



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: MYANMAR
TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL
DATE OF REPORT: 14.12.18

Project Title: Overcoming barriers to strengthen the voices of all women in Rakhine State for social cohesion and peace	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNFPA, UNDP	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: International Rescue Committee, PDI, International Development Law Organization Ministry of Social Welfare, Rakhine State Government, Ministry of Health and Sports, Union Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs	
Project commencement date¹: 18.04.2018	
Project duration in months:² 18	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" 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): UNDP: \$ 1,139,841 UNFPA: \$ 725,567 Total: \$ 1,865,408 <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>	
How many tranches have been received so far: One	
Report preparation: Report prepared by: Alex Robinson & Janneke Bienert (UNFPA), Thomas Crick & Wouter Thiebou (UNDP) Project report approved by: Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: A final evaluation is scheduled for June 2019. UNDP has conducted a Conflict and Gender Sensitivity Assessment for its overall Rakhine programme.	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

*Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):*

With over 7 months of implementation UNFPA completed the preparatory activities including a capacity assessment of the Peace and Development Initiative (PDI) and the development of a workplan with PDI and the International Rescue Committee (IRC). A capacity building plan to strengthen both technical and organizational capacity of PDI has been developed in partnership with IRC and a series of trainings including gender-based violence (GBV), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, as well as support to strengthen financial management have been implemented. To identify a suitable partner to develop the ICT platform a tender has been published and the selection process was finalized in July. The service provider, Koe Koe Tech, has been contracted to develop the digital literacy trainings and the online forum, which will facilitate dialogue between women and girls at the Women and Girls Centres. The first mock up for the digital literacy training app has been completed.

UNDP has hired all staff for the project: two Rule of Law and Gender Justice Officers (one national and one IUNV) and one national SGBV Specialist with experience of working in the IDP camps. Agreements were signed with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), and two national legal aid CSOs (Thein and Legal Clinic Myanmar). IDLO developed a training curriculum on SGBV and land rights, and a first batch of 35 government officials completed its 10-day *Foundations of Justice* course. UNDP completed a conflict and gender sensitivity assessment covering its whole programme in Rakhine, including the PBF initiative. On request of the Union Attorney General Office (UAGO) UNDP trained law officers in Rakhine, and ran orientation sessions in Sittwe with the UAGO and State Attorney's Office on the new Fair Trial Manual, for government officials, law officers, and officials from General Administration Dept. (GAD), police, prisons, immigration, etc.

*Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit):*

The project is being implemented in a fragile region of Myanmar. In the latter half of this year alone there have been several high profile international processes pertaining to the violence in Rakhine. These include: UN HRC investigations into the deportations of Muslims to Bangladesh; the appointment of a Special Envoy on Myanmar, and the resolution of the UNGA Third Committee on Myanmar's human rights violations. At the

same time citizenship for the Muslim population of Rakhine continues to be denied, and the attempt to relocate the first batch of Muslims from Bangladesh back to Myanmar was a notable failure.

Despite the challenging context, the first 7 months of implementation clearly show the relevance of the project activities to the peacebuilding needs in Rakhine. However, minor adjustments are needed to optimize the relevance and efficiency of the project.

For **UNFPA** the development of the digital literacy training and the online forum are progressing. However, the sensitive situation in Rakhine, as well as the cultural context, demand sufficient time to introduce the digital literacy trainings and access to online information for women and girls through consultations with the Camp Management Committee, community leaders, men and boys as well as women and girls. As such the first phase of the programme is focusing on laying the foundations for the programme to get buy in and support of key stakeholders.

For **UNDP**, the main elements of the programme are expected to be implemented largely as originally described. National CSOs will raise legal awareness and provide legal services at community level focusing on SGBV, a legal aid clinic will be established in Sittwe for poorer members of the public, and a Rule of Law Centre is planned to be established in Sittwe. However, UNDP still needs to ascertain how viable legal aid provision will be in the camps (which may close). Also, working on transitional justice is premature and too sensitive currently, and now falls within the mandate of the Special Envoy to Myanmar. Tensions around Housing, Land and Property rights have been given more attention in Rakhine recently, and one of the national CSOs will focus its community level legal programme exclusively on these issues, but it needs to be determined whether this work should also take place in the camps.

