

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2021

<p>Country Afghanistan</p>	<p>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s) Name of Entity: UN Women Afghanistan Name of Representative: Alison Davidian</p>
<p>MPTF Project Number</p>	<p>Implementing Partners <i>List all the lead CSOs and their co-implementing partners. Please list the lead organization first, followed by the co-implementing partners as per the example below.</i></p>
<p>Reporting Period 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021</p>	<p>The contracting process had not been finalized by the end of this reporting period. The list of selected partners was endorsed on 25 April 2021 by the Ad Hoc Technical National Steering Committee Meeting for the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund and the Spotlight Initiative and then paused and revised to be approved on 18 January 2022¹.</p>
<p>Funding Call <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Cycle <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.) _____</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spotlight WPHF Partnership <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.) _____</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Emergency Response Window</p>	<p>Project Locations <i>List the provinces/regions where projects are being implemented</i></p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian response</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery</p>	<p>Total Approved Budget (USD) <i>Approved budget for WPHF active country allocation as per the ME and Transmittal Forms</i></p> <p>1,962,617</p>
<p>Programme Start Date 24 July 2020</p>	<p>Amount Transferred (USD) <i>Tranche (amount) which was transferred to the CSOs</i></p> <p>No funds were transferred during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Programme End Date 31 December 2022</p>	

¹ Please note that organization names are not included for protection/security

² As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

Executive Summary

The Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) and the Spotlight Initiative (SI) partnership is channelling institutional and programmatic funding to civil society organizations (CSOs) working on eliminating violence against women and girls (EVAWG) in conflict-affected and humanitarian settings. The partnership focuses on strengthening CSOs, building women's movements (SI Outcome 6), and protecting women's safety and rights (WPHF Outcome 5), with an available budget of US\$1,962,617, comprising \$1,869,159 in CSO grants and \$93,458 (5%) in indirect support costs for the UN Women Afghanistan Country Office (ACO), which serves as the Management Entity.

During the reporting period, UN Women Afghanistan supported the establishment of the National Steering Committee for the WPHF, merged with the Spotlight National Steering Committee. UN Women developed the terms of reference for the WPHF-Spotlight Initiative National Steering Committee and selected two civil society representatives to be part of the National Steering Committee for WPHF and Spotlight. UN Women Afghanistan, in cooperation with the Resident Coordinator's Office, led the organization of the first National Steering Committee to select the proposals under the WPHF-Spotlight partnership. The Ad Hoc Technical National Steering Committee Meeting for the Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund and Spotlight Initiative was organized for 17 February 2021 but had to be postponed due to political challenges related to Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) changes in leadership. UN Women Afghanistan engaged with the new Deputy Technical Minister of the MoWA to ensure the Ministry's engagement in this process.

Following advocacy and engagement efforts from UN Women with MoWA leadership, the Ad Hoc Technical National Steering Committee Meeting *For the Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund and Spotlight Initiative* was ultimately held on 25 April 2021, co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of the MoWA and the Resident Coordinator's Office. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the WPHF Secretariat, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Union (EU), Canada and one civil society representative. Based on UN Women's recommendations, eight organizations were endorsed for funding under Stream 1 (institutional funding), and ten organizations under Stream 2 (programmatic funding), with four alternates indicated under Stream 2. The organizations were endorsed subject to assessment of their respective capacity.

UN Women thus proceeded with capacity assessment of the 22 selected organizations³ and review of the 22 project documents, working closely with the selected organizations. Two organizations falling under Stream 1 did not issue any response to the multiple attempts made by UN Women staff to contact them. Under Stream 2, one organization did not provide the required documentation for the capacity assessments and ultimately stopped corresponding with UN Women staff. On these grounds, these three organizations were disqualified from the selection process.

The deterioration of the security situation in the period June-July 2021 created further delays in finalization of the contracting of the selected CSOs. UN Women requested the selected organizations to revise their project documents to ensure safe implementation of the projects. Prior to the fall of Kabul in August 2021, UN Women had finalized and signed 6 project documents of WPHF-Spotlight grantees, with the remaining 11 project documents in the final stages of preparation. After the fall of Kabul, UN Women conducted a rapid assessment to understand the status and operability of the WPHF-SI grantees. All grantees expressed willingness to continue with the implementation of funding under the initiative. After August 2021, one grantee under Stream 1 stopped corresponding with UN Women staff and thus had to be disqualified from the selection process, after two months of attempt to contact them. It remains unclear if the organisation is still operational or stopped its operations following the Taliban take-over. The four organizations that were disqualified were replaced by two alternates. The contracting process will be finalized in Q1 of 2022, with projects scheduled to commence in March and April 2022.

