing in countries affected by fragility, conflict or violence.¹¹

The importance of the UN-WB collaboration has been recognized in policy commitments across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding policy domains, including the following:

- At the **World Humanitarian Summit**, former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the heads of UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, OCHA, WFP, FAO, UNFPA and UNDP,

⁹ Paige Arthur, "A Stocktaking of the UN-IFI Relationship on Prevention and Peacebuilding, 2018-2020", NYU Center on International Cooperation, October 2020

¹⁰ Marc Jacquand "Opportunities and Challenges for greater UN-IFI Collaboration across macroeconomic/FCV linkages", NYU Center on International Cooperation, October 2020

¹¹ World Bank Group, "Fragility and Conflict: On the Front Lines of the Fight against Poverty", February 2020

with the endorsement of the World Bank and the IOM, adopted the Commitment to Action on the New Way of Working to Transcend Humanitarian and Development Divides. The Commitment to Action itself defines the new way of working as working towards collective outcomes across the UN system and the broader humanitarian and development community. To overcome long-standing attitudinal, institutional, and funding obstacles, it commits the signees to work over multi-year timeframes (recognizing the reality of protracted crises) and supporting “collective outcomes” aiming to contribute to longer-term development gains, in the logic of the SDGs.

- Within the **UN Development System** the partnership was further highlighted in the recent 2020 GA Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of operational activities for development of the United Nations System (QCPR) resolution A/C.2/75/L.61. Specifically, paragraph 34 “recognizes that development partners and relevant stakeholders, including international financial institutions, civil society and the private sector, can positively support national development efforts and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and requests the United Nations development system to continue supporting programme countries to leverage robust partnerships, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, with a view to achieving the scale and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030.”
- With the **UN Peace and Security pillar**, the partnership is recognized through the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)), “Requests the Secretary-General to explore options for strengthening the United Nations–World Bank collaboration in conflict-affected countries in order to: (a) assist such countries, upon their request, in creating an enabling environment for economic growth, foreign investment and job creation, and in the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, in line with national priorities and underscored by the principle of national ownership; (b) marshal resources, and align their regional and country strategies, to promote sustainable peace; (c) support the creation of enlarged funding platforms bringing together the World Bank Group, multilateral and bilateral donors and regional actors to pool resources, share and mitigate risk, and maximize impact for sustaining peace; (d) enable and encourage regular exchanges on priority peacebuilding areas.” This was further stressed in the new twin resolutions (A/RES/75/201-S/RES/2558 (2020)).¹²

¹² “Welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace by Member States, including through the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations, and by the entire United Nations system, including through the reforms of the United Nations, and in particular at the field level through the work of peacekeeping operations, special political missions and United Nations country teams, and the important work of the Peacebuilding Fund, and encourages Member States and the entire United Nations system, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations, **international financial institutions**, civil society organizations, local peacebuilding stakeholders and, where relevant, the private sector, to continue to take action to implement the resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and to advance efforts to bring greater coherence to peacebuilding efforts, in support of national peacebuilding priorities, and in particular in conflict-affected countries”

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

a) Brief description of the project

To operationalize the **UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations**, the UN in 2019 established the **Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding and Partnership (HDPP) Facility** to catalyze collaborative efforts between the United Nations, the World Bank Group, and partners.

Working in coordination with the World Bank Group’s Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund, the HDPP Facility will provide grant financing, advisory and knowledge management support to UN entities for the development and implementation of joint operational frameworks with the World Bank in crisis-affected situations. Where relevant such frameworks should also include other IFIs, particularly the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The objective of these grants is to catalyze existing financing instruments available to the UN and IFIs, to achieve greater impact towards common objectives that cut across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The overall outcome statement of the HDPP Facility is that the strategic partnership increases resources towards collective outcomes in crisis-affected situations to **“build resilience of the most vulnerable people, reduce poverty, enhance food security, promote shared prosperity, and sustain peace” (UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations, 2017).**

In advancing cooperation in these settings, the project aims to contribute to a growing knowledge base between the UN, World Bank Group and other IFIs where relevant about their respective comparative advantage, complementarity and avenues for effective cooperation in situations affected by conflict and crisis, which would over time reduce the transaction costs of such cooperation and increase its impact.

b) Project result framework

Project results will be articulated as follows:

Output 1: Additional capacities deployed in high-priority prevention and transition settings (that may be eligible to supplementary assistance through the IDA19 FCV envelopes) in support of government-led strategies and of strategic partnership with the World Bank – “regular track”

The HDPP will support high-priority prevention and transition settings that may be eligible to new IDA19 financing instruments, i.e. the FCV window’s ***Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA)***, the ***Remaining Engaged in Conflict Allocation (RECA)***, and the ***Turn Around Allocation (TAA)***, as well as other relevant instruments such as the ***regional sub window (RSW)*** and ***Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)***. Grants will promote the strategic, technical and programmatic engagement of UN teams in support of government-led prevention, resilience, and transition strategies and may include deployment of surge capacity for specific deliverables. Gender responsiveness and age and sex-disaggregated data will be a requirement for any data and analytical processes supported by the HDPP Facility and additional guidance provided for applicants to meet the equivalent to at least a PBF Gender Marker 2 for projects financed by the Facility.