*In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit):*

The programme views women as the central actors in strengthening rule of law and peacebuilding, the project aims to enhance the knowledge and capacity of women as rights holders, rule of law advocates and agents of peace. By improving women's access to justice and strengthening awareness including through building women's skills in computer and social media usage and providing them with skills which have a far reaching positive effect on women's lives. A cutting-edge ICT platform will further enhance their access to services and information and contribute to improved capacities of women as agents of change in Myanmar's broader peace-making and peacebuilding process.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:

The launch of the project encountered some delays because of the challenging context and lack of project staff. With over 7 months of implementation the overall progress is on track, but as the situation remains volatile, continuous monitoring and support is needed.

Changes in staff at **UNFPA** as well as implementing partners, in both Sittwe and Yangon, has caused some delays in the implementation of the programme. However, several meetings have taken place with IRC, Koe Koe Tech, UNFPA and PDI to ensure regular sharing of information and overall implementation is on track. For **UNDP** it took longer than anticipated to solicit and assess submissions from the CSO implementing partners and finalise work plans. Contracts are now signed and implementation started in November.

In a few sentences summarize major project peacebuilding progress/results (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project is still in its early stages and major project results are not yet visible or measurable.

*In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):*

The project is still in its early stages and real human impact is not yet visible or measurable.

*If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit):*

It is clear that levels of trust are low in Rakhine between many development actors, both state and non-state, between the three branches of state, and as at community level. At the same time, there are multiple development initiatives underway in Rakhine, both national and international, and coordination structures are not yet fully effective. The PBF project, therefore, is engaging in a complex and changeable environment where trust is low and the roles and mandates of the different UN agencies is confusing. It will be important to communicate that the project addresses long term development needs rather than providing humanitarian assistance, and that it aims to work with all communities, and state as well as non-state actors.

For **UNFPA**, initially it was foreseen to contract individual (inter)national ICT consultants to develop the digital literacy training and online platform. However, after exploring different options it was decided to contract a local organisation to provide these services, as a local organisation has the

benefit of having a good understanding of the local context, language and is able to provide continuous support throughout the programme in cost efficient manner. However, a competitive tender process had to take place, which took more time than initially anticipated.

For **UNDP**, the requirement for PBF funds to be managed separately, but at the same time integrated into a larger UNDP project (the Strengthening Accountability and Rule of Law Project) has led to delays releasing funds for the ROL project team to use. This process has been completed and implementation has been accelerated since.

*If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):*

Not applicable

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience:

- UNDP Conflict and Gender sensitivity assessment (to inform UNDP programming in Rakhine)

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue.

Progress: On Track

The terms of reference for the ICT platform have been developed and a tender has been published. The selection process is expected to be finalized by July 2018. The selected service provider will support the development of the ICT platform as well as the computer literacy classes for women in IDP camps.

The four Women and Girls Centres where the computer literacy education programme will be implemented have been identified. A further assessment of the environment to determine women's and girls' interest and capacity is being conducted after which basic computer skills training for selected participants will be introduced. Koe Koe Tech has been contracted to develop the information platform.

Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolution enhanced.

Progress: On Track

Under this outcome UNDP works on both the institutional capacity development and at the community awareness level. Relevant justice sector actors, including police, judges, law officers, ward/village tract administrators and lawyers are trained to generate more compliance of justice decisions with international standards and improved quality of justice dispensation for women, ethnic and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV. From 20-21 October 35 court staff (21 female and 14 male) were trained on judicial ethics, fair trial rights, SGBV, rule of law and human rights. Most had never previously received any training and gave very positive feedback. Training of more government officials is planned for Q1 of 2019.

In Q3 2018 UNDP contracted two legal aid CSOs, Legal Clinic Myanmar and Thazin to deliver legal awareness raising at community level on SGBV and Housing, Land and Property rights. This will commence in January 2019. Through IDLO training curricula on SGBV and land rights were developed that will be used by both the Rule of Law Centre and the CSOs. UNDP has recruited one national and one international Rule of Law and Gender Justice Officer and one SGBV Specialist, all located in Sittwe.