³ Please note that organization names are not included for protection/security

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Following EU, SI and WPHF approval to proceed, on 11 November 2021, UN Women liaised with the 16 final grantees to support them through the contracting process (vendor forms, capacity assessment, ProDocs, budgets, Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) forms, etc.). By 31 December 2021, UN Women was supporting the grantees to revise their project documents to account for the changed context, so that the contracting can be finalized in Q1 of 2022.

Findings from the rapid assessment conducted in August-September 2021 (after the fall of Kabul)

After the fall of Kabul on 15 August 2021, UN Women conducted a rapid assessment to understand the status and operationality of the WPHF-Spotlight Initiative grantees. All grantees expressed willingness to continue to implement with WPHF-SI funding. All grantees expressed their willingness to continue to implement with WPHF-SI funding, needed now more than ever. Some grantees reported issues with paying staff and rent, in the context of ongoing financial crisis.

Overall situation

- Grantees reported that violence against women (both by husbands and family members) has increased due to imposed confinement and significant loss of livelihood.
- Women's rights activists are receiving threats, and are living in hiding, fearing for their lives.
- No clear rules on women's rights and freedom of movement have been put in place by the de facto authorities. Women are working from home for now, and are afraid to go outside, some of them have started to report to work a few days a week in some CSOs. It remains to be seen how this situation will evolve, with no official restriction on women's movement issued as of yet.
- Grantees have paused implementation of their projects, apart from some humanitarian activities.
- Some grantees have held discussions with the de-facto Taliban local authorities, which gave them confidence that they will be able to implement their projects.
- Geographic variations can be observed, with some provinces experiencing more restrictions on women's work and movement than others. For instance, the de facto local authorities seem to be more forthcoming and supportive of activities in Samangan province, while women and girls in Kandahar have been unable to attend education.

WPHF-SI projects

- **Most grantees are confident that they can proceed with the majority of the intended endeavours with modifications considering the changed context, indicating that these projects are needed now more than ever.**
 - UN Women staff are currently awaiting clarity on the financial and banking situation in Afghanistan, as partners may have limited access to funds. There are also blockages on the ability of UN sources to make transfers. It seems that organizations can now access 5 percent of their funds, up to US\$ 25,000 per month.
 - UN Women staff are also still awaiting clarity on the new government structure and the rules and regulations that will govern non-governmental organization (NGO) work in the area of women's rights. At the time of the assessment, there is an agreement and authorization to implement humanitarian activities only.
- **WPHF and UN Women's priority is to implement safely, once further clarity has emerged, working with all grantees to review their projects as needed, to account for the changed context and find ways to support their access the funds allocated.**
- **Stream 1 organizations** that will receive institutional funding are confident that they can proceed as soon as possible, without making a high number of changes. These organizations urgently need to receive the allocated funds if they are to continue to operate. The lack of cashflow represents a major challenge. **UN Women proposed to proceed with funding for organizations selected under Stream 1 as a first phase.**
- **For Stream 2 organizations**, there is still a lack of clarity on NGO rules and regulations, or on which development activities will be allowed by donors and government, particularly in the area of women's rights. The organizations are confident that they can still implement, with some changes in activities and their framing (within an Islamic framework). However, it is important to ensure quality of programming,

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responding to the urgent needs of women, girls and women's organizations while respecting the Do No Harm principle.

1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. Please add a new row for each project. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP ⁴	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁵	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁶	WPHF Outcome/Impact Area ⁷	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁸	Project Start and End Date ⁹	Total Approved Budget (USD)

⁴ For each grant, indicate if it is Country CFP 1; CFP 2; CFP 3, etc.; Spotlight WPHF Partnership; COVID-19 Emergency Response

⁵ Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Women and Youth Rights; v) Youth-rights/led; or vi) Other as identified by the CSO.

⁶ Please select from: i) International; ii) National; iii) Sub-National/Regional; or iv) Community-based (local) for each grant. International organizations operate in more than one country. National organizations have a nationwide coverage. Sub-National are organizations that work across multiple provinces/states/regions, but do not cover all provinces/states/regions in the country. Local organizations focus their work at the community level and do not have a sub-national/regional or national scope.

