

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE 2023
(Regular Funding Cycle)

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¹ Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

² 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.*

During this reporting period, the projects and initiatives implemented by CSO grantees have contributed to improved socio-economic livelihood of women in the target areas, protection from gender-based violence (GBV) and social cohesion between host and displaced communities. This has contributed to increase of the displaced population to be able to enjoy and exercise the rights they are entitled to by addressing barriers including access to services and resources and negative attitudes and a limited trust between host and displaced communities as well as between the government and the communities in the target areas.

Economic resilience of 2,495 women has increased through livelihood skills-building, expert mentoring and small-business support. As the activities are ongoing and mentorship is being provided, initial results show that a total of 328 women have started generating income through their small-scale businesses in various trades including handicrafts and beautician services provided through digital marketing or market linkages. Through online platforms, the established businesses are sustainable as they remain operational even when the women relocate. In 2024, all projects will continue mentoring and supporting the trained women in their small-scale business endeavors to grow. So far, in 2023, five women have set up e-commerce websites to sell their products. See example, Instagram page of group of 30 Afghan women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that produce embroidery and handicrafts including clothing and brides-clothing and offer shipping of their products globally from Pakistan at https://www.instagram.com/begum_collection11/. The average income generated across the projects per month and per person is USD 18 or PKR 5,000 while some women have been earning even up to USD 178 or PKR 50,000.

"In just one month, I managed to earn PKR 2,000, marking a significant turning point in our lives. This achievement has not only provided a tangible source of income but has also fostered a profound sense of empowerment and self-confidence within me. It serves as a guiding light, offering hope for a brighter future despite the adversities we face." – a woman beneficiary.

Beyond economic gains, the women are reporting an increased sense of agency and empowerment. This transformation stems from various forms of social support that includes targeted capacity building on issues of self-empowerment, community engagement and social cohesion as well as leadership- and partnership -building provided along side the economic resilience support. Women are also engaged in community initiatives aiming to provide them a space to build up agency and leadership. Psychosocial support and mental health awareness sessions along side the capacity building trainings have also played a crucial role in strengthening the resilience of the women and enabling them to gain back their sense of agency in their current situations.

"By incorporating holistic approaches such as relaxation techniques, breathing exercises, sense of acceptance to reality, psychotherapies, helped these women to explore the avenues to building resilience and coping skills. Because they practiced these techniques in their daily life, random practices at home helped in their coping. Additionally, they have reported feeling more confident, which has led to increased self-expression." – an implementing partner.

Host communities including elders of communities and men leaders have been exposed to issues of displaced populations particularly women and built relationships with Afghan women that is generating support to the Afghan women from the host communities and the larger community of Afghan women. Various community level meetings, workshops and campaigns have engaged 2,285 host community members so far. By actively engaging Afghan and host communities, particularly men, elders and officials, the projects foster a sense of cultural sensitivity and local ownership on challenging the patriarchal norms that limits women's role at homes. The projects have initiated important partnerships with local institutions and authorities in promoting enabling environment for the displaced populations. One Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Kashf Foundation, that is non-banking micro finance organisation, and 2 other MoUs initiated, one with Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry Peshawar and one with Skills Development Council of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. An education institution, Government Trade Testing Education Association, has been also partnered with to provide the trainees with official certificates of their livelihood trainings. These institutionalised linkages are mobilising further support to displaced populations and Afghan women.

During the Community Watch Groups workshops, the Afghan women openly shared their experiences and concerns with the host community members and officials. They highlighted issues such as extremely limited access to education and challenge of underage marriages as well as expressed a limited of awareness regarding gender-based violence and child sexual molestation. Following the training,

Executive Summary

participants reported feeling empowered and the women also expressed confidence in educating their children about recognizing and addressing inappropriate behavior, reflecting a positive impact of the training on their GBV awareness. – and implementing partner

For Afghan girls, the path to education is often shrouded in obstacles including a lack of documentation, socio-economic constraints and limited infrastructure. The project set up to illuminate this path by supporting the establishment of 15 community schools enrolling a total of 556 Afghan children, of whom 439 are girls.

The Government of Pakistan's 'Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan' executed at the beginning of November 2023 resulted in a large-scale forced returns of undocumented Afghans and also antagonistic attitudes towards Afghans in Pakistan. In response to the situation, through WPHF projects, a total of 191 (128 women and 63 male family members) Afghans were provided with legal support through a mobilisation of pro-bono lawyers' council. The team of lawyers (9 women and 8 men lawyers) provided legal aid, counselling services and legal rights awareness to the Afghans to gain lawful access to implement their rights. The lawyers also monitored the situation and worked for the immediate release of the Afghan women and men who were detained unlawfully.

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 ³	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁴	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁵	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area ⁶	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁷	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs ⁸	Total Approved Budget (USD)
Afghan Regional Response (ARR)	Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education (PAGE)	Youth focused & women-led	National	Outcome 6	Punjab: Rawalpindi KP: Peshawar, Haripur, Mansehra, Lakki Marwat, Nowshera Balochistan: Quetta Sindh: Karachi	N/A	<i>Start: 25 Nov 22 End: 15 Nov 24</i>	\$199,779
ARR	PAIMAN Alumni Trust	Women rights & women-led	Sub-National	Outcome 6	Punjab: Rawalpindi KP: Mardan	N/A	<i>Start: 30 Nov 22 End: 15 May 24</i>	\$164,702
ARR	Individual Land Pakistan (IL)	Women rights & women-led	Sub-National	Outcome 6	Balochistan: Pishin and Quetta Punjab: Rawalpindi, Attock & Lahore	BARGAD (women-led)	<i>Start: 30 Nov 22 End: 15 Nov 24</i>	\$199,806
ARR	Global Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment (GEESE)	Women rights and women-led	Local	Outcome 6	KP: Mansehra, Haripur	N/A	<i>Start: 30 Nov 22 End: 15 May 24</i>	\$174,900
ARR	Women Empowerment Organization (WEO)	Women rights & women-led	Local	Outcome 6	KP: Peshawar and Nowshera	N/A	<i>Start: 30 Dec 22 End: 30 April 24</i>	\$193,592
ARR	Khwendo Khor (KK)	Women rights & women-led	Local	Outcome 6	KP: Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Kohat	N/A	<i>Start: 30 Dec 22 End: 31 Dec 24</i>	\$198,572

³ For each grant, indicate if it is Country Cfp 1; Cfp 2; Cfp 3, etc. Please also note if it is a Spotlight WPHF Partnership; Partnership with BMZ on Forced Displacement; or COVID-19 Emergency Response

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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

⁷ 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.

⁸ Use the official PCA for start and end dates. If the project received an extension, please note this.

Funding CFP ³	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁴	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁵	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area ⁶	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁷	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs ⁸	Total Approved Budget (USD)
ARR	Pak Women	Women rights & women-led	Local	Outcome 6	KP: Peshawar, Haripur, Mansehra, Mardan, Khyber, Bajaur Punjab: Rawalpindi, Attock, Chakwal, Lahore	N/A	<i>Start: 30 Dec 22 End: 30 April 24</i>	<i>\$199,622</i>
ARR	UMEED Partnership in Pakistan (UPP)	Women rights & women-led	Sub—National	Outcome 6	Balochistan: Quetta	N/A	<i>Start: 01 Jul 23 End: 30 Jun 24</i>	<i>\$147,472</i>

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. The excel sheet tracks beneficiaries by each CSO.
- 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 intersectionalities (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)	4,289					
Women (18+)	10,253					
Boys (0-17)	1,628					
Men (18+)	4,964					
LGBTQI+	N/A					
Total	21,134	84,536	178			

Select all that apply

☐ Refugees/IDPs ☐ People/Women living with disabilities ☐ Survivors of SGBV ☐ LGBTQI+
☐ Child/Single Mothers ☐ Widows ☐ Youth/Adolescents ☐ Others, please specify:

***ATTACH WPHF Excel Beneficiary Template.**

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.

Pakistan grappled with a 67% surge in internal armed group attacks compared to 2022, concentrated in the North-West and South-West provinces. August saw a peak with 99 incidents - the highest monthly total since 2014. These provinces bear the brunt of hosting the largest number of Afghan migrants and displaced populations, half of whom are women and children. They bear the heaviest burden of this insecurity, caught between armed groups and government forces. In such scenarios, security and stability concerns take a centre stage, and there is an increasing tendency by state authorities to deviate from non-kinetic approaches to addressing violence and conflict.