Indicative activities at the country-level, which would form part of overall collaboration with the WB, under government leadership:

- Establish a common/shared data mechanism at country level with humanitarian, development, and/or peace actors operating within the same geographical area;¹³
- Map HDP actors and their activities (i.e. Overlaying OCHA's 5W (humanitarian action mapping of who is doing what where) with development and security/political actors) to increase synergies, leverage complementarities, and track progress;
- Deploy expert capacity in areas of UN comparative advantage jointly identified by the UN and WB in support of agreed priorities, prioritizing dedicated gender expertise where needed (esp in the countries without UN Women's presence);
- Conduct Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (with WB and EU) or other joint analyses to address evidence gaps;
- Support governments and national stakeholders to develop and implement inclusive prevention strategies as needed/requested;
- Provide technical support to coordination and strategic dialogues to monitor, advise and appraise prevention, resilience and/or transition strategies under national ownership;
- Lead community-based/subnational consultations to include civil society voices, including of women, youth, displaced populations and other vulnerable groups, to nationally-led strategies that span across the HDP nexus,
- Establish of joint UN-WB transition teams to identify, design, and implement projects to bridge the gap between the humanitarian, development, peace/security interventions;
- Conduct a public expenditure review of security and justice sector (UN-WB);¹⁴
- Based on data gaps, conduct joint UN-WB diagnostics aimed at (re)building and/or strengthening core government functions in fragile and conflict-affected settings;¹⁵
- Undertake joint analysis of gender dynamics and specific issues, threats and priorities of women in crisis-affected situations;
- Undertake joint analysis of the situation of young women and men in crisis-affected countries.

Output 2: In prevention settings highlighted by UN leadership as of priority concern, RCs are supported to engage IFIs in COVID-19 recovery planning that is conflict-sensitive, and informed by joint gender and youth-responsive multidimensional risk analyses – “fast track”

The HDPP Facility will support through advisory capacity and, where required, financing, the UN's engagement with IFIs in support of risk-informed, conflict-sensitive, gender and youth-responsive national plans to “build back better” from the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. This output will specifically target countries/settings that are highlighted through the UN Regional Monthly Reviews (RMR) mechanism, Executives Committee/Deputies Committees (EC/DCs) or other venues where UN leadership shares a prevention concern. The HDPP Facility will prioritize contributions to a shared data and analytical basis at country-level, with a view to supporting the application of a “crisis prevention lens” to the IFI COVID recovery support in line with EC Decision 2020/82. In addition to the World Bank Group, in a subset of countries, UN entities will also be encouraged to engage with the IMF where macro-fiscal parameters and prescriptions may exacerbate inequities, grievances and crisis/conflict risk. Gender responsiveness and age- and sex-disaggregated data will be a requirement for any data and analytical processes supported by the HDPP Facility, and additional guidance will be

¹³ Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative: Taking Stock of a UN and World Bank Joint Initiative in seven Country Contexts, 2018

¹⁴ Securing Development: Public Finance and the Security Sector, Harborne et al; 2017

¹⁵ (Re)Building Core Government Functions in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings, 2017

provided to prospective applicants to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout proposed activities.

Potential areas of support include:

- Joint UN data/analysis initiatives, e.g. risk and resilience assessments or other targeted projects with the World Bank, IMF or other IFIs leading to a joint, gender- and youth-responsive understanding of the drivers of conflict and fragility;
- Joint assessment and planning that engages IFIs to apply a “crisis prevention lens” through UNSDCF, IFI country engagement strategies, or other planning frameworks;
- Roll-out of the COVID Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA) tool in “prevention” settings;
- Establishment of gender-centered recovery strategies and principles for post-COVID programming.

Output 3: UN increases its capacity to partner with the World Bank and IMF through the development of policy and operational collaboration and production of relevant knowledge products, in support of the sustaining peace agenda

While most of the UN-IFI partnership activities will be carried out at country-level to consolidate country platforms, the WBG FCV Strategy adopted in March 2020 highlighted several emerging areas of interest that offer an opportunity to expand the partnership in pursuit of collective outcomes. Efforts under this output will include the development of substantive new policy and operational tools where possible, documenting lessons learnt, harvesting good practices, both to guide field colleagues and feed into policy dialogue ahead of the 20th replenishment of the International Development Association. In addition, as opportunities arise, the project will seek out opportunities to generate relevant policy collaboration with the IMF.

Potential examples of support include:

- Develop a Compound Risk Monitor for Anticipatory Action to examine how various risks interact with each other and support early response, building on the Famine Action Mechanism;
- Adopt a methodology and systems to allocate at least 30% of funds to gender equality and women’s empowerment in support of the FCV Strategy in countries affected by FCV;
- Formulate operating procedures and peacebuilding principles to enhance private sector development in countries affected by FCV with the International Finance Corporation (IFC);
- Produce a guidance/best practice note on UN-IFI partnering for risk analysis (e.g. when CCA and RRA processes are being developed under a similar timeline at country-level);
- Convene regular webinars, lessons learnt notes, peer networks and other initiatives to share knowledge across the peace and security pillar and beyond;
- Produce an Annual Partnership Monitoring Report jointly with the World Bank to record partnership activities in crisis-affected situations;
- Measure internal knowledge of UN-WB partnership opportunities to track knowledge gains and capacity.