⁷ WPHF outcomes are: Outcome 1: Enabling environment for the implementation of WPS commitments; Outcome 2: Conflict prevention; Outcome 3: Humanitarian response; Outcome 4: Conflict resolution; Outcome 5: Protection; Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery. As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

⁸ For each implementing partner (those on cover page and who received a transfer), state if they are i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth-led/focused; or v) Other.

⁹ Use the official PCA for start and end dates. If the project received an extension, please note this.

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

Not applicable for the reporting period.

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)						
Women (18+)						
Boys (0-17)						
Men (18+)						
Total						
<i>Select all that apply</i>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees/IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> People/Women living with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Child/Single Mothers <input type="checkbox"/> Widows <input type="checkbox"/> Youth/Adolescents <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify:						

3. Context/New Developments

Describe any relevant updates in the peace/security/humanitarian/political/human rights context experienced by the country during the reporting period. Specifically describe how it impacts women and operations at the country level.

The Taliban takeover of Kabul on 15 August 2021 and full international troop withdrawal from Afghanistan have had a seismic impact on all areas of life in the country, including UN Women overall programmes and projects for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

Women and girls are seeing their rights being rolled back. According to the first [Gender Alert](#) on Afghanistan released by UN Women, women and girls' access to education, health care, employment, and public life continues to be limited. Despite Taliban assurances that women's rights would be respected according to Islam, women and girls are seeing a rapid reversal of their rights and freedoms. The engagement of Afghan female humanitarian staff and local women's organizations in the humanitarian response remains limited, due to restrictive gender norms that further inhibit women's full participation in humanitarian work and the lack of civic space for women CSOs to openly engage with decision-makers.

In addition to restrictions on women's right to work, shrinking space for women CSOs to operate directly has impacted life-saving service delivery for women and girls. **The low number of women working and women's CSOs in operation is severely impacting women's access to humanitarian assistance.** With international donors freezing, stopping or slowing the flow of funding to Afghanistan – or focusing funding on humanitarian efforts, women's rights organizations, already affected by the COVID-19 crisis, need support and funding now more than ever if their operations are to continue. When civil society faces challenges in operating, it will negatively impact the realization of women's rights across Afghanistan, as evidence shows that women's civil society is the driver and engine of advances in women's rights.

Female staff face increasing risks, direct threats, and harassment due to their work. New rules on women's right to work, sex-segregation in office spaces, clothing regulations, mahram requirements, and direct threats of reprisals sent to female staff have resulted in **the majority of female workers being obligated or preferring to work from home.** Some women have seen their employment contracts suspended, further limiting women's engagement in the humanitarian response. Recent findings from the inter-agency Protection Cluster on the situation of female Afghan humanitarian staff showed that 44% reported feeling very unsafe and 41% reported feeling unsafe going to work. Some 71% of the female respondents stated that specific groups of women were particularly unsafe and at higher risk. These include minorities (Hazara, Shi'a), unmarried women, and younger women. **Women staff working on GBV, protection or women's empowerment are at greater risk, whereas women staff working on health or education tends to be more acceptable.** The mobility restrictions on women

will likely in turn impact the ability of women to go to work, seek life-saving services, and participate in public and political life. Mobility restrictions could also impact girls' access to education.

For several decades, women human rights defenders (WHRDs) in Afghanistan have been key advocates for women's human rights and freedoms. They are the driving force behind gender equality gains in Afghanistan, including a constitution that enshrines equality and legislation that seeks to end violence against women. Even before the Taliban assumed power in August 2021, targeted killings of WHRDs had been discernible as a distinct pattern of violence. Women were killed for serving as judges, reporting on politics, and administering life-saving vaccines. Many WHRDs now fear for their lives as their position and role in society is unclear, particularly as the Taliban has not put assurances in place to safeguard women leaders. As a result of this volatile environment, many WHRDs have left Afghanistan, or are trying to leave.

Even prior to the fall of Kabul on 15 August 2021, Afghanistan had one of the highest rates of violence against women globally, with approximately 9 out of 10 Afghan women (87%) experiencing some form of domestic violence in their lifetime.¹⁰ A rapid assessment conducted by UN Women Afghanistan with its partners after the fall of Kabul showed that, as typically occurs during times of crisis, violence against women and girls (VAWG) had further increased due to the confinement of women to their homes and the impact of the economic and humanitarian crisis. With restrictions placed on women's freedom, many women are locked in their homes, fearing for their safety. A permissive environment limited operational service providers, displacement, loss of livelihood, increased poverty, inflation and soaring prices of daily necessities are compounding factors that serve to increase women and girls' vulnerability to VAWG.