The situation worsened for Afghan in Pakistan after the Government of Pakistan started implementing controversial deportations targeting "unregistered foreigners". On 1 November 2023, the Government of Pakistan announced the deadline for all illegal foreigners to leave Pakistan, estimated to impact 1.7 million Afghan refugees. With the passing of the deadline, fear and anxiety took over the displaced Afghans population as news of arbitrary arrests and detention spread. This was especially concerning for women who face acute protection risks if they are forced to go back to Afghanistan. According to the data from IOM and UNHCR in January 2024, over 500,000 Afghans have returned to Afghanistan since mid-September including 29,000 deportations, raising concerns of harassment and abuse, particularly towards women. The domestic acceptance of Afghan refugees was already complex, with a lack of acceptance within communities, and an attitude of mistrust. Harassment and abuse by the police are reported by the Afghan women in Pakistan including project partners sharing unlawful raids in beneficiaries homes, detainments and deportations due to unclarity within the local law enforcement between documented and undocumented displaced populations and refugees. This led to the documented Afghan populations being targeted.

“The government's decision to deport unregistered or undocumented Afghan refugees presented a significant hurdle. This led to a mass movement of refugee families back to Afghanistan, introducing uncertainty regarding the availability and status of previously identified individuals slated for enrollment in Vocational Skill Centers. It became apparent that the Afghan's community was more concerned and tangled in problems related to repatriation than committing to the Vocational Skill Centers. To address these challenges, the team implemented strategic mitigation measures such as moving the operationalisation of vocational skill centers to the next quarter and conducting awareness-raising session for the community, focusing on repatriation information and procedures to ensure a smooth repatriation process by keeping the Afghan community well-informed.” – a CSO implementing partner.

Year 2023 also tested Pakistan's economic and political resilience. Fluctuating imports, a widening trade deficit, and fluctuating remittances squeezed the economic landscape, disproportionately impacting women and displaced populations. The decline in GDP translated to fewer livelihood opportunities, with women facing steeper hurdles in securing stable income. Soaring food prices further

strained household budgets, often shouldering the burden on female caregivers. While an IMF bailout offered temporary respite, political polarization continued to impede robust economic recovery.

“As we witnessed huge inflation in the first year of the program, a very visible variance was observed in the planned budget and received actual market rates. Like for example, the expected amount originally planned for field traveling and procurement of supplies was drastically changed because of this inflation. To deal with the situation, the planned activities were firstly modified according to the available budget and secondly an overall re-adjustment of the budget was done to shift funds to needful segments of the program.” – a CSO implementing partner.

The devastating monsoons in 2022 and 2023 aggravated the socio-political challenges, disrupting economic activity, straining external accounts, and increasing insecurity including health and food security, as well as fueling further internal displacements. The weak economy together with the worsening security situation in the past year further fueled anti-Afghan sentiment. The overall situation is amounting the sensitivities around engaging government officials around peace and security issues particularly of women, peace and security, which has put additional burden for the projects to navigate around and ensure “allowed to work” status for the projects and continued close coordination and partnership with the local government officials.

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 achieved⁹ or progress towards¹⁰ 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) 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.

d) Please note for capacity building projects by UNW/ME, please report this in Section 7.

For countries with 10 projects or more, 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.

Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts.

6.1. Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age)

Agency of 2,493 women and girls (of which 2,329 are displaced Afghans and 164 are women from host communities. 157 are under 18-years old)) has been strengthened through skills-building support including economic livelihood skills and leadership and social cohesion skills-building activities. All the projects are focused on increasing economic resilience of displaced Afghan women. This is envisioned through targeted skills building, that has been mostly finalised across the project in 2023, accompanied by strategic market linkages and support on business development, which is the focus in 2024, expected to further increase the economic independence and resilience of the women. The projects are also planning on a final assessment to measure the self-sense of empowerment and agency of women beneficiaries.

- WEO has strengthened the agency and economic independence of **400** women (108 are women from host communities and 53 are under 18-years old), of whom 225 have started to generate income so far (the total income generated so far by all women is USD 3,278 or PKR 915 020). The mentoring support of the women's businesses is ongoing.
- GESE has enhanced the agency and economic independence a total of **500** Afghan women. Of the 500 women, 39 have started their businesses and have generated income (each 39 women have so far earned approximately from USD 7 or PKR

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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

2,000 to USD 35 pr PKR 10,000 per month). In 2024, women will be supported to establish their small-scale businesses with livelihood kits.

- PAGE has strengthened the agency of **180** Afghan women, of which 167 are now exploring to start their own economic activities using the acquired new economic skills.
- Pak Women has strengthened the agency and capacitated a total of **369** Afghan women (of which 95 are under 18-years old). Community saving and loan groups have been established that include 321 Afghan women (of which 59 are under 18-years old) and women from the host communities. The community saving and loan groups have started saving collection (currently, the total contributed saving is USD 2,980 or PKR 832 300). In 2024, the groups will be supported to access small-grants and loans as well as establish market linkages.
- Individual Land has strengthened the economic resilience of **68** Afghan women. The training will continue in 2024.
- PAIMAN has enhanced the capacities and agency of **202** women (146 displaced Afghan women and 56 women from host communities (9 are girls under 18-years old)). The women have established a total of 7 Women Self-Help Groups that are self-organised business networks of women in the same trades and, so far, 73 women under the SHGs (61 Afghan women and 12 host women) have initiated their own businesses of which 64 have started to generate income (average income generated so far by each SHG is around USD 53 or PKR 15,000 per month).
- UPP has enrolled **774** Afghan women for livelihood trainings on four selected trades (the implementation started in Q3 of 2023).

6.2. Number of women participating in decision-making processes (disaggregated by type of displacement and age)

A total of 910 women (of which 122 are under 18-years old) have participated in established community or local level platforms that have provided dialogues between displaced Afghan women, host communities and government representatives. These local level platforms are the first dialogues where the women have been able to exercise their strengthened capacities on leadership and social cohesion as well as skills and confidence to participate in the community level decision-making processes. Women are reporting increased empowerment in family and community through new skills and roles they have acquired. In 2024, women will be further supported to take actions in and through the established community mechanisms and platforms to influence and participate in the local level decision-making.

- WEO has established **10 community protection committees** (including 36 women of which 3 are under 18-years old) that are raising awareness on GBV tolerance and capacitating women and communities to identify, report and act on GBV in families and communities.
- GEESE has identified **70 Afghan women** who are part of the community level organisations benefit to participate in targeted capacity building activities to further strengthen their agency on leadership skills and participate in community decision-making platforms in 2024.
- KK has established **42 social groups**, 21 women groups (including 384 women of which 50 are under 18-years old) and 21 men groups that are working in the communities to raise awareness and support the implementation around women's economic empowerment and social cohesion. The groups have so far engaged total of 384 women in the social groups activities.
- Individual Land has strengthened the access of Afghan women to the services of the relevant government services through the establishment of **10 community watch groups** who include 65 displaced Afghan women and local police officers and who were capacitated on identifying, reporting and responding on women's right issues, including GBV.
- PAGE is supporting **15 School Village Committees** that include 5 women community resource persons that are coordinating, mitigating and addressing the issues hindering young women and women's education.
- PAIMAN has established **7 women self-help groups, that include 73 women** (of which 3 are under 18-years old), as well as TOLANA coordination platform to support women access to market linkages and financing.
- PAK women have initiated 24 Local Internal Saving and Loan Groups, including 269 women (of which 59 are under 18-years old), that are self-run and coordinated groups to provide micro-financing for the women. Furthermore, 7 Conflict Resolution Councils, including 51 women (of which 7 are under 18-years old), have been initiated in the communities to tackle common issues and foster social cohesion.

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. Please put organization names in the same order as Section 4a.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

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

Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education (PAGE)

- *Output Statement 1.1: 600 Afghan women complete language and cultural orientation programme*

A total of 430 Afghan women has completed language and culture courses and additional 160 Afghan women have been enrolled for the course expected to commence in January 2024. Following the worsened situation for Afghan diaspora in the country in November 2023, 20 mental health activities were included to address the mental health challenges faced by Afghan women ranging from discrimination and in-direct or direct violence that has been heightened resulting in uncertainty and fear exacerbating their mental health burdens amongst the Afghans.

