



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

**Project Title: NGO Empowerment**

**Project Number:**

**Implementing Partner: UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the ECIS**

**Start Date:** 1 January 2020 **End Date:** 31 December 2024

**Virtual LPAC date:**

**Brief Description**

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) can play a strong role in promoting the citizen participation, enhance sustainability, mitigate environmental and climate crisis and alleviate poverty to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and especially SDG1. The role of CSOs in 57 Member Countries of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in many cases has not been fully recognized by the governments, private sector and donors; and they are struggling to ensure financial sustainability, visibility, strong partnerships with international organizations, relevance and status as an organization working in the field of development. The uptake of digital technologies and alternative finance and new approaches from 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial revolution translate into a growing set of possibilities for the CSOs to enhance their impact and to therefore contribute more effectively to the development outcomes. In many cases CSOs in these countries are bringing very relevant change at the grassroots level. Despite funding challenges, legal constraints and administrative barriers, CSOs remained outspoken advocates for change. While facing new legal and administrative hurdles and financial difficulties, they remained vocal advocates on the public’s behalf and continued to provide critical assistance to those in need.

The overall aim of the project „NGO Empowerment“ is to empower CSOs (with the main focus on local and regional NGOs) to improve the socio-economic well-being of hard-to-reach communities with whom they work. This will be done through the following activities: a) mapping of CSOs (better identification of impactful CSOs and categorizing them); b) capacity building of CSOs with a focus on alternative finance (such as UNDP Crowdfunding Academy training); and c) setting up Tadamon platform for CSOs that would make easier connecting them to donors and between themselves.

This project is a part of a broader ISDB lead program called “NGOs Empowerment for Poverty Reduction”. It builds on the work of the Innovation Team in UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and other hubs and scales up activities and experiences from the “Transformative Governance and Finance Facility” project financed by the Slovak Government. Through this project, UNDP will scale up its successful methodologies on crowdfunding and crowdinvestment, which were tested by the Innovation team in OIC Member Countries and beyond.

The beneficiary countries of this project are the 57 OIC Member Countries.

Contributing Outcome, Regional Programme 2018-2021 RP OUTCOME 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems  Indicative Output(s) with gender marker: 1 Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders.	<b>Total resources required:</b>	USD 2,415,360	
	<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	USD 2,415,360	
		<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	
		<b>Donor:</b>	ISDB/ISFD
		<b>Government:</b>	
	<b>In-Kind:</b>		

<b>Unfunded:</b>	
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Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP
Date:	Date:

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## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The project “**NGO Empowerment**“ is grounded in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, [UNDP Digital Strategy](#), UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2018–2021. It builds on the UNDP’s ongoing work to address the challenges in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region and in other regions as well, based on the work of UNDP Alternative Finance Lab which is a part of UNDP Innovation Team. **This initiative builds on the successes of and lessons learned from the first and second phase of the Transformative Governance and Finance Facility projects (2015–2019), and seeks to support mapping and categorizing CSOs, apply a platform-based approach and alternative finance mechanisms in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).**

UNDP recognizes significant role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as valuable development partners that help to promote citizen participation, enhance sustainability, mitigate environmental and climate crisis and alleviate poverty to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and especially SDG1. Empowering NGOs can help achieve stronger impact in reducing poverty and other sustainable development objectives. In a world with growing complexities, new innovative solutions – from technological progress to new ways of communicating, financing and marketing– are also critical to support development outcomes. With weak public institutions, slow reform processes and shrinking civic space, societies are undergoing a period of disillusionment with the transition process, weakening of state-society relations, as well as exclusion of groups of people and climate change-related and environmental risks. Low commodity prices and shrinking remittances, prevalence of informality and unfinished economic reforms continue to impede development.

### **Key development challenges facing CSOs from OIC Member Countries (MCs):**

- 1) **Financial Challenges** – in many of countries in the region, financial viability is the weakest dimension of CSOs’ sustainability, whether due to shifting donor priorities, new legal obstacles, or the emergence of larger economic challenges. This happened since large donors 1) scaled back their funding for Syria and other war regions, 2) began with implementing activities directly rather than funding local CSOs’ to do so. Last, in many places, a deteriorating economy and limited options for domestic funding increased organizations’ reliance on foreign funds, while also intensifying competition among organizations for those funds.
- 2) **War and crisis challenges** - In 2017, more than half of wars globally took place in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries (accounts for 61.5 percent of all displaced population in the world). Furthermore, 89 million people or 71 percent of people who globally need humanitarian assistance, reside in the OIC MCs. This also affects the work of CSOs’, that are reshaping their work and priorities in order to assist governments in all MCs by addressing resettling refugees and re-establishing basic human services.
- 3) **Constrains by restrictive laws and practices** – In some of the MCs of OIC, Governments imposed new laws, regulations, and practices that curtailed CSOs’ formation and functioning. CSOs in many countries also faced creation of new measures restricting freedom of expression, and were contended with extralegal processes and requirements related to registration and activities.
- 4) **Women and young people** – still continue to be underrepresented in the political and economic life of the OIC region: in some of the countries youth unemployment is above 50%, and less than 1 in 5 Members of Parliament is a woman.