C) **Theory of change**

Given that shared data and analysis, assessments, guidance capacity and joint operational frameworks are needed to enhance the collaboration between the UN and World Bank across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus;

And that lack of financing for joint analysis, assessment, planning, evidence and prioritization is a constraint for UN-World Bank collaboration in crisis-affected settings;

If the UN has access to guidance, expertise, support and HDPP Facility resources dedicated to enable joint analysis, assessment, planning, evidence and prioritization;

Then, more UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs, and other UN entities will partner with the World Bank to align strategies and strengthen their collaboration with the World Bank;

Which will scale up resources and achievement of results for collective outcomes across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus.

- Project implementation strategy –

The HDPP Facility will advance the strategic objectives and priorities determined by the Steering Committee of the United Nations-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations (22 April 2017). The Facility is based on the lessons learned by the United Nations-World Bank Fragility and Conflict Partnership Trust Fund, and advances the institutionalization of partnership within the United Nations.

The implementation strategy is in line with the PBF Strategic Plan (2020-2024) and a commitment to engage with the World Bank’s scale-up in fragile and conflict-affected countries through IDA 19, and the Secretary-General’s restructuring of the Peace and Security pillar of the United Nations which calls on the Peacebuilding Support Office to serve as a ‘hinge’ within DPPA connecting the peace and security pillar with the development system, humanitarian actors, and the human rights pillar in accordance with the call of the General Assembly and Security Council for the revitalization of PBSO.



Two types of country support will be offered:

- a. **Dedicated advisory support assisting country operations**

The UN-World Bank Partnership Adviser and the HDPP support staff will:

- Coordinate, and where required, offer advisory support to country/or regional operations on modalities and opportunities for collaboration, in consultation with relevant UN entities;
- Document and report lessons learned from country operations in support of regional and global partnership;
- Support effective engagement between UN and other multilateral planning processes. This support could cover all planning processes, e.g. strategic assessment missions, humanitarian appeals, UN CCA and Cooperation Frameworks preparations and the many variants that occur in different contexts;
- Provide a focal point for coordinating engagement on strategic country diagnostic processes, risk assessments; and
- Organize regional and global community of practice events, bringing together leadership of the UN and World Bank at the country level with interested donors, to discuss challenges, and facilitate joint work (virtual or in person).

b. Seed financing to UN entities, i.e. Resident Coordinator’s offices, agencies funds and programmes

Beyond the provision of technical advice, the Partnership Adviser and the HDPP support staff will also disburse grants enabling strategic, operational and programmatic collaboration between the UN, the World Bank Group and non-UN entities across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding operations (through UNOPS).

Grants to country operations will focus on joint data, analysis and priority setting, joint assessment and planning, joint project preparation, including seed funding; joint lessons learned and guidance/ capacity development, and technical assistance / staffing support. The Facility needs to flexibly respond to priorities of the UN system, in a demand-driven manner which also responds to a set of prioritization criteria. The Facility can support around six “regular track” countries in an 18-month implementation cycle. This is reflected under Output 1.

Update for COVID 19: In light of the COVID-19 pandemic and noting the importance of conflict sensitive responses, the Facility will make arrangements a direct UNOPS execution of fast-track projects towards COVID -19 response (up to \$50,000 to Resident Coordinators and Country Teams requiring consultancy support for joint data, analysis and assessment with the World Bank, and where relevant, in collaboration with the IMF. This is reflected under Output 2.

Projects will contribute to ensuring a conflict-sensitive response to the impact of the pandemic across the HDP nexus.

The present project document also makes provisions for a *direct execution modality* by UNOPS, building on the existing partnership between PBSO and UNOPS, in cases where a RC/headquarter unit (which does not carry an operational mandate) nominates UNOPS to carry-out project objectives on its behalf – besides the response to COVID-19 in Output 2.

Grants to headquarters units will be provided on an exceptional basis and focus on supporting the development of innovative joint thematic and operational knowledge, capacity and guidance to support country level delivery. This again builds on the Portfolio reviews observation, that operational and thematic tools enable partnerships and are assessed to be “catalytic [...] across both institutions”. This is reflected under Output 3.

Grants should be focused on the four areas of collaboration identified in the **2017 UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations**, (see page 6) and aligned with the broader strategic objectives and country priorities of the two organizations, including a new areas opened up by the FCV Strategy. These grants will focus less on joint projects and more on joint results and setting joint strategic priorities, building on the observation that Trust Fund projects have maximized results when operating within existing operational arrangements and management accountabilities [Portfolio Review page 4] to target collective outcomes. In contrast joint projects are viewed as “more difficult, cumbersome” by UN and World Bank staff under joint implementation modalities [Portfolio Review Page 4].