- *Output Statement 1.2: 360 Afghan displaced women are provided vocational and business skills training to improve financial independence*

During this reporting period, 167 women out of 180 enrolled have completed the business bootcamp training, the first part of the vocational training program. A total of 10 women dropped out because they couldn't attend the training or they migrated due to the evacuation of Afghans at the end of 2023. Also, some of the women were not able to attend the final assessment. The programme consists of four separate modules: social media and marketing; product development; e-marketing and e-commerce modules. The first two sessions aim at providing the participants with basic of social media marketing, while the two final modules are focused on equipping the women to get products ready for marketing and utilising the e-marketing platforms for marketing services and products. The second batch of 180 women is planned for February 2024.

- *Output Statement 1.3: 15 Local CSOs have the capacity to undertake gender responsive programming / interventions in education*

A need assessment on capacity development for civil society organisations was completed to assess needs and interest of local CSOs on gender responsive programming/interventions in education. The capacity building is planned for 2024.

- *Output Statement 2.1: 600 Afghan children (400 girls, 200 boys) enrolled in non-formal ALP*

So far, on education, 556 children (439 girls and 117 boys) out of 591 children are currently attending classes in 15 non-formal schools (NFS) in five target districts. However, due to sensitive situation in country regarding Afghan refugees by Pakistan government policy, many of the families migrated at the end of 2023. As of data collected in November, a total of 35 dropouts have been recorded.

- *Output Statement 2.2.: 15 School village Committees are established to support Afghan women and girls' education*

As part of the process, each NFS has established a school/village education committee. The 15 committees that have been instrumental in ensuring enrolment and attendance of students in the school through close engagement with the communities and families. Additionally, 7 community mobilisers (CM) have played a pivotal role in addressing the sensitivities and bottlenecks through community engagement and awareness sessions with community members particularly the elders that young women and girls are allowed to attend the courses.

PAIMAN Alumni Trust

- *Output Statement 1.1: Training opportunities on entrepreneurship in Rawalpindi and Mardan provided to forcibly displaced women and women from host communities.*

In the reporting period, a total of 246 Afghan women and 56 women from the host communities were trained in the two established training centers on marketable livelihood skills including embroidery, textile waste up-cycling, detergent production, and beautician courses. Additionally, the women were trained on digital literacy and marketing focusing on pricing strategies, financial management, networking with strategic partners or vendors, as well as practicalities of setting up a business, creating a comprehensive business plan, securing necessary financing, and setting up an online retail store.

- *Output Statement 1.2: Two vocational training centers for capacity building of 200 Afghan and host community women are established*

Two centers established that provided the space for the livelihood trainings and convening for the women trainees.

- *Output Statement 1.3: 200 forcibly displaced Afghan and host community women and girls have enhanced knowledge on digital literacy, entrepreneurship, business and Linkages development.*

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

40 Afghan women and 13 host community women trained on digital literacy and on entrepreneurship and business development. The trainings started in August 2023 and are provided in both locations in Rawalpindi and in Mardan. The training curriculum encompasses a comprehensive range of topics, designed to provide the women with a well-rounded understanding of entrepreneurship and business development. The 5-day training provides knowledge and tools on intricacies of running a business, including pricing strategies, managing finances, collaborating with strategic partners or vendors, as well as practicalities of setting up a business, creating a comprehensive business plan, securing necessary financing, and ultimately establishing an online retail store.

- **Output Statement 1.4: Improved knowledge and understanding of EVAWG to reduce violence risk**

As part of the livelihood skills training, a total of 8 informal orientation sessions gender-based violence (GBV) and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) were conducted in Rawalpindi and Mardan livelihood training centers following a developed training manual that is tailored for the Afghan women target group. The sessions also covered the topics of women's rights, protection, human trafficking, and GBV. The full training is to commence in 2024. The manual incorporates a gender training, offering a nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding gender dynamics as well as Prevention Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), human trafficking, and human rights.

- **Output Statement 1.5: Forcibly displaced Afghan women and girls have improved access to financial institutions**

The SHGs are being supported to access micro-financing through partner financial institutions. A total of 35 women has increased knowledge and better access to financial resources through information sessions on financing and loans provided in collaboration with Kashf Foundation and National Rural Support Program (NRSP) Bank Rawalpindi. As a result, 13 SHG members who are local women have opened bank accounts. A MoU was signed with Kashf Foundation, a non-banking micro finance institution, to enhance access to financial resources and services for women that will continue in 2024.

- **Output Statement 1.6: Self-Help-Groups established for strengthening of women's agency**

Following the trainings, seven women self-help groups (SHGs) were established that comprise of trained Afghan and Pakistani women on different trades. In Rawalpindi, the four SHGs include groups on beautician, stitching and up-cycling, embroidery and detergent making while in Mardan, the three SHGs include one on embroidery group and two on beautician. The SHGs have started to generate income with support of provided tailored toolkits. The average income generated so far by each SHG is around USD 53 or PKR 15,000 per month.

- **Output Statement 2.1: Capacity of 300 women and girls is enhanced through leadership skills for effective participation in community decision-making**

Leadership trainings started in November 2023, and so far, 20 women completed the training. The training covers topics such as concepts of leadership, how to access local de facto authorities/government or local power structures, the UN system, gender equality, rights of displaced women and girls, how to access justice (formal and informal) including legal/paralegal services. Series of leadership trainings are scheduled for 2024.

- **Output Statement 2.2: Developed linkages of beneficiary women with local presence of de facto authorities, Afghan Commissionerate, local power structures, UN system and legal/paralegal services**

TOLANA, a coordination task force, was established that include 7 members in each district.

- **Output Statement 3.1: Forcibly displaced women and girls are able to assemble**

To advance a right and capacity to assemble, a community coordination platform, TOLANA, convened meetings on topics of tolerance between host and displaced communities, entrepreneurship, economic independency and self-sufficiency, collaboration of SHGs; human rights and peace building, micro-financing and loan basics, and documentation and visa issues. In the reporting period, total of 20 community meetings were convened.

- **Output Statement 3.2: Displaced population and host communities have access to relevant authorities and service provides to advocate for women's rights**

To be started in 2024.

Individual Land

- **Output Statement 1.1: The needs of 200 Afghan women are assessed and they have platform available to interact with local police officers (150) through 10 engagement sessions**

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

The need assessment with regards to a) social integration, b) interest-based skills, and c) economic opportunities was conducted through surveys that reached total of 1,530 women and girls. A key finding showed that mere 1% has lodged a complaint with local police. To address this, six Police - Afghan women engagement sessions were held with the aim to build trust between the displaced Afghans and local police while creating awareness on the rights of the displaced populations and women. The sessions reached a total of 245 participants including 172 Afghans (161 women and 11 men) and 73 police personnel (20 women and 53 men) and provided a platform for Afghan women and communities to voice their challenges and issues as well as a space to collect solutions how the issues may be addressed. As a result, Afghan women have increased accessibility to seek assistance from local officials. The police officials have taken actions to address the issues and challenges faced by displaced populations. The Superintendent of Lahore Police issued a radio call to instruct police officers on issues of unjust targeting and harassment of Afghan women and girls engaged in informal employment. One of the recommendations suggested the use of social media to increase interaction between police officials and communities particularly with the displaced population as well as providing information on the available resources such as 'women safety app'.

- *Output Statement 1.2: 10 Watch Groups are established within refugee communities and trained to ensure an enabling and safe environment for women to overcome gender-based violence (including sexual harassment, physical and mental abuse, etc.) within their communities.*

Following the police-community engagement sessions, 10 Community Watch Groups (CWGs) comprising of 65 displaced Afghan women have been established in Lahore, Quetta, Pishin, Attock and Rawalpindi. The CWGs act as community support mechanisms to create safe environment for displaced women and girls and communities and, inter alia, support women to seek assistance from police and other relevant institutions. Each Community Watch Groups have benefitted from one 2-days training sessions on 'establishing, training and networking of community watch groups'. CWG members were trained on how to identify, prevent and respond to incidents of GBV including mobilising community support and seeking support from government institutions as well as available resources such as women's safety app and emergency helplines that may help individuals for immediate assistance and guidance. The trainings have applied GALS tools, role playing methodologies, and focused on action planning that equip the community watch groups to take action in their communities including resolving GBV within families, mobilising community support and seeking support from government institutions such as law enforcement agencies, provincial commissions on the status of women and human rights cells through effective partnerships and networking with these entities.