Afghan women are facing increased levels of restrictive gender norms and a rapid reversal of their rights, with these restrictive practices impacting freedom of movement and expression and access to life-saving services. Afghan women are reporting that the Taliban takeover has created a fertile environment for VAWG, with some indicating an atmosphere of increased permissiveness of abuse towards woman and girls.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

N/A. Projects will start in 2022.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

N/A. Projects will start in 2022.

5. Unintended Results

N/A. Projects will start in 2022.

6. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

N/A. As above, projects will start in 2022.

7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

¹⁰ Global Rights. 2008. *Living with Violence: A National Report on Domestic Abuse in Afghanistan*. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CCNTi3VldT0eAHZVGINmCFrcuaKgFXoQ/view>.

8. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

UN Women organized a training session for all selected CSO partners on 3 August 2021 on the UN Women FACE form to build their capacity to develop and use the UN FACE form as per UN Women requirements.

UN Women provided ongoing technical advice and supported all partners in the revision of their project documents, particularly after the fall of Kabul in August 2021, and following clearance to proceed with the granting to support the reprogramming of the activities in the changed context.

9. Risks and Mitigation

Using the table below, identify any risks that occurred during the reporting period and assess their i) risk level; ii) likelihood of it occurring; and iii) the impact this risk would have on the project, programme, or country. What are the mitigation measures to minimize the risk to prevent it or respond to it if it occurs? Consider risks related to COVID-19, new or escalating conflict/tensions, climate change, programmatic or institutional risks, monitoring and evaluation and Do No Harm

Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)	Risk Level 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	Likelihood 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	Impact 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	Mitigation <i>Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk</i>
Insecurity and conflict occurring in multiple provinces, with multiple anti-government forces in operation.	3	4	4	Balancing the need to reach the most vulnerable populations, and leave no one behind, proposed projects in provinces where implementation can be ensured – and with a thorough risk and mitigation plan in place – are being prioritized. UN Women/implementing partners work with national and local partners who have safe and easy access to target populations. In the months following the fall of Kabul in August 2021, the improved security situation provided an opportunity to access parts of the country that were not previously accessible.
Geographic areas identified for programming became inaccessible due to extension of, or upsurge in, conflict, or the spread of COVID-19.	3	4	4	Based on updated security assessment, projects are selected in those provinces that are likely to remain accessible. Implementation is flexible, allowing any necessary shift to secure, pre-identified areas, should target areas become inaccessible.
Impact of new restrictions on women's rights, including rights to work and freedom of movement, on implementation	3	3	4	UN Women continues to advocate to support women's rights and engagement in project implementation and its CSO partners, including through liaising with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on security incidents and access issues. UN Women will continue to support grantees to enable women's participation in the design and implementation of the projects and support grantees with security issues related to women's staff as they arise.

9. Risks and Mitigation				
				<p>UN Women will prioritise the safety of women led CSOs and other CSO partners with regular security assessments to mitigate any potential risks to their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Discussions and analysis have been conducted with women's CSOs and UNW partners to assess their safety, security and ability to operate in this context. UN Women will continue to support CSOs to address security issues as they arise and extend opportunities to participate in security trainings.</p> <p>Security assessments and discussions with the de-facto authorities by the UN will be ongoing.</p>
Transfers/Access for funding for WROs is limited due to new contexts/national regulations	3	5	3	<p>The Security Council adoption of Resolution 2615 (2021) has provided a humanitarian exemption to the sanctions enabling the provision of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. The processing and payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources, and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of such assistance or to support such activities are permitted.</p> <p>UN Women will continue to operate under the guidance of UN leadership to ensure the delivery of programmes will not be affected, with the provision of cash to implementing partners through the UN-Afghanistan International Bank agreement.</p> <p>Payment to partners will be advanced on a quarterly basis and verification of financial reports submitted by partners will take place each quarter before a subsequent advance is released. Responsible parties will be selected through an open and transparent process following UN Women rules and regulations. The selection process included an institutional capacity assessment that verifies financial, operational and programmatic management systems of the partner. All the partners are considered for annual audit and selection is based on volume of expenditure or risk as applicable.</p>

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
During the first quarter of 2021, the selection of the grantees was delayed due to political challenges related to the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA): changes in leadership and MoWA engagement in the peace process

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

created further delays. Following UN Women advocacy and engagement with the MoWA, the selection of grantees by the Ad Hoc National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the MoWA Deputy Minister, was held on 25 April 2021.

