

**Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund**  
**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE 2023**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)<sup>1</sup></b>
Ethiopia	Name of Entity: UN Women Ethiopia Country Office Name of Representative: Cecile MUKARUBUGA, Country Representative.
<b>MPTF Project Number</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>
MPTF Project 00133699	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women's Association of Tigray (WAT)</li> <li>2. Mother and Children Development Organization (MCDO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD),</li> <li>• Ethiopian Civil Society Organization Forum (EC Sof),</li> <li>• Non-state Actors' Coalition (NSAC)</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Good Samaritan Association (GSA)</li> <li>4. Eurjka Yebego Adragot Dirigit (Eurjka) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efratana Gidim Women's Association</li> <li>• Antsokiana Gemza Women's Association</li> <li>• Menz Gera Women's Association</li> <li>• Menz Mama Women's Association</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	
1 Jan 2023 to December 2023	
<b>Funding Call</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	
X Regular Funding Cycle <i>Specify Call (CfP 1, 2, 3, etc.) _CfP1_____</i> <input type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Emergency Response Window	
<b>WPHF Outcomes<sup>2</sup> to which report contributes for reporting period</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<b>Project Locations</b> <i>List the provinces/regions where projects are being implemented</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian response <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery	Addis Ababa Amhara region Oromiya region Tigray region
<b>Programme Start Date</b>	<b>Total Approved Budget (USD)</b>
10/19/2022	USD 500,000
<b>Programme End Date</b>	<b>Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD)</b>
31 May 2024	USD 417,308.11

<sup>1</sup> Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

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

### Executive Summary

*In 1 page, summarize the most important achievements of the Programme during the reporting period. The executive summary should be an analysis and consolidation of the achievements and should serve as a standalone summary of the WPHF country' results for the year. Please include:*

- a) Background on WPHF: overview of calls for proposals (CfPs) that were launched (date), and details on NSC meetings, how many CSOs were selected, and when implementation is estimated to begin/has begun*
- b) overall/consolidated WPHF impact at the country level (how WPHF funding has contributed to WPS, gender equality and peacebuilding, gender-responsive humanitarian action etc) and explain if any linkages with national processes (NAPs, humanitarian response, peace processes, etc). and how WPHF funding/grantees contributed.*
- c) one sentence with the consolidated direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex).*
- d) overall challenges*
- e) if the country has received additional funding for capacity building or peer learning initiatives, one sentence on the results of the capacity building project.*

The National Steering Committee approved a call for proposals for Ethiopia under Outcome 3 (Humanitarian and crisis response), and Outcome 5 (Protection of women and girls). The emergency track call for proposals was launched on 1st March and closed on 26th April 2022. A total of 123 proposals were received, and the WPHF Secretariat longlisted and evaluated 81 projects and shortlisted 28. After the technical and financial review by the global WPHF Secretariat, the National Steering Committee, chaired by the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, convened a meeting on 4th July 2022 to review the 28 recommended proposals and selected a total of four proposals: one proposal for the institutional funding stream 1 and three proposals under the programmatic stream 2 (outcomes 3 and 5).

Following the decision of the National Steering Committee, UN Women Ethiopia Country Office contacted the selected partners and provided technical support to finalize the project documents in end of August 2022. UN Women conducted risk-based capacity assessments for all the four selected partners which was completed in end of October 2022. The Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) transferred the funds to UN Women HQ accounts on 28 October 2022 and applied by UN Women Ethiopia Country Office on 10 November 2022. Upon receiving the funds, UN Women signed partner agreements with the four partners.

In brief the projects results were UN Women made progress in ensuring that Women Association of Tigray through capacity enhancement focused on leadership, crisis management and conflict resolution, that enhanced the women association of Tigray (WAT) leadership both in theory and practice of management in relation to the actual practice of leadership and management. Improved political climate that had a positive meaning in boosting up the work spirit of WAT leadership and meaningfully contribute and influence the policy environment and promote the WPS agenda at regional/zonal/ local levels. After two years of distressful conflict with no operations, offices looted, staff scattered in full desperation the WPHF Stream 1 helped the organization to resume operations after purchasing new office supplies , operational equipment and assets as well as human resources capacity and systems strengthening.

The capacity enhancement provided on economic empowerment and modern accounting system session covering individual and team planning, strengthening women development groups (WDGs), how to support GBV survivors in need of help, what roles to play in the post-war period, financial rules of the government in relation to WAT financial system.

Over 211 (F200 & M11) (105%) have accessed gender responsive health and psychosocial services in conflict affected areas. Comprehensive shelter services including medical services and post-trauma counselling provided to 50 IDP women survivors of SGBV, enhanced skills of 50 women survivors living in conflict affected areas in protecting themselves and becoming self-reliant, CSO personnel working in conflict affected areas of Amhara Region increased capacities to support survivors of CRSV and awareness on WPS, life skill and or potential, gender and protection basics trainings, raised among CSO and other stakeholders in Amhara region.

Participation and leadership of Women in humanitarian crisis planning and response enhanced through UN Women technical and financial support to the WPHF grantee called, 'Mothers and children development organization' , over 874 (131%) of the 665-project targeted women participated in the decision making in the humanitarian crisis planning and responses in the

### Executive Summary

project operational areas in Oromia region. UN Women majorly tailored the capacity enhancement program on gender in humanitarian action, tools, strategies, and peacebuilding mechanism throughout the humanitarian programme cycle.

Over 828 (127%) directly and indirectly 3714 (129%) people and or communities' knowledge, practice, attitude, and behavioral change recorded towards women's participation and leadership in humanitarian action and responses. Moreover, 72.9% from the baseline showed that an increased support and or positive attitude towards women's participation and leadership in humanitarian crisis and response planning because of the capacity building enhancement programme held on social media campaign/ Workshop and sensitization at local levels.