- *Output Statement 2.1: 60 Afghan women and girls provided entrepreneurial/business skills*

Total of 68 Afghan women provided with entrepreneurial and business skills. The economic training program include 3-days entrepreneurial training services workshop; 3-days employment service training workshop and initial orientation workshops on economic recovery. The entrepreneurial trainings have gathered total of 68 participants and the employment service trainings so far 22 participants in Quetta and Rawalpindi together. The orientation sessions in each of the five districts engaged total of 103 participants. The orientation was instrumental in fostering trust, confidence and sense of empowerment and enthusiasm of the participants. This was done through, inter alia, visioning exercises. Key component of the entrepreneurial trainings has been drafting an initial business ideas and planning implementation of the ideas including financial planning and marketing. The employment trainings on the other have focused on exploring individuals' skills and experiences towards building their self-confidence and professional profile towards employment. The trainings have also engaged external experts who have inspired and motivated the Afghan women in their endeavours.

- *Output Statement 2.2: Opportunities and platforms are provided to Afghan women and girls to connect with relevant stakeholders for economic recovery*

To be started in 2024.

Global Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment (GESEE)

- *Output Statement 1.1: Afghan women are identified and finalised for selected trades*

A total of 500 Afghan women (aged 18 – 45 years) were initially identified for individual livelihood investments plans that guided the training curriculums.

- *Output Statement 1.2: 500 Afghan women are trained on selected trades and have opportunities of employability*
Of the identified 500 Afghan women, 268 so far have completed the training course while 232 women are currently enrolled in the second training patch. To ensure employability, the trained women will receive a certification of training from the Government Trade Testing

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Education Association planned in 2024. The women will be also provided with assets and business mentoring to start their own businesses in next year.

While the trainings are still ongoing, 39 women in Manshera and Haripur have started to generate income, approximately from USD 7 or PKR 2,000 to USD 35 or PKR 10,000 per month. This has been possible with the strong support from families and communities who have supporting the women through providing them with an access to materials and equipment such as sewing machines.

- **Output Statement 1.3: Afghan women are capacitated to promote social cohesion and tolerance amongst communities**

A Manual for the social cohesion and tolerance trainings have been developed and the recruitment of the trainer has commenced. Local CSOs have been identified including 70 women will be engaged in the social cohesion and tolerance trainings and lead the community level social cohesion campaigns planned for 2024.

- **Output Statement 1.4: Local CSOs are capacitated to support Afghan women in Pakistan**

The local CSOs have been identified in the target locations including 70 women selected for the social cohesion and tolerance trainings. The local CSOs will be engaged and lead the community level social cohesion campaigns.

Women Economic Empowerment Organisation (WEO)

- **Output Statement 1: Afghan women and girls at risk of GBV/survivors of GBV have access to counselling and psychosocial support.**

A total of 300 Afghan women have benefitted from psychosocial services including individual and small group counselling sessions through women center and referral mechanisms. The cases encompass a range of issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety, traumatic grief, intergenerational trauma, social stigma and discrimination and experience of gender-based violence. Out of the 300, 46 cases have been identified as having severe psychosocial issues including suicidal attempts. As a result, women are showcasing increased resilience and coping skills and have reported feeling more confident that has led to increased self-expression.

- **Output Statement 2: Afghan women and young women are provided with vocational skills training and employment support.**

A total of 400 Afghan women have benefitted from vocational skills trainings. Following the vocational training completion, 174 women out of the 400 were identified for the second phase of business development and were provided with toolkits to launch their small-scale businesses. So far, 100% of tailoring trainees (110 women) and 79% of the beautician trainees (115 women) have started generating income. The total average income generated from tailoring is around USD 20 or PKR 5,800 and in beautician around USD 8 or PKR 2,300. The total income generated so far by all women is USD 3,278 or PKR 915 020. Women are also provided with continued business mentoring and guidance that continues to 2024.

- **Output Statement 3: Afghan refugee's community structure improved through formation of CSOs and protection committees**

10 community level protection committees have been formed and are actively involved in the prevention of GBV, domestic violence and gender discrimination in the communities. During the reporting period, a total of 17 GBV cases was identified by the committees, of which, six were resolved. Protection committees have been also engaged in 26 awareness raising sessions on GBV in the communities engaging a total of 650 community members. The protection committee members (10 men and 6 women) led the organization of the 20 awareness raising campaigns on GBV and social cohesion reaching 800 people (500 men and 300 women) in Turkem and Khazan refugee Camps. The above-mentioned community outreach activities have been instrumental in ensuring the success of the project and to allow Afghan women to participate including motivating spouses, parents and elders to support the establishment of a beautician center when previously, women were not allowed to enroll in such training programs or establish their own spaces.

Kwendo Khor (KK)

- **Output Statement 1.1: Displaced Afghan women have increased capacities and access to participate in promotion of social cohesion together with Afghan men and members of the host communities in the camps and in the host communities**

42 social groups, 21 women groups and 21 men groups, have been established and are working in the communities to raise awareness and support the implementation around women's economic empowerment and social cohesion. The community groups have been instrumental in engaging the village elders among others to ensure support of the community to the Afghan women to pursue livelihood trainings and women's economic independence. The community groups led the organization of 42 awareness raising sessions on social cohesion, women's right and negative practices impacting families, which benefitted 840 Afghan women and men in the 6 target communities. The sessions provided a space to discuss and find ways to tackle the common challenges such as GBV and early marriage.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

The communication plans and IEC materials have been initiated including a radio message campaign aired from December 2023 to January 2024.

- *Output Statement 1.2: Displaced Afghan women and young women have strengthened and increased economic skills and capacities to lead the socio-economic recovery of Afghan women in the camps and in the host communities*

Following the social groups mobilisation and awareness sessions, majority of Afghan women expressed their willingness to participate in the 3-month skills-based trainings to be commenced in 2024. As part of the preparation, 21 targeted socio-economic development plans have been developed through a rigorous process to guide the skills training program, 12 training centers have been established, and 63 community resource persons mobilised for the implementation of the targeted livelihood trainings in Haripur, Peshawar and Mardan.

- *Output Statement 1.3: Displaced Afghan women and young women have increased access to economic opportunities, assets and partnerships to establish business and increase income.*

To increase access to economic opportunities through market linkages for Afghan women, two MoUs have been drafted, one with Skills Development Council of KP and one with Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Peshawar, expected to be signed in 2024. Furthermore, 10 meetings have been convened with key partners such as Chamber of Commerce, Social Welfare Department and private sector including Akhohat, a microfinance institution, to mobilise support for the economic empowerment of Afghan women. A joint seminar in collaboration with Benazir Bhutto Women University was organized to address socio-economic challenges faced by Afghan women. The event gathered 144 (101 women and 43 men) stakeholders for securing commitments and support while fostering partnerships for sustainable solutions.

PakWomen

- *Output Statement 1.1: Enhanced leadership, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding capacity of displaced Afghan women and girls and their male allies across 10 selected districts.*

A total of 565 women (178 girls and 387 women) and 155 men (96 men and 19 boys) participants have benefitted from field level trainings on social cohesion, peacebuilding and conflict management. 20 field level trainings were conducted through Training of Trainer (ToT) modality facilitated by 20 capacitated Afghan trainers (12 women and 8 men).

As a result of the field level trainings, community level conflict dispute mechanisms were established that include now 58 women and 5 men. The mechanisms are to help settle local disagreements in the communities reported by the community members.

- *Output Statement 1.2: Enhanced knowledge and skills of and cash support for forcibly displaced Afghan women and girls and Afghan male allies to create and implement innovative ideas after three types of trainings*

During the field level trainings, innovative initiatives for community campaigns were developed. Following, 40 innovative ideas have been selected for implementation by the communities and supported with cash of USD 263 or PKR 80,000 for implementation. The ideas varied between awareness raising and sensitisation about issues such as early-marriages and girls education, women's role in conflict resolution in communities and registration of cases of GBV.

