

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT COUNTRY: Sri Lanka
TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL
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: 8 November 2018

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

Is the current project end date within 6 months? This project has reached completion.

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

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 83.1%

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: USD 1,500,000 (100%)

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 714,998.16

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
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:

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 achieved a substantial rate of completion during the six-month no-cost extension period.¹ The media campaign on sexual bribery (SB)² reached completion, engaging over one million individuals online and across Sri Lanka through radio and print media. Economic empowerment³ training and grant-provision and peacebuilding leadership training⁴ components achieved significant milestones despite mobility restrictions due to Covid-19. Progress was made under Outcome 2, with the completion of the paralegal training manuals⁵ and the development of a Code of Conduct⁶ on SB and sexual harassment (SH) in the public sector, which has been entrusted to the State Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)⁷ as the key government entity taking the initiative forward. The joint final project evaluation⁸ is on track for completion by the end of December 2020.

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):

Implementation of project activities was finalized on 31 October 2020. The project team is operationally and financially closing the project. The final narrative and evaluation reports will be submitted according to the agreement.

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 contributed to positive changes at the individual, community and national levels. Holistic programmes addressed the SB experienced by female heads of households (FHHs), including military and war widows, to break down barriers and leverage their untapped potential to bridge persistent ethno-religious divides in the country. Project interventions empowered women and generated vital discussions among beneficiaries and the public around SB, often exposing public servants as perpetrators and demanding accountability and visibility for the stigmatised experiences of the FHHs. Efforts undertaken to formulate a

¹ The PBSO granted a six month no cost extension from 1 May to 31 October 2020. Sri Lanka was locked down on 16 March 2020 due to community Covid-19 cases. The lockdown and quarantine curfew regulations included limits placed on travel that impacted implementation. The MWCD instated five consecutive Secretaries during the timeline of the project, which directly affected decision making and implementation capacities within the Ministry. The government's priorities during this period shifted from development to national health and safety-oriented interventions, shifting their focus and prioritization of the project. The project commenced implementation from mid-August 2020 following a four-month lapse within the six-month no-cost extension period. Despite this, key activities were completed within a limited implementation period

² Annex 1 - Social Media Awareness Raising Campaign

³ Annex 2 - Progress Report on Economic Empowerment Component

⁴ Annex 3 - Participants' Training Handbook in local languages

⁵ Annex 4 - Paralegal Training Manual and Resource Book

⁶ Annex 5 - Code of Conduct on SB and SH

⁷ The former Ministry of Women and Child Affairs is now a State Ministry with a wider portfolio that is inclusive of Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services.

⁸ Annex 6 - Project Evaluation Inception Report

circular⁹ on adopting zero tolerance policies on SB and SH, including amendments to existing guidelines¹⁰ addressing SH have built momentum and galvanised key proponents, including activists and government officials, to acknowledge the existence of SB and exploitation and to take the initiative to instil institutional-level changes. While consistent engagement is essential in the long term, ministerial-level discussions and collaboration on the SB law and paralegal support would not have been possible if not for this project. In combination with its planned economic empowerment interventions, the project contributed to establish resilient FHHs with strengthened livelihoods within informed communities and a favourable legislative environment, thus enabling targeted 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 mobilized, including military and war widows, over 200 representatives from 60 women's groups were equipped with tools to act against SB. Project interventions improved beneficiaries' understanding of avenues for accountability within the justice system and interactive trainings have boosted women's confidence.

The project sensitized over 1.7 million people on SB and SH via:

- 1) National social media campaign named '[The Open Secret](#)'
- 2) Online ([article 1](#), [article 2](#) and [article 3](#)) and print news¹¹ in three languages
- 3) [Radio and television talk shows](#), in three languages
- 4) [In-person puppet shows](#)¹² on SB and challenging social stigma, reaching 1,268 (994 female) people in the target districts.