Despite funding challenges, legal constraints, and administrative barriers, CSOs remained outspoken advocates for change. While facing new legal and administrative hurdles and financial difficulties, they remained vocal advocates on the public’s behalf and continued to provide critical assistance to those in need.

UNDP's project "NGO Empowerment" is a part of a larger initiative (5-year Program) which is lead by ISDB and ISFD. The project with its activities focuses on empowering CSOs to improve the socio-economic well-being of hard-to-reach communities through better identification of impactful CSOs (mapping), and supporting these CSOs in their work to increase education of refugees and remote communities, job creation, building resilience and stronger community livelihoods. Over the next five years, this project intends to be rolled out in 57 ISDB Member Countries to empower CSOs development and their humanitarian initiatives.

The [global investment gap for achievement of SDGs](#) is 2.5 trillion annually, which is also mirrored in the ODA for the OIC region. Several organizations have already undertaken efforts to address this funding gap through creating a better understanding (and pilot testing) of alternative finance mechanisms. These include the Center for Global Development ([Innovative Financing for Development](#)), World Bank Group ([MOOC: Financing for Development](#)), and Nesta ([8 trends in alternative finance](#)). UNDP's work in this field includes a 2012 discussion paper on [Innovative Financing for Development](#), establishment of the [Social Enterprise Facility](#), and setting up the [UNDP Alternative Finance Lab](#) and [Crowdfunding Academy](#) for the civic society and development.

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## II. STRATEGY

The theory of change that underpins this initiative is as follows:

*If Civil Society Organizations in ISDB Member Countries are aware and have the capability to diversify their sources of funding then CSOs will be empowered with sustainable financing options, easier reaching out to donors and partners through the Tadamon platform, become more involved in and exercise influence on reforms, which is likely to lead to expanded civic space, reduced poverty, better governance and improved development outcomes as framed in the SDGs.*

This initiative builds on the accomplishments, tools and lessons learned stemming from TGFF [Phase I and Phase II]. It will focus on expanding data-driven approaches, introducing new technologies and rolling out alternative finance mechanisms, and will target OIC countries. It will start with the work in countries where there is already expressed interest and some ongoing activities with Innovation Team from IRH (most probably Lebanon, Turkey, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan) and continue with a focus on other ISDB Member Countries. Annual focus is on capacity building in seven countries, and through the other activities it will:

- Involve a wide range of partners, institutions, civil society organizations, NGOs and private sector, organizations working with data, academia, hybrid outfits and international organizations;
- Include a wide number of crowdfunding platforms and blockchain companies operating in ISDB Member Countries;
- Create and grow forums for learning and sharing experiences within and between included countries, and codify the knowledge into lessons learned and good practices to be shared in the region and in international networks;
- Open up and prove new ways of leveraging finance and improving governance efficiency through use of alternative finance mechanisms.

The intervention proposed in this project is set within the framework of the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. Data and sustainable finance as the lifeblood of development feeds into the different streams of the Global Goals. Its application is multi-faceted and cuts across all Global Goals, but is more strongly rooted in goals 1, 5, 6, 8, 9 11, 16 and 17. Key themes which are featured in this proposal and are represented in the SDGs are:

- **Inclusive and peaceful societies:** Evidence demonstrates the role that innovative financial technology and data access can play in improving the effectiveness and inclusiveness of decision-making, improving access to justice and the rule of law (16), reducing corruption (Goal 16, 16.5), developing accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.7), and ensuring public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements (16.10).
- **Improving the role of Civil Society Organizations:** Enabling new sustainable financing options and recognition in the society through making cities more resilient and sustainable (Goal 11, 11.3) and by enhancing partnerships and ensuring sustainable financing options and visibility (Goal 17, 17.6, 17.7).
- **Sustainability and innovation:** Use of nascent technologies supports global resource efficiency in consumption and production (Goal 8, 8.4). Fostering innovation (Goal 9) is foreseen throughout this proposal, leading to a significant increase in access to information and communications technology (9.c).

- **Inclusiveness:** Inclusiveness is an issue in many of the countries from OIC region. Inclusion of digital tools, improving financial inclusiveness and digital access to learning and new practices, networks and partners have catalytic potential on inclusiveness and ensuring that no one is left behind. In some of the OIC countries there is still much to be done to ensure digital literacy and access, so these tools can help overcome social, economic and political barriers to foster inclusion of all, irrespective of their economic status, age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin and religion (10.2).

During the **scaling up phase of the project** (first by achieving results in seven ISDB Member Countries annually); focus will be to expand the work to all the regions by coping successful models and identifying entry points to better achieve results.