- *Output Statement 1.3: Promotion of gender equality and the rights of forcibly displaced Afghan women and girls with key stakeholders and the development of concrete policy recommendations*

Community mobilization and targeted meetings and engagement with key stakeholders have been instrumental. At the beginning of the project, total 35 community meetings were conducted with men and women and sensitized the community about the project, criteria of selection and how they will benefit from these activities. Moreover, 4 consultations meetings were held with different stakeholders which involved Commissionate Afghan Refugees, Social Welfare, Chamber of Commerce, and CSO network.

- *Output Statement 1.4: The provision of free legal aid and counselling services, along with legal rights awareness by a lawyers council for displaced Afghan women/girls.*

Free legal aid was provided for 191 Afghans (128 women and 63 male members) in KP and Punjab through established Lawyer's council comprised of nine women lawyers and eight men lawyers. The Lawyer's council played a crucial role in responding to the heightened need of legal aid in the event of the illegal deportation of Afghans at the end of 2023.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- *Output Statement 2.1: Technical and vocational skills needs and capacity assessment of displaced Afghan women/girls completed and report developed.*

Initiating the livelihood trainings, total of 774 women have been enrolled in five different skills trainings including embroidery (156 women), sewing (167 women), shoe making and decoration (160 women) as well as computer training (156 women) in 18 centers in Quetta.

- *Output Statement 2.2: 20 Temporary technical and vocational skills spaces established to build the capacity of 500 displaced Afghan women/girls.*

A total of 369 Afghan women have graduated from needs-based livelihood skills trainings on stitching, embroidery and beautician skills provided through established 14 field level TVET centers in targeted nine districts. The second patch of skills training is expected to kick off in January 2024 in Mardan, Attock, Chakwal and Lahore. The majority of trainees enrolled in tailoring skills because most of displaced Afghan women & girls showed interest in these particular skills. Only the Hazara ethnicity of Rawalpindi and Attock showed interest in beautician. It was observed that women taken high interest in skills. Beyond the training, the skills training centers are provided a much-needed respite for the displaced women to get together, converse and have fun that is instrumental for overall empowerment of the women.

- *Output Statement 2.3: Facilitate displaced Afghan women and girls' access to credit and cash through 25 – 50 informal savings and loan groups formed, with 500 displaced Afghan women and girls as members.*

A total of 24 Informal Saving Loan Groups (ISLGs) have been formed with 321 members (296 Afghan women and 25 men) in Punjab and in KP. The groups participate actively in meetings and saving collection and currently, the total contributed saving is USD 2,980 or PKR 832 300. The purpose of saving is to promote entrepreneurship and support those displaced Afghan girls and women to start-up their businesses. The ISLGs meet fortnightly in presence of project team and discuss the ideas, budget and its implementation.

- *Output Statement 2.4: Supported displaced Afghan women's and girls' access to economic resources and networks, mentorship, professional and vocational training, business development services and business counselling.*

A process of signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with two technical and vocational training institutes registered with Skill Development Council (SDC) and Punjab Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) is ongoing. The MoU would provide an opportunity for women to obtain a certificate which will enable them to seek employment in local technical training centers or to start their own income generation activity in form of a small business.

- *Output Statement 2.5: 30 displaced Afghan women and girls supported with e-commerce training and infrastructure.*

A two-day e-commerce training in five districts was provided to selected 26 women to equip the selected participants with establishing and managing online businesses including website development, digital marketing, customer services etc. The women were also provided with mobile phones to start online businesses. As a result, 5 women have started online stores using Instagram and WhatsApp platforms. The 26 graduates of the e-commerce training have further shared their knowledge within their communities reaching 180 Afghan women in the KP and in Punjab. The nomination of new trainees has already been received while the capacity assessment is planned for January 2024 in Mardan, Attock, Chakwal and Lahore. Additional six TVET centers will be established to facilitate the trainings.

- *Output Statement 2.6: Awareness raise among displaced women and girls about their economic rights and risk of abuse exploitation and human trafficking for protection and prevention*

Two awareness raising sessions were organised for members to raise awareness on economic rights, protection and prevention from abuse, exploitation and human trafficking with the She Can Lead network.

- *Output Statement 3.1: She can lead network of displaced Afghan and host communities' women/girls and men/boys has been formed working on innovative initiatives for displaced Afghan and host communities women and girls social, economic and political empowerment*

A 'She Can Lead' Network was established in seven districts 124 women Committee members and 709 members (561 women and 148 men). The network coordinates with key partners including UNHCR and IOM on economic empowerment of Afghan women and is

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

engaged in sustainability plan for the vocational skill training centres beyond the project timeline through self-financing and adding courses on language and computer services.

- *Output Statement 3.2: Afghan displaced and host communities' women and girls' voices raised through publishing of 12 displaced Afghan women/girls and 12 host communities' women and girls case studies/success stories in local and national newspapers.*

Three success stories have been collected and the identification of the case studies is ongoing. The stories will be further edited for publication in 2024 to amplify Afghan displaced and host communities' women and girls' voices

UPP

- *Output Statement 1.1: 600 women are trained on identified skills to pursue economic opportunities*

The project is providing livelihood to displaced Afghan and Hazara women in Quetta through ToT-training modality. The project only started in the Q3 of 2023. During the reporting period, the 40 staff members and 12 trainers benefitted from orientation and training sessions that provided not only overview of the project objectives and respective roles of the members but also equipped the participants with better understanding of leadership, mental health challenges, and different participatory learning methods.

Initiating the livelihood trainings, total of 774 women have been enrolled in five different skills trainings including embroidery (156 women), sewing (167 women), shoe making and decoration (160 women) as well as computer training (156 women) in 18 centers in Quetta.

- *Output Statement 1.2: 360 trained women / girls are supported to generate income.*

No progress yet

- *Output Statement 1.3: 600 women are capacitated on business management and leadership skills to pursue economic opportunities.*

No progress yet

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

Include a profile of an individual beneficiary or CSO partner, 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 (close-up photo portraits of individual beneficiaries and CSO partners being profiled are encouraged). The story should illustrate the main objective of the project (WPHF impact area).

**Please ensure that consent has been obtained from the individual beneficiary or CSO partner 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.*

1.Success story of mobility: Women gaining mobility and autonomy through economic independence

Economic empowerment of the women is proving to be a catalyst for positive change in families and communities, gradually challenging the traditional patriarchal attitudes and practices. While many women initially face struggles gaining approval to attend livelihood training from their husbands and families, successful program completion and subsequent income generation are fostering a shift in perspectives.

Aliah (name changed), originally from Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan, fled the increasing instability plaguing her village, which had become a hotspot for militant activity and witnessed further restrictions on women's mobility. In Pakistan, Aliah and her family have found a rented house after residing in an Afghan refugee camp. Life in Pakistan remained a constant battle against hardships.

The establishment of a skill-building center near their new residence presented Aliah with a glimmer of hope. She yearned to acquire income-generating skills to support her family. However, cultural and social norms requiring male approval for female participation initially deterred her, as it did many other Afghan women.

The projects responded to the challenge by engaging men and elders in the community, fostering their support for women's participation in vocational training. Aliah's father-in-law and husband, initially hesitant due to their adherence to traditional tribal values, agreed to her enrollment after exposure to the center and discussion with the female staff.

Having completed the training, Aliah now provides tailoring services to women in her community and earns monthly between PKR 5,000 – 8,000. This not only supplemented her family's and contributed to household needs, but also empowers her with a sense of financial independence and autonomy. As the first woman in her family to pursue skill development and contribute financially, she feels empowered and pride in her accomplishments.



2. Success story of a spill over impact: Women sharing their new knowledge and skills with their communities

In addition to facilitation the economic recovery of displaced women, the projects are actively nurturing the empowerment and agency of women. Consequently, women are taking initiative to participate in and contribute to their communities.

Recognizing the transformative potential of e-commerce, a comprehensive two-day training session was tailored for Afghan women enrolled in Vocational Training Centers, who expressed interest in launching and managing online businesses. Beyond imparting technical skills in e-commerce, such as business planning, website development, digital marketing, and customer service, the training aimed to bolster the confidence of participants to have voice and agency to participate in private and public spheres. Through an interactive and adaptive approach, the training fostered robust engagement and facilitated the exchange of ideas, cultivating a collaborative learning environment. Serving as an additional platform, the training encouraged networking among women, fostering a sense of community and emboldening them to take proactive steps.



Following the training, which initially wasn't planned as a Training of Trainers (ToT) program, participants took it upon themselves to replicate the e-commerce training in their communities in December 2023. Motivated to share their newfound skills, a group of women organized training sessions in schools, TVET centers and language centers for fellow Afghans. A total of 184 additional Afghans benefitted from the se grassroots e-commerce training initiatives led by Afghan women trainees, who adeptly integrated theoretical knowledge with interactive presentation and discussions, thereby personalizing the learning experience.

3. Success story of an empowerment: Women gaining back a sense of agency through economic empowerment



Many displaced Afghan women in Pakistan grapple with mental health issues, feelings of disempowerment and isolation, and at times, gender-based neglect of violence within their families and communities. For these women, economic training opportunities not only offer relief from their financial hardship but also serve as a critical support network to overcome isolation and regain a sense of agency.

Fatima (name changed), a mother of four who fled Afghanistan in 2022, found herself ensnared in a life in Pakistan filled with despair. Struggling against social stigma, trauma as well as economic and domestic challenges, she felt her mental health deteriorating and became increasingly isolated.

Upon hearing about newly opened training center for women, Fatima expressed her desire to enroll. Initially met with resistance from her in-laws, who cited her family responsibilities and mental health as reason against it. Fatima eventually gained support from her husband to enroll in the programme.

Like many other women, Fatima was initially reserved and kept to herself within the training group. She gradually began to forge connections with her fellow trainees and gained confidence as the trainers fostered empathy, provided mental health support, and encouraged women's self-assurance. This environment enabled the women to openly discuss and share their challenges, offering mutual comfort and impacting their lives beyond just economic empowerment.

"I am not arguing as much with my husband and my children as I used to. Having something meaningful to occupy my time has shifted my focus away from our problems, even though our lives and uncertainties about the future remain unchanged. However, the newfound purpose and camaraderie have brought a sense of hope and resilience that help me face the challenges," shares. Fatima.

4. Success story of inclusivity: Acceptance of diversity helping women transcend cultural barriers

The majority of newly displaced Afghan women in Pakistan encounter significant difficulties in communicating in Urdu. This language barrier hinders their ability to connect with people in their host communities and access services, further contributing to their sense of marginalization. The economic empowerment trainings and business development activities are playing a crucial role in enabling Afghan women to interact with each other and provide services within their communities. These initiatives are cultivating sense of belonging and support amongst the women to break the barriers and obstacles.

A beauty parlor initiative, led by two Afghan women who belong to a Self-Help Groups established by the project, has garnered considerable acclaim amongst women within just two short months. Noor and Zahra (names changed), the two women who spearheading the beauty parlor services, have witnessed firsthand the positive impact their initiative has had. Many Afghan women who previously struggled with language barriers in local parlors have found solace and comfort in the Afghan-run establishment. This underscores the importance of a culturally sensitive environment for women facing marginalization due to the language differences. The group's dedication to overcoming the communication and cultural gaps have significantly improved accessibility for the women they serve.



"We also have Pakistan clients, especially for party makeup. They appreciate the flawless foundation base we create coupled with their own traditional makeup", shares Noor. This example demonstrates how the initiative fosters bridges between the two communities, creating opportunities for cultural exchanges and understanding.

6. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

a) Report on any new knowledge products and communication materials produced by UNW or ME 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 products (websites, policy briefs, social media, case studies etc.) developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.

b) List any public knowledge product developed by CSO partners (e.g. research, case studies, etc.) that would be relevant for other WPHF partners.

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

Success Stories:

All projects have generated impactful stories and shared testimonies of women beneficiaries' journeys of transformation (see Annex 1 of collected success stories). The implementing partners have shared some progress and results of these initiatives through their social media channels, however, in adhering to Do No Harm principles, many partners are not sharing about the projects widely nor displaying the identities of the beneficiaries. Below is a curated selection of social media posts from our partners and CSO grantees:

<https://www.instagram.com/pagepakistan/> (stories tagged under 'WPHF')

<https://www.facebook.com/khwendo.kor.5> (Post on 8 August 2023 – community engagement session)

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/pak-women-16935182/recent-activity/all/> (post on 22 Feb 2024- e-commerce training)

Knowledge Beyond the Project:

As part of the implementation, the partners have generated important knowledge and materials that are useful also beyond the project timeline. These include baseline-, needs- and livelihood-assessments done in the beginning of the projects and various manuals for the livelihood trainings and behavioural change communication for social norm change. UN Women is keeping a repository of the all the knowledge products developed. See for example, [a manual published on the webpage of a CSO implementing partner](#).

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

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 Award¹¹). *If your country has received additional funding from WPHF for capacity building initiatives, please report against your prodoc in this section.

For CB initiatives 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 with WPHF Global L-Hub team.

UN Women Pakistan has established a vital practice of monthly calls with CSOs grantees. This initiative serves a dual purpose: **regular progress monitoring and comprehensive support and mentorship** for partners navigating the complexities of project implementation. Regular updates on project progress allow for timely identification of potential hurdles and opportunities for improvement. The discussions provide a platform for partners to share their experiences, challenges, and best practices, fostering mutual learning and collective problem-solving. Beyond progress monitoring, these calls offer a valuable platform for **mentorship and capacity building**. For example, the CSO partners were guided with monitoring and reporting, communication and financial management. By understanding the specific needs and challenges faced by partners, UN Women could provide its support to address them effectively. No separate capacity building sessions for all CSO partners were conducted in 2023.

¹¹ 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.

8. 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 Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
Change in security dynamics and security operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2	3	3	The partners have been asked to regularly monitor and update UN Women on the situation. Based on changing dynamics and the security of the staff, one organization has requested a change in two locations of its targeted areas. The request is currently being reviewed by UN Women and WPHF.
Government restriction on working with Afghan population	2	3	3	All CSOs have been asked to obtain "Allowed to Work" Status from the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, SAFRON and the Commissionerate of Afghan refugees before starting field implementation.
Increasingly tight control of Afghan populations and repatriation of undocumented individuals (Foreigners Repatriation Plan of the Government)	3	4	4	All partners have ensured that all beneficiaries have relevant documentation ie. Proof of Registration cards (POR) or Afghan Citizen Cards (ACC). In September 2023, the Ministry of Interior of Pakistan announced its plan to enact the Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan which decreed all undocumented refugees to leave the country by the set deadline, which has now been extended to March 2024. This repatriation mainly affected the 1.7 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Over 500,000 refugees have already been repatriated to Afghanistan. All projects were briefly put on hold to assess the situation and safety of displaced Afghans. UN Women continues to work closely with all partners to monitor the situation and policy and ensure accurate information is disseminated to displaced Afghans and community members.

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

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 other crisis.

At the Project Level

The projects have faced various challenges arising from evolving political and social contexts. Obtaining the necessary government permissions to operate in a sensitive environment initially posed hurdles for some project partners, delaying project launch in early 2023. This process impacted some project partners more significantly than others, causing delays in project initiation. This period was nonetheless utilized productively for planning and preparation, enabling rapid deployment once clearances were granted.

At the Country Level

The government's controversial deportation initiative for unregistered foreigners significantly impacted project implementation. The deadline for registration triggered widespread fear and anxiety among the displaced Afghan population, fueled by reports of arbitrary arrests and detentions. Additionally, accounts of harassment and abuse by law enforcement, including unlawful detentions and deportations, emerged from Afghan women in Pakistan, including project partners. This confusion between documented and undocumented populations further exacerbated the situation, even affecting documented Afghans. Consequently, many project beneficiaries opted to leave Pakistan before potential deportation, while others were deported by authorities. For example, as of November 2023, a total of 35 girls had dropped from the Non-formal Schools and a total of 10 women dropped out from the livelihood training courses due to the Afghans migration back to Afghanistan. Those remaining faced significant fear and withdrew from project

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

activities due to anxiety about interacting with officials or being targeted in public and the CSO partners are expecting to face more dropouts in 2024 as Afghans continue to seek safer and more permanent settlement.

Recognizing the significant impact of the deportation policy on the mental well-being of Afghans and the heightened stress levels, many project partners proactively realigned their activities to prioritize mental health support. This included scaling up legal aid services to address the legal needs of the affected population. These adaptations demonstrate the commendable flexibility and responsiveness of project partners in navigating a challenging and dynamic environment.