Indeed, there were challenges that had faced the WPHF grantees the major ones include, high security and instability in the project implementation areas, hyperinflation, the project area is under the state of emergency/command post, there is disrupted telephone access and no Internet access in the last three months, internet service has not yet started and project staff exchange information through telephone and public transport except flight, lack of resource/budget in comparison with high humanitarian needs on the ground. Regardless of all these challenges, UN Women abled to enhance the capacity of WPHF grantees c as per the organizational capacity assessment findings targeting the workforce and organizational system through WPHF dedicated funding that had helped the organization towards the major deliverables and milestones set.

## 1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. Also include grants for capacity building received at the country level, as outlined in the Project Document submitted to WPHF. Please add a new row for each project. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization <sup>3</sup>	Coverage/Level of Organization <sup>4</sup>	WPHF Outcome/Impact Area <sup>5</sup>	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation <sup>6</sup>	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs <sup>7</sup>	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CfP1	Women Association of Tigray (WAT)	Women led and Women rights	Sub-national/Regional	Institutional Funding	Tigray region	NA	13/12/2022 – 30/11/2023	30,000
CfP1	Mothers and Children Development Organization (MCDO)	Women led	Sub-national/Regional	3. Humanitarian and crisis response	Oromia region	Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD), Ethiopian Civil Society Organization Forum (ECSOF), Non-state Actors' Coalition (NSAC)	9/12/2022 – 29/02/2024	146,988
CfP1	Good Samaritan Association (GSA)	Women-led and Women rights	Local	5. Protection of women and girls	Addis Ababa	NA	09/12/2022 – 29/02/2024	126,838
CfP1	Eurjka Yebego Adragot Dirigit ('Eurjka')	Women-led and Youth-led	Sub-national/Regional	5. Protection of women and girls	Amhara region	Efratana Gidim Women's Association Antsokiana Gemza Women's Association Menz Gera Women's Association Menz Mama Women's Association	13/12/2022 – 31/05/2024	163,464

<sup>3</sup> Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Women's Rights and Youth Focused; v) Youth-focused/led; or vi) Other as identified by the CSO.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> WPHF Outcomes are Outcome 1: Enabling environment for the implementation of WPS commitments; Outcome 2: Conflict prevention; Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis 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

<sup>6</sup> For each co-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.

<sup>7</sup> Use the official PCA for start and end dates. If the project received an extension, please note this.

**2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)**

- a) Complete the Excel spreadsheet called “WPHF Beneficiary Template” for each project and attach it to this report during submission. Instructions for this working sheet are found in the template.
- b) In the table below, provide the consolidated number of direct beneficiaries reached for all projects during the reporting period for each sex/age group in your country. Also select the different intersectionality (e.g. refugees/IDPs, PWDs or another variable important in your country). Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

	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)	212			212		
Women (18+)	1066			1066		
Boys (0-17)	11			11		
Men (18+)	72			72		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>219727</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>219727</b>	<b>7</b>

Select all that apply

Refugees/IDPs    People/Women living with disabilities    Survivors of SGBV

Child/Single Mothers    Widows    Youth/Adolescents    Others, please specify:

**\*ATTACH WPHF Beneficiary Template.**

<b>3. Context/New Developments</b>
<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The long-term impact of conflicts and droughts is distinct based on gender and intersectional differences among the affected community groups and individuals. For instance, women and girls practice coping strategies that have long-term impacts on their wellbeing such as rationing of food, forced and early marriage and working on risky yet unproductive and time-consuming livelihood activities such as sale of fuelwood.</li> <li>• The collective impact of the conflicts and climate change-induced droughts have created high destitution on the overall local economy, households and women/girls, persons with disability, minority, and those with special needs at group and individual level. For instance, the loss of assets, property, and livelihood sources (including petty income generating activities), idleness in the IDP camps and living with relatives for days, months and years, without hope on the horizon, especially in Tigray IDP camp, is creating psychological, social, and economic problems for both males and females of all ages.</li> <li>• Gender division of labor is evident in Ethiopia. Men tend to control small cash income which was traditionally in women’s domain, Also, men and boys tend to work on domestic unpaid jobs such as fuelwood collection, as resources become scarce and competitive. Thus, gender roles tend to change in the context of protracted conflicts and droughts.</li> <li>• In drought context, in Oromia, Somali and Afar regions, traditional livelihoods are changing from pastoralism to crop farming, especially in border areas. This trend of transformation is also changing division of labor, more on diversifying livelihood sources.</li> <li>• The northern conflict and drought have created diverse protection risks including in IDP camps, and (host) communities in the sites observed. The critical protection risk observed has been GBV in its all forms, child labor, forced/early marriage, and polygamy and sexual violence, has been used to target the reproductive roles, and GBV used as part of the gender norm, humiliating spouses, and looting and destruction of assets, physical injury and killing were also forms of violence happened to communities, and individuals has been prevalent.</li> </ul>

- GBV survivors were constrained by shortage of facilities, platforms of privacy and confidentiality in the reporting and referral systems, in the context of droughts and conflicts. For instance, one stop centers and safe houses are visible by bystanders and is not secure, in the context of massive communal norm-based stigma of the survivors. Access to justice for victims of GBV and protection concerns is affected by the dual legal systems (formal and informal justice systems working parallelly) and the failure of institutions during the crises.<sup>8</sup>

#### **4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved**

*a) Provide a short, consolidated COUNTRY LEVEL description of the impact and results achieved for all projects (1-2 paragraphs maximum, drawing on the impact level indicators)*