Finally, the HDPP recognizes the commitments made under the **Secretary-General’s seven-point action plan on gender-responsive peacebuilding** which “commits the United Nations to allocate **a minimum of 15 per cent** of all UN-managed funding in support of peacebuilding projects to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principal objective.” This commitment has been further reiterated in subsequent reports including Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace (A/72/707–S/2018/43) the SG “request that all United Nations funding mechanisms in support of peacebuilding projects meet and exceed this 15 per cent target and that Member States contribute specifically in this area, where resources are scarce but the impact great.” The HDPP will therefore contribute to addressing gender-related analytical and planning gaps existing across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding operations. All analytical processes and data collection efforts funded by the facility must be age and gender sensitive at minimum, and a gender-sensitivity checklist will be developed for grant applicants. Noting the lack of a gender focus in the previous Trust Fund, a 15 per cent target for HDPP facility projects would constitute a significant improvement on the previous arrangements in support of gender sensitive analysis, with a commitment that further cost-extensions be conditional on a methodology to achieve 30 per cent target for allocations to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment – based on lessons learned from the implementation of present IRF. The present IRF therefore falls under Gender Marker 1, with an ambition of reaching a Gender Marker 2 following a potential future cost-extension.

D) Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The HDPP Facility will be managed as a dedicated project by the Peacebuilding Support Office on behalf of the UN system, and will work in partnership with ~~with~~ the World Bank’s Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund.

Under PBSO management, UNOPS will provide operational support to a grant giving mechanism, through which funds will be transferred to an RC or DSRSG/RC/HC designated UN grantee entity (except for cases where UNOPS is the implementing partner, under the Direct Execution modality). UNOPS is the implementing UN entity responsible for administration, transfer, coordination of reporting for grants, fiduciary responsibilities, at the formal instruction of the ASG for Peacebuilding Support. UNOPS will contract three personnel to be housed in PBSO under the supervision of the Partnership Adviser (see diagram “Partnership Adviser and support staff”).

The UNOPS-contracted personnel will ensure among other tasks:

- a) Support to advisory services, project design, appraisal and monitoring of grants;
- b) Document lessons learnt and support communication on results achieved in close collaboration with the Peacebuilding Fund;
- c) Timely transfer of grants (project budget) to the bank account of the UN agency awarded as grantee;
- d) Obtain grant disbursement data from grantees and in coordination with the Partnership Adviser and grantees, provide a report on the disbursement rate of fund for grants every six months;
- e) Provide final financial report at the closure of the grant or respective project;
- f) Contribute to knowledge management efforts.

- b) **Project management and coordination** (present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**)

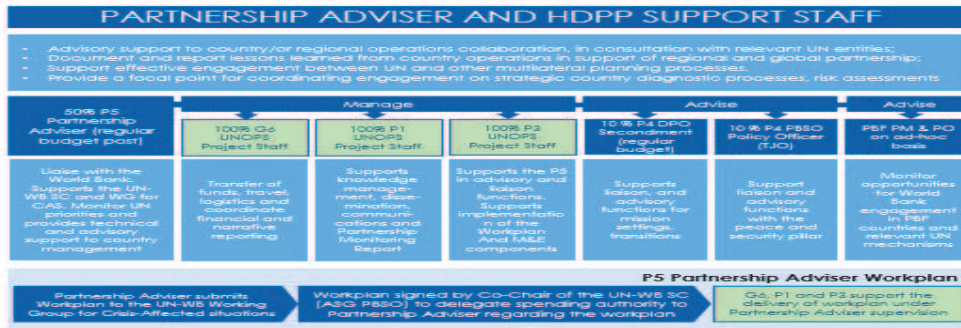
The HDPP facility will be managed by a Partnership Adviser, located in the Peacebuilding Strategy and Partnerships Branch of the Peacebuilding Support Office, and reporting through the regular mechanisms in place for accountability under the Peacebuilding Fund. The Partnership Adviser will have direct responsibility for ensuring that the project's outputs are achieved on time and on budget. As part of the Secretary-General's Reforms of the Peace and Security Pillar (A/72/772) the post of the partnership adviser forms part of the UN Programme annual budget for 2021 (A/75/6).

Beyond direct responsibilities for the HDPP facility, the Partnership Adviser will take primary responsibility for liaison between the UN's peace and security, development and humanitarian communities and provide secretariat functions to the UN and WB Steering Committee for Crisis-Affected Situations in support of the UN's commitment to implement the 2017 Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations. As part of these functions the Partnership Adviser will liaise internally within relevant organizations and track opportunities for engagement between UN and other multilateral planning and assessment processes.

As foreseen in the Peace and Security Reforms of the Secretary-General, and in line with the 'hinge' function of PBSO, the Partnership Adviser will focus on deepening engagement between the World Bank and the peace and security pillar, single political-operational structure of DPPA and DPO. The Partnership Adviser will also work in close consultation and coordination with the Development Coordination Office (DCO) and with dedicated focal points within the humanitarian and development communities.

Under the overall guidance of the Partnership Adviser, the HDPP will work jointly with the WBG Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, other WBG Global Practices and other IFIs as relevant, to ensure that all processes, results and resources committed by the HDPP Facility are effectively managed in partnership. The Partnership Adviser will submit an annual workplan to cover centralized deliverables as outlined in the budget. The Partnership Adviser will have delegated authority to reallocate up to \$50,000 per annum within the existing outcomes identified in the workplan.