The project's implementation has encountered significant challenges arising from contextual shifts and regulatory requirements. Despite these hurdles, project partners have exhibited commendable adaptability and resilience, demonstrating their commitment to supporting displaced Afghan populations in Pakistan. For example, the efforts to address mental health and legal needs are crucial in mitigating the impact of the deportation policy and many projects have scaled up their mental health support. Further, many CSOs partners have opted for low profile in the communities, postponing larger gathering and removing logos etc. The UN Women office has continuously and vigilantly monitoring the situation and guiding the CSOs partners accordingly to ensuring the continued success of the projects.

10. Lessons Learned¹²

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.

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>
<i>Obtaining right to work status / engagement with the relevant government departments in ensuring support for the projects</i>	<i>Political sensitivities around the displaced Afghan population in Pakistan restrict the access and implementation. In addition, Pakistan is not signatory of the Vienna Convention on Refugees</i>	<i>All the partners were required to obtain 'allowed to work' -status from the authorities before commencing any field level activities.</i>	<i>The challenge was the long delays in obtaining the allowed to work statuses for the projects. It was acknowledged that it might have been more productive to engage authorities in national level and in more coordinated manner allowing getting the clearance to all partners at the same time. All partners reported that close follow-ups with relevant governmental departments on regular basis was critical to ease out the Non-objection certificate process. In addition to that field teams have been working closely with the respective district representatives of Commissariat of Afghan Refugees, ensuring they are on board especially in major decision-making. The 'allowed to work' status will be one of the key considerations during the project development and planning to ensure effective operation.</i>
<i>Some men remained resistant due to cultural practices and limited education. Women continued to face discrimination and neglect, highlighting the need for long-term efforts</i>	<i>Gender and social norms t practised both in Pakistan and Afghanistan resulting in Afghan women typically hesitate to venture outside their homes to seek education or acquire new</i>	<i>All the projects have prioritized community sensitisation and mobilisation at the beginning of the field activities and established different forms of community platforms that have allowed men</i>	<i>The community-level engagement mechanisms and platforms have proven to be instrumental in securing communities support and to tackle the harmful gender and social norms that are hindering women's empowerment.</i>

¹² 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.

10. Lessons Learned ¹²			
	<i>skills due to the conservative nature of their community. In Afghan society, which is predominantly male-dominated, women often require permission from their male family members to undertake any endeavors.</i>	<i>and women to jointly reflect and evaluate the project objectives and women's participation in project activities.</i>	<i>Additionally, what proved to be critical was establishing the training centers and spaces close by the Afghan communities, 'at their doorsteps', that were approved both by women and men in the communities.</i>
<i>Rigorous monitoring and especially operational oversight</i>	<i>Different practices in terms of programme and operational practices and mechanisms and level of capacities of the implementing partners, both human capacity and the skills on programme development, implementation and reporting.</i>	<i>One-to-one monthly check up calls have been conducted with the project focal points who have the overall project oversight .</i>	<i>Open and consistent communication establishing a trusted and open partnership with the implementing partners have proven to be instrumental in allowing the continued monitoring and support to the partners.</i>
<i>Request or demand of cash or other support for participation in the projects</i>	<i>There has been frustrations over persistent issues and previous disappointments with projects that have not fulfilled the expectations of women and communities.</i>	<i>The projects focused on sensitization and orientation of women and communities on the project objectives in ensuring that the expectations are realistic. Many reported challenges in sensitizing women and families on the importance of education and skills development to contribute to their family's income, which many saw as unrealistic.</i>	<i>It is crucial that capacity building activities are coupled with practical livelihood skills that are bringing actual benefits for women and families as well as managing and mitigating the expectations of the participants and beneficiaries on the project scope and goals.</i> <i>For example, one partner reported that during the beneficiaries identification and selection process, staff did not disclose the information on the distribution of assets so that most deserving women were selected for the training program.</i>
<i>High currency fluctuations and inflation impacting project budgets</i>	<i>Fluctuating imports and remittances as well as a widening trade deficit squeezed the economic landscape in 2023. The decline in GDP translated to raise of prices. While an IMF bailout offered temporary respite, the political polarization continued to impede the currency and kept inflation high.</i>	<i>The partners managed the currency fluctuations efficiently without compromising on project quality. This was done by modifying the planned activities according to the available budget and secondly, by an overall re-adjustment of the budget shift funds to needful segments of the projects.</i>	<i>It is critical that the CSOs partners financial management is supported to deal with the currency fluctuation and changes. The operations team provided some one-to-one support in adapting the budgets accordingly. Majority of the project partners were able to do-readjustment that did not necessitate budget amendments or increase of budgets due to the currency fluctuation.</i>

11. Innovations and Best Practices ¹³
<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>a) Innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tool used by the CSO partner, Individual Land, during the orientation sessions under the economic recovery component exhibited a transformative potential of targeted training programs and innovative approaches in empowering individuals to enable sustainable livelihoods for themselves. By integrating gender-sensitive methodologies and participatory learning techniques, GALS enabled beneficiaries to critically assess and challenge prevailing

¹³ 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.

11. Innovations and Best Practices¹³

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.

gender norms, identify opportunities for economic empowerment, and devise practical strategies for achieving their economic empowerment objectives. Furthermore, the customizable nature of GALS allowed Individual Land to tailor interventions that addressed the unique needs and circumstances of the beneficiaries, thereby ensuring maximum impact and sustainability of the component. Through its emphasis on active participation and ownership, GALS tool serves as a best practice in promoting inclusive and empowering approaches to both, social and economic development, that can benefit other organizations seeking to enact positive change.

b) Best Practices:

- Professional network through networking events and opportunities during the course of their training was proved to be valuable. During the training, partners have engaged female business experts to interact with trainees so that they were exposed to practical experiences on how to start their business.
- Respect for community's cultural norms and values serves as the cornerstone for building trust and rapport with community members. By acknowledging and embracing cultural diversity, project leaders can foster a sense of inclusivity and belonging, thereby gaining the confidence and support from the community on project implementation.
- Community resource persons or groups assigned for overseeing project activities is an integral practice. This daily interaction allows the project to closely monitor and guide program activities at the field level. These mechanisms have been designated to strengthen relationship with not only direct beneficiaries but also community through multiple meetings and orientation sessions within the community.
- A robust follow-up mechanism is essential, particularly for livelihood activities, to ensure sustained impact and progress. Regular monitoring enables project stakeholders to track the effectiveness of interventions, identify areas for improvement, and provide necessary support to community members. Additionally, follow-up initiatives facilitate ongoing engagement with beneficiaries, empowering them to overcome obstacles and achieve long-term sustainability in their livelihood pursuits.

12. Auditing and Financial Management

Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Do not include detailed findings of the audit as reports are public. Alternatively, you can share an audit report with your programme lead, if relevant.

N/A

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new grantees, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

Strengthening Monitoring and Communication:

In 2024, the UN Women Pakistan Country Office will prioritize robust monitoring and evaluation against the outcome results indicators. As this will be the final year of implementation, this will not only ensure efficient evaluation of outcome results, including capturing success stories, but also enable the amplification of best practices and communication. Through strategic communication efforts, UN Women aims to strengthen its advocacy, positioning itself as a key player in supporting the Afghan diaspora in Pakistan.

Deep Dive Workshop for Enhanced Learning:

As projects reach their midpoints, a small-scale in-person retreat workshop is planned for May 2024. This forum will facilitate a deep dive into challenges encountered, lessons learned, and best practices identified. The workshop aims to enhance project quality and ensure successful completion, fostering collaborative learning and knowledge exchange among project partners.

Investing in Learning and Partnerships:

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new grantees, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

UN Women will provide dedicated support to the two partner organizations that have received learning grants for 2024. Additionally, the office will promote partner learning through participation in L-Hub activities, fostering a collaborative ecosystem for capacity building and knowledge sharing.

Identifying Sustainable Solutions:

As projects approach their final year, UN Women will focus on identifying and documenting project results and best practices, along with areas requiring continued support beyond the project timelines. These findings will inform resource mobilization efforts and contribute to the sustainability of interventions, recognizing the ongoing challenges faced by Afghan communities in Pakistan.

Communication of the programme results:

UN Women will undertake a final evaluation upon the programme conclusion in 2024. The assessment will not only serve to disseminate the program's achievements, but will also contribute to valuable insights into its implementation and effectiveness, informing future programmes in this domain.