*b) Following this, report on the results achieved<sup>9</sup> or progress towards<sup>10</sup> results for EACH project by WPHF impact area in the country. Also, use any relevant impact and outcome indicators from the CSO results framework to help illustrate the change, including the change from the previous year. Do not describe outputs or activities. Ensure that the linkages between the projects and building peace, gender equality and WPS are explained.*

*c) Include grants for capacity building received at the country level, as outlined in the Project Document submitted to WPHF.*

*c) If an organization has received funding under two impact areas (e.g., Stream 1 (Impact Area 1) and another impact area), please report them separately.*

*For countries with over 10 projects, you can consolidate the impact and results by WPHF impact area, rather than for each individual project. Complete the Table in **Annex A: Results Framework** for the details and progress against each impact and outcome indicator.*

#### **Overall Impact**

UN Women made progress in ensuring that Women Association of Tigray through capacity enhancement focused on leadership, crisis management and conflict resolution, that enhanced the women association of Tigray (WAT) leadership both in theory and practice of management in relation to the actual practice of leadership and management. Improved political climate that had a positive meaning in boosting up the work spirit of WAT leadership and meaningfully contribute and influence the policy environment and promote the WPS agenda at regional/zonal/ local levels. After two years of distressful conflict with no operations, offices looted, staff scattered in full desperation the WPHF Stream 1 helped the organization to resume operations after purchasing new office supplies, operational equipment, and assets as well as human resources capacity and systems strengthening. Comprehensive shelter services including medical services and post-trauma counselling provided to 100 GBV Survivors among the Internally displaced people received a comprehensive shelter based rehabilitation services including medical services and trauma counselling ( > 18 95, and < 18 ), enhanced skills of 50 women survivors living in conflict affected areas in protecting themselves and becoming self-reliant, 19 personnel (11M & 8F) working in conflict affected areas of Amhara Region increased capacities to support survivors of CRSV on WPS, life skill and or potential, gender and protection basics trainings, raised among CSO and other stakeholders in Amhara region. community members from all woredas in the West Guji and Borana zones acquired awareness of the importance of removing unfavourable cultural norms and beliefs about women and girls participating in humanitarian disaster responses. Their direct involvement resulted in minimizing 12 community-level conflicts through community dialogues.

#### **Women Association of Tigray (WAT) – Institutional Funding**

UN Women made progress in ensuring that Women Association of Tigray through capacity enhancement focused on leadership, crisis management and conflict resolution, that enhanced the women association of Tigray (WAT) leadership both in theory and practice of management in relation to the actual practice of leadership and management. Improved

<sup>8</sup> UN Women, Rapid Gender Analysis report (2023).

<sup>9</sup> Progress achieved of the impact level or of an outcome is defined as actual change in the value of indicators being tracked as well as other indications that the project has had an effect in contributing to the impact/outcome as stated.

<sup>10</sup> Progress towards an outcome means the target has not yet been met but there is evidence (through data) of meeting incremental milestones towards the eventual achievement of the outcome.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

political climate that had a positive meaning in boosting up the work spirit of WAT leadership and meaningfully contribute and influence the policy environment and promote the WPS agenda at regional/zonal/ local levels. After two years of distressful conflict with no operations, offices looted, staff scattered in full desperation the WPHF Stream 1 helped the organization to resume operations after purchasing new office and operational equipment and assets as well as human resources capacity and systems strengthening. Through the institutional funding, WAT was able to sustain its organization for 12 consultative months from 1 Dec through to 30 Nov 2023. A total of 36 staffs (F21) were retained with the support of the institutional funding received from UN Women. Further, because of the capacity building initiative provided to women association of Tigray on result based and financial management trainings, they were managed to develop proposals and concept notes in leveraging funding and or resource mobilization from other donor agencies.

The capacity enhancement provided on economic empowerment and modern accounting system session covering individual and team planning, strengthening women development groups (WDGs), how to support GBV survivors in need of help, what roles to play in the post-war period, financial rules of the government in relation to WAT financial system.,

#### **Good Samaritan Association (GSA) – Outcome 5: Protection of Women and Girls**

Over 211 (F200 & M11) have accessed gender responsive health and psychosocial services in conflict affected areas. Comprehensive shelter services including medical services and post-trauma counselling provided to 50 IDP women survivors of SGBV, enhanced skills of 50 women survivors living in conflict affected areas in protecting themselves and becoming self-reliant, CSO personnel working in conflict affected areas of Amhara Region increased capacities to support survivors of CRSV and awareness on WPS, life skill and or potential, gender and protection basics trainings, raised among CSO and other stakeholders in Amhara region. Good Samaritan association has been coordinating with over 10 civil society organizations as a key service provider in the project areas of operation and their service mapping orientation and referral pathway to provide services as per the referral made from GSA social workers to the service providers focal point/contact.

#### **Mothers and Children Development Organization (MCDO/MCRO) – Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response**

Participation and leadership of Women in humanitarian crisis planning and response enhanced through UN Women technical and financial support to the WPHF grantee called, 'Mothers and children development organization', over 874 of the 665-project targeted women participated in the decision making in the humanitarian crisis planning and responses in the project operational areas in Oromia region.

Over 828 (127%) directly and indirectly 3714 (129%) people and or communities' knowledge, practice, attitude, and behavioral change recorded towards women's participation and leadership in humanitarian action and responses. Moreover, 72.9% from the baseline showed that an increased support and or positive attitude towards women's participation and leadership in humanitarian crisis and response planning because of the capacity building enhancement programme held on social media campaign/ Workshop and sensitization at local levels.