FHHs – bolstered by increased awareness and opportunities to speak openly – are now more empowered to be agents of change and meaningfully contribute to peacebuilding efforts, as demonstrated by the quotes below.¹³

“We have been told on multiple occasions that public officials attempting to touch us when we go to meet them to access a public service is normal behaviour. Now we know that can amount to sexual bribery and sexual exploitation.” - Padma, Anuradhapura.*

“My husband was in the civil volunteer force, he was abducted and killed during the war, I went through many hardships – if this programme came to us 7 years ago, I would have had more guidance on how to face tomorrow. People forget how much we suffered, we received no compensation for our loss. After this training I have strengthened my cattle farm and expanded my income earning avenues through marketing of organic compost fertilizer and vegetable cultivation”- Kusuma, Anuradhapura.*

“We had experienced a violation of our rights. We didn't know about our rights to begin with. But now we do.” - Sunila, Kurunegala*

“We need to take this discussion and awareness to the next level. We are

⁹ Annex 7 - Circular on SH and SB

¹⁰ Annex 5 - Code of Conduct on SB and SH

¹¹ Annex 8 - Print Media Stories

¹² Annex 9 - Puppetry Photographs

¹³ Annex 10 - Success Stories of Project Beneficiaries

working to make sure that young women are taught about these violations and their rights in schools. We also need strong sex education programmes so women know when they are being victimized, and can protect themselves. We also want to have community-based discussion and education, with the cooperation of parents and children, and to have open conversations on how to free ourselves from sexual bribery and assault.” – Rajeswari, Kilinochchi.*

“Recently a woman in a neighbouring village was threatened by a public officer who sexually bribed her to work on her property issue. We found out and advised her on what to do and how to deal with it. She was able to stand her ground, and now she has been able to sort out her property issue. I was really happy to be able to help and share knowledge of the laws that we have learned” - Sarmila, Kilinochchi.*

*Pseudonym

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 FHHs (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 has facilitated the conditions for FHHs, including military and war widows, to overcome vulnerability to SB and strengthened their agency through the empowerment and sensitization of stakeholders (beneficiaries, government and civil society actors and local communities). These efforts are contributing to transform beneficiaries’ lives whereby they are not only able to access public services with dignity and build economic resilience, but have their voices heard in decision making processes, especially in relation to conflict prevention/mitigation.

Awareness-raising campaigns reached diverse audiences and served as a call to action for accountability and against SB. Dissemination was carried out in accessible, creative formats (i.e. curated content on ‘The Open Secret’ Facebook page in [Sinhala](#), [Tamil](#) and [English](#); puppet shows; radio spots; television; newspaper articles). Campaigns reached 1,268 (994 female) individuals in-person and 1.7 million online. Over 20,600 Facebook comments demonstrate community engagement, helped challenge societal taboos,

and offer concrete action to pressure public officials who are often the perpetrators.¹⁴ This was complemented by the development of complaints platform¹⁵ to record cases of SB and SH called ‘Akshi’¹⁶ which translates to ‘a watchful eye’. The complaints platform was unable to be finalized prior to the project end date of 31 October 2020 due to Covid-19 mobility restrictions¹⁷.

The project built a robust network of over 60 women’s collectives and self-help groups that act as critical support and empowerment systems for women to challenge the root causes of SB and SH. Some 200 representatives from the collectives gained in-depth understanding of relevant topics and the tools to respond to challenges. The relevance and effectiveness was demonstrated by the trained representatives who were self-motivated to share their learnings with others.¹⁸ Sixty representatives from 27 civil society organisations (CSOs) and 90 women development officers and other public officials across the three districts improved their technical knowledge and skills through a series of trainings, enabling them to better serve the needs of beneficiaries.¹⁹

On women’s economic empowerment (WEE), a total of 276 beneficiaries (85 beneficiaries in Kurunegala, 95 in Anuradhapura and 96 in Kilinochchi) were trained on financial literacy, business planning and business pitching that enabled the provision of 180 in-kind grants²⁰ to FHHs including military and war widows, across three districts. The socioeconomic benefits are anticipated to be substantial, given Covid-19 economic setbacks, as the beneficiaries were supported to identify and develop business plans and viable forms of livelihood. The final evaluation report and the end project report will provide further details.