Outcome 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy making mechanisms increased

Progress: On Track

Coffee and Tea sessions serve as a key prevention strategy in displacement settings in Sittwe, Rakhine State. The curriculum, developed by the IRC, is based on the Raising Voices' SASA! empowerment model developed by Raising Voices, which focuses on understanding power differences between men and women as the driver of GBV. In the reporting period a total of 85 men and boys participated in the programme which encourage participants to reflect on how GBV negatively affects their community and mobilizes participants to stand up against discrimination and violence

against women. Compared to other GBV prevention models, the Coffee and Tea session methodology can be less resource-intensive, although still has the with a longer-term aim of creating positive and sustained changes in community knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviours. It is also adaptable and can be built on as the programme develops. Community leaders are also informed about the course to ensure awareness and buy-in. UNFPA supported the IRC to engage men in Coffee and Tea Sessions and information session activities (outside of Women and Girls Centres) and set up men’s groups and women's groups in five Sittwe camps (Say Tamar Gyi, Pwe Yar Gone, Ohn Daw Gyi, Sat Yoe Kya 2 and Sat Yoe Kya 2). In addition, 1440 men and boys participated in GBV information and education sessions. Through Coffee and Tea sessions, as well as other community activities, men and women will be further sensitized on the ICT project and computer literacy classes to empower women's decision making.

Under this outcome UNDP works with a range of duty bearers including the Ministries of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement, Health, and Ethnic Affairs, Rakhine State Govt., UAGO, OSCU, Police, courts, Bar Associations, and the Rakhine Rule of Law Coordinating Body to inform local solutions and policy-related actions to address women’s peace and justice concerns. Support will be provided to local CSOs and NGOs, Bar Associations and women’s legal aid providers, to carry out strategic initiatives to increase access to justice for women, survivors of GBV and other vulnerable groups, including legal advice information, mediation and representation in courts.

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Rakhine ROL Coordinating Body (RCB) has good potential for national ownership of many elements of the project. Currently the RCB has weak capacity but could develop strong legitimacy as it includes the major justice sector actors in Rakhine. However several other state bodies apparently have overlapping mandates for development coordination in Rakhine, and it is not yet fully clear how they relate to the RCB. UNDP will assist the RCB to clarify its mandate and develop its capacities to coordinate actors in the justice sector, as it is the only body positioned to do so.</p>
<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and</p>	<p>UNFPA and UNDP’s implementing partners report on a quarterly basis, which includes reporting on indicators and</p>

<p>sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>both a narrative and financial report. Regular field visits are conducted by both the Field Office and Country Office to monitor progress and quality of programme interventions. A baseline assessment and evaluation will be conducted for the digital literacy training and online platform.</p>
<p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>N/A: evaluation is not yet due.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Through the PBF project UNDP showcased the work on ROL in Rakhine, which helped trigger a second phase of funding from the Embassy of Japan, and new funding from Canada (jointly approximately USD 1 million).</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>N/A at this stage of implementation</p>
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project is still in its inception phase, so it is too early to consider exit strategy and sustainability, beyond what is already integral to the project design.</p>

<p><u>Risk taking:</u> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>The project environment has remained stable over the reporting period, and no new risks have emerged.</p>
<p><u>Gender equality:</u> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>Education sessions on GBV are conducted at a daily basis by the Women and Girls Centre staff. Separate sessions are held for girls, boys, women and men. In addition, Coffee and Tea sessions, a 6-9 month behaviour change programme on gender equality and gender-based violence, are held with women and men's groups in the IDP camps in Sittwe. In the area of legal aid provision, LCM commenced activities and is actively raising awareness especially during the 16 days of activism informing the women at grassroots levels.</p>
<p><u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>A capacity assessment of PDI has been conducted by IRC. A capacity building plan for PDI has been developed, focusing both on strengthening capacity on GBV related issues as well as organisational development. A transition strategy has been developed, with the objective to transition management of initially two Women and Girls Centres from IRC to PDI to ensure localization and sustainability of the programme. UNDP plans a capacity needs assessment for LCM and Thazin in Q1 2019.</p>