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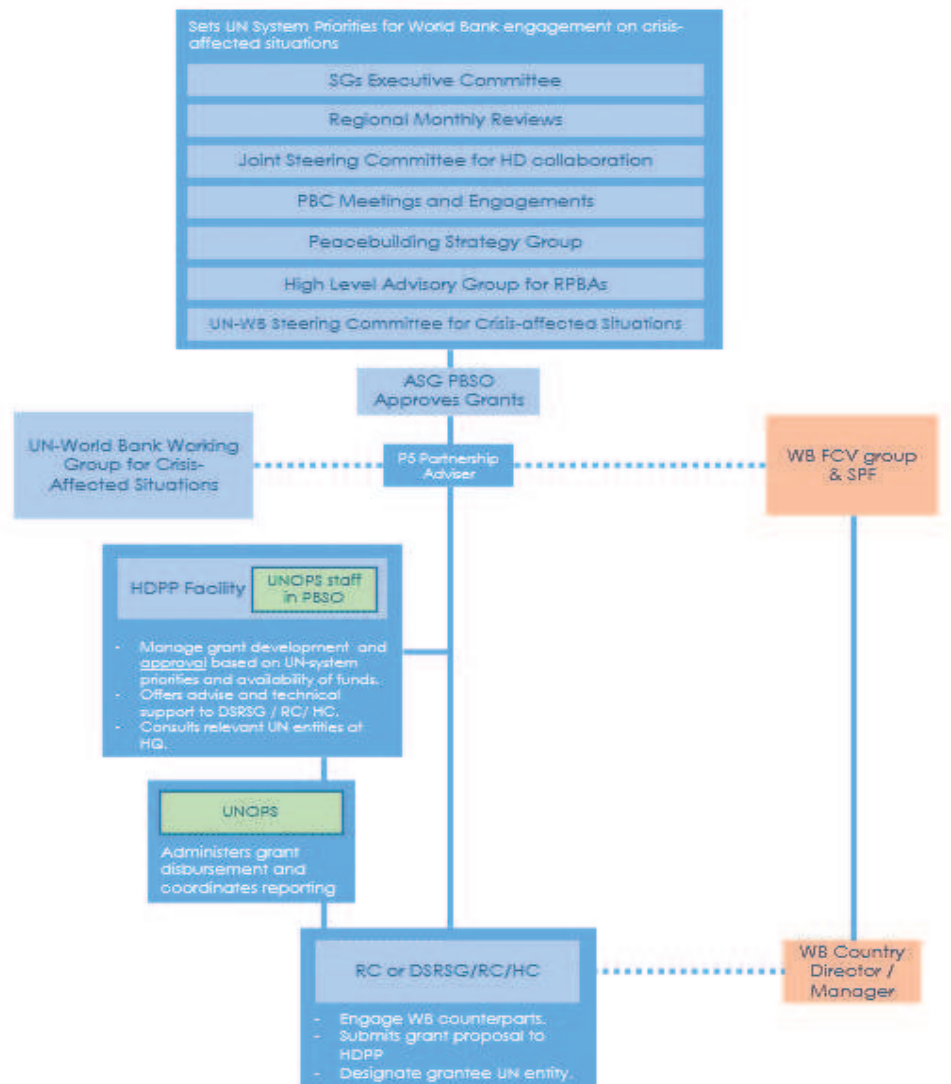


Technical support missions with staff from UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, DPPA, DPO, or other entities are funded at the discretion of the Partnership Adviser through his/her annual workplan - in consultation with the head of Peacebuilding Strategy and Partnerships Branch of the PBSO and when travel conditions are critical, in light of restrictions arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Mission support should be requested by the RC or DSRSG/HC/RC and the UNOPS G6 will support the ticketing and logistics.

The governance mechanism of the **UN-WB Partnership for Crisis-Affected Situations** will advise on the strategic direction of the HDPP Facility on a biannual basis. Specific countries for priority engagement are in addition set by the various bodies outlined below (diagram on management arrangements for HDPP grants).

- The UN-WB Partnership Adviser will manage grant development and approval based on:
 - UN-system priorities – which are set in the bodies outline below;
 - availability of funds; and
 - requirements agreed with the UN-WB Working Group for Crisis-Affected Countries in the Guidance for applicants.
- Grants are **formally** approved by the ASG for PBSO unless delegated.
- The Partnership Adviser and HDPP support staff will ensure coordination and coherence with the grants provided by the World Bank’s State and Peacebuilding Fund – and ensure review in consultations with the FCV Group and other Global Practices as relevant, as outlined below.
- All grants will be managed according to the recipient entities rules and regulations.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT FOR HDPP GRANTS AT COUNTRY LEVEL



