

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Somalia - Kenya
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Final
DATE OF REPORT: May 2019

<p>Project Title: The Kenya-Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return</p> <p>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/IRF-152-SOM-104073 (Somalia) / PBF/IRF-151-KEN-104072 (Kenya).</p>																	
<p>PBF project modality:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PRF</p>	<p>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p>Name of Recipient Fund:</p>																
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</p> <p>Somalia: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, ILO</p> <p>Kenya: UNHCR Kenya,</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</p> <p>NRC, INTERSOS, DRC, Federal Government of Somalia-National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) Somalia, Government of Kenya.</p>																	
<p>Project commencement date¹: January 2017</p> <p>Project duration in months:² 24 months</p>																	
<p>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>																	
<p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</p> <table> <tr> <td>UNHCR Somalia:</td> <td>\$ 750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNHCR Kenya</td> <td>\$ 500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF:</td> <td>\$ 350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IOM:</td> <td>\$ 350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ILO:</td> <td>\$ 350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO:</td> <td>\$ 350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WFP:</td> <td>\$ 350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td>\$ 3,000,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>: \$</p> <p>: \$</p>		UNHCR Somalia:	\$ 750,000	UNHCR Kenya	\$ 500,000	UNICEF:	\$ 350,000	IOM:	\$ 350,000	ILO:	\$ 350,000	FAO:	\$ 350,000	WFP:	\$ 350,000	TOTAL:	\$ 3,000,000
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FAO:	\$ 350,000																
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TOTAL:	\$ 3,000,000																

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.

: \$

: \$

Total: 3,000,000

**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*

How many tranches have been received so far: 2 tranches

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Peter Opiro, UNHCR

Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: No

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Project Evaluation Report completed in May 2019 (attached).

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

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):

Overall, 4,016 households (approx. 26,322 individuals) directly received support (i.e. Education, Livelihoods, WASH, etc.) over project lifespan in addition, 6,000 individuals that received various packages as a result of the monitoring conducted by the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN).

In Dadaab (Kenya), 626 potential returnees received capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution; meanwhile 803 returnees households received vocational skills entrepreneurship/ business training.

In Baidoa (Somalia), 100 households participated in a training on peace building, coexistence and conflict resolution, meanwhile another 40 (17F, 23M; 23 returnees, 7 IDPs, 10 hosts) households participated in community dialogue engagements.

Overall, 859 households received food assistance support. Meanwhile, 1,863 (850 girls) children continued attending primary school education supported by 60 teachers and 35 community Education Committees (CECs).

Meanwhile, 640 people benefited from short term jobs created as a result of labour based (intensive) rehabilitation works that was done in Baidoa. These community works enabled closer working relationship and peaceful coexistence amongst returnees, IDPs and host communities.

Through the project lifespan, 610 returnee households received agricultural inputs, 160 of which also received livestock support to revitalise agro-pastoral livelihoods.

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

on track with significant peacebuilding results

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).

There has been sharing of project labour market assessments with Dadaab to aid projects design. This ensured that refugee skills that was built in Kenya fitted in when they finally return.

The project was innovatively flexible to modify activities to respond to the effects of 2016/2017 drought without alternatering project objectives.

The engagement of returnees, IDPs and host on joint community rehabilitation projects (e.g. roads, school perimeter fencing and health unit structure rehabilitation, etc.) promoted collaboration and peaceful coexistence amongst the various groups. This modality aided promoting much desired re-integration process for returnees but also encouraging tolerance and peaceful living.

The Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs (MORDA) in the Federal States of South West Administration (SWA) led the coordination of all agencies and actors in this project. This helped to streamline registration, implementation, monitoring and reporting processes through collective and coordinated joint engagements. This empowered the local authority to take charge of reconstruction agenda including peace building and re-integration.

There was a holistic redress to inherent conflict drivers, reconstruction and rehabilitation including development needs that exist during re-integration 5 PUNOs in line with their mandates.

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):

In Dadaab (Kenya), the outcome, “Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance” is a reality. During the project lifespan, 626 returnees were trained on peace building and conflict resolutions. The project beneficiaries were better prepared to exercise their rights in democratic governance during the elections of South West State of Somalia presidency in 2018. This skills could be applied during presidential elections in 2020 as well.

