

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT COUNTRY: Sri Lanka
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL:
 SEMI-ANNUAL (1 NOVEMBER 2019 – 31 MAY 2020)
YEAR OF REPORT: 2020



Project Title: Hidden Challenges: Addressing Sexual Bribery Experienced by Female Heads of Households, including Military Widows and War Widows in Sri Lanka to Enable Resilience and Sustained Peace

Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00113000

If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:

- Country Trust Fund
 Regional Trust Fund

Name of Recipient Fund:

Type and name of recipient organizations:

**UN Women (Convening Agency)
 UNDP**

Date of first transfer: 08 November 2018

Project end date: 31 October 2020 (Extended through a 06-month no-cost extension)

Is the current project end date within 6 months? Yes

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

- Gender promotion initiative
 Youth promotion initiative
 Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
 Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

Recipient Organization	Amount
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UN Women	\$ 1,100,000
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UNDP	\$ 400,000
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Total: \$ 1,500,000

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 52.7%

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

Gender-responsive Budgeting: 100% (within current reporting period)

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 1,500,000 (100%)

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment:

Project Gender Marker: GM3

Project Risk Marker: 1 Medium Risk

Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: UN Women, UNDP

Project report approved by:

- 1) Mohammad Naciri
Officer in Charge, UN Women - Sri Lanka
Regional Director, UN Women Office for Asia and the Pacific

- 2) Faiza Effendi
Deputy Resident Representative
UNDP - Sri Lanka

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *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: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project has advanced significantly in expanding its reach beyond select communities while diversifying and strengthening interventions for the core beneficiaries. Namely, a comprehensive media campaign on sexual bribery was launched (Annex 1), successfully engaging over a million individuals online and across Sri Lanka through radio and print media. A group of empowered Female Heads of Households (FHHs) inclusive of military and war widows in the three districts have championed others in their communities to overcome challenges associated with sexual bribery by sharing the knowledge and skills gained through the project interventions. The project's economic empowerment (photos in Annex 12) and the peacebuilding oriented leadership training components (draft manual in Annex 9) have completed preparatory stages and are well on track. The progress under Outcome 2 has been hampered by the November 2019 Presidential Election, further exacerbating earlier reported delays. Notwithstanding current restrictions, technical consultants have commenced various institutional strengthening activities. With the approval of the no-cost extension (amended project document in Annex 2), efforts are underway to re-strategise based on the feasibility of earmarked project interventions given the restrictive operating environment and the government's shifting priorities in response to COVID-19. Preparations for the joint final evaluation are currently underway (Draft TOR in Annex 11).

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

The project will resume implementation in the upcoming quarter while taking into consideration COVID-19 safety and security regulations. The economic empowerment component will continue to capacitate 360 FHHs and military and war widows and provide half with business grants and link recipients with successful entrepreneurs via mentorship initiatives. An additional 120 beneficiaries will be equipped with conflict resolution tools through a series of peacebuilding dialogues. Diversity markets will take place for shared learning across ethno-religious groups, followed by information/knowledge-sharing sessions between local officials and the grant recipients. Awareness campaigns will continue in conjunction with workshops for civil society and public officials. The interventions focused on reporting of sexual bribery cases and/or requiring close partnerships with government stakeholders on prevention and advocacy mechanisms will be modified pending the revised joint implementation plan.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

The project has contributed to positive changes at the individual, community and national levels. Its holistic programmes addressing the taboo issue of sexual bribery as experienced by one of the most marginalised groups in Sri Lanka – FHHs and military and war widows – break down main barriers and

leverage their untapped potential to bridge the persistent ethno-religious divides in the country. These interventions empower women and generate vital discussions among the beneficiaries and the public around sexual bribery, often exposing public servants as perpetrators and demanding accountability and visibility to the stigmatised experiences of the FHHs. Such efforts have built momentum and galvanised key proponents, including activists and government officials, to acknowledge the existence of sexual bribery and exploitation and to take initiative to instil institutional-level changes. While consistent engagement is essential in the long term, ministerial-level discussions and collaborations on the sexual bribery law and paralegal trainings would not have been possible if not for this project. In combination with its planned economic empowerment interventions, the project establishes resilient FHHs with strengthened livelihoods within informed communities and a favourable legislative environment, thus enabling the women to have improved opportunities to influence peacebuilding and development processes necessary to advance Sri Lanka towards a cohesive and inclusive society.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

Among the 1,100 FHHs including military and war widows mobilised across target districts, over 200 representatives from the 60 women’s groups were equipped with essential tools to take individual and collective actions against sexual bribery. The project further sensitised 1,268 (994 female) individuals through in-person puppet shows and over 1.7 million people via nationwide social media campaigns and online news ([article 1](#), [article 2](#) and [article 3](#)), print and radio outlets in the three languages, thus successfully raising awareness around sexual bribery and challenging social stigma (Annex 3).