#### **Eurjka Yebego Adragot Dirigit – Outcome 5**

The established safe house hosted 7 new SGBV survivors (3 minors and 4 adults) in Gondar city, with a cumulated outreach of 24 beneficiaries since inauguration. All have received comprehensive services, including: medical care, dignity kit items, mental health assessments and counselling, legal aid, literacy / vocational training and taken part in recreational therapies (physical and artistic activities, gardening, etc.); 5 among all were internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2 of them had disabilities / were persons with specific needs (PSNs); in addition, 4 children (all of them girls) have accompanied survivor mothers. The safe house team also delivered ETB 5,000 cash assistance to 3 adult survivors to generate income, support themselves and their families, as well as scholastic materials to 24 survivor children (during an event led by the Central Gondar zone BoWSA) and nutrition items was provided to two minors.

50 GBV survivors have been selected following a transparent assessment process and thereafter received a cash transfer of 179\$ each: these funds are to be used both for unconditional consumption support as well as to start income-generating activities (IGAs). Our partner Women's Associations in the project areas support them to sustain these IGAs, starting with purchasing livestock and cereals on their behalf. Eurjka has created collaboration and working with CSOs at regional/project sites with over 6 CSOs that has been identified through the partners mapping exercise and referral linkage established.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

*Summarize the progress on OUTPUTS and key activities in narrative form by each project. Describe how these outputs were reached (or in progress) and explain if any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Ensure all data is disaggregated if reporting on training, capacity building or other outputs. Also include grants for capacity building received at the country level. Please put organization names in the same order as Section 4a.*

*Please note that you DO NOT need to complete Annex A for the output level. For countries with over 10 projects, you can consolidate the outputs by outcome area.*

##### **Women Association of Tigray (WAT)**

- Staff training was provided to 13 frontline project staffs. It was a five-day long training that was focused on leadership, crisis management and conflict resolution, that enhanced the women association of Tigray (WAT) in leadership both in theory and practice of management in relation to the actual practice of leadership and management in their daily practices. The training along with the improving political climate has a positive meaning in boosting up the work spirit of WAT leadership.
- A total of 23 WAT head office staff have attended at on economic empowerment training organized. The focus of the training was on individual and team planning, strengthening women development groups (WDGs), how to support GBV survivors in need of help, what roles to play in the post-war period. The training enhanced the knowledge and skill acquired from the training organized on WEE session.
- Project finance colleagues were trained on modern accounting system- peach tree and ibex. This training was largely practice-oriented and sharing of latest accounting system experiences with practical exercises. WAT finance staff were enabled to update their routine activities with new knowledge and skills. The key topics of the training covered were introduction to peach tree accounting, financial rules of the government in relation to WAT financial system, budget preparation and utilization, preparation of financial report,
- This refresher training for woreda WAT leaders was held at zonal level in 7 zonal capitals. Accordingly, these zonal trainings were conducted. After years of separation & absence of face-to-face conversations, all WAT leaders were brought together and discussed on issues that meet current demands of women.
- Psychological first aid (PFA) is of utmost importance for women who suffered from the effects of war was provided. The provision of PFA training accompanied by the relative peaceful situation had improved the stress and raised the motive of WAT leaders to resume the routine work.
- As part of institutional funding office equipment's such as 2 laptops, 1 photocopy machine and 1 desktop was procured and that has facilitated the project delivery on time and enhanced the capacity of the partner.

##### **Good Samaritan Association (GSA)**

- 50 women survivors of SGBV and their children were provided with temporary accommodation where they received food, medical, clothing, dignity kits in a clean and safe environment. Case and age-appropriate care and support was provided to both survivors and accompanying children. A health assessment was conducted by the shelter nurse and



#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- 29 survivor women with minor problems received medical support by the shelter nurse. 4 were referred to Azezo Teda Health post for further treatment and medication. 3 women were HIV positive and doing medical followup. Extra dietary foods for lactating mothers, fortified milk and diapers were provided for children.
- 50 survivors were provided with psychosocial counseling service each (in 25) group received six group counseling sessions and individual sessions as per their needs.
- 50 internally displaced women/girls were provided with soft skills training such as basic business skill (BBS), Life skills and health education.
- A financial linkage with the financial institutions done for 75 IDP SGBV survivor women and girls and they have been supported through financial literacy such as bookkeeping, entrepreneurship and in-depth sensitization how they can maximize their profit from the income generating activities they engaged in. From 125 survivors, who received reintegration support in the previous quarters, 101 survivors engaged in their own small businesses and income generating activities and maintaining their livelihoods. The major business types the women survivors engaged at are: 9 in fast food preparation, 28 in making tea and coffee, 22 in merchandising business, 1 in selling of Cereal, 6 in poultry, 5 in sheep raring, 5 in dry food preparation 'Baltina' and 3 in 'injera' making for sale. Follow-up is ongoing for the rest in the final reporting period.