The overall objective of this initiative is:

**Development in OIC countries is improved, in furtherance of achieving the SDGs, by empowering CSOs to better connect with donors and between themselves, and to leverage alternative finance mechanisms for sustainable financing of their development work.**

**This objective will be met through two outputs:**

- CSOs in the OIC countries are mapped by applying crowdsourcing (bottom-up) and expert-driven (top-down) approaches;
- CSOs impact on development interventions is strengthened through improved access to alternative finance mechanisms.

**The achievement of this objective will be guided by recipient countries' needs, the SDGs and geographical priorities of ISDB, and then in the scaling up phase by expanding to all ISDB Member Countries:**

- Create conditions for increased engagement of different stakeholders in development cooperation (civil society, private sector, academia, civic tech, multi-disciplinary outfits);
- Introduce comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework;
- With the respect to ISDB Member Countries, by focusing on supporting the role and empowering Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Several trends are visible from the Innovation work through TGFF projects and the work of Alternative Finance Lab: firstly, there is growing demand between CSOs to integrate responsive solutions and new approaches that enable them to access new sustainable ways of financing; secondly, crowdfunding and alternative finance are bringing many more benefits beyond just funding – from visibility to donors and partners, building up their communities and relevance in putting their priorities high in society perception, engage citizens and bring confidence in sustainability of their work; thirdly, digitalisation has brought significantly new ways of raising resources and access to new unexpected donors and supporting communities.

The following lessons from the work in alternative finance through TGFF projects and in countries from MENA region have been accumulated:

### **Country interventions**

1. **Impact and Scalability:** Many client governments are in principle often supportive of new approaches but are reluctant to integrate them into ongoing processes and mainstream them

in the government functions. What the application of alternative finance mechanisms showed was that, once successfully tested, new ways of doing things expand quickly through the region and easily build up in various more complex models. Over 30 UNDP Country Offices got engaged with crowdfunding and how it can support their work; and this has been rapidly replicated and tested in various applications and focus areas. This also led to the creation of partnerships with the most relevant global partners/platforms; and to identification of several possible business models with external partners that make sense to UNDP work in development area.

Country-level pilots have demonstrated that innovative initiatives can be catalytic if they are linked to larger policy-making or reform processes. Therefore, the focus here is on creating national ecosystems to support CSOs on a national / regional levels; but also through the platform to achieve higher impact on CSOs in other countries.

2. **Design and Capacities:** Through organizing over 10 different UNDP Global Crowdfunding Academies, over 30 different Country Offices were included on all five continents. Through the innovation process they were able to design their project ideas – which were later adopted in the work with external partners (and in choosing the initiatives to be funded through alternative finance).
3. **External Expertise:** External expertise has been especially useful in relation to technical support (blockchain companies such as GenBlue in Lebanon concerning CedarCoin, or Aid:Tech concerning their IslamiChain; and with crowdfunding platforms – either local such as Sokaab in Somalia, or a number of international platforms). Also, strong technical expertise can play a very important role in securing political buy-in, getting access to data and to identified tailor-made solutions (e.g. external experts have been key in generating innovative solutions to problems that policy-makers struggle with).
4. **Timeliness and accountability:** Country-level interventions (building up of alternative finance ecosystem, Crowdfunding Academy and setting up the support scheme) require at least 1 year for implementation, if the ground-work is completed in advance. Besides this, Tadamon platform will be ready to host CSOs crowdfunding campaigns or blockchain initiatives from early champions in other countries as well.

## **Regional initiatives**

1. **Collaborative Platforms:** There is an evidence collected through the work of Innovation team that alternative financial mechanisms can open up the civic space, make the business of governing cheaper and more effective, and create new avenues for citizen engagement. The regular Crowdfunding Academy draws participants with diverse backgrounds from around the world. The methodology of the challenge needs to be upgraded, based on lessons learned, to engage the private sector, to link up to broader processes/be mainstreamed into ongoing activities of institutions to ensure sustainability. This approach will be further strengthened through Tadamon platform (developed through this project) and UNDP Accelerator Labs.
2. **Research and Development:** Clients lack skills and knowledge of new trends and approaches to policy-making that could provide break-through solutions. The project has been a testing ground for a diversity of alternative finance initiatives (see: [www.altfinlab.org](http://www.altfinlab.org)). This Research and Development function should remain across all outputs of the project.
3. **CSO mapping through crowdsourcing:** Digital transformation and harnessing data is not only contingent on connectivity and availability of tools, but also on the capacity of users (government and non-government) to harness these new opportunities. Civil society

organizations in OIC region have all sought to improve their capacities to be more visible to potential donors and partners; and to generate insights from data on other CSOs, potential partners and donors. This demonstrates the need to continue in filling this demand.