The interventions provided opportunities for learning and reflection for the core beneficiaries as highlighted by their improved understanding of the lack of accountability within the justice system. The interactive trainings conducted in safe spaces boosted women’s confidence and strengthened their bond through honest dialogue. As demonstrated by the quotes below (report in Annex 4), the FHHs – bolstered by the increased awareness and opportunities to openly speak out and share – are now empowered to reclaim their agency as rightful members of society and move closer to making meaningful contributions to peacebuilding efforts.

“Women are repetitively abused [in the process of reporting]. They must repeat their stories to the police, then in front of lawyers and during court hearings. This is extremely depressing [and traumatising] so most women would rather stay quiet than go through this process.” – Anuradhapura beneficiary

“Most of us struggle to get about in society and this [training] was an opportunity to understand each other’s struggles. It is surprising that so many women were able to take part in this training given [that the challenge] to support our families is difficult. This is why I believe that the women in this group are motivated and strong and that together we can make a difference.” – Anuradhapura beneficiary

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list 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.

- “On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.
- “On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Empowered Female Heads of Households (including military and war widows) have sustainable livelihoods, and access social support services with dignity.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The project achievements to date facilitate the conditions necessary for FHHs and military and war widows to overcome their acute vulnerability to sexual bribery and strengthen their agency through the empowerment and sensitisation of stakeholders inclusive of the beneficiaries, government and civil society actors and local communities. These efforts contribute to transforming the lives of beneficiaries in the long term whereby, they are not only able to access public services with dignity and build economic resilience, but also to have their voices heard in the peacebuilding processes.

The project’s comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns reached a wide audience across Sri Lanka and served as a call to action for the public and target communities to take a stance against sexual bribery and demand accountability. The dissemination efforts carried out via diverse media platforms in accessible, creative formats, i.e. a series of curated content on the Open Secret Facebook page, puppet shows, radio spots and newspaper articles, led to the cumulative coverage well above the current figures of 1,268 (994 female) individuals in-person and 1.7 million online. The 20,623+ Facebook comments and engagements generated thus far indicate the start of numerous substantive discourses around sexual bribery with the possibilities of concrete actions that place due pressure on public officials who are often the alleged perpetrators (campaign report in Annex 1 and progress reports in Annex 3).

With the mobilisation of core beneficiaries completed, the project shifted its focus on building a robust network of over 60 women’s collectives and self-help groups. These nascent collectives have developed into critical support systems and sources of empowerment for the women to challenge the root causes and symptoms of sexual bribery and exploitation. Approximately 200 representatives from the collectives gained in-depth understanding of relevant topics along with the necessary tools to act and respond to challenges. The relevance and effectiveness of these interventions were demonstrated by the trained representatives who were self-motivated to share their learnings with others (Annex 3). Furthermore, 60+ representatives from 25 civil society organisations and 90+ women development officers and other public officials across the three districts improved their technical knowledge and skills to better serve the needs of the beneficiaries in their respective capacities (Annex 3).

Finally, the project’s women’s economic empowerment (WEE) component has engaged 69 beneficiaries in Kurunegala in the North Western Province and have kickstarted other complementary financial trainings planned prior to business grants competitions. The WEE component’s socioeconomic benefits are anticipated to be substantial, given the heightened pandemic-induced economic setbacks, as the beneficiaries will be supported to identify and develop business plans and viable forms of livelihood.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

The project and its overall outcomes are structured within a rights-based framework of empowering the most marginalised of women to overcome poverty and vulnerability to sexual bribery in order to facilitate their meaningful contribution to peacebuilding and development processes. Through a multi-pronged approach targeting diverse stakeholders, the project challenges existing gender norms and structural factors that reinforce inequality and perpetuate isolation. Accordingly, a series of training interventions reached the target beneficiaries, civil society representatives and public officials, encouraging all participants to adopt gender-responsive perspectives and practices. Awareness-raising campaigns were implemented, exposing stakeholders and the public – especially youth via popular social media platforms – to the harmful gendered narratives that surround the issue and the underlying socioeconomic, cultural and power dynamics present in the daily experiences of the beneficiaries.