In Baidoa, the outcome “Somali returnees co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development” is increasingly realised. With five (5) seminars and trainings that have been organised to increased knowledge on displacement and peaceful living is bearing fruits. As a result, even with a huge IDP population, limited space, limited social amenities amongst others, communities have been able to resolve emerging conflicts amicably using the skill they have acquired.

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):

Impact on local businesses, improved sanitation, nutrition and incomes: “Since the rehabilitation, access to the camp has completely been transformed. Business improved, women started selling their goods (products) in front of their houses while performing household chores. At a personal level, I used to park my “Tuk-tuk” (Tuk-tuk is a tricycle that are commonly used for transportation in Somalia and many other parts of the world), which I use as an income generation project, in a garage in Baidoa town every night and pay rental fee of \$2 dollars per night. Now I can comfortably park it besides my house because of the good road brought to us by this PBF” continues Mohamed a camp leader at Ramadan IDP camp. “Besides the road project, we have benefited from three shallow wells that have been dug. Water has been a big challenge in the past leading to poor hygiene and sanitation but now we are better,” concludes Mohamed.

“My cowpea harvest is my cash. If you visit our houses, cowpea pods are all over the compound - all harvested from our farm. We are enjoying eating fresh cowpeas and selling the surplus to pay for my family’s basic needs and tuition fees”. Narrates Maryan Omar Ali, a Dadaab (Kenya) returnee mother of six.

These positive developments have led to reduced protection incidences that women incur as a result of seeking self or wage employment opportunities away from home. When women are at home, there is better child care as care givers are in the vicinity of home.

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).

In Dadaab (Kenya), the main challenge to the initial project plan was the staggered vetting (i.e. twice a month) for issuance of refugee movement passes. This delayed processing of movement passes for students and consequently late placement at NITA training centers in Nairobi. The change in the environment for the selected students and extended durations away from their families contributed to low interest in enrollment outside the camps. Two centers accredited by NITA in March 2018, in Dadaab, registered 125 students, out of whom 122 sat for the exams, compared to 54 who graduated from NITA training centers in Nairobi.

Female students didn’t enrol for technical skills available in Dadaad (i.e. motor vehicle mechanics, plumbing, heavy machinery operations, electrical/ solar installation), due to cultural and social reasons. More sensitisation continued to encourage more female trainees in traditionally male dominated courses.

There was re-alignment of activities to respond to 2016/2017 drought which included tracking of IDPs as well (plus returnees) through PRMN but without affecting desired outcomes/results of peacebuilding.

The project implementation delayed because of the necessary synergy in terms of community action plan (generated by the Midnimo project) that required more time than anticipated. Infrastructure projects that needed the completion of Community Action Plans (CAP). This led to seeking six (6) months no cost extension (NCE) from July to Dec 2018.

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):

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.

1. PBF Project Evaluation Report

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

Overall in Dadaab (Kenya), 626 potential returnees in Dadaab received capacity building on peacebuilding and conflict resolution; 803 families were provided with entrepreneurship and business skills training in Dadaab, Kenya. These trainings have been aimed at empowering potential returnees to positively contribute to economic revitalisation.

Overall in Baidoa (Somalia) after returning from Kenya, some of these returnees have been able to use their skills and knowledge to broker and maintain peace and harmony within their communities in Baidoa. Although the return process slowed down in 2018 when compared to 2017, more than 245 individuals were able to return Baidoa from Kenya when compared to 1,157 individuals returning from Kenya to Baidoa in 2017. This was partly because of the drought situation that hit Somalia in general and Baidoa in particular in 2017.

Despite the high levels of unemployment in Somalia, the skilled youth have been in better position to earn a living from their skills acquired while still in Kenya. As Somalia returns to normalcy and with it democratic governance takes shape, returnee families will have active positive roles to play in their communities.

According to Internal assessment conducted by Implementing partner, Danish Refugee Council (DRC in Dadaab with a sample of 57 Vocational skills graduates from Baidoa, 48% are engaged in productive activities, earning average daily income of approx. USD 20. The engagements include; own businesses, short engagements (by Individuals and institutions) and long term salaried engagements by agencies as shown in the chart. Also, 34% of the vocational graduates reported passing down skills to fellow refugees through informal engagements as interns in their workshops and business premises, the skills include; plumbing, tailoring and dress making, welding and fabrication, electric wiring and motor vehicle mechanics.