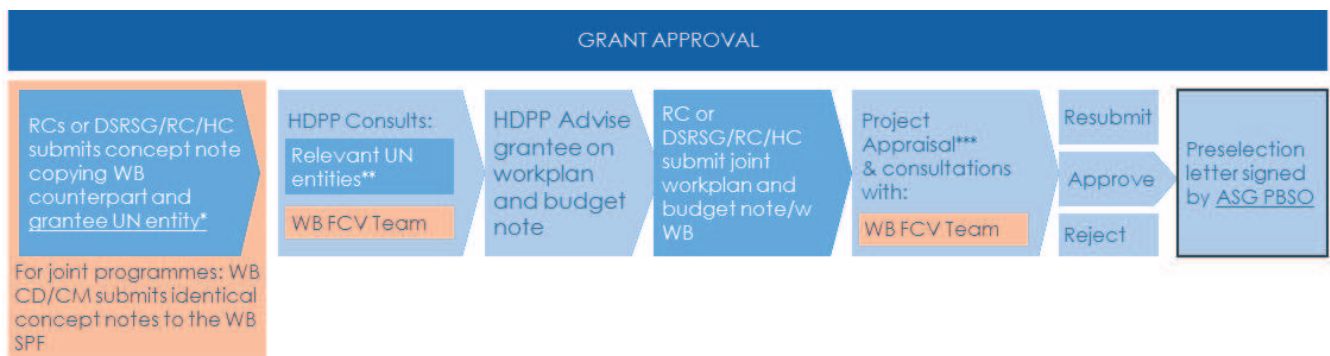
Applications for “regular track” grants will be received on a rolling basis (with one application per country) for grant between \$100,000-\$400,000.¹⁶ Proposals should be submitted jointly by the most senior leadership of the UN and World Bank in the country (or at regional level for cross-border initiatives). Review of proposals is conducted by the UN-WB Partnership Adviser in consultation with World Bank counterparts in the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group of the World Bank, other Global Practices, and/or other IFI focal points as applicable. As part of this review, the UN-WB Partnership Adviser consults relevant UN entities at HQ as outlined in the diagram below on grant approval. The Partnership Adviser provides feedback to the applicants. A project appraisal committee recommends approval to the ASG for PBSO or

¹⁶ The portfolio review of the UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund highlighted that enabling larger, scaled-up projects would allow the Trust Fund to increase its relevance.

his/her delegated authority who ultimately signs off on projects through a preselection letter, ensuring grant transfer to grantee.

Applications for “fast track” grants will also be received on a rolling basis (with one application per country) for contracting up to US\$ 50,000. ToRs should be submitted jointly by the most senior leadership of the UN and World Bank in the country (or at regional level for cross-border initiatives). Review of the ToRs is conducted by the UN-WB Partnership Adviser in close consultation with DCO and the World Bank. The Guidance Note for Applicants sets out templates, parameters and timelines.

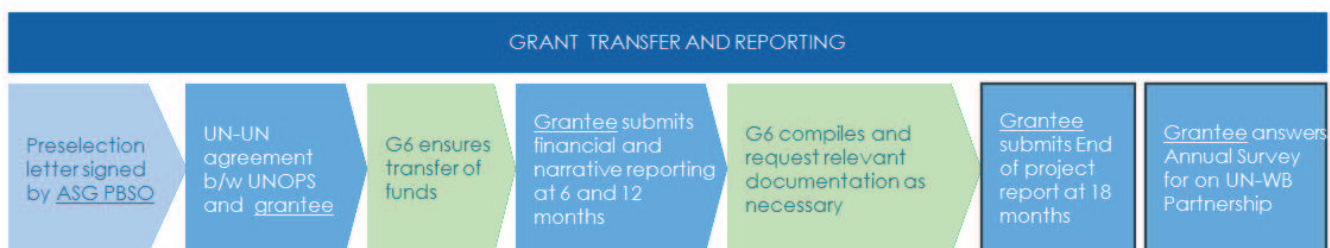
Potential applicants must discuss their proposal with the Partnership Adviser before submitting proposals. Examples of joint work to be funded are provided under the Facility’s three output areas listed above. The Facility will provide funding to proposals from UN entities meeting the requirements in the Guidance for Applicants. The guidance will be consulted at the working level of the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations. The grant approval process – including project appraisal and reporting requirements – are outlined in the diagram below.



*RC and DSRSG/RC/HC designates grantee UN entity. On exceptional basis grantee UN entity may be HQ based to work on joint tools or guidance in support of country operations.

** Consultation determined through business process based on the type of support requested by the country. The UN-WB WG on Crisis-Affected Situations and the DPPA-DPO regional desks are to be briefed of potential projects and missions.

*** Project appraisal by P5 Partnership advisor, P3 UNOPS staff and one staff member of the PBSO or relevant UN entity in consultation with World Bank counterparts in the FCV team



a) Risk management

Risk	Likelihood (High, medium, low)	Severity of impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation Strategy
Poor coordination across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding operations increases tensions and inhibits the ability to formulate effective, efficient and impactful country collaborations	Medium	High	The UN and the WB have put in place a joint UN WB ASG Snr Director Steering Committee on Crisis-Affected Situations to monitor and address bottlenecks in the implementation of the 2017 Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations
Changes in priorities of the World Bank and/ or the UN results in shift in focus away from partnership	Medium	High	The UN Secretary-General and World Bank President have signed a Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations capturing clear and monitorable commitments to advance the partnership, and have agreed to an annual monitoring report to assess progress. The World Bank's Fragility, Conflict and Violence Strategy adopted in March 2020 offers a new opportunity to operationalize partnerships at country-level.
Insufficient capacity is dedicated to the partnership by HQ and CT teams, particularly in the context of UN reforms	Medium	Medium	The UN Peace and Security Reforms have dedicated a UN WB Partnership Adviser position under the UN Programme budget for the Biennium 2018-2019 (A/72/859). In addition to revitalize PBSO and improve coherence of the Peace and Security pillar, both DPA and DPO will concentrate