Outcome 2: Increased commitment of public institutions to prevent and respond to sexual bribery and to protect Female Heads of Households (including military and war widows) from sexual exploitation.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off Track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

Several challenges, including the changes in the higher-level posts as well as the personnel within key state institutions and the government’s focus on past and upcoming elections, significantly derailed progress under this outcome since Q4 2019. Following the November 2019 Presidential Election, a new minister was appointed twice at the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and Social Security (MWCA), while the heads of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) and the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute (SLFI) either resigned and/or were pending replacement. These changes diminished the gains made in previous quarters towards forming partnerships and coordinating major activities to improve prevention and response mechanisms. Subsequently, extensive efforts were made on part of the project implementers to re-establish commitments and re-introduce project aims. The institutional strengthening collaborations with MWCA were sustained as a result through the finalization of the paralegal training manual (Annex 8) and the guidelines for the inter-ministerial anti-sexual harassment support committees. The committees will now take a more supportive role to victim-survivors than originally envisaged and the perpetrators, when identified, will face punitive measures through existing processes for public officials. MWCA has approved both initiatives and the trainings are to commence via online platforms once the manual is finalised.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has posed delays to planned interventions, the negative ramifications of the crisis including – economic hardships and the heightened vulnerabilities of women to gender-based violence and sexual exploitations due to an increased presence of frontline security personnel such as the police and military as part of the government’s response measures – have all underscored the project’s strategic relevance and positioning to respond effectively (see related UN Women [article](#)). As part of the mitigation efforts, the project implementers are reconvening to identify the most viable yet pertinent implementation strategy in the face of the pandemic and as the government directs all resources to urgent relief efforts.

Moving forward, with livelihoods of core beneficiaries threatened and government priorities centred on relief efforts, UN Women and UNDP are proactively examining ways to adapt implementation modalities and to integrate emergency relief measures in the project interventions to alleviate, to a

degree, the negative effects of the crisis on FHHs and military and war widows and to sustain engagement with beneficiaries and stakeholders for the remainder of the project.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

N/A – Same as above.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit).</p> <p>1) UN Women and UNDP received regular progress updates from implementing partners (IPs) on quarterly and annual basis (Annex 3). 2) The Project Activity and Indicator Tracker tool (Annex 6) managed and updated quarterly by UN Women provides a consolidated snapshot of the most-up-to-date progress towards set targets. 3) CEJ, the main IP, carried out field visits to assess district-level IPs’ adherence to M&E procedures, while assessing the progress made through conducting focus group discussions with beneficiaries in all three target districts (Annex 5). 4) UN Women provided technical feedback to ensure evidence-based reporting and capturing of necessary project information to track progress through proper data collection methods, including registration sheets and questionnaires. 5) UNDP provided regular monitoring of the project using their critical results pathway (CRP) analysis, while undertaking monitoring field visits to the project locations.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes</p> <p>Based on the terms of no-cost extension, the Project Results Framework now reflects the inclusion of “Female Heads of Household” in the output and outcome level targets and indicators. The findings from the baseline perceptions survey, completed by an independent firm in December 2019, informed the relevant updates to Indicator 1a under Outcome 1 (Annex 7).</p>
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? No</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): USD 30,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p>

	<p>In preparation for the joint final evaluation, two stakeholder groups – Evaluation Management and Evaluation Reference – have been established with focal points from UN Women, UNDP, CEJ and the funder. With UN Women leading the day-to-day management and regional experts providing technical inputs, the two groups will support the timely and quality completion of the evaluation by ensuring that all deliverables meet relevant norms and standards set by UN and the donor. This structure will reinforce the value of the evaluation exercise in producing robust assessments of the project results in addition to any relevant findings, lessons and recommendations for future interventions. The evaluation Terms of Reference (Annex 11), which has incorporated respective inputs from UNDP and CEJ and takes into consideration the COVID-19 risks, is under review and will be advertised once finalised.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder: Amount:</p> <p>Government of Japan USD 117,000</p> <p>USD 117,000 was provided by the Government of Japan for UN Women’s Women, Peace and Security programme, which expanded the scope of the project’s WEE component conducted in two divisions within the Kilinochchi district. The funding supported pilot interventions aimed at strengthening the entrepreneurial skills of FHHs including military and war widows and providing select beneficiaries with business grants – leading to improved livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>The positive feedback garnered from field observations and interviews with beneficiaries who have taken part in the pilot have signalled the effectiveness of the methods utilised, i.e. trainings and beneficiary/grant selection processes.</p> <p>The lessons learnt from the pilot will facilitate a successful scaling up of the project’s WEE components as the same implementing CSO partner for the pilot, Chrysalis, will lead the interventions for this project, in the remaining two divisions in Kilinochchi and in the districts of Anuradhapura and Kurunegala.</p>