Outcome 2: Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Under Outputs 2.1, “equitable access to social services, enhanced capacities for peace and social reconciliation for returnees in Baidoa”, Output 2.2, “provision of basic needs and services to returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa”, Output 2.3, “employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved” and Output 2.4, “reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas”, a total of 2,209 households benefited from various basic services in Baidoa (e.g. food assistance-859, short term jobs-640, vocational skills training-100, business and entrepreneurial skills-100, agriculture inputs-610, of which 160 also received livestock support).

Conflict sensitive targeting (including vulnerable host community) has promoted peaceful living and harmony amongst returnees, IDPs and host. No no cases of tensions related to activity targeting is recorded.

By these assistance, beneficiaries have been able to reduce the gap or meet their immediate food needs, acquire marketable skills to complete favourably for available limited jobs but also create own employment from skills gained and start-up capital received. Farming households were able to engage in productive agriculture and livestock activities which contributed to meeting their household food needs. There is now increased opportunities for coping ranging from traditional livelihoods (crops/livestock) to diverse vocational skills and business and entrepreneurial skills gained from training which is poised to support beneficiaries walk along the path towards self-reliance.

Meanwhile, under the output 2.5: “management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)”, there were 6,000 individuals monitored during the reporting period. This includes the 245 returnees to Baidoa were tracked, supported and now live peacefully and fully re-integrated with their neighbours (host community).

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

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>This project was implemented in coordination with the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) at the national level but more crucially at the project site by the Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs (MORDA) in the South West State. An effective coordination mechanism was in place in Baidoa through MORDA.</p> <p>National ownership has helped immensely in galvanising ownership and sustainability, harnessing the available synergies and complementarity different projects, avoided duplication of resources but also led to optimisation of limited resources.</p>
<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>By design, there was monthly coordination meeting that is co-chaired by the deputy minister for MORDA in Baidoa district. This forum brings together all PUNO, and their implementing partners to discuss and lay strategies on implementing, peer monitoring and reviews amongst others.</p> <p>Human interest stories were developed on beneficiaries for key projects for donor visibility, marketing and fundraising, some are published on MPTF newsletter. Individual PUNO also perform their own monitoring and marketing of their activities within the framework of the agencies.</p> <p>FAO's, PBF supported, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit used household-level sample surveys and participatory qualitative tools. in conducting the Deyr 2017 and the Gu 2018 Crop Yield Assessments.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> 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>An external evaluator was contracted to assess the impacts (positive or negative) of the projects. An Evaluation Report is attached.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> 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>Towards the end of 2018 into 2019, there have been a drive to support a much broader tri-country cross border programme. I believe learning from this project fed into the decision to expand into broader especially in the Mandera Triangle. Donors with a strong regional presence and interest such as the EU, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, UK and US. The UN Peacebuilding Fund has already signalled its interest in supporting a cross-border programme in the Mandera Triangle in response to the aforementioned political developments.</p> <p>However, no funding have been received yet.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions</p>	<p>The modality of this project has generated interest across the different returnee receiving federal member states who</p>

<p>for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>now want it replicated within their locations especially in Jubaland State of Somalia.</p>
<p><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u> 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>Sensitisation and refresher awareness creation for local leadership and community management structures took place during the last quarter of the project aimed at strengthening local capacity for projects sustainability purposes.</p> <p>Accordingly, local leadership in Baidoa level (MORDA) is empowered to continue monitoring of this projects even after the project phases out in December 2018. The community roads established, school perimeter fencing rehabilitated, etc. have management structures in the form of community education committees (CECs), etc. which has helped to strengthen local ownership of community resources. This will ensure functionality even after the project life span.</p> <p>The skills training, animals distributed, knowledge gained will, in itself, enhance opportunities for beneficiaries and support them well beyond the project period.</p> <p>As much as possible, local leadership in Baidoa have been and will continue to be encouraged to link existing projects upcoming initiatives for continuity and to ensure the gains that have been made are maintained and sustained until self-reliance is attained.</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. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Implementation of community identified projects through selected contractors and cash for work modalities like completion of Construction of ISHA Police Station, ii) construction of Kerowfogi Bridge and iii) rehabilitation of Dr. Ayub Stadium had to be delayed awaiting the completion of the community action plans. This was a risk taken in order to work on a project that is of priority to the community.</p> <p>During the period in being reported, no new risks emerged. Generally, during the second half of this joint project, most activities were already on-going (except a few) and therefore did not necessitate tweaking and changing in order to meet new emerging needs as a result of unforeseen shocks.</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? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>All PUNO continued to employ gender sensitive beneficiary targeting in all its projects and where possible, prioritize women headed households. Participation of women and youth at all stages of the project management cycle consciously engaged with women, monitoring of projects engaged all sections of the community including women.</p>