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 rights-based project results framework was structured to empower marginalized women to overcome poverty and vulnerability in order to facilitate their meaningful contribution to peacebuilding and development processes. The approach targeted diverse stakeholders and challenged gender norms and structural factors that reinforce inequality and perpetuate isolation. Training interventions reached target beneficiaries, civil society, and public officials, encouraging them to adopt gender-responsive perspectives and practices. Awareness-raising on SB and SH exposed stakeholders and the public – especially youth via social media – to information on the harmful gendered narratives and underlying socioeconomic, cultural and power dynamics in the daily experiences of the beneficiaries.

Via business and financial skill trainings for economic resilience, the agency of FHHs and accompanying young people (i.e. daughters, sisters) was strengthened to challenge inhibitions that discourage women from entering the mainstream competitive economy. Barriers such as access to and ownership of resources

¹⁴ See Annex 1 and Annex 11- Project Progress Report submitted by IP

¹⁵ Annex 12 - Complaints Reporting Platform supporting documents

¹⁶ *Akshi* is a Sanskrit word which is relatable in both Sinhala and Tamil languages.

¹⁷ Significant preparatory work took place to establish the complaints platform, including an action plan for implementation in partnership with the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption. The implementing partner intends to mobilize funds to take this work forward. The unspent budget allocated from the project for this activity will be returned to the PBF upon financial closure of the project.

¹⁸ See Annex 11 - Project Progress Report submitted by IP

¹⁹ See Annex 11 - Project Progress Report submitted by IP

²⁰ Sixty grants were distributed in each of three districts, with a funding ceiling of LKR 120,000. See Annex 2 for early success stories and photos. The final project report will further detail how the grants have been utilized by beneficiaries to upscale their livelihoods/business ventures.

and the lack of women entrepreneurs and business leaders were addressed through provision of 180 in-kind grants.

Outcome 2: Increased commitment of public institutions to prevent and respond to SB 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)

Changes in personnel at key state institutions and the government's focus on elections significantly hampered Outcome 2 progress since October 2019. Following the November 2019 Presidential Election, two new ministers were appointed at the MWCD, followed by the successive appointment of five Secretaries. The heads of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption and the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute resigned and/or were pending replacement. These factors undid early gains made by the project to build partnerships and coordinate major activities to improve prevention and response mechanisms. Subsequently, the project worked to re-establish commitments and reintroduce project aims. Collaboration with MWCD was strengthened through work on the paralegal training manual²¹ and Code of Conduct on SB and SH²² for the inter-ministerial anti-SH support committees. The committees are expected to now take a more supportive role to survivors than originally envisaged and perpetrators, when identified, will face punitive measures through existing processes for public officials. The MWCD has approved both initiatives, however completion of the trainings was not possible during the project timeline and will be taken forward through other funding sources. The MWCD proposed measures to ensure a respectful workplace and learning sessions to prevent SH and SB alongside the setup of anti-SH committees. These decisions resulted from discussions initiated by UNDP and UN Women. Unfortunately due to Covid-19 field officers and government officials were not able to receive the in-person training planned for October 2020.

Covid-19 not only led to delay and/or cancellation of some planned interventions, the negative ramifications of the crisis included economic hardships and heightened vulnerabilities of women to gender-based violence and sexual exploitation due to the increased presence of frontline security personnel, such as the police and military as part of the government's response measures. This underscored the project's strategic relevance.²³ Given that beneficiary livelihoods were threatened and government priorities centred on relief efforts, UN Women and UNDP proactively examined ways to adapt implementation modalities towards emergency relief measures to help alleviate the negative effects of Covid-19 on FHHs and to sustain engagement. The project's WEE component provided important support to many beneficiaries whose livelihoods were threatened by the pandemic. The proposed business options also encouraged beneficiaries to adapt to the 'new normal.' For many beneficiaries the economic strengthening programme was well-timed as they faced significant reduction in the remuneration received from their deceased husband or if living due to the change in his status as a result of his retirement age.