#### Mothers and children Development Organization (MCDO)

- 300 (Female 137& male 163) community members from all woredas in the West Guji and Borana zones acquired awareness on the importance of removing unfavourable cultural norms and beliefs about women and girls participating in humanitarian disaster responses. The dialogue was based on a summary of findings from a rapid survey/assessment conducted prior to the dialogues using key informant questionnaires distributed to twelve community members in the two zones.
- Rapid survey was done by distributing key informant interview questionnaires to twelve community members in the two zones.
- Social media contents in three languages (Afaan Oromo, Amharic and English) produced, some are posted, and others are in progress and end of project overview Video for present and future advocacy purposes under production. Designs of Digital Posters on the role of youth in peace building completed, posted and under edits for additional posting and post review in progress (number of social media content reaches, engagements and impressions) under analysis) Accordingly: Facebook, total Number of Post Impressions 18,727 FB Users, Post Reach= 13,439 FB Users, Post Engagements 1706 Users FB. More than 200 social media audiences interacted directly through inbox messages and comments over a single post about Stakeholders role to enhance women's role in humanitarian crisis response. Instagram, Post Impressions=470, Post Reach=251, Post engagements=129 and counting.
- Survey report which shows women's participation in humanitarian crisis response activities and recommendation prepared. This was based on the survey conducted in Nov 2023.
- Participant Discussion and Reaction: The participants have made thorough discussion on the level of women's participation in humanitarian action comparing decades back with the recent years' reality. According to their reflection, women's participation in humanitarian action through their CBOs, empowerment, and community perception towards their involvement was being improved. Recently however, the security issue, economic crisis and inflation have become bottleneck to their participation.

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- Twenty women leaders gained more understanding about gender sensitivity and inclusive humanitarian crisis response, tools and strategies, and peace building. After attending a two-day workshop at the Bole Hora Hotel in Bole Hora Town from Dec. 05 and 06, 2023.
- GiHAH of Eight Woredas were founded following two days of consultation workshops held in the towns of Bule Hora and Yabello respectively (three in the Borena zone and five in the Guji zone).
- Consultation workshop GiHA: Officials from Five woredas of Guji zone and officials from Three woredas of Borena zone were participated in two-day consultation workshops on GiHAH formation. The workshops took place in a Catholic school hall in Yabello town. Both groups understood the goal of GiHAH and established it within their respective woredas. W/o Aregash Gelata and Ato Ifa Tilahun, who represent the implementing Partners, have reviewed the activities carried out in the first quarter with representatives from the Guji zone Women and Children office, Busa Gonofa, and Finance. W/o Aregash presented the activities carried out during this review meeting, including the signing of the agreement with UN Women and the Oromia regional state; obstacles faced, actions taken, and all activities carried out from the project's inception to the first quarter's dialogue. Concerns about the number of woredas covered and the necessity of concentrating on women's economic recovery to increase their participation and other questions have been raised by the officials. Ultimately, the officials concluded the meeting by expressing gratitude for the project's emphasis and strongly advising its expansion into other woredas within their zone.

#### Eurika Begoadiragot Dirigit (EURIKA)

- 10 GBV survivors have been admitted and one of them being accompanied by her baby.
- Dignity kits have been distributed to all admitted survivors. The distributed items included: light clothing (pyjama), sandals, hair oil, hair comb, nail clipper, sanitary pads, and soaps.
- Regular case review meetings have been conducted to understand the progresses made by individual survivors and to follow up on any legal proceeding. Some were also reintegrated in their community as soon as early July.
- A first session of financial literacy, under the economic strengthening component of this output, was delivered in June through the safe house administrative assistant. This activity is believed to improve survivors' understanding on cash savings, wise spending, basic budgeting,
- The safe house in Gondar city hosted 7 new SGBV survivors (3 minors and 4 adults) in Gondar city, with a cumulated outreach of 24 beneficiaries since the safe house inauguration. All have received comprehensive services, covering medical care, dignity kit items, mental health assessments and counselling, legal aid, literacy / vocational training and taken part in recreational therapies (physical and artistic activities, gardening, etc.); 5 among all were internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2 of them had disabilities / were persons with specific needs (PSNs); in addition, 4 children (all of them girls) have accompanied survivor mothers.

#### 5. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

*Include a profile of an individual or CSO, success story or case study to highlight a concrete example that has been important during the reporting period. It can be at the programmatic level (a specific achievement) or an individual story. Attach photos to illustrate the story and include captions. The story should illustrate the main objective of the project (WPHF impact area).*

*\*Please ensure that consent has been obtained from the individual/organization to use the story and photo in the WPHF global annual report, website, community of practice and/or social media. Also, consider using a pseudonym (not the*

*person's real name) to ensure protection/security. If obtaining a story could cause an individual harm/emotional stress, please consider doing a story on an organization instead.*

**Human Interest story 1:**

My name is kiki (name changed). I am 35 years old. Since the last two and half years, I am living in Dabat IDP Camp with my three children and a grandson whose father is unknown. I was born in Dabat and lived with my parents and younger brother. I went to school until 4<sup>th</sup> grade. When my father died, our mother left home and went to another region. My younger brother and I were living together. At a very young age, I went to Tigray for searching for a job. I was working a domestic worker and then I was regularly visiting my younger brother and supporting him in his school. In the meantime, I got married and have three children. I have a 15-year-old daughter, a 4-year-old son. When and war between the Tigray and the Federal forces began I was a fresh mother of a 3-month-old boy. My husband was killed during the war; four men raped my daughter and me repeatedly. My very young daughter and I are now HIV positive. She gave birth to a boy whose father is unknown. My 4 years old son is still in trauma, and he is taking pills because he has seen people killed. I am mostly sick and developed a gynecology problem. My heart is broken. I have deep sorrow and I really do not know what to do next. Life is very difficult for me, for my daughter and my sons. I am thankful for the Good Samaritan Association (GSA) for bringing me here and helping me to realize myself again. During my stay in the GSA temporary shelter, I received medical care, counseling services, psychological support, and training. For the last two years, no one was concerned of me and my family. Currently, I am doing some handicrafts and selling them to get income to feed my children. It is hardly enough to survive with four children. I need support and engage in another business activity and change my life. I need to live for my children.