	<p>Women have been proactively involved and engaged in the formation and or strengthening of project management committee leadership positions to influence decision making and have their voices heard.</p> <p>Certain activities like the vegetable production kits, tailoring trainings, etc. in particular, focus primarily on women from a production and nutrition angle give the role of women in promoting food intake within the household.</p>
<p>Other: 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>Implementation of some activities got delayed because of un avoidable circumstances at field level which lead to seeking project No Cost Extension (NCE) for 6 month. After NCE, there was delayed release of the second tranche of funds. Some PUNOs didn't have internal funding available to be able to continue with activities.</p>

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization , peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance.	Indicator 1.1 # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions and are participating in democratic governance and reconciliation processes	0	750	626	Progress to date is 83% of the target.	Various factors i.e. drought, halting returnee flights to Baidoa, etc. prompted the reduction of the target from 3,000 down to 750 which more realistic. This is one half of the projected returnees to Baidoa in this period.
	Indicator 1.2 # of youth aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	0	750	803	107% achievement of result	
	Indicator 1.3 # of persons of	0	750	803	107% achievement of result	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	concern(18-59) with own business/self-employed for more than 12 months					
Output 1.1 Capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution for 750 voluntary returnees.	Indicator 1.1.1					
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions.	0	750	626	Progress to date is 83% of the target.	Adjustment explanation same as for indicator 1.1 above
Output 1.2 Strengthening of refugee skills and enhancing livelihoods.	Indicator 1.2.1 # of persons provided with entrepreneurship/ business training.	0	750	803	107% achievement of result	
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2 Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.	Indicator 2.1 # of persons benefitting from social services provided in newly resettled areas	0	3,000	4,387	Traget surpassed by 46% due to increased numbers from drought displaced IDPs	
	Indicator 2.2 # of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and co-existing well with host communities	0	1,500	1,402	93% of beneficiaries that was targeted have been tracked.	
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Equitable access to	Indicator 2.1.1 # of persons benefitting from	0	3,000	4,387	Traget surpassed by 46% due to increased numbers from drought displaced IDPs	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
social services, enhanced capacities for peace and social reconciliation for returnees in Baidoa	social services provided in newly resettled areas Indicator 2.1.2 # of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and co-existing well with host communities	0	1,500	1,402	93% of beneficiaries that was targeted have been tracked	
Output 2.2 Provision of basic needs and services to returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa	Indicator 2.2.1 # of children attending primary school.	0	1,800	1,863	104% of target already reached	The target was adjusted upwards from 1,300 to 1,800 based on increased numbers that were realised during the second half of the project.
	Indicator 2.2.2 # of teacher training and incentives	0	75	60	80% of target already reached	
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1 # of short term	0	200	600	This is three times the set target	More beneficiaries were reached by

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved.	jobs created.					short term rehabilitation jobs through the cash for work (CfW) activities.
	Indicator 2.3.2 # of beneficiaries with VST, business/entrepreneurial skills.	0	100	200	Target has been doubled	
Output 2.4 Reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent	Indicator 2.4.1 : # of short term jobs created and number of beneficiaries receiving agricultural package.	0	610	610	100% of the target reached	
	Indicator 2.4.2 # of beneficiaries receiving livestock package	0	160	160	100% of target reached	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas.						
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

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: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: All two budget tranches were received by PUNOs.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: 000

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

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:

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.