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### **III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS**

*A detailed strategy for 2 outputs of the project is presented below.*

#### **Output 1: CSO in the OIC countries are mapped by applying crowdsourcing (bottom-up) and expert-driven (top-down) approaches**

IsDB, ISFD and UNDP recognize the significant role of Civil Society Organizations, including Non-Governmental Organizations, as valuable development partners that help to promote citizen participation, enhance sustainability, mitigate environmental and climate crisis and alleviate poverty to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and especially SDG1. Empowering CSOs can help achieve stronger impact in reducing poverty and other sustainable development objectives. In a world with growing complexities, new innovative solutions – from technological progress to new ways of communicating, financing and marketing – are also critical to support development outcomes.

Through the work on this Output, the project will conduct a mapping and identification of fields of work of national CSOs in OIC Member Countries operating in humanitarian or development contexts, indicating which organizations are relevant and where there may be a need for support.

By creating an online database, developing assessment measuring, mapping and categorizing the CSOs in targeted countries – based on these results it will be easier to (i) identify CSOs that could provide substantial funding capacities for mainstreaming purposes in large scale sectoral operations. (ii) understand which are CSOs and to what extent are ready to be supported for their own resource mobilization. Through the bottom up and top down approach, project will map CSOs and provide this information to the online database registry will be used as an input to the aggregating platform TADAMON developed in second Output of this project.

Under this output, the project will ensure the following:

- Conduct mapping – through crowdsourcing and expert advice - at the country level on CSOs working in OIC Member Countries, with a special focus on those that work on poverty reduction;
- Establish a network, including via the UNDP offices, to support promotion of the Tadamon platform;
- Develop a database, in line with privacy protection measures, and a booklet summarizing the key statistics about the CSO sector in OIC countries;
- Conducting knowledge sharing events at the country and regional levels on applying innovative methods for alternative financing.



## **Output 2: CSOs impact on development interventions is strengthened through improved access to alternative finance mechanisms**

In order to empower CSOs to get visibility for their work, the project will also include trainings on communication, management and accountability. To enable CSOs to be innovative, their projects to be more visible and their fundraising efforts more successful, they will be trained and supported to create their crowdfunding campaigns, and to develop their networks for sustainable financing. In order to interlink the work and experiences of different CSOs, the project includes the development of an aggregating platform TADAMON. This will be done by linking numerous crowdfunding campaigns from CSOs supported through the Program from several existing crowdfunding platforms; or by supporting them through blockchain impact investment or philanthropy platforms.

These efforts are resulting in an overall 100 CSOs trained annually. Depending on the progress with other countries and their interest – crowdfunding trainings hosting countries will be selected for second and each further year. All together 500 CSOs will be trained for crowdfunding during the five years' period. Capacity building trainings will be also open to CSOs from surrounding countries.

Main priorities for using such 2-step approach under this output are:

- 1. Application of blockchain technology** – for ensuring additional financing to CSOs, making their work and financing more transparent and supporting them in digitalizing their work and reaching out to new types of partners and donors
- 2. Islamic Finance** - Islamic Finance (IF) is one of the fastest-growing segments of the global financial industry with global assets expected to surpass US\$3 trillion by 2020. The Islamic Finance, ideally, is an alternative way of financing based on ethical and socially responsible standards, which ensures fair distribution of benefits and obligations between all the parties in any financial transaction. The Islamic Financial Services Board has dedicated an entire section to the rise of the fintech, its applications and the state of the legislation in force in its 2017 Stability Report to remove entry barriers and provide more financial services and support to the millions of Muslims, including CSOs and NGOs.
- 3. Strengthen capacity of CSOs to leverage various forms of crowdfunding and crowdinvest** for development initiatives; and using crowdsourcing to enable better communication between civic initiatives and governmental / municipal level.
- 4. Alliance for Fighting Avoidable Blindness Campaign and Platform** for supporting the AFAB alliance on improving their communication and visibility.

To deliver on this output, the project will provide technical support to CSOs in seven countries every year on building their ecosystems for developing alternative finance mechanisms, as well as links to a broad network of partners with expertise in these emerging areas. Concrete activities will include:

- Scan of crowdfunding and blockchain ecosystems in these countries, to identify entry points for new financial mechanisms;
- Partnership referral to investors and partners that are leading in innovations; and with CSOs and CSO networks operating in these countries;
- Capacity building for 15 CSOs per seven countries annually, and supporting them to create their own crowdfunding campaigns in cooperation with crowdfunding platforms or blockchain platforms;

- Capacity building for UNDP COs and national counterparts in how to design and leverage new financial mechanisms, such as blockchain and crowdinvesting and crowdfunding.

### **Tadamon platform**

In order to interlink the work and experiences of different CSOs, the program introduces an aggregating platform TADAMON (Arabic: solidarity) to serve as a “Trip adviser” for connecting CSOs with citizens, private sector, foundations and international organizations. By linking numerous crowdfunding campaigns from CSOs supported through the Program and through partnering organizations and crowdfunding platforms, TADAMON will ease the CSOs access to finance for their development and humanitarian activities.