**Human interest Story 2:**

My name is Lilyana (name changed) I am 40 years old. I was born in Dabat from a farmer family with 12 children. I was the last child and didn't go to school at all. I got married when I was 8 and gave birth when I was 15 years old girl. There was information in our area that there is plenty of gold in Tigray. I left my three children with my parents and left home to Tigray. First, I worked in the military camp in Shiraro. Meanwhile, I married and lived in Adi Aro. When the war between the Tigray and the Federal force started; my husband was killed during the war. Then, my daughter and I were separated run in different directions. A group of men (7) dragged me, beaten me and raped me several times. I reached Dabat IDP camp traveling on foot with other people like me without food and water. Children were crying and many were dropped off on our way. I was searching for my daughter all my way, even in between the dead bodies, Lastly, I found her in the camp traumatized and with psychological problems. I came to know that she was also dragged, beaten, and raped by a group of men in the same way as they did on me. I fainted to hear that. I cried a lot. I felt better that at least I found her alive. She is so young. I had back pain and had severe pain and burning in my genital area. I had discharge and was not able to control my urine.

Thanks for the Good Samaritan Association (GSA) I got health checkup and medication, counseling, and psychosocial support. I am now fine and start to re-think our life. My daughter is now going to school. With the training and financial (start-up capital-Seed money) support received from GSA/UN Women, planned to start a small business of my own i.e., selling 'injera' the local bread, and local beverages. I need to raise and educate my daughter. I need to change my life and see my daughter's success.

**7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility**

*Report on any new knowledge products and communication materials produced by UNW CO or grantees during the reporting period. This can include case studies, major surveys/research, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. This section should also include a list and description of any new materials, social media, news articles, websites, etc., developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.*

**7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility**

*\* Please attach a copy of the study/evaluation/survey/assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available.*

N/A for 2023

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

*\*If your country has received additional funding from WPHF for capacity building initiatives, please report against these in Section 4a and 4b above.*

*Briefly describe any capacity building sessions (webinars, in-person, workshops, etc.) that were conducted by the Country Office, Management Entity or other external agencies with CSOs/grantees. DO NOT include capacity building that was conducted by CSO grantees as part of their projects (except for the Women Have Wings Award<sup>11</sup>).*

*Indicate i) the topic/subject; ii) who conducted the capacity building; iii) where (virtual/in person) and when it took place; iv) number of WPHF partners and CSO representatives that participated (disaggregated by sex). Describe any results from pre and/or post training surveys that may have been completed. Finally, if any capacity building materials were produced and would benefit other CSOs, please share these for upload to the WPHF Global Community of Practice.*

UN Women as per the capacity assessment held and gap identified in 2022 that includes Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and financial management and reporting capacity building trainings were organized. In 2023 all 4 WPHF grantees/ partners were provided with financial/ budget management, reporting and result based management and training on Gender in humanitarian action (GiHA), gender mainstreaming, SADDD, GAM, rapid gender analysis, GiHA coordination, and PSEA were among the capacity building areas provided that massively enhanced the knowledge and skills of the partners in delivering the milestones developed. The capacity building enhancement to the targeted WPHF grantees were supported under the Ethiopian humanitarian funding (EHF) and under the funding of promoting localized gender accountability (GFFO).

**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*

<b>Risk Area</b> (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, describe)	<b>Risk Level</b> 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	<b>Likelihood</b> 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	<b>Impact</b> 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	<b>Mitigation</b> Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
UN Women will migrate to a new financial management system, Quantum, from early January 2023. The system might be facing a lot of	3-High	3-Possible	3-Moderate	Collaboration with Finance and Operations Units of UN Women at CO, RO and HQ levels to mitigate delays.

<sup>11</sup> For grantees that have been engaged in the Women Have Wings Awards, please use this section to report on the main results and activities completed as aligned with the Project Document.

<b>9. Risks and Mitigation</b>				
technical glitches delaying the fund transfer process that badly impacted the partners' ability to start implementing project timely.				
Lack of knowledge of the partners on UN Women budget management system was a challenge as a result more than a month was needed to finalize the FACE forms to qualify for release of first tranche of the funding.	2-Medium	4=Likely	2-Minor	Worked closely with finance officers and senior management of the partners to build their capacity on the UN Women financial management system, rules, regulations, and requirements
Despite the cessation of hostilities in Tigray, bank, financial services and communications continues to be a challenge.	4-Very High	4=Likely	4-Major	UN Women has continued communication with the partner in Tigray through alternative communication methods. Collaborated with other UN agencies present in the region to reach out to the partner.
Although the direct conflict in Tigray region has subsided other localized conflicts have continued to cause large number of displacements causing the risks that facilities offered by partners being overwhelmed.	2-Medium	3-Possible	3-Moderate	UN Women has been in regular and close contacts with partners and encourage them to share any security related occurrences at project areas to be able to act when necessary.

<b>10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions</b>
<i>If there were delays at the country level, please explain the delays and reasons/factors for contributing to the delay, actions taken to mitigate future delays, and adaptations made to account for the delays. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes that took place. This section should also include information on contracting and programmatic changes related to COVID-19 or another crisis.</i>
<p><u>At the Country Level</u></p> <p>Lack of knowledge of the partners on UN Women budget management system has been a challenge and a reason for delay to release of first tranche of the funding. UN Women worked closely with finance officers and senior management of the partners to build their capacity on the rules, regulations, and requirements of UN Women financial management.</p> <p>All the partners requested the no cost extension (NCE) based on the project agreement ending as of 30 Nov 2023 to be extended until 28 February 2024. All the partners submitted their justification related to the NCE and delay of the project implementation. Accordingly, UN Women coordinated and provided the NCE as per the communication made at HQ and COs ending 28 Feb 2024. Although, two of the partners completed the project implementation, 1 of the partner ( Eurika) still requested the second NCE that should be extended to 31 May 2024 to finalize the project without compromising the milestone and impact on the targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>At the Project Level</u></p>

**10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions**

Eurika was going to establish the four safehouses for survivors of sexual and gender Based Violence/ Conflict Related Sexual Violence (SGBV/CRSV) under its Output 1.1 “Establishment and smooth running of safe house for SGBV survivors”, however requested to change the location from Debre Berhan city to elsewhere as another CSO had also recently established a safehouse at the location in mid-December 2022. UN Women agreed that this amendment was important to avoid duplication of the service and requested the partner to hold consultations with local and regional humanitarian actors, especially those organized under the National Protection Cluster, develop a detailed proposal on a new location with different options which Eurika has agreed to conduct.