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay	Adjustment of target
Outcome 1 Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue	Indicator 1.1: Recommendations for peace building, social cohesion or civic engagement developed as a result of women's access to ICT platforms and inter-communal dialogues. (UNFPA)	No	Yes	No	ICT platform still being developed	
	Indicator 1.2: Improvement of perceptions on women's increased access to platforms to discuss justice and peace-related issues (UNDP)	0	15 % improvement of perceptions on criminal justice sector	0		
Output 1.1 Local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, including transitional justice, fostered as part of the national peace process (and SR1325)	Indicator 1.1.1: Number of advocacy dialogues on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, organized (including government, CSOs, women and girls) which generate actions and plans for improving social cohesions and access to justice (UNDP)	0	8	4	On track	

Output 1.2 Evidence generation and data collection strengthened to inform stronger formal justice responses for survivors of GBV	Indicator 1.2.1: Baseline assessment report produced highlighting opportunities and challenges associated with women's pathways through the formal justice system in Rakhine (UNFPA & UNDP)	0	1	0	Outline of assessment discussed between the agencies	
	Indicator 1.2.2: Number of criminal case information forms populated by justice sector institutions that contain data fields related to Sexual and Gender Based violence (UNDP)	0	5	0	Pilot project launched in Sittwe District and Townships	
Output 1.3 Provision of an information platform to enable inter communal consultation and dialogues	Indicator 1.3.1: Number of women (including women within women's groups) accessing the online forums to participate in peace building and conflict resolution interventions (UNFPA)	0	80	0	Platform still under development	
	Indicator 1.3.2: Number of women who have received training on mobile technology and usage of mobile applications (UNFPA)	0	80	0		

	Indicator 1.3.4: Activated virtual platform for information on job opportunities and service delivery and social cohesion dialogues (UNFPA)	0	1	0		
	Indicator 1.3.5: # of women with increased capacity to utilize ICT to support access to information including legal advice and services (UNFPA)	0	80	0	Digital literacy training under development	
Outcome 2 Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced	Indicator 2.1: Number of sectoral and intersectoral gender-based violence response and prevention guidelines adopted relating to the use of virtual platforms (UNFPA)	0	1	0		
	Indicator 2.2: % of UNDP attended trials in compliance with fair trial standards in selected areas (UNDP)	0	25%	0	Currently no trials attended yet. Fair trial standards were launched with the UAGO in September 2018	

	Indicator 2.3: % of men and women (including lawyers, community leaders, government officials, etc.) who show/state an increased understanding of RoL, SGBV, gender equality and women's rights, and barriers to women's access to justice (UNDP)	0	80% report increased knowledge	80%	Feedback from first trainings show that 80% of the participants report an increased knowledge/understanding on the substance	
Output 2.1 Enhanced aptitude and skills of local justice institutions and security providers to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV	Indicator 2.1.1: Number of areas covered by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Information Sharing Protocols (ISP) for GBV survivors between protection partners and law enforcement sector (UNDP)	0	6	0	In progress	
	Indicator 2.1.2: # of government officials trained by UNDP on rule of law, GBV and human rights (UNDP)	0	300 justice and law enforcement officials trained	50	Ongoing	

	Indicator 2.1.3: # of TOT, ROL Foundation courses, Legal Skills or specialized legal courses delivered by the ROLC (UNDP)	0	Targets: 6 specialized legal courses; 1 TOT or Advanced Foundation course; 5 Foundations Trainings	1 specialized legal course, 1 TOT/Advanced Foundation course and 3 Foundation courses were delivered		
	Indicator 2.1.4: # of paralegals trained in target communities (UNDP)	0	300	0	To be started in January through legal aid CSOs	Target is ambitious. Revision in January may be necessary.
Output 2.2 Local capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution enhanced	Indicator 2.2.1: # of mediators trained on basic mediation skills (UNDP)	0	20	0	To be started in January	
	Indicator 2.2.2: Training curriculum developed on rule of law, human rights, SGBV and conflict & gender sensitive mediation (UNDP)	0	1	1	Curriculum developed	
	Indicator 2.2.3: # of government officials trained by UNDP on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity (UNDP)	0	100	0	To be started in January	