Tadamon landing site is already active at [www.tadamon.community](http://www.tadamon.community) and collects data from CSOs, partners and other interested stakeholders.

In a similar initiative, UNDP participated with some of the leading crowdfunding partners in creation of a “trip advisor” for green energy [www.Citizenenergy.eu](http://www.Citizenenergy.eu) where investments in green energy from 2016 exceeded 42 mil EUR (mostly through crowdlending model, but also with over 33 different platforms being registered).

### **Application of blockchain technology**

New technologies such as blockchain or various forms of mobile payments are allowing use of financial technologies for financial inclusion (for people without legal identity or without bank accounts), leveraging new investments into SMEs and farmers, transferring money without a bank, write an enforceable contract without a lawyer, or turn a physical object like a ticket to a concert into a digital asset that can be sold with low to no transaction fee. There is a huge potential impact in eliminating the global cost of transferring remittances (7,68%) and reinvesting that into development (the World Bank [estimates](#) that cutting this by 5% alone can save \$16 billion annually).

**Non-financial purposes** of financial technologies - within experimenting with blockchain and financial technologies, there is existing and growing interest from a number of countries in Caucasus and Central Asia countries to start with testing first pilot projects (such as Armenia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Moldova, Georgia) but also applications in other countries in other regions (Lebanon, Ecuador, Bahrain...). Potential pilot projects so far include a number of potential areas such as voting, social welfare, digital ID for birth certificates; business registry, supporting procurement procedures in health sector, energy sector, reforestation, food tracking...

With world leading partners in blockchain technology field, UNDP has joined forces to develop a [White Paper on development](#) - covering the possible blockchain applications and identifying the state-of-the-art and possible future developments. This document has created an overview of opportunities and potential areas of involvement not only for blockchain technologies; but from the point of view from different beneficiaries – that demand innovative application of financial mechanisms to deal with it.

### **Islamic Finance**

One aspect of new financial instruments is leveraging new financial mechanisms and technologies for blending with and allocating Islamic Finance (IF). The IF is one of the fastest-growing segments of the global financial industry with global assets expected to surpass US\$3 trillion by 2020. Islamic finance has become increasingly relevant in funding development, also in non-Muslim countries. Islamic finance resonates clearly with the 2030 Agenda with strong socially responsible

investment principles such as risk sharing, profit sharing and equity-like modes of financing and it views debt with suspicion. Also, Islamic finance must avoid investments in prohibited sectors such as tobacco, alcohol and drugs businesses.

### **Various forms of crowdfunding and crowdfunding**

During the work on TGFF project; AltFin Lab managed to expand crowdfunding practices to several different business models and organizing two larger regional initiatives - Global Crowdfunding Academies in Istanbul and Cairo; and expanding the crowdfunding practices in over 30 countries globally. After successful application of reward based and donation-based crowdfunding, there is a work in progress in making first crowdlending and crowdfunding campaigns by focusing on equity and lending based crowdfunding (which assume a financial return for the backer/investor).

The current demand for potential pilot projects so far also includes focus on: a) crowdlending of renewable energy projects; b) focus on CSOs and SMEs by supporting their ideas and initiatives; c) crowdfunding as an impact investment instrument for getting people out of poverty; d) civic crowdfunding e) crowdsourcing element to get local initiatives/ideas met by decision makers and planners and f) early recovery after disasters. In crowdfunding (reward-based business model) UNDP managed to develop a broad set of partnerships and test the concept countries in five continents. The focus for our crowdfunding initiatives is in supporting CSOs in financing their projects, early recovery after disasters, renewable energy sources and civic crowdfunding.

To deliver on this output, the project will:

- Undergoing a selection process for CSOs at the country level through engagement with local ecosystems
- Development of capacity building programs at the country level, as well as roll out of an e-learning platform;
- Expanding the network of trainers through a training for trainers workshop;
- Setting up the aggregator platform TADAMON, as well as setting up partnerships with relevant platforms.

### ***Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results***

**The foreseen mechanisms for implementation of the initiative are technical and financial support to CSOs, crowdfunding platforms and blockchain companies and civic challenges – in particular scaling up of the Crowdfunding Academy, knowledge exchange events and codification of emerging best practices.** The role of Innovation and other relevant experts in Regional Hubs is to support the CSO mapping; while the role of interested UNDP Country Offices is to support local initiatives, while the Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) will be responsible for overall coordination of the initiative, management of the regional and sub-regional activities and active support to the COs in implementation. It is also important to ensure good coordination with UNDP Accelerator Labs and understand how the work in some of the countries can be done jointly.