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the CSO partner Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of impact and outcome indicators for each project in the table below, including capacity building grant, if relevant. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

****DO NOT include outputs as these are reported in narrative Section 4b only. For projects which have come to an end in the reporting year, impact level must be reported. For other organizations, and where possible progress towards the impact indicator(s) should be reported.***

Please make sure that the results presented in this table, align with the narrative (Section 4a).

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁴	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁵)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
CSO Name: Individual Land			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 6.2. Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	84 women	
	Indicator 6.3. Number of women participating in decision-making processes (disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	65 women	
Outcome 1 Social Recovery: Enhanced trust and relationship building between Afghan displaced women and host communities and the local police is established to ensure their rights as refugees/forcefully displaced women in Pakistan	Indicator 1a. Number of direct beneficiaries.	1,904 direct beneficiaries (Afghan women)	
	Indicator 1b: Number of indirect beneficiaries.	7,616 indirect beneficiaries	
	Indicator 1c: Number/percentage of women who have increased trust in police and other stakeholders.	161 Afghan women engaged in the policy-community engagement session.	Sense of increased trust will be measured at the end of the project.
Outcome 2 Economic Recovery: Enhanced capacity of displaced Afghan women and young women on entrepreneurship, social development, and connected	Indicator 2a. Number of Afghan refugee-led business ideas supported through Incubation Centers/platforms.	No progress yet	
	Indicator 2b: Number of Afghan women who were able to get employed through support/platforms from stakeholders.	No progress yet	

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

¹⁵ 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.

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁴	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁵)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
with stakeholders to support their economic recovery			
CSO Name: PAGE			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 6.2. Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	180 women	
	Indicator 6.3. Number of women participating in decision-making processes (disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	5 women	
Outcome 1: Improved economic opportunities for displaced Afghan women	Indicator R1. 960 Afghan Women aged 18 and above will participate in cultural, language, vocational and business bootcamps.	600 Afghan women completed the training	
	Indicator R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response.	12,348 indirect beneficiaries	
	R3: Improved mental health and food security for 360 Afghan refugee families.	170 women have completed the first livelihood training programme towards initiating their small-scale businesses in support of their families.	The improved mental health and food security will be measured at the end of the project
Outcome 2: Improved learning outcomes for Afghan refugee children.	Indicator 2a: No. of Afghan students with improved learning outcomes.	556 Afghan students (439 girls and 117 boys) enrolled in non-formal schools	
	Indicator 2b: No. of engaged Afghan students who pass educational requirements.	No progress yet	
	Indicator 2c: Percentage of parents who are positive about the learning outcomes achieved by their children.	No progress yet	
CSO Name: PAIMAN			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator: Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	369 women	
	Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding context influenced by women or civil society organizations	No progress yet	
	Indicator: Number of women participating in decision-making processes (disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	73 women	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁴	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁵)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
Outcome 1: Reduced Economic marginalization of forcible displaced Afghan women and girls as well as host communities	Indicator 1a. Number/percentage of Afghan and host women and girls that have generated new income (disaggregated by displacement/host communities).	64 Afghan women and host women / 87% of the women trained have started to generate income.	
	Indicator 1b. Number/% of displaced Afghan women and girls and host community women have established new businesses (disaggregated by displacement/host communities).	73 women (61 Afghan and 12 host women)/ 100 % of the women trained have initiated income generation businesses (under the 7 SHGs)	
	Indicator: 1c. Average amount of money saved by each SHGs per month	No progress yet	
Outcome 2: Improved Leadership skills of forcibly displaced Afghan women and girls as well as host communities to contribute to community decision-making	Indicator 2a. Percentage of people who say that they are confident in their ability to voice concerns with duty bearers to address their needs.	22 Afghan women trained on leadership skills for effective participation in decision-making.	
	Indicator 2b. Number of TOLANA task force formed.	2 TOLANA task forces established.	
CSO Name: GEESE			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 6.2. Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age)	500 women	
Outcome 1: Socio-economic condition of targeted beneficiaries will be enhanced and they are actively engaged in peace building initiatives	Indicator 1a: No. of Afghan Women capacitated in different trades.	500 Afghan women	
	Indicator 1b: Percentage of the trained individuals successfully obtained safe and decent employment or started a new business in relevant industries.	8% (39 women)	
	Indicator 1c: No. of trained Afghan women are financially supporting their families.	39 women	
CSO Name: WEO			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 6.1. Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age)	400 women	
	Indicator 6.2. Number of women participating in decision-making processes (disaggregated by type of displacement and age)	36 women of which 3 are under 18-years old)	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁴	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁵)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
Outcome 1: Afghan women have increased access to and benefit from psychosocial support and livelihood opportunities.	Indicator 1a. Number of people directly benefiting from the project (disaggregated by age group, sex and type of displacement)	2,936 direct beneficiaries	
	Indicator 1b. Number of women and girls in immediate danger received psychosocial support through counselling and referral mechanism.	300 women and girls	
CSO Name: KK			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 1: 360 displaced Afghan women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (Afghans of 18 years and above)	No progress yet	Trainings are starting in 2024
	Indicator 2: 6000 displaced Afghan women have increased socio-economic status and participating in decision-making processes (18 years and above)	384 women of which 50 are under 18-years old	
Outcome 1: Afghan Women and young women in KP participate in and benefit from socio-economic recovery and local integration towards sustainable social cohesion in Pakistan	Indicator 1.1 Number of displaced Afghan women and young women of the age of 18 and above directly benefiting from the response.	1,879 displaced Afghan women and 111 young women under 18-years old directly benefitting from the response	
	Indicator 1.2: Percentage of displaced Afghan women trained who establish business activities for their self-employment.	No progress yet	
	Indicator 1.3: Number of displaced Afghan engaged in the promotion of social cohesion and engaging women in economic activities in camps and host communities (age and sex disaggregated)	842 women (334 women and 50) and 444 men (364 men and 40 boys)	
CSO Name: Pak Women			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 6.1. Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	No progress yet	
	Indicator 6.2. Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement ¹⁰ and age ¹¹ .	369 women	
Outcome 1: Improved leadership and participation of displaced Afghan women and girls in conflict resolution structures	Indicator 1a. Number of women/ girls incorporated into local conflict resolution mechanisms i.e. Jirgas and Conflict Resolution Councils (CRCs) (Disaggregated by type of displacement and age).	51 women and 7 girls (under 18-years old)	
	Indicator 1b. Number of conflicts resolved or averted.	50 cases registered and solved.	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁴	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁵)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
Outcome Outcome 2: The economic empowerment of displaced Afghan women/girls across 10 districts.	Indicator 2a. Number of displaced Afghan women and young women that started their own micro enterprises, started income generation or income saving activities, or are gainfully employed (disaggregated by type).	369 women have received livelihood trainings of which 24 have gone through e-commerce bootcamp.	The income generation is expected to start in 2024 following the trainings.
	Indicator 2b. Amount of savings collected.	USD 2,993 or PKR 832,300 to date	
	Indicator 2c. Number of micro loans provided to members.	No progress yet	
Outcome Outcome 3: Improved networking, experience sharing and integration of displaced Afghan women and girls in selected districts of Pakistan.	Indicator 3a. ‘She Can Lead Network’ is active and raising voices for displaced Afghan women/ girls’ social and economic rights.	1 network established including 400 women and 161 girls	
	Indicator 3b. Number/Types of innovative initiatives by She Can Lead network for Afghan refugee and host communities’ women/ girls’ participation in peace process and economic development.	No progress yet	
CSO Name: UPP			
WPHF Impact Area 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and participation and leadership of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts	Indicator 61. Number / percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age)	No progress yet	
Outcome 1: Increased access to economic recovery opportunities for Afghan women and girls (especially Hazara women) through life skills, entrepreneurship, psychosocial services in Quetta	Indicator R1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	774 direct beneficiaries (displaced Afghan women)	
	Indicator R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	No progress yet	
	Indicator R3. Percentage of women and young women who have established new business and/or have started earning income (disaggregated by age group, ethnicity)	No progress yet	
	Indicator. R4. Types of coping strategies that Afghan refugee women have used to support their recovery.	No progress yet	
	Indicator R5. Average income generated by new businesses established by Afghan women	No progress yet	