<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic poses a great risk to project implementation. A risk log (Annex 10) has been developed based on the assessment of conditions to date. If implementation is indeed permitted, a considerable amount of time will be required for the beneficiaries and other stakeholders to be ready to engage with the project. District-level partners have already noted the difficulties facing the beneficiaries whose livelihoods are currently threatened with no adequate support in place. The conditions must have returned to normalcy and/or be sufficiently stable to begin field implementation appropriately.</p> <p>The approval of the no-cost extension until 31 October 2020 provides an opportunity for project implementers to collectively review progress and plan for the next six months given the context and the ongoing challenges. The fallout of COVID-19, including strict limitations on physical gatherings and inter-district travel, will affect planned programmes and intervention methods as a vast majority of the interventions were initially designed to be held in-person, within groups.</p> <p>This may lead to alternative online/digital implementation modalities, i.e. Zoom, being adopted as relevant and where possible. A joint review and planning exercise is currently in progress to identify the most feasible yet impactful implementation plan. Aside from the pandemic, the upcoming general elections (yet to be scheduled) will add another layer of challenge for the project.</p>
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PART IV: 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	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 Empowered Female Heads of Households (including military and war widows) have sustainable livelihoods, and access social support services with dignity	Indicator 1 a % of Female Heads of Households - FHHs (including military and war widows) who are subjected to sexual bribery and sexual exploitation when accessing services. Proxy Indicator: % of Female Heads of Households - FHHs (including military and war widows) report that people in their area have to resort	23.8% of FHHs (including military and war widows) report that the people in their area have to resort to sexual bribery to obtain services	Reduced to 15%	-	23.8%; Progress will be measured through endline survey at project closure.	The indicator and initial baseline (50%) and target (25%) figures were updated as per the baseline perceptions survey (Annex 7). The revised indicator serves as a <u>proxy</u> to determine the prevalence of sexual bribery among the target population as there are no other reliable method/source available to capture the prevalence. Field reports highlighting the strong reluctance by the beneficiaries to report sexual bribery cases have informed the decision for a conservative, albeit realistic, target for this indicator with 8.8% reduction.

	to sexual bribery to obtain services					
	Indicator 1 b % of FHHs (including military and war widows) beneficiaries who have used the grant provided to establish or upscale an existing business venture, disaggregated by widow type.	0%	At least 50% of grant recipients	-	0%; Business skills and proposal development trainings have begun. The grant selection and distribution process will commence once trainings are completed.	Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
Output 1.1 Female Heads of Households (including military widows and war widows) have increased knowledge of their rights and have access to complaint mechanisms on bribery.	Indicator 1.1.1 # of widows' collectives inclusive of FHHs formed/strengthened	0	12 collectives (across 3 districts)	-	63 collectives and self-help groups (across three districts)	Cumulative target exceeded. To increase the number of military and war widows, the district level implementing partners expanded outreach in additional divisions, resulting in high numbers of collectives/groups and mobilised women than anticipated.
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of FHHs (including military and war widows) that are members of collectives formed/strengthened who have increased	0	750 (across 3 districts)	-	1,119 FHHs (approximately 627 FHHs and 492 military and war widows) across three districts have been mobilised and received multiple awareness raising and	Cumulative target exceeded. To increase the number of military and war widows, the district level implementing partners expanded outreach in additional divisions, resulting in high numbers of collectives/groups and mobilised women than anticipated.