### ***Partnerships***

The success of new initiatives is largely dependent on engagement across different sectors of society – including government, private sector, civil society, and specifically the civic tech groups and loose networks of citizens who invest their time and resources toward the greater good. As

UNDP's approach to collaboration is international, the project will strengthen existing partnerships with the is provided by AfDB, AIQuds Fund and Endowment, CSR Network, BADEA, Humanitarian Leadership Academy, Save the children, SPARK, SESRIC, Fonbulucu, Impact HUB Istanbul, World Congress of Muslim Philanthropist, KUSIF, and IslamiChain; and also with crowdfunding platforms (Indiegogo, KIVA, Bettervest, Trine, Citizenergy, TheSunExchange, OnePercentClub, Sokaab), Solarcoin Foundation, Blockchain.org, Crowdfunding Hub, as well as expand the range of partners to include key ISDB global stakeholders.

The project will also focus on a closer collaboration with ISDB, civil society organizations, donors and private sector by enabling them to work through the Tadamon platform.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

CSO empowerment engages stakeholders in a multitude of ways. Given the innovative and demand-driven nature of the project, UNDP has engaged with external partners to identify emerging areas in the use of technology and alternative finance, the project drafting process also heavily lends from the lessons learned in the work on TGFF projects so far.

To address issues related to scaling and mainstreaming, in the second phase of the project, the project team will invest in a longer design process with the main partners and Innovation experts from other regional hubs, and ensure that all supported initiatives have strong buy-in, have a good analysis of the political economy, and are placed within larger reform processes. In terms of the prototypes, which is intended to be more responsive and agile, the project team, in close collaboration with the COs, will seek to identify emerging issues or responses to new development challenges, however the ones that will be favoured are those that are housed within existing programme areas of UNDP COs.

The project will seek to identify international instruments and also other UN bodies which are working with these issues and connect the country level interventions with these developments. Key strategic partners to be engaged are UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, due to the opportunities for synergies, as well as visibility of their work.

Scaling up to the ISDB Member Countries includes additional stakeholder engagement that will be built on the level of Program "NGO Empowerment" but also stakeholder relevant on the national scale that belong to NGO and CSO ecosystem, and /or those which are able to support their work in area connected to the Program.

### ***Gender***

The contribution of this initiative to improving gender outcomes happens in four ways: 1) strengthening women's presence in the public sphere, by offering avenues for promotion of their activities in NGOs and civil society organizations; 2) creating opportunities for networking and learning among young women in tech and alternative finance.

In the work done in alternative finance so far, presence of women has been in all activities related to the crowdfunding and blockchain based projects; either technical consultants which were mainly women, and a number of partner organizations have been led by women and partnered with grassroots organizations that look to strengthen women's digital skills. Through project activities, women have been given an avenue to promote their work and gain public recognition for it, which will continue further, coupled with a communications campaign on promoting women changemakers.

In the world of CSOs and alternative finance, networks of women technologists have been springing and growing, however their nascence and distributed nature, pose limitations in terms of

reaching their full potential. This project will be deliberately networking groups of young women in CSOs and creating opportunities for them to learn and share with each other.

Country level initiatives, as well as any knowledge products stemming from the project, will be required to reflect on the role of women and a percentage of women in capacity building of CSOs, and the implication that the different initiatives will have on women.

Gender role is even more important and emphasized in the work during the scaling up in underdeveloped ISDB Member Countries phase; as CSOs are in significant number of cases led by women.

### ***Sustainability and Scaling Up***

The sustainability of the project, which builds on the experience of the [embracing the innovation agenda in ECA](#), [the Citizenergy platform](#), [TADAMON platform](#), the Alternative Finance Lab and the results and lessons learnt of the TGFF project will be ensured through:

- Close involvement of the beneficiaries in the design of specific programmatic interventions in the partner countries, including via consultation with Innovation experts in UNDP Regional Hubs, and UNDP COs and application of user-centric methodologies in defining problems;
- Supporting creation of national ecosystems for crowdfunding and blockchain support to CSOs in starting new and innovative activities, from design process, implementation and scaling, including resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation through innovative and responsive means;
- Building on the experience developed so far (such as the implementation of supporting CSOs and SMEs and green energy through crowdfunding, or closing the financial gap with alternative finance mechanisms), or codifying the knowledge and experience into knowledge products and toolkits for replication;
- Regular knowledge-sharing with all concerned stakeholders, to ensure that the projects results are clear, appreciated and assessed positively, and thus contribute to the strengthening of the ISDB knowledge system as well as an enhanced knowledge and coordination within the emerging donors' network and the international development community;
- Supporting CSOs through crowdfunding campaigns, sustainable communities building, being able to communicate their messages better and not to rely on just a few donors only. By supporting development of crowdfunding ecosystems for support of CSOs in these countries; there is also a sustainable dimension in a flow of new projects to Tadamon platform; and through successful examples in national CSO ecosystems.

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## **IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

The project will be implemented by the Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). IRH Innovation team will be responsible for the oversight, project management, coordination and reporting. National activities will be implemented through the support of the respective Innovation Specialists in their regional hubs, in close collaboration with COs and in collaboration with civil society organizations.