In case of the Women’s Association of Tigray the existing security situation and lack of telephone and internet services thereof imposed challenges in communication. UN Women must adopt alternative communication methods to reach out to the partner and signed the agreement.

**11. Lessons Learned<sup>12</sup>**

*What challenges and lessons were learned during the reporting period at both the project and country level? Include those lessons that can benefit other WPHF countries and of the fund overall. For each challenge, identify and describe the challenge, provide details on what are the factors that may have contributed to it occurring, describe how the challenge was addressed in the reporting period, or will be addressed in the future, and summarize the key lesson that can help inform the project, or improve in the future. These should include both programmatic and operational challenges. Add rows as required.*

<b>Identify Challenge/Describe</b> <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	<b>What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?</b>	<b>How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?</b>	<b>Key Lesson Learned</b> <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>
Safety and Security	There are instabilities between the Federal, regional, UAG, and militants at regional level, especially in the northern parts of the country where these projects are implemented. since August, the ongoing regional conflict has stalled progress regarding our prevention efforts. While large cities seem calmer, most project areas remain volatile, causing fear and disrupting activities. As mentioned above, military commands often inform us at the last minute – while we are reaching the project sites – that we are not granted access to the project sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closely working with the regional, zonal and district level government officials.</li> <li>- Consulting with the safety and security personnel.</li> <li>- Establishing remote management at all levels as required and strengthening the community-based structures in the project sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating a vibrant coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders at all levels as required.</li> <li>- Establishing strong community-based protection mechanisms and capacity building,</li> <li>- Build a strong remote and distance management that can serve in times of humanitarian crisis.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

11. Lessons Learned <sup>12</sup>			
Delay in Budget disbursement	Partners lacked capacities to understand and use financial management templates.	- Offline and ongoing capacity enhancement on the financial management and reporting tools provided to overcome those challenges. Providing an ongoing to finance Officers on the minimum requirements in the lieu of the financial rules and regulations should always at the heart of the partnership with the CSOs.	In the planning process it needs to be factored that a substantial time can be required to guide the partners to develop their capacity.

12. Innovations and Best Practices <sup>13</sup>
<p><i>Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.</i></p>
<p><b>a) Innovations:</b></p> <p>The UN Women WPHF project allowed GSA to strengthen its cooperation with stakeholders and partners like the academia such as with Gondar University in which the university has been providing community services. GSA was able to gain technical support in the areas of psychosocial support and facilitate gender-focused peace dialogue among stakeholders, partners, and communities. The project implementation fostered an environment in which providing gender-focused psychosocial and reintegration support is a priority in the humanitarian setting.</p> <p>Apart from direct services to survivors, by implementing the project, GSA was provided with ample opportunities to strengthen partnerships and provide capacities of stakeholders and partners in the project implementation that enhanced community awareness. Training of stakeholders who are experts in sector offices and frontline service providers increased the capacity in the selection and provision of essential services to survivors. They actively participated in the project implementation; in selection, reassuring security, and conducting follow-up visits to those who were provided with the package of services and support. GSA was able to deal with the existing security problem in the region and complete the project without much delay. Stakeholders continued to provide business development services and ensure effective reintegration took place.</p> <p>Provision of Life Skills and Basic Business Skills training is an integral part of the GSA comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration services. In this training, survivors enhanced their skills in problem-solving, effective communication and managing small businesses that helped survivors to engage in income-generating activities and sustain their livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>b) Best Practices:</b></p> <p><b>Agility and adaptability</b></p>

<sup>13</sup> A best practice is strategy, approach, technique, or process that has proven to work well and deemed to be effective or appropriate for addressing a problem based on experience, evaluation or in comparison to other practices, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is also a practice that has been tested and validated and has potential to be replicated and there is value in sharing with others working in similar contexts, sectors, or with similar target groups.

## 12. Innovations and Best Practices<sup>13</sup>

*Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.*

- Capacity development Training was offered to Twenty mapped women led CSOs/CBOs operating in Guji zone [as a ToT] on various humanitarian crisis response agendas, peace building, and gender sensitivity in humanitarian actions. The training was cascaded 172 participants for selected participants from the community level in the two zones using the ToT training recipients, this enables to have trained personnel, which anyone who have the same purpose can use them as resource person to train on same agendas and beyond.
- The establishment of Gender in Humanitarian Action Hubs is very critical for creating a platform to help enhance women's participation in humanitarian crisis planning and response.
- Social Media campaigns/Platforms can reach a broader audience within and beyond the project area and are vital to creating awareness and enhancing the process of women's participation by changing perceptions of different stakeholders through the campaign.

## 13. Auditing and Financial Management

*Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Attach the audit report as an Annex (for internal use only).*

*Audit reports yet to be held (GSA & Eurika) to be ready on 31 March 2024. MCDO yet to confirm.*

## 14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

Activity 1.1: Training of trainers on climate smart agriculture to grantees and sub-grantees.