			current capacities on UN WB within PBSO.
Poor articulation of HDP and partnership priorities of UN HQ	Low	Medium	ASG for PBSO sits on the main bodies of the UN system that generates priorities for World Bank/IFI engagement. The HDPP unit will engage the relevant bodies and desks to offer advisory functions regarding World Bank/IFI engagement.
The compounded effects of the health, and socioeconomic repercussions of COVID-19 in countries of operation divert UNCT, WB and governments' attention from the HDP nexus and partnership conversation, as the emergency response diverts critical resources.	Medium	Medium	The HDPP Facility develops a COVID-19 offer to support UNCTs in fragile and conflict-affected countries with just-in-time data and analytical expertise to further the UN-WB (and in some cases the IMF) partnership. Meanwhile, PBSO advocates for the inclusion of peacebuilding considerations in the response, in line with recommendations from the joint <i>Pathways for Peace</i> report. Where priority RCOs are overstretched with competing risks and demand, they may approach the HDPP Facility "fast track" window for additional support to align their COVID-19 response with the IFIs with a conflict-sensitive lens.
Financing demands at country-level, compounding with the secondary impacts of COVID-19, place additional stress on WB resources,	High	Medium	Regular coordination with WB FCV Group on priority countries eligible to new IDA19 FCV envelopes, exchanges ahead of possible preparations

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accelerating disbursement and planning timelines			towards an IDA20 replenishment with substantive role for the UN
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b) Monitoring and evaluation

The partnership adviser will manage this project and be accountable for it to the ASG for Peacebuilding Support.

The HDPP Facility will monitor effectiveness of grants based on the outcome and output indicators described in the results framework. This monitoring will take place through:

- 1) Narrative project progress reporting every six months and regular check-ins;
- 2) Exit interviews to document lessons learnt; and
- 3) Through the annual monitoring report on the implementation of the UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations, conducted annually jointly by PBSO and the World Bank’s FCV Group.

As more HDPP projects are demonstrating progress, additional focus will be placed on lessons learnt, and knowledge management, through dedicated capacity within the Peacebuilding Strategy and Partnerships Branch of PBSO.

The HDPP Facility also co-authors the Annual UN-WB Partnership Monitoring Report which records partnership activities across 40+ countries affected by FCV.

The Partnership Adviser will submit a separate annual report to the ASG for Peacebuilding support, all entities receiving HDPP grants will be held accountable for the effective use of resources first and foremost in pursuant to their respective established rules and regulations.

The Partnership Adviser will conduct a final review, to ensure that the HDPP Facility is delivering to schedule, with sufficient budget allocated and delivered, and issues identified. As part of this review, the alignment of the Project with the Peacebuilding Fund Strategic Plan 2020-2024 will be also be assessed.

The main purpose of reporting is to offer evidence, based on data, of progress against results to help with project implementation and learning. Whilst grant recipients of the facility will need to keep more detailed records of project implementation and progress in line with their own rules and regulations, HDPP project reports need to be succinct and focused on results.

Reporting requirements of grantees (regular track)

Type of Report	Due When	Submitted by
Grantee Interim Financial report	6 months 12 months	Recipient of grant from HDPP facility
Grantee Final Financial report	18 months	Recipient of grant from HDPP facility
Grantee project progress report	6 months 12 months	Recipient of grant from HDPP facility
Grantee end of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (after 18 months)	Recipient of grant from HDPP facility.

Grantees should inform the Partnership Adviser of any changes in the timeline and should request approval for any extension of the time limit or alteration in activities to be funded.

c) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

At the end of the project, modalities for effective partnership across the HDP nexus will be more developed and further integrated into the core financing, planning and monitoring frameworks of the UN.

Recommendations for integrating practices and lessons learned into core UN strategic planning and assessment systems can be put forward to the Steering Committee for UN-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations and other relevant decision-making bodies.

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Project budget

See Annex 6 for details. The below budget includes the new contributions for a cost addition of USD 3,230,396.

DESCRIPTION		Approved Budget (NCE1) 18 months			New Budget (cumulative with new contributions)		
CATEGORIES	Item	UNOPS (18 months)		Total	UNOPS (through March 2022)		Total
		Workplan	Grants		Workplan	Grants	
1. Staff and other personnel	1 x P3 x 18 months / ICA 2 x 18 months	154,058	-	832,694	274,058		1,175,694
	Retainer - PPBA Burkina Faso	50,000			118,000		
	1 x IICA1 x 18 months		-		77,000		
	1 x G6 x 18 months / LICA 6 x 18 months	128,636	-		164,636		
	Retainer COVID-19 response	500,000	-		542,000		
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Supplies, Commodities , Materials	7,500	-	7,500	6,500		6,500
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	Two Laptops	3,000	-	3,000	-		-
4. Contractual services	12 x Grants to countries x 300,000	-	2,437,742	2,740,242		4,684,742	5,421,742
	2 x lessons learned and guidance x 33,750	67,500	-		-		
	1 x annual report	10,000	-		-		
	1 x Final Evaluation	25,000	-		20,000		
	4x Contractual Services COVID-19 response	200,000	-		717,000		
5. Travel	12 x 5,000 technical support missions	60,000	-	90,000	24,995		24,995
	2 x Global or Regional community	30,000	-		-		