Day to day project management will be conducted by project coordinator who will oversee the overall results and ensure compliance with workplans and policies and procedures. The project coordinator will be supported by a part time technical expert (international project officer) on crowdfunding and alternative finance.

Cost efficiency and effectiveness will be achieved by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives, including through leveraging national capacities at the Country Office level.

The Project Board will be established to provide guidance and supervision over the project implementation. In line with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures the Project Board will include stakeholders representing the following roles in the project (see also Section VIII on the Governance and Management Arrangements):

- 1) An Executive (individual representing the project ownership to chair the group): UNDP IRH Manager.
- 2) Senior Supplier (individual representing the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project): ISDB or ISFD Representative.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary (individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project): all regional hubs (represented by senior management of the regional bureaus).

**V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK<sup>1</sup>**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	TARGETS					
		Base 2019	Y1 2020	Y2 2021	Y3 2022	Y4 2023	FINAL 2024
<b>Output 1</b> CSOs in ISDB Member Countries are mapped	<i>1.1</i> #CSOs mapped and presented on Tadamon platform	0	500	600	700	750	y2024: 800
	<i>1.2</i> #countries from which CSOs are mapped	0	20	30	40	45	y2024: 50
	<i>1.3</i> #partners joined the „NGO Empowerment for Poverty Reduction Program“	15	30	35	40	45	y2024:50
<b>Output 2</b> CSOs impact on development interventions is strengthened through improved access to alternative finance mechanisms	<i>2.1</i> #blockchain crowdfunding and Islamic finance mechanisms rolled out at Tadamon platform	0	4	6	8	9	y2024: 10
	<i>2.2</i> #CSOs trained	0	100	100	300	400	y2024:500
	<i>2.3</i> #of crowdfunding campaigns / projects carried out	0	35	80	130	180	y2024:230
	<i>2.4</i> # development of the AFAB campaign and platform	0	1	1	1	1	Y2024:1

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

<sup>2</sup> It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
<b>Track results progress</b>	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.	Half-annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IRH, regional hubs	IRH and regional hubs staff cost
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk</b>	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.	Half-annually	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.	IRH	IRH staff cost
<b>Learn</b>	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.	IRH	IRH staff cost
<b>Annual Project Quality Assurance</b>	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.	IRH, COs	IRH and CO staff cost
<b>Review and Make Course Corrections</b>	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.	IRH	IRH staff cost
<b>Project Report</b>	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined half-annual targets at the output level, the half-annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Half-annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		IRH	IRH staff



<p><b>Project Review (Project Board)</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>	<p>IRH, COs, regional hubs</p>	<p>IRH staff</p>
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**PROJECT DOCUMENT**



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

**VI. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN** <sup>34</sup>

*All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.*

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	<i>Activity Result 1.1: Structures are set in place and initial scoping completed for the successful identification of local ecosystem.</i>									
<b>Output 1: CSO in the OIC countries are mapped by applying crowdsourcing (bottom-up) and expert-driven (top-down) approaches</b>  (Gender marker 1)	Activity 1.1.1. Set up of working structure for the project between UNDP, ISDB and partners	9,259					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	9,259
	Activity 1.1.2. Preparatory visits to 7 countries annually, including setting up of criteria	25,000	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	113,889
		2,778	926	926	926	926				6,481
		6,481	4,630	4,630	4,630	4,630				25,000
	Activity 1.1.3. Designing the Tadamon platform approach	9,259					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	9,259
Activity 1.1.4. Action plan for the first 12 months of the project finalized and communicated,						UNDP	ISDB			

<sup>3</sup> Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

<sup>4</sup> Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

	<i>Activity Result 1.2. A combination of approaches (bottom-up and top-down) are deployed towards mapping and verifying data from CSOs.</i>									
	Activity 1.2.1. Criteria setup for mapping CSOs	3,704					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	3,704
	Activity 1.2.2. Mapping preparations for CSOs in 57 ISDB member countries	18,519					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	18,519
	Activity 1.2.3. Mapping of CSOs in 57 ISDB member countries	18,519 51,852					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	18,519 51,852
	Activity 1.2.4. Verification of data in line with international privacy protection practices	22,222					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	22,222
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	101,852	64,815	64,815	64,815	64,815	UNDP	ISDB	Salaries	361,111
	<b>Sub-Total for Output 1:</b>	269,444	92,593	92,593	92,593	92,593				<b>639,815</b>
<b>Output 2: Empowering CSOs through development interventions is strengthened through Tadamon platform and through alternative finance mechanisms</b>  (Gender marker 1)	<i>Activity Result 2.1. Capacity building programs for crowdfunding are designed, tested and rolled out.</i>									
	Activity 2.1.1. Preparatory activities for CSO mapping	7,407	7,407	7,407	7,407	7,407	UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	37,037
	Activity 2.1.2. Implementation and design of capacity building training program for CSOs	131,481	103,704	103,704	103,704	103,704	UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	546,296
	Activity 2.1.3. Supporting the post-capacity building program	16,667	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	61,111
	Activity 2.1.4. Design and roll out of Training of Trainers annual consultation and capacity building with leading experts	26,852	18,519	18,519	18,519	18,519	UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	100,926
	<i>Activity Result 2.2: TADAMON platform enables enhanced use of alternative financing methods for CSOs in OIC countries.</i>									
	Activity 2.2.1. Partnership setup for Tadamon platform	18,519					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	18,519
	Activity 2.2.2. Web platform development	69,444					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	69,444
	Activity 2.2.3. Platform maintenance and bringing new campaigns onboard	41,667					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts	41,667
	Activity 2.2.4. Project and platform communication	27,778					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	27,778