UN Women then proceeded with the capacity assessments and revisions of the project documents, but finalization of the project documents was further delayed, due to the deterioration of the security situation, starting from June and culminating in the fall of Kabul on 15 August 2021. Prior to the fall of Kabul, UN Women had finalized and signed 6 project documents for WPHF-SI grantees, with the rest of the 11 project documents in the final stages or preparation. The revision of the project documents and contracting of grantees were paused between August and November 2021, until clearance and approval to proceed was received on 11 November 2021 from the WPHF Secretariat. It is foreseen that, following revisions to adapt planned activities to the new context and challenges, the contracting of grantees will be finalized at the beginning of 2022.

Challenges (from the Rapid Assessment conducted following the fall of Kabul)

- One major uncertainty for all organizations centres on **rules and regulations for NGOs and NGO work, authorization to implement development activities and activities related to women's rights**, which includes restrictions on women's movement and employment.

The **banking and financial crisis** is another key challenge to implementation, with limited opportunities for CSOs to access funds and the aforementioned issues faced by UN sources in transferring funds to Afghanistan-based organizations.

11. Lessons Learned

Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
Limited human resources to proceed with the contracting of 16 partners.	Delays in recruiting the WPHF-SI Officer, exacerbated by deteriorated security situation. Following the fall of Kabul in August 2021, UN Women Afghanistan experienced further human resources challenges that limited its ability to proceed with the contracting of the grantees by the end of 2021.	UN Women Afghanistan Country Office requested support with administrative processes from UN Women Asia and the Pacific Regional Office.	Importance of fast tracking recruitment and allocating sufficient human resources to support contracting of CSO grantees in a timely manner.
Change of political and operational context	Following the Taliban take-over, the operational and political context changed	UN Women Afghanistan Country Office proceeded with a rapid assessment in the weeks following the	The flexibility of the WPHF-SI funding and ability to revise the project documents was key to be able to continue to implement in

11. Lessons Learned			
	drastically and required adaptations to the projects to ensure relevance to the changed context and do-no harm, to project and implementation modalities and operations considering the banking crisis.	Taliban take-over to assess the impact and operationality of the WPHF-SI grantees. Based on this assessment and scope of approval given by WPHF and SI, UN Women supported grantees with technical support and advise to revise all project documents and budgets to be relevant to the changed context and ensure do-no harm.	the changed context. Creative approaches and entry points (for instance health or COVID-19) to implement projects related to women's rights are seen as critical to enable safe and effective implementation in this context.

12. Innovations and Best Practices
As implementation of the selected projects has not occurred, the ACO will only provide detailed information about best practices in the next reporting period.

13. Auditing and Financial Management
No projects or partners were audited during the reporting period.

14. Next Steps and Priority Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN Women Afghanistan will seek endorsement of the final list of grantees from the Ad Hoc Technical National Steering Committee. ▪ UN Women Afghanistan will support the contracting of the 16 final selected grantees (finalization of the revisions of the ProDocs, signing of the agreement, transfer of funds). ▪ UN Women Afghanistan will provide ongoing support to grantees, through capacity building and technical support. ▪ UN Women Afghanistan will support monitoring and evaluation of the projects through regular telephone calls with grantees, and monitoring visits. ▪ UN Women Afghanistan will support WPHF-SI visibility through regular social media posts and development of stories and other communications products. ▪ UN Women Afghanistan will recruit the WPHF-SI Programme Officer. ▪ The UN Women Afghanistan WPHF-SI Programme Officer will hold regular bilateral calls with the WPHF Secretariat (every three months) to share updates on key results/challenges and communication materials (images/impact stories/grantee quotes).

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Not applicable for reporting period.

Expected Results	Indicators ¹¹	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹²)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO Name:					
WPHF Impact Area	Indicator 1				
	Indicator 2				
	Etc.				
Outcomes	Indicator 1				
	Indicator 2				
	Etc.				
CSO Name:					
WPHF Impact Area	Indicator 1				
	Indicator 2				
	Etc.				
Outcomes	Indicator 1				
	Indicator 2				
	Etc.				

Add rows as necessary, for each CSO and indicators.

¹¹ Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

¹² Report on the progress made against each indicator, highlighting the indicator value for the reporting period and any cumulative results. These results should align with the narrative in Section 4a and/or 4b.