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	of practice meeting						
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		-	-				
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	18 months x 1000 x Centrally managed project direct support costs, for example, Treasury, ICT, etc	-	27,000	165,429		48,000	316,999
	33,000 x year x Locally Managed Direct Cost (LMDC)	-	87,224			173,314	
	Rent USD 17,000 per person	47,700	-			90,200	
	Telephone Expenses (one time set up plus monthly)	1,633	-			2,713	
	Network connection	1,872	-			2,772	
8. SSR Project implementation (OROLSI/DPO)	Personnel	210,000		375,181		210,000	375,181
	Travel	21,349				21,349	
	Contractual Services	107,750				107,750	
	LMDC	-	36,082			36,082	
Sub-Total Project Costs		1,625,998	2,588,048	4,214,046	2,378,973	4,942,138	7,321,111
9. Indirect Support Costs	3% for passthrough grants	-	77,641	191,461		148,264	314,792
	7% for secretariat costs	113,820	-			166,528	
TOTAL		1,739,818	2,665,689	4,405,507	2,545,501	5,090,402	7,635,903

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

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

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office

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transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOs and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over \$250 , indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

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		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding \$250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

Outcome: The strategic partnership between the UN and World Bank advances collective outcomes in crisis-affected situations			
Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Baseline and Targets	
Outcome Indicator 1: Share of RCs serving in crisis-affected situations reporting joint strategic priorities with the World Bank in prevention/HDP collaboration	Partnership Monitoring Report – collected once a year with reporting on elapsed fiscal year	Baseline: 47 RCs, out of which 13 are reporting joint strategic priorities in prevention/HDP collaboration (27%) (<i>Partnership Monitoring Report, 2020</i>) Target: at least 40% by March 2022	
Outcome Indicator 2: Amount of IFI funding allocated in response to joint frameworks	End of project reports, annual survey sent to RCOs, and cross-check with WBG FCV Group Amount of WB resources committed against joint frameworks (i.e. Mutual Accountability Framework, joint strategy, joint priority action plans, joint recovery plan, etc) in crisis-affected situations and in settings supported by the Facility	Baseline: \$52 million Target: <i>Overall \$300 million by end 2021</i> <i>HDPP Facility-supported US\$300 million by end 2021 [2022 target to be set mid-2021]</i>	
Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Baseline and Targets

<p>Output 1: Additional capacities deployed in high-priority prevention and transition settings (that may be eligible to supplementary assistance through the IDA19 FCV envelopes) in support of government-led strategies and of strategic partnership with the World Bank – “regular track”</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1: Number of grants disbursed to high-priority settings which supports government-led prevention or transitions efforts and advance/deepen the UN-WB partnership.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2: % of IDA19 FCV envelopes applied to eligible countries developed in collaboration or partnership with the UN</p>	<p>Narrative progress reports (twice yearly, May and October)</p>	<p>Baseline (2019): 0</p> <p>Target 1.1 (end Q1 2022): At least six grants approved and disbursed, which meet at least a “gender marker 2” equivalent ¹⁷</p> <p>Baseline (2019) 1.2: N/A (IDA19 cycle starting July 2020)</p> <p>Target 1.2 (end Q1 2022): At least 70% of approved eligibility packages for IDA19 FCV envelopes developed in collaboration or partnership with the UN</p>
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¹⁷ Gender marker two, defined as “The project integrates gender mainstreaming considerations in its narrative and underlying analysis and project goals and outputs and is expected to make a contribution towards gender equality and women’s empowerment.”

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<p>Output 2: In prevention settings highlighted by UN leadership as of priority concern, RCs are supported to engage IFIs in COVID-19 recovery planning that is conflict-sensitive, and informed by joint gender and youth-responsive multidimensional risk analyses – “fast track”</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2: Number of youth and gender-responsive joint analyses conducted in support of risk-informed, conflict-sensitive COVID-19 recovery</p>	<p>Narrative progress reports (twice yearly, May and October)</p>	<p>Baseline (2019): 0 Target (end Q1 2022): 7 new joint analyses by the end of Q1 2022, which meet at least a “gender marker 2” equivalent</p>
<p>Output 3: UN increases its capacity to partner with the World Bank and IMF through the development of policy analysis, operational collaboration and production of relevant knowledge products, in support of the sustaining peace agenda</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1: Development of new policy and operational tools, including guidance notes and best practices, in thematic areas of collaboration outlined by the FCV Strategy</p>	<p>End of project reports (18 months after project start) with progress recorded in narrative progress reports (twice yearly, May and October)</p>	<p>Baseline (2019): N/A (WB FCV Strategy endorsed March 2020) Target (end Q1 2022): Availability of guidance notes and operational tools in one new area opened up by the WB FCV Strategy</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 3.2. % of DPPA-DPO regional teams, PDA and PBF focal points reporting improved capacity to leverage IFIs partnership since 2019</p>		<p>Baseline (2020): 38% of staff reported an improvement in their ability to take advantage of IFI partnership opportunities since 2019 Target (2021): at least 50% of staff report an improvement in their ability to take advantage of IFI partnership opportunities since 2019</p>

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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