	Activity 2.3. AFAB campaign and platform developed	92,000					UNDP	ISDB	Contracts, travel, DSA	92,000
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	120,370	120,370	120,370	120,370	120,370	UNDP	ISDB	Salaries	601,852
	<b>Sub-Total for Output 2:</b>	552,185	261,111	261,111	261,111	261,111	UNDP	ISDB		1,596,630
Total Program		821,630	353,704	353,704	353,704	353,704				2,236,444
General Management Support		65,730	28,296	28,296	28,296	28,296				178,916
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,415,360</b>									



## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented by the UNDP's Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS within the delegated Direct Implementation authority for the Regional Programme implementation, in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP)<sup>5</sup> UNDP Regional Hub will act as the project implementing partner (agency). The implementation follows the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The described modality is designed to ensure demand driven approach, ownership by beneficiaries, participation of stakeholders, capacity building in beneficiary institutions, focus on results, alignment with the national government priorities and harmonization with other donors.

The project will be directed by a **Project Board**, chaired by the Istanbul Regional Hub Manager serving as Executive. The Project Board will be comprised of representatives of the Islamic Development Bank or the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development, IRH and regional hubs.

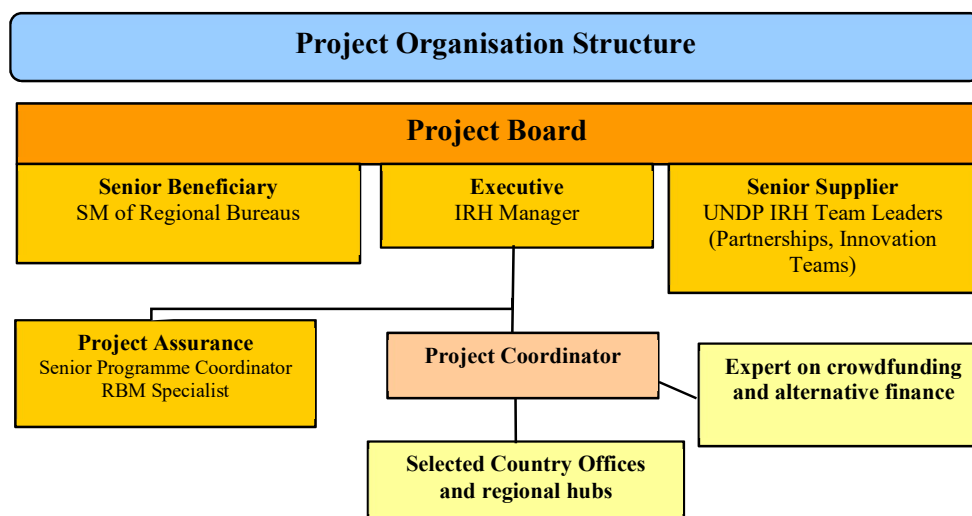
The Project Board is the group responsible for making consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Coordinator, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with corporate UNDP standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the Manager of the Regional Hub.

The Project Board will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in successful delivery of outputs and their contribution to outcomes under the programme;
- Be responsible for making strategic decisions by consensus, including the approval of project substantive revisions (i.e., changes in the project document);
- Approve annual work plans, annual reviews, and other reports as needed;
- Meet at least once a year (either in person or virtually) to review project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Address any relevant project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator;
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.

The Project Board will meet annually, with ad-hoc meetings organized as necessary, producing Minutes to be signed by all Project Board Members. The overall project oversight will be provided by a **Project Coordinator**, with project support, based in Istanbul, who will report to the Knowledge and Innovation Team Leader.

<sup>5</sup> <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/Pages/default.aspx>



Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Coordinator; therefore the Project Board will delegate its assurance responsibilities to the Senior Programme Coordinator and RBM Specialist.

Specific project activities may be conducted by external contractors such as independent experts, civil society organisations (CSOs), academia and private sector following the UNDP’s contracting rules and regulations.

## VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

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

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>6</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?  <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No

<sup>6</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>7</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No

<sup>7</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]



<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>8</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?  <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No

<sup>8</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	<p>Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?</p>	No
7.5	<p>Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?</p>	No

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