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 rights-based project results framework was structured to empower marginalized women to overcome poverty and vulnerability in order to facilitate their meaningful contribution to peacebuilding and

²¹ Annex 4 - Paralegal Training Manual and Resource Book

²² See Annex 5 – Code of Conduct SB and SH

²³ For more information please see: <https://thediplomat.com/2020/04/how-to-enforce-covid-19-emergency-measures-without-putting-women-at-risk/>.

development processes. The approach targeted diverse stakeholders and challenged gender norms and structural factors that reinforce inequality and perpetuate isolation. The project promoted women’s empowerment, including of youth, through the development of knowledge products and tools to support institutional responses to SB and SH and through collaboration with the MWCD as a key actor for the promotion of supportive responses to survivors and punitive measures for perpetrators.

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 obtained regular M&E progress updates from implementing partners (IPs) on a quarterly and annual basis.²⁴</p> <p>2) The Project Activity and Indicator Tracker tool²⁵ managed and updated quarterly by UN Women provides a consolidated snapshot of the most-up-to-date progress towards set targets.</p> <p>3) The Centre for Equality and Justice (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.</p> <p>4) UN Women provided technical feedback to ensure evidence-based reporting and to capture necessary project information to track progress through proper data collection methods, including registration sheets and questionnaires.</p> <p>5) UNDP provided regular monitoring of the project using their critical results pathway 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>Per the no-cost extension, the Project Results Framework now reflects the inclusion of “FHHs” in output and outcome level targets and indicators. The findings from the baseline perceptions survey, completed by an independent firm in December 2019, informed updates to Indicator 1a under Outcome 1.²⁶</p>
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²⁴ Annex 11 - Project Progress Report Submitted by IP.

²⁵ Annex 13 – M&E Project Activity and Indicator Tracker

²⁶ Annex 14 - Baseline Perceptions Survey Report

<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? The final evaluation is in progress.</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): USD 30,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (<i>1500 character limit</i>): The joint final evaluation of the project is ongoing. The inception report has been finalized with feedback from the PBSO. The evaluators are currently undertaking stakeholder and beneficiary interviews. The evaluators, in consultation with the PBSO and the Evaluation Management/Reference Groups²⁷ are developing the methodology for the evaluation report, which is due by 31 December 2020.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): 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: Government of Japan Amount: USD 117,000</p> <p>The Government of Japan provided USD 117,000 to the UN Women “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 to improve 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 used (i.e. trainings and beneficiary/grant selection processes).</p> <p>The lessons learned from pilot interventions facilitated the successful scaling up of the project’s WEE components, with the implementing CSO partner for the pilot, (Chrysalis) going on to lead interventions in the remaining two divisions in Kilinochchi and in the districts of Anuradhapura and Kurunegala.</p> <p>Name of funder: Government of Australia Amount: USD 51,000</p>

²⁷ Two stakeholder groups – Evaluation Management and Evaluation Reference – were established with focal points from UN Women, UNDP, CEJ and the PBSO. 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. 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.

	<p>The Government of Australia provided USD 51,000 to UN Women as a one-time Covid-19 emergency relief fund. UN Women, in partnership with the project’s district-level implementing partner – Viluthu – directed these funds towards economic stimulus packages for project beneficiaries affected by the Covid-19 pandemic from Kilinochchi.</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 approval of a no-cost extension through 31 October 2020 provided an opportunity for project implementers to collectively review progress and plan for six months given the project context and ongoing challenges.</p> <p>However, COVID-19 related restrictions on physical gatherings and inter-district travel affected planned activities and intervention methods given that most actions were designed to be held in-person and within groups. A joint review and planning exercise was undertaken to identify a feasible, impactful implementation plan. Alternative online/digital implementation modalities (i.e. Zoom) were adopted where possible. Moreover, project implementors had to align activities with approved national health and safety guidelines within a ‘new normal’ setting (i.e. increase the number of trainings to accommodate smaller gatherings, which imposed an additional time constraint). In addition, general elections held in August 2020 added another layer of complications for the project.</p> <p>As a result, programming was stalled for four of the six months of the no-cost extension period. The project team worked to expedite implementation as much as possible, however, Sri Lanka faced a resurgence of Covid-19 cases for a third time. As a result, project implementation halted once again, and a substantial amount of pending activities did not reach fruition by the project end-date.</p>

PART IV: COVID-19

Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

None: Challenges and additional expenses incurred as a result of Covid-19 were covered within budgeted activities.

- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

The project team reviewed the timeline, sequencing of activities, methodology and implementation strategy, communications strategy and results framework in order to try to mitigate adverse effects resulting from Covid-19. Project implementors aligned activities with approved national Covid-19 health and safety guidelines, which resulted in time and implementation constraints (i.e. increasing the number of trainings to accommodate smaller gatherings and where possible using online conferencing such as Zoom) and in some cases, was unable to carry out some project activities prior to the project end date of 31 October 2020. -The impact of Covid-19, among other external factors, on the project's envisioned outcomes will be addressed in the final evaluation report and the end project report.

- 3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma
- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

The project team was alerted to a pressing need for Covid-19 emergency relief by project beneficiaries from low-income backgrounds. Given that the PBSO had advised recipient UN organizations to not use project funds for Covid-19 emergency relief, the project team mobilized alternate funds for this purpose. In partnership with the district-level implementing partner, Viluthu, the project provided economic stimulus packages to affected beneficiaries in Kilinochchi. This emergency-relief initiative enabled project implementors to return to the field once mobility restrictions were lifted and continue to positively engage with the same beneficiaries on project-related interventions.

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 FHHs (including military and war widows) have sustainable livelihoods, and access social support services with dignity	Indicator 1 a % of FHHs (including military and war widows) who are subjected to SB and sexual exploitation when accessing services. Proxy Indicator: % of FHHs (including military and war widows) report that people in their area have to resort to SB to obtain services	23.8% of FHHs (including military and war widows) report that the people in their area have to resort to SB to obtain services	Reduced to 15%	-	Assessment underway: Progress towards an 8.8% reduction will be measured through the end line survey at project closure.	The indicator and initial baseline (50%) and target (25%) were updated per the baseline perceptions survey (Annex 7). The revised indicator serves as a <u>proxy</u> to determine the prevalence of SB among the target population as there is no other reliable method/source available to capture the prevalence. Field reports highlighting the strong reluctance of beneficiaries to report SB cases informed the decision for a conservative, albeit realistic, target for this indicator with 8.8% reduction.

	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	-	Assessment underway: 0%; Business skills and proposal development trainings have been completed. The grant selection and distribution process has been completed. The target will be updated in the end-project report.	Grant provision has been completed. The percentage of FHHs who have used the grant to establish/upscale an existing business venture will be assessed in the final evaluation. The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
Output 1.1 FHHs (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)	-	Exceeded: 63 collectives and self-help groups (across 3 districts)	District level implementing partners expanded outreach to additional divisions, resulting in a higher number of collectives/groups and mobilized women than anticipated.
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of FHHs (including military and war widows) that are members of collectives formed/strengthened who have increased knowledge of their rights,	0	750 (across 3 districts)	-	Exceeded: 1,119 FHHs (some 627 FHHs and 492 military and war widows) across 3 districts have been mobilized and received multiple awareness raising and capacity building trainings.	To increase the number of military and war widows, the district level implementing partners expanded outreach in additional divisions, resulting in a higher number of collectives/groups and mobilized women than anticipated.

	disaggregated by type of widow					
	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	-	Partially achieved: 18% FHHs and military and war widows as representatives of women's collectives and self-help groups received capacity development training 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 above 18%. The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
	Indicator 1.1.4 # of users accessing the online/offline complaints reporting platform.	0	100	-	Not achieved: Preliminary work to develop the complaints platform completed. Activity not scheduled to reach completion due to delays related to Covid-19.	The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
Output 1.2 The civil society is	Indicator 1.2.1 # of CSOs who are increasingly providing services,	0	10	-	Exceeded: 25 CSOs from Kurunegala and Anuradhapura have strengthened their	Note, 2 CSOs were engaged to provide legal assistance in all three areas. Remaining activities were cancelled due to