Activity 1.2: Training of trainers on basic business, income generation and life skills to grantees and sub-grantees.

Activity 1.3: Organize public campaigns and advocacy events on nutrition and food utilization.

Activity 1.4: Gender in humanitarian action, gender mainstreaming and protection from Sexual exploitation, SADDD, GAM and other protection related trainings.

Activity 1.1: Financial management and monitoring, grant management training

Activity 1.5: Organize UN Women anti-fraud policies and financial administrative procedures workshop/event,

Activity 1.6: Gender mainstreaming pocket guide and PSEA, SADD, and GAM training

Activity 1.7: Gender in humanitarian action (GIHA) training to grantees and sub-grantees

Activity 1.8: WPHF partners Learning forum organized and resource mobilization AND Advocacy strategy.

Activity 1.9: Project cycle management, monitoring and evaluation training and project supportive monitoring at field level .

Activity 1.10 Conduct Gender and GBV rapid analysis (RGA)



**ANNEX A: Results Framework**

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>14</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>15</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
<b>CSO Name: Women's Association of Tigray (WAT)</b>					
Institutional funding	Indicator 1: Types (and number) of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	0	0	3 Project finance colleagues were trained on finance staff on modern accounting system- peach tree and ibex (i.e., peach tree accounting, financial rules of the government in relation to WAT financial system, budget preparation and utilization, preparation of financial report), WAT staff to update their routine activities with new knowledge and skills.	NA
	Indicator 2: Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	0	12	12	Significant progress in sustaining the organization
	Indicator 3: Number/Percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	0	23	36	Significant progress
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Leadership and staff of WAT adapted a more flexible methods of operations through the capacity enhancement sessions held on leadership, crisis	Indicator 1: Level of collaborate with other like-minded organizations in the area to timely share security information to improve security of staff; and encourage staff members to adopt flexible working modalities to ensure operation of the organization.	0	4	4  Closely working with different partners, however more specifically partnering with mums fir mums, ADRC, DPO and BoWA Tigray. Others also mapped for referral	WAT through the capacity enhancement sessions held on leadership, crisis management and conflict resolution, they were able to conduct partners mapping exercise they

<sup>14</sup> Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>14</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>15</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
management and conflict resolution.				pathways and coordination with protection cluster, GBV and CP AoR	held though they identified four 1 government and three WLOs/WROs, or partners collaborating with them that includes, Mums for mums, alternate dispute resolution, Tigray Bureau of women and development for peace organization. Indeed, they are also actively participating in the regional protection, CP/GBV AoRs and other cluster systems as required and others.
	Indicator 2- 100% of WAT staff retained as a result of the training funded by the project	0	63%TBD	100% 36(F21) staffs retained.	
<b>CSO Name: Mothers and Children Development Organization (MCDO)</b>					
WPHF Impact Area 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response.	Indicator 1: Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response.	0	665	874 131%	N/A
Outcome 1: Enhanced behavioral change among the society	Indicator 1.1: Number of boys and men with increased support/positive attitude towards women's participation and	0	330	330 ( 100%) .	

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>14</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>15</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
towards women's participation and leadership in humanitarian crisis planning and response processes.	leadership in humanitarian crisis planning and response processes.				
	Indicator 1.12: Number of people directly benefiting from the response.	0	650 females 250 males	828 females 46 males	
	Indicator 1.3: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response.	0	107 females 180 males	129% increase 200,000 indirect beneficiaries	
<b>CSO Name: Good Samaritan Association (GSA)</b>					
WPHF Impact Area 5  Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	Indicator 1: Number of women, men, girls, and boys, who have accessed gender responsive health and psychosocial services in conflict affected areas	5,532 female IDP Source: Disaster and Risk Management (DRM) July 2021 - March 2022)	200	211 (11 Men & 200Female)	Overachieved (i.e., 105%)
	Indicator 2: Number of local CSOs coordinating efforts to end S/GBV in conflict affected areas.	10 women led CSOs and shelter-based organizations	10 CSOs	10 CSOs	
Outcome1:  Women and girls who experience violence can use available, accessible, and quality essential services so the impact of violence is addressed	Indicator 1.1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group)	NA	TBD	211 (200Females)	
	Indicator 1.2: Number of women and children's survivors of violence who have accessed shelter-based rehabilitation services that sustainably restore their physical and mental health target	NA	200	211 (200 females)	
<b>CSO Name: Eurjka Yebego Adragot Dirigit (Eurjka)</b>					

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>14</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>15</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
WPHF Impact Area 5:  Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	Indicator 5.1: Number and percentage of CSOs that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).	0	9	6	On track
	Indicator 5.3: Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV	0	30	10	
Outcome 1:  Victims / survivors of SGBV within the IDP & host populations are reached out to, cared for, rehabilitated, and empowered upon their needs and informed consent, while referral pathways are strengthened for smooth coordination of all actors.	Indicator 1.11: Number of people directly benefiting from the response (Disaggregated by sex, age group and district)	0	150	588	Over with 126 % achievement
	Indicator 1.2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	100,000	100,000	
	Indicator 1.3: Number and types of support systems for women rights protection established (disaggregated by type and district).	0	5	5 safe house, women advocacy groups, community advocacy group in the IDP sites, referral pathway, and establishment of partnership with academia	
	Indicator 2 3: Number of mechanisms designed or strengthened for the safety, security and mental health of women and girls	0	20 (16 SRGBV reporting mechanisms in schools + 4 contingency plans of women's associations)	10	50% achieved.
	Indicator 2.4:	0	80%	45% progress	

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>14</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>15</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
	Percentage of pupils / students attending school club sessions who are better knowledgeable of SGBV risks (disaggregated by grade and district).				