	Indicator 2.2.4: # of mobile training sessions delivered to community representatives on basic legal and human rights awareness, housing land and property rights, social cohesion and conflict sensitivity (UNDP)	0	15 sessions; 450 community representatives trained	0	To be started in January	
Outcome 3 Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased	Indicator 3.1: # of justice sector plans and actions informed by increased coordination in the sector and data analysis and public consultation inclusive of women and other vulnerable groups (UNDP)	0	2	0	In progress	
	Indicator 3.2: 15% increase of the # of women and other vulnerable groups represented by legal aid providers from February 2018 to June 2019 (UNDP)	0	15%	0	To be started in January through legal aid CSOs	
Output 3.1 Strengthened relationships between Rakhine women and national civil society and networks	Indicator 3.1.1: Increase in % of women from all sites with improved perceptions of the benefits of social cohesion and peacebuilding (UNFPA)	0	15%	0	Baseline and end line will provide information upon completion of the programme	

	Indicator 3.1.2: Rakhine specific outreach strategy developed and implemented (UNDP)	0	Outreach strategy developed	0	In progress	
Output 3.2 Local justice and peace mechanisms are more accessible to women and sensitive to their identified justice priority needs	Indicator 3.2.1: Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Sector Affairs meets on regular basis (UNDP)	1 meeting	6 meetings	2	More meetings are planned for Q1 2019	
	Indicator 3.2.2: # of actions/ initiatives jointly developed by communities and local government actors to address women's justice issues and women rights (UNDP)	0	2	0		
	Indicator 3.2.3: # of reports outlining findings and recommendations and strategies to address women justice priority needs shared with decision makers (UNDP)	0	1 research report developed and shared with decision makers; 1 pilot strategy implemented			

<p>Output 3.3 Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal services and participate in local justice and decision-making mechanisms</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Men and Boys who participated in Social Behaviour Change and Gender Equality programmes (UNFPA)</p>	50	200	85	Total of 85 men and boys participated in the Coffee and Tea sessions. In addition, a total of 1440 men and boys participated in GBV information and education sessions across 8 locations (6 IDP camps and 2 Rakhine villages)	
	<p>Indicator 3.3.2: Percentage of women participating in the programme who report increased participation in decision making processes in their homes or communities (UNFPA)</p>	0	25%	0		
	<p>Indicator 3.3.3: # of Community Forums, Legal Discussions and related outreach activities organized by the ROLCs (UNDP)</p>	0	10	4	Ongoing	
	<p>Indicator 3.3.4: # of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups benefiting from legal information, counselling and/or representation (UNDP)</p>	0	200		To be started in January through legal aid CSOs	

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization:

UNFPA: On track, noting that the expenditures below include outstanding OFA with implementing partners for quarter 4 and contractual commitment with Koe Koe Tech.

UNDP: Off track. Although programmatically the project is on track, financial expenditures are delayed. This is because of unliquidated advances to one implementing partner and challenges in the transfers to the other three partners; we have not included these contractual commitments. Partners have proceeded to implement already by pre-financing our contribution.

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):

One tranche was received on 18 April 2018 of USD 1,305,785 (UNFPA: USD 507,897 UNDP: USD 797,888). The table below shows the expenditures:

	UNDP	UNFPA	Total
Received (18 April 2018)	797,888	507,897	1,305,785
Delivery (April-November)	215,239	404,700	619,939
Delivery %	27%	79%	48%

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding:

UNFPA kindly request the next tranche in January 2019. UNDP in February 2019.

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please see explanation in earlier section above.

Please state what amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date:

The full amount of USD 1,865,408 is to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality and women's empowerment. Out of this to date USD 619,939 has been spent.

*Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.*