	knowledge of their rights, disaggregated by type of widow				capacity building trainings.	
	Indicator 1.1.3 % of FHHs (including military and war widows) trained to access legal and other services, disaggregated by type of widow.	0	70% of FHHs/widows within collectives trained	-	18% (over 200) FHHs and military and war widows as representatives of women's collectives and self-help groups were capacitated on relevant law and regulations, mental health coping strategies and identifying and responding to at-risk behaviour among children.	Additional beneficiaries have participated in informal and formal trainings and discussion sessions led by the trained representatives, thus placing indicator progress well above 18%. Efforts are underway to capture this information. Planned activities postponed due to the ongoing pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
	Indicator 1.1.4 # of users accessing the online/offline complaints reporting platform.	0	100	-	Recruitment underway to identify a suitable contractor to develop the complaints platform. Activities postponed due to the ongoing pandemic.	Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
Output 1.2 The civil society is strengthened to provide	Indicator 1.2.1 # of civil society organisations who are increasingly providing services, information and	0	10	-	25 civil society organisations from Kurunegala and Anuradhapura have strengthened their capacity to better serve	Activities postponed due to the ongoing pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.

services for the protection of victims of sexual exploitation and sexual bribery	referrals for FHHs including war and military widows				the needs of FHHs and military and war widows.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of FHHs (including military and war widows) provided with legal assistance through CSOs	0	50	-	0	Activities corresponding to indicator 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 may change depending on consultations with district partner CSOs and legal experts. This is due to the strong uncertainty around the reluctance of beneficiaries to report and file sexual bribery cases in court and pursue legal support when/if available. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
	Indicator 1.2.3 # of complaints filed by FHHs (including military and war widows).	0	20	-	0	Activities corresponding to indicator 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 may change depending on consultations with district partner CSOs and legal experts. This is due to the strong uncertainty around the reluctance of beneficiaries to report and file sexual bribery cases in court and pursue legal support when/if available. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.

Output 1.3 Female Heads of Households, including military widows and war widows increase their entrepreneurial knowledge and skills	Indicator 1.3.1 # of FHHs (including military and war widows) who are trained to commence a business or enterprise.	0	280 military and war widows	-	69 FHHs and military and war widows in Kurunegala participated in business development trainings. Beneficiary selection is complete with overall training curriculum finalised. Grant distribution will commence once trainings are complete.	Activities postponed due to the ongoing pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of FHHs (including military and widows) provided with grants, disaggregated by type of widow.	0	200 military and war widows (based on the strength and quality of proposals submitted)	-	Beneficiary selection is complete with overall training curriculum finalised. Grant distribution will commence once trainings are complete.	Activities postponed due to the ongoing pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
Outcome 2 Increased commitment of public institutions to prevent and respond to sexual bribery and to protect Female Heads of Households,	Indicator 2.1.a # of Circulars/ guidelines/ policies which incorporate explicit commitment and/or accountability measures within the public sector	1	2	-	1; The anti-sexual harassment guidelines are currently being developed by MWCA with support of project partners following the face-to-face meeting held in 2019.	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.

including military and war widows from sexual exploitation	to prevent and respond to sexual bribery and exploitation					
	Indicator 2.1.b # of complaints received and action taken by the Anti-Sexual Harassment Committees	0	5	-	0; Based on consultations with MWCA, the Committees will integrate structures for victims to seek support in accordance with existing grievance/ complaints mechanisms.	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
Output 2.1 The capacity of public institutions and officials are built to prevent and respond to bribery and to protect Female Heads of Households, including military and war widows from sexual exploitation.	Indicator 2.1.1 # of sensitisation programmes held for public officials on sexual harassment policies, legal frameworks, guidelines on response mechanisms, and accountability measures.	0	20	-	0; The programmes are to be initiated with appropriate safety measures in place, i.e. small group settings and social distancing, once COVID-19 restrictions are relaxed.	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
	Indicator 2.1.2 # of public officials who complete the course on	0	50	-	0	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be

	handling bribery complaints, including sexual bribery, harassment and exploitation					informed by the revised implementation plan.
	Indicator 2.1.3 # of legal aid clinics conducted by capacitated local public officers on preliminary assistance to survivors on possible legal remedies.	0	At least 15 legal aid clinics	-	0; The paralegal training manual is being finalised at present with the MWCA.	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
Output 2.2 Strengthen existing accountability mechanisms to report and respond to sexual bribery and exploitation.	Indicator 2.2.1 # of public institutions with established and functioning Anti-Sexual Harassment Committees.	10 established though not functioning	12 established and fully functioning	-	10 established though not functioning	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.
	Indicator 2.2.2 # of state/public sector institutions provided with technical support to integrate/adopt measures	0	4	-	0	Significant election-related implementation delays and the onset of pandemic. Potential adjustments to targets will be informed by the revised implementation plan.

	on addressing sexual bribery and exploitation					
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