strengthened to provide services for the protection of victims of sexual exploitation and SB	information and referrals for FHHs including war and military widows				capacity to serve the needs of FHHs and military and war widows.	Covid-19. The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of FHHs (including military and war widows) provided with legal assistance through CSOs	0	50	-	Not achieved: 0	Activities corresponding to indicator 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 did not take place as planned due to the reluctance of beneficiaries to report and file SB cases in court and pursue legal support when/if available.
	Indicator 1.2.3 # of complaints filed by FHHs (including military and war widows).	0	20	-	Not achieved: 0	Activities corresponding to indicator 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 did not take place as planned due to the reluctance of beneficiaries to report and file SB cases in court and pursue legal support when/if available.
Output 1.3 ²⁸ FHHs, including military widows and war widows increase their	Indicator 1.3.1 # of FHHs (including military and war widows) who are trained to commence a	0	280 military and war widows	-	Exceeded: Over 400 military and war widows underwent first line training, many of which and then received financial and business management	The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.

²⁸ For reference, indicator 1.3.3 was eliminated in consultation with the PBF during the second reporting cycle in 2019.

entrepreneurial knowledge and skills	business or enterprise.				training, culminating in the awarding of 180 in-kind grants.	
	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)	-	Partially achieved: 180 FHH, including military and war widows provided in Kurunegala, Anuradhapura and in Kilinochchi.	Activities complete with more widows provided with grants, than anticipated.
Outcome 2 Increased commitment of public institutions to prevent and respond to SB and to protect FHHs, including military and war widows from sexual exploitation	Indicator 2.1.a # of circulars/ guidelines/ policies which incorporate explicit commitment and/or accountability measures within the public sector to prevent and respond to SB and exploitation	1	2	-	Exceeded: 3; 1.Circular on adopting zero tolerance policy with regard to sexual bribery and sexual harassment 2.Code of conduct on sexual bribery 3.Amendment to the existing guidelines to address sexual harassment	Significant implementation delays were faced at the onset of pandemic. The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
	Indicator 2.1.b # of complaints received and action taken by the Anti-SH Committees	0	5	-	Not achieved: 0; Based on consultations with MWCD, the Committees will integrate structures for victims to seek support	Significant implementation delays were faced at the onset of Covid-19 pandemic.

					in accordance with existing grievance/ complaints mechanisms.	
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 SH policies, legal frameworks, guidelines on response mechanisms, and accountability measures.	0	20	-	Exceeded: 44; The programmes were initiated with appropriate safety measures in place, i.e. small group settings and social distancing.	Significant implementation delays were faced at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
	Indicator 2.1.2 # of public officials who complete the course on handling bribery complaints, including sexual bribery, harassment and exploitation	0	50	-	Not achieved: 0; A training module on gender and sexual bribery was completed. The trainings did not take place prior to the closure of the project due to Covid-19 related delays.	Significant implementation delays were faced at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic.
	Indicator 2.1.3 # of legal aid clinics conducted by capacitated	0	At least 15 legal aid clinics	-	Not achieved: 0; The paralegal training manual was finalized and training was	Although the training manual was produced, legal aid clinics were unable to be held due to

	local public officers on preliminary assistance to survivors on possible legal remedies.				scheduled for October but was unable to take place prior to closure of the project due to Covid-19.	significant implementation delays related to Covid-19.
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-SH Committees.	10 established though not functioning	12 established and fully functioning	-	Not achieved: 10 Anti-SH Committees established; however, they are not fully functioning due to Covid-19. Efforts were made for Committees to function online, however, these government institutions faced challenges accessing digital tools and standard routines.	Significant implementation delays were faced at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. The status of the indicator target may be adjusted in the final cumulative report based on findings from the final evaluation.
	Indicator 2.2.2 # of state/public sector institutions provided with technical support to integrate/adopt measures on addressing SB and exploitation	0	4	-	Not achieved: 0; The activities did not take place prior to the closure of the project due to Covid-19 related delays.	Significant implementation delays were faced at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic.