

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

Please note that the information in this report has been anonymized for security reasons

Country Myanmar	Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹ Name of Entity: UN Women Myanmar Name of Representative: Karin Fueg, Country Representative a.i.
MPTF Project Number 00129062 (Regular Funding Cycle)	Implementing Partners 13 civil society organizations ²
Reporting Period 1.1.2021-31.12.2021	
Funding Call <i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Cycle <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.) CFP 1, Round 1 _____</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Spotlight WPHF Partnership <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.) _____</i> <input type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Emergency Response Window	
WPHF Outcomes³ to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i> X Institutional funding stream: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian response <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery	Project Locations <i>List the provinces/regions where projects are being implemented</i> States of Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Mon, Chin, Rakhine, Kayin, Karen, Mandalay Yangon region, Bago region, Ayarwaddy region, Sagaing region, Nay Pyi Taw, Tanintharyi Region.
Programme Start Date 10 th of December 2021	Total Approved Budget (USD) 1,980,340 USD
Programme End Date 31 st May 2024	Amount Transferred (USD) 1,069,024.77 USD

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

² CSO names have been anonymized to ensure their protection.

³ As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

Executive Summary

This 2022 annual report covers the progress update and results of 13 local women's rights and women led organizations funded by the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) under the Regular Funding Cycle, and with UN Women Myanmar's management and technical support. These projects contributed to the WPHF **Institutional funding stream**: Outcome area 1. Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments and **Programmatic funding stream** Impact Areas 1 and 3. Enabling environment for women, peace, and security and Humanitarian and crisis response. 34,587 people (28,738 women and girls, 5,848 men and boys, and 1 others) benefitted directly and 70,820 indirectly from the WPHF projects in Myanmar in 2022, and 346 local women's organizations and community-based organizations were supported through interventions.

During the reporting period, grantees have strategized to continue implementation of their projects as the operational environment continues to shrink and has become more complex with access and mobility constraints. More than 1.6 million remain displaced from previous and current conflicts, some 17.6 million people - nearly one third of the population - are estimated to be in humanitarian need in 2023. The humanitarian community has prioritized support for 4.5 million people with severe needs, predominantly in conflict affected rural areas. With the deteriorating humanitarian situation in country many emerging women rights organizations (WRO)/ women led organizations (WLO) have moved to deliver humanitarian assistance thus strengthening their role in the humanitarian response, and further underlining the importance of including WROs/WLOs in localization of humanitarian assistance.

Organizational registration of civil society organisations remains a key challenge in 2022 even more after the Organisation registration law has been passed in October 2022. Many of INGOs and local CSOs have outdated registrations and were unable or unwilling to renew their registration after the coup. On 28 October 2022, the Myanmar State Administrative Council (SAC) issued a new Organization Registration. This law repeals the Law on the Registration of Organizations enacted in 2014 and requires all organizations, both local organizations and international NGOs, to register. The key provisions of the new law will have a dramatic impact on CSO and their ability to serve vulnerable communities in Myanmar due to increased scrutiny and reporting requirements, heightened safety and security risks and implications on localization and partnerships.

To respond to the worsening humanitarian crises, the first Country level WPHF Call for Proposal was launched in Myanmar in June 2021 under the WPHF Regular Funding Cycle for Impact Area 1 "Enabling environment for Women, Peace and Security" and Impact Area 3 "Humanitarian and Crises response" under programmatic funding, and Impact Area 1: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments under institutional funding stream. The focus of this WPHF call was to enhance women's participation in advocating for and ensuring accountability of all relevant stakeholders in Myanmar on the Women Peace and Security agenda, as well as on increasing inclusive and gender-responsive humanitarian/crisis planning and response. Special attention was provided to applications supporting women and girls multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. A total of 41 proposals were received for the new funding cycle, five of which were selected by the National Steering committee in 2021. The new implementing partners started their work at the end of 2021 (November/December).

WPHF allocated to more funds to Myanmar in 2022, increasing the number of partners to 13 from the six partners identified in the 2021 call. Of these 13 partners, two (CSO 9 and CSO 1)⁴ were supported with institutional funding and 11 partners for programmatic funding working across the country and supporting a wide range of beneficiaries from persons with disabilities, sex workers, people living with HIV, cross boarder returnees to women and girls at risk of protection and GBV survivors. Also, a significant number of 346 CSOs, community-based organizations and women groups were supported across the country especially those with operational presence and working in hard to reach locations because of access and mobility constraints.

Main achievements during the reporting period:

Institutional Impact Area 1: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments.

1. Organizational development self-assessment and measures implemented to improve on internal governance for 17 personnel including CSO 9's 1,114 women self-help groups comprising of 1,111 females and 3 males
2. Enhanced security measures, development of internal policies in finance and administration

Programmatic Impact Area 1: Enabling environment for women peace and security

1. 56 Community women leadership training and 705 times awareness raising on SHRH, HIV, GBV and protection of law in 20 townships including awareness raising for (1000) men's engagement and 6050 women.
2. 265 Women's leadership training in WPS
3. Community consultations to enhance participation in humanitarian response and gender sensitive programme reached 9,710 community members.
4. Distribution of 3,301 hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls
5. 13 times awareness raising and strengthen GBV referrals for improved GBV prevention and response benefiting 620 individuals (562 women, 39 men, 19 staff)
6. Establishing 2 Inter-Ethnic Action Resource Hubs benefiting 67 individuals (55 female) and 28 CSOs on inter-ethnic dialogues

⁴ Please note that CSO names have been anonymized to ensure their protection

Programmatic Impact Area 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response

1. Cash for food assistance and assistive devices for livelihood purposes for PWD provided, benefitting 2,062 individuals (1,604 women, 249 girls, 188 men, 20 boys, 1 other) with in-kind items and assistive devices
2. Food and hygiene items provided to 2,879 (2,328 women, 551 girls) returning migrants; referral and provision of psychosocial, referral for GBV and Health services to victims of human trafficking
3. Constituted women with disability rights committee and financial policy for 11 women with disabilities organization
4. Training for 63 individuals (13 males, 48 females, 2 others) on Inclusive planning, policy, and programmes for and with 11 women with disabilities organizations

During the reporting period UN Women conducted 135 capacity building on M&E and Results Based Reporting, PSEA, Admin and Financial Forms and Policies and (132 monthly coordination meetings for WPHF grantees, WPHF grantees were invited to participate in the humanitarian cluster coordination mechanisms.

Please note that all CSO names and partners have been anonymized to ensure their protection.

1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage/Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 9	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Institutional Funding Impact Area 1	None	04/08/2020-30/04/2022	28,601
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 12	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	Phar-Sie-Myay Self Help Organization	01/10/2021-30/04/2023	152,518
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 13	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	Sex Workers in Myanmar Network (SWiM)	01/11/2021-30/10/2023	200,000
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 11	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	FED Foundation for Education and Development, Medacross	01/10/2021-30/04/2023	187,114
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 10	Women-led and Women's rights organization, Youth led and youth rights organization, self-reliance group	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	Rakhine Women's Initiative Organization (RWIO)	01/09/2021-30/10/2023	199,952.00
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 8	Women led, youth right, women right's organization	Local/ Community based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 1	None	01/01/2022-31/12/2023	166,279
Regular Funding Cycle ⁵	CSO 2	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	Kachin Women's Union, Kachin Women Association Thailand, Gender Equality Network	01/05/2022-19/11/2022	151,527.00
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 7	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	None	01/04/2022-19/05/2024	151,494
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 6	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	Super Woman Organization, Border Health Initiative (BHI),	01/04/2022-19/03/2023	151,527.00

⁵ A sixth organization was also approved under the regular funding cycle, and whose project will start implementation in January 2022.

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage/Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
					Mon Women Organization – Central, MYPO		
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 5	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	None	01/04/2022-19/01/2024	151,847.00
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 1	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Institutional Funding Impact Area 1	None	01/04/2022-19/11/2022	30,000
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 3	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	Shan Women Development Organization (SWDO), Kachin State Women Network (KSWN)	01/04/2022-26/05/2024	147,769
Regular Funding Cycle	CSO 4	Women-led and Women's rights organization	Local/ Community-based	Programmatic Funding Outcome Area 3	None	01/04/2022-19/05/2023	132,157.00

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

	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)	1,419			3,866		
Women (18+)	27,319			30,061		
Boys (0-17)	344			2,426		
Men (18+)	5,504			7,964		
Others	1			1		
Total	34,587	90,216	346	44,318	91,888	346

Select all that apply.

☒ (41 %) Refugees/IDPs ☒ (21 %) People/Women living with disabilities ☒ (34 %) Survivors of SGBV
☐ Child/Single Mothers ☐ Widows ☐ (37 %) Youth/Adolescents ☒ (36 %) Others, please specify: pregnant lactating women; volunteers; community workers; staff; pastors of CSOs; CBOs and NGO from host communities; child mothers, adults and below 17 years old, women and girls who suffered from domestic violence; sex workers; HIV survivors; women in quarantine canters, women CSOs; crisis affected population needing health services and maternal health services, returnees from Thailand to Myanmar; community health volunteers.

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.

2022 has been characterized by a further deterioration of safety and security, socio-economic and humanitarian situation in Myanmar. More than 1.6 million remain displaced, some 17.6 million people - nearly one third of the population - are estimated to be in humanitarian need in 2023. The **compounded crisis means an erosion of many hard-earned gains in terms of Gender equality.**

A gender crisis and crisis for women's participation: Gender inequalities in Myanmar are underpinned by **rigid social norms and stereotypes** that define gender roles and determine the different opportunities to livelihoods and leadership and decision-making between women and men. These conservative gender norms are further promoted by the militaristic ideology and current government in place.

A protection Human Rights and humanitarian crisis: In January 2023 the UN estimates that around 9.2 million women and girls will be in need in the country this year. A joint study by UN Women and UNDP in 2022 showed that one in three women felt unsafe in their own home at night and four out of 10 households felt declining incomes affecting family and women's welfare.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has put Myanmar on the "blacklist" in October 2022 and has called on members to apply enhanced due diligence to business relations and transactions in Myanmar. The FATF advised that when applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries should ensure that flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, legitimate NPO activity and remittances are not disrupted.

Furthermore, on 28 October 2022, the Myanmar State Administrative Council (SAC) issued a new Organization Registration Law which requires all organizations, including local and international NGOs, to register. The key provisions of the new law will have a dramatic impact on CSOs and their ability to serve vulnerable communities in Myanmar due to increased scrutiny and reporting requirements, heightened safety and security risks and implications on localization and partnerships.

The vulnerability of women and girls has increased after COVID-19 and the military coup. Lack of employment opportunities and insecurity are major threats for those in the conflict-affected regions in Myanmar. Violence against women has been increasing after COVID-19 -up to seven-fold⁶. The security of women has been threatened by the detention of WHRDs, with widespread abuse occurring during detention, and increased gender-based violence in communities has been observed. With the deteriorating humanitarian situation in country many emerging women rights organizations (WRO)/ women led organizations (WLO) have moved to deliver humanitarian assistance thus strengthening their role in the humanitarian response, and a recognition of the importance of including WROs/WLOs in localization of humanitarian assistance. This will increase the quantity of social services given that local organizations can facilitate greater, quicker and more efficient outreach of services to communities than large organizations.

⁶ Thompson, A. (2020). [Reporting on Myanmar's COVID-19 First Wave and Its Impact on Civic and Political Space.](#)

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Overall Impact and Results

1.1 Number/Percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation

During the reporting period of the 3,310 overall targets CSO, community-women's groups, network members and self-reliant groups, a significant number of 346 CSOs, CBOs and women's groups were reached across the 13 grantees. Most of these organizations are current implementing partners and network members of grantees that overtime have developed good working relationships apart from their operational presence in the project's locations. This has facilitated the implementation of the project activities. The range of engagements varied across partners but primarily as recipient of capacity building activities that aimed to increase their knowledge in different topics such GBV, gender equality programming, PSEA, leadership skills to be able to participate in decision making processes, inter-office communication and human rights. The objectives of these interventions were to facilitate communication for stronger collaboration, build resilience, scale up and expand existing efforts to establish coordination for front-line organizations inclusive of capacity development for humanitarian response (CSO 8).

1.2. Number/types of propositions by civil society that are included into policy documents.

CSO 12 was able to support the development of advocacy plan of 33 out of 120 target women with disabilities committees (WWDs), and 1 of the 11 was able to develop its Committee's Constitution & Financial Policy.

CSO 13 in its advocacy work on HIV prevention at the community level was able to share its experiences at the national level and recommendations were included in the National Plan on HIV infection information access to health services, mental and legal protection.

CSO 11 awareness raising activity on labour rights, labour law – working hours and rest day, was able to input to the content of the MOU signed between the Government of Thailand and the Government Union of Myanmar on the cooperation of the employment of workers and safe migration most especially women migrant workers.

Outcome Area 1. Enabling environment for women, peace, and security

CSO 8: Impact and outcome level results of Htoi will be available in the next reporting phase.

Their focus is on WPS. During the reporting period, 10 young women leaders that received training on facilitation and gender equality reported increased participation at community level engagement on women peace and security that included religious and cultural leaders in their community. The 164 young women trained on WPS expressed increased confidence to discuss WPS at community level.

Outcome Area 3. Humanitarian and crisis response

3.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response

CSO 2 was able to train and support the capacity building on the leadership skills (participation in legal, political and peace process) of 143 women in 5 IDP camps who are now participating in IDP camp discussions and raise their issues regarding separation of family members, land and housing, issues on privacy and safety, cramped conditions in the camp affecting children, livelihood constraints, access and availability of humanitarian aid. 278 women who received training on GBV and PSEA were able to participate in discussions on GBV and SEA prevention in the community and IDP camps.

CSO 5 during the reporting period supported the capacity building of 50 (out of 100) women on WPS. 75% have reported increased levels of confidence in their knowledge and skills on WPS and are able to discuss at community level. In a three-months long training to build their capacity to refer and operate hotlines, 30 women's rights organizations were able to refer 59 GBV survivors using GBV hotlines. With the opportunity by the organization facilitating inter-network members (mostly self-help women's groups) meetings, 15 SHWGs reported increased participation in coordination mechanisms the organization identified success/gains in this activity such as: despite difficulties women's groups were able to build trust among them and facilitate processes; small women's groups in their areas of operation were inspired and became more engaged; it has created business opportunities for women; requests for help especially for rural women became accessible; women advising women, and; has built a better connection among women's groups increasing their support systems for help in times of difficulties.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

CSO 6 facilitated gender responsive dialogues with 13 women participants who reported that they will be able to share these learnings back with their families and community. The organization was able to support 4 CBOs to participate in the GBV technical working group on protection and advocacy at township levels as a result of training provided on GBV case management.

According to CSO 13 reports, 35 women and girls between the ages of 25 and 49 increased involvement in coordination and advocacy on SRH, HIV, GBV and protection issues. Contributing to the increased involvement in coordination mechanism are the trainings on basic computer application use that improved their confidence. As a result of the women's groups leadership empowerment trainings at township levels, 16 coordination meetings were organized by the women's groups to link GBV survivors to services. The coordination meetings were conducted in cooperation with community-based organizations and partners.

CSO 12 supported the establishing of a disabilities rights committee comprising 11 women members and the development of an advocacy plan that has resulted in the participation of the committee in coordinated activities to advocate for rights and inclusion of women/girls with disabilities in other coordination mechanisms like the 'CSO 12' Network.

CSO 7 built the leadership qualities of 18 women who reported to have changed their perspectives and attitudes when it comes to participation and speaking-up in coordination forums that discusses conflict resolutions at community level.

CSO 10 supported 21 members (6 women) of 7 CSOs to participate in the township level coordination meetings in Rakhine. They were able to advocate to prioritize the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls. Because of the restrictions on access to IDP camps and host communities including movements of community members imposed by the de facto authorities in parts of northern Rakhine, YCT through its coordination meetings with the 7 CSO representatives were able to raise their issues, concerns and needs on protection and WASH in the humanitarian cluster meetings at state level.

3.2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, framework and programming

CSO 13's community-based awareness sessions on GBV, gender equality, SRH, HIV and COVID-19 prevention measures facilitated 688 times in 10 townships reached a total of 6,880 (6,657 women and 223 girls) participants including women and girls working in factories, living in hostels, sex workers. Following the sessions, participants reported increased knowledge and access to resources and services. 1,200 (1,117 men and 83 boys) who participated in the 120 community-based awareness sessions reported increased understanding on women's health and rights and committed to help reduce gender-based violence and discrimination.

CSO 12 has developed its Women's Committee's Constitution and Financial Policy that strengthened the institutional capacity of the committee members. This strengthened institutional capacity was coupled with trainings on inclusive planning, policy, and programmes development for 11 organizations working on disability. The training resulted in increased collaboration and networking among organisations working on disabilities on inclusion advocacy with relevant stakeholders.

The CSO 7's Civic Education that run for 45 days for 22 individuals (20 female, 1 male, 1 LGBTQI) has resulted in a group of individuals able to participate in democratic procedures including electoral process, fair mediation and negotiation, and ethnic minorities participation in political and human rights processes.

CSO 3 conducted a participatory vulnerability and capacity analysis (PVCA) with 191 individuals (144 women) from its CSO networks in host communities and IDP camps. The PVCA developed their analytical skills to use PVCA tools to identify gender-sensitive risks, hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities to help inform community level emergency preparedness and response plan. Two community led emergency response mechanisms were established through two Inter-Ethnic Crisis Resources Hubs so far 56 people took part the two inter-ethnic dialogues sessions. This has provided the platform and venue for the discussions on the challenges that women are encountering in the community. As a result of these inter-ethnic dialogues 30 CSO leaders that participated agreed to share resources and help each other during emergency situations. The Resource Hub continue to provide a safe space for women leaders to meet and discuss way forward plans while strengthening their networks, work on mapping and capacity building including digital security during emergency times.

The organization, as a result of its capacity development activities on participatory vulnerability and capacity analysis was able to support the development of 3 community action plans that has informed the community emergency preparedness and response plans.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

CSO 10's media literacy training resulted in the upskilling 5 community women on social media contents that contributed on sharing information on the situation of crisis affected population using social media platforms. The positive results of the project will be used to develop the "Women Led Media" that will be using Facebook to provide community members most especially women to participate in discussion on humanitarian response while sharing timely and relevant information.

CSO 6 through its 3 counselling centres for GBV survivors and women and girls at risk contributed to the provision and access of GBV services for 121 survivors receiving counselling services, information on SRHR and legal services further strengthening the GBV referral pathways as the organization increased its networks with other organizations providing GBV services that were not available in the counselling centres.

Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for WPS (Institutional Funding):

1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding

For this regular funding cycle, two women-CSO (CSO 1 and CSO 9) benefited and were able to sustain their organization including their network members and supported women's groups for a period of 6 months each.

1.2 Number/Percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding

CSO 1 was able to maintain their 12 skilled staff (9 female, 3 male) through the grant. Despite the lack of funding for program activities, the institutional funding supported their activities to continue its work in the community on women and girl's empowerment, GBV referrals specifically on legal assistance and counselling sessions.

CSO 9 was able to maintain 5 core personnel – 3 technical for programme and 2 programme support staff and support 2 capacity building for 20 women self-help groups on financial management (32 female, 8 male).

1.3 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operation

CSO 1 was able to build its IT capacity that intends to keep personnel communications safe and secure. It was able to procure licensed IT software and upgrade its IT equipment while building the skills of their personnel to use IT equipment and software. The organizational capacity development on DRR, security plan and contingency plan benefited 167 individuals (42 women and 125 men) from the organization's staff, volunteers, legal advisory team, and board of directors creating an increased awareness on how to identify and mitigate, safety and security risks. The organization included in its activities the capacity development of its 123 (92 female and 31 male) community leaders, women's groups and peace activists, who reported to apply their learnings and use the pre-disaster risk assessment (PDRA) tools for community preparedness.

CSO 9 organized 3 workshops on organizational self-performance assessment, to develop its financial guidelines, human resource management guidelines and advance course on hardware and software computer use. The guidelines will increase the performance and organizational capacity for future engagements.

1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization

CSO 1 was also able to develop two internal policies on communication and safety and security policy including disaster risk management, security, and contingency plans. The communication policy elaborated on data security, retrieval, sharing and use, also on safe and responsible use of social media. This was coupled with trainings for personnel to understand the content of the policy. Through the conduct of the DRR training, the organization was able to develop its DRR plans and policy with the help of hired consultants funded by WPHF. It has strengthened the organization's systemic processes and fostered a good working environment for the staff and management.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

CSO 9

- Staff capacity building, meetings, and project review process, the organization's employees are able to apply the techniques they learned during the project implementation and make sustainable human resources development. The policy formulation workshop was conducted by the group, SRG members, and included a bookkeeping course. All the representatives from 100 SRGs took part

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

and contributed to the different workshops organized by the organization related to the revision of financial policy, organizational development, Human resource policy, PSEA policy, and strategic plan. These policies, guidelines, and procedures are the same and applied to all SRGs. These also covered and is applicable to all 1,114 members (M-3, F-1111) in SRG's 100 groups. The organization was able to: draft Strategy Plan (2022-25), develop HR Policy, PSEA Policy, Financial Policy and Revise their Organizational Structure.

- Project Orientation Meeting was conducted for 22 participants (2 male and 19 female) in KBC hall, Waingmaw. Organizational self-performance assessment workshop conducted with 20 participants, (Male 2, Female 18) at Diamond Hall, Waingmaw. Financial Guideline Development workshop was conducted with 21 participants (Male 3, Female 18) in Lisu Hall Waingmaw.
- Three refresher courses on statistical training were conducted for SRG members from Jan to Feb 2022 in Waingmaw Township Kachin State. In total 60 participants (8 males, 52 females) from SRG joined the refresher trainings. Project End Evaluation meeting was held in Waingmaw on 28 Jun 2022 and were joined by 23 participants (2 male, 23 female) from SRGs, Livelihood committees, partnership CSOs WON, LWDD and SRG members and EC members.

CSO 12

- Half Day Project Inception workshop was conducted through online platform on December 2, 2021. From the organization, 21 management level staff and project staff joined, 5 were male and 16 were female and 3 staffs from UN Women.
- The organization's WWDs rights Committee's Constitution & Financial Policy was developed fully participated by 33 individuals (6 male and 27 female) and learned on how to develop the constitution and financial policy enhancing their capacity. The constitution developing workshop was conducted on 25th, 27th and 29th April 2022 for 3 days and financial policy developing workshop was conducted on 31st May 7th July and 26th July 2022 for 3 days.
- Support cash for food activity have been implemented from June to Oct 2022. Among 1800 PWDs, 143 Male and 1657 Female were received the support. Reached 30 trainees (21 female, 7 male and 2 others) from (20) gender-oriented organizations trained on disability inclusive planning, policy and programme organized by the organization's Disability Expert Team at lower & upper Myanmar. In the post training assessment, the average training knowledge received was 84% in lower Myanmar and 87% in upper Myanmar. Training Satisfaction is 100% in lower Myanmar and 95% in upper Myanmar.

CSO 13

- 23 Women have been equipped with skills and improved knowledge to take leadership role in response for health and social protection during crisis. 9986 audience of varying age reached, knowing the necessary knowledge for providing information on Facebook; Being able to share in their environment, they have gained knowledge about how to prevent violence.
- 1 infographic and 1 short animation video under the process used for awareness raising materials. supported total of (544) cases in psychological first aid counselling, referral and linkage to services, and social protection, and record the cases.
- 5 persons received hospitalization support, and 5 persons received legal support. A total of 16 coordination meetings conducted in reducing HIV infection in the country and those in the project were linked to access to health services, mental and legal protection. 120 times awareness session on SRF, HIV and GBV conducted for men and boys (total 1200 men) in 20 selected townships.
- To increase awareness of women and girls in the community on SRH, HIV and GBV, 688 times (6880 women participants) in the awareness session reached, and increased knowledge on concepts of gender equality, SRH, HIV & GBV.

CSO 11

- Distributed Covid-19 awareness brochures to (7000) people in Kawthaung District. Their partner local organization helped a total of (1778) returnees of which (1285) male and (493) female, in quarantine centres.
- Total of (902) 391 male victims of human trafficking, with (511) women (57%) women, were provided with legal and psychological services. Organized training to improve general and technical skills and reached to 52 women participants. The creation of small enterprises increased the economic stability of 29 women part of the funded local business and a community duck farm. Started providing small grants for 10 women's enterprises.
- 3475 – of which women 2879 (82,8%) reached by Mobile Clinic Service for medical assistance.
- Total 32 (15 women) community health volunteers trained on basic health care, midwifing and nutrition.
- 2,879 kits were distributed benefiting (551) girls under the age of 18 and (2,328) women over the age of 18. Distribution has been done through the trained CHVs network and been accompanied by an in-person brief to explain the risks of sexually transmitted diseases and a lack of proper hygiene measures, and how to use the kits provided.
- 13 new CSOs have been formed with (157) women are part of the CSO (24 adolescent girls and 133 women). A total of 23 CSO members have been trained on the topic of women health, covid-19, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health.

CSO 10

A total 9710 (Men 2,470, Women 2,729, boys 2,074 and girls 2,437) community members reached through gender sensitive humanitarian supports in Bugthedaung and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

CSO 8

- The organization has completed a WPS curriculum update and conducted 5 days curriculum workshop with a total of 10 young women from Myitkyina, Waimaw, Bamaw, and Hpakan.
- 10 young women leaders who have improved facilitator skills on WPS and gender equality. Done 3 times training in Myitkyina township with 60 young women and 3 times in Waingmaw township with 60 young women.
- Total of 120 young women (70 from the IDP camp and 50 from the host community) participated in three days of WPS awareness training. Done 3 times out of 6 gathering meetings with WPS alumni (24 women participants). The organization provided essential needs packages for 100 pregnant women and 100 under six months babies' mothers in Hpakan township, Waingmaw township, and Myitkyina township

CSO 2

- Local partners in the consortium set out under this output addressed the increasing accessing information and protection-based intervention for total 250 women by providing GBV and PSEA awareness- raising in 13 targeted areas at Moemauk, hpakan, Tanai, Waing Maw, Moegaung township as well as 3 adult women survivors have received directly from the partners' staff. total 5 (4 female, 1 male) survivors received case management assistance.
- Total 315 (female -278, male -37) were trained and aware on GBV and PSEA from Momauk, Hpakan, WaingMaw, Tanai and Moegaung township. According to the evaluation result the topic sharing and discussion points were 100% effective for all the participants and 85% of participants are clearly understand on Sex and Gender. Most of the participants' expectation from the training are 75% received the knowledge that they expect.
- Due to restrictions and risks GBV & PSEA TOT, Women peace and security training and leadership (TOT) were conducted in digitally safe ways for CSO staffs from Kachin during in this period by Women's Right Advisor from the organization. 19 CSO staff (head count – female -17, male -2) attended.
- A two -day TOT GBV and PSEA online training was delivered from 31.05.2022 to 1.06.2022 by Women's Right Advisor and PSEA focal from the organization with 13 (F -11, M -2) CSO staffs. Understanding on GBV training have increased above 95% from the baseline 92 % noticeably. Total 15 female and 1 male CSO staffs were trained on Women leadership training by Women's rights advisor from 4 to 5 July 2022 and reported increasing of knowledge from 55% to 90% in post training assessment. From 13-15 August 2022, same participants received online training on WPS and reported increase of knowledge from 61% to 75%. Total 422 women and girls received assistance namely dignity kits distribution, Food/cash distribution, maternal and child health / pregnant and lactating women support, out of total 474 people across all three activities.

CSO 7

- 25 participants (19 women and 6 men) have participated three days in person civic education training which was organized on 28 to 30 July, 2022, at Kawbein village, Kawkarate township, and 80% indicated that they well understand and satisfied in the content, topics and delivery of the training.
- 21 participants (18 female and 3 male) have attended three-days women leadership training provided via in person which was conducted from August 7-9, 2022, in Kawwann village, Kyaikmayaw township. Out of 21 training participants 80 % indicated well understand and satisfied the concept provided.
- During this period, 119 participants (25 male, 94 female) had participated in the first advocacy of keep clean and green environment on July 24, 2022 at Kawmit village, Kawkarate township. Participants hopefully gained knowledge about two issues – the impacts of plastics, and to grow trees and plants to have a healthy green environment.

CSO 6

- 10 women survivors of GBV and SRHR was supported by the organization. During the reporting period, the project team have set up three counselling centres in Ye, Kyaikinnseiky and Japan Ye Twin and consulted with the community members, women leaders, and youth leaders in the community for rental of counselling centres.
- 15 women survivors used service from GBV helpline (6 from Kyaikinnseiky, 4 from Three Pagoda Pass and 5 form Ye Township).

CSO 5

- 9 women received services on Hot Line Activities in Yangon Area, Tontay, Northern Dageon, Hlegu and Shwe Phyi Thar Townships. The types of services provided were 1 Rape Case management, 5 Domestic Violence and 3 cash support.
- Developed 30 women's self-help groups (126 women) – 15 groups in Yangon Area and 15 groups (91 women) in Ayeyarwady Area

CSO 1

- Communication policy was developed with 2 days online communication policy development workshop on 1st and 2nd September 2022 with 8 total participants, 3 male and 5 female.
- The safety and security policy were developed after organizing 2 days the safety and security guideline policy development workshop conducted on 24th and 25th October 2022 at Sagawa training Centre. This training was organized with CSO 1 collaboration.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- Total of 14 participants (5 males and 9 females) attended a 3-day course on comprehensive basic knowledge of disaster management and Training conducted on 14th to 16th September 2022. There were 27 training participants (Female - 22 and Male - 5) informing increased understanding of disaster risk reduction. The pre-training test was only 37 % the pre-test and the post training test yielded increase at 75 %.

CSO 3

- The organization conducted Project Orientation Workshop for 22 women participants (6 women participants directly linked to WPHF project) trained on accountability, community-based accountability assessment (CBAA) and its Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM).
- The project successfully established two inter-ethnic action resource hubs in Winemaw and Myitkyina with 67 members (Female 55, Male 12) from Jinhaw, Maru (Lawaw), Lashi (Lachit), Rawang, Lisu, Shan (Tai Nay, Tai Lone, Tai Lyan), different religions (Buddhism, Islam and Christian).
- The resource hubs consist of 28 CSOs mostly led by women. The local partners, communities and CSOs has been oriented on the purposes of resource hubs. They were also informed on the roles of hub members resulting to agreements on a rotation basis of chairing inter-ethnic dialogues. Organized two inter-ethnic dialogue sessions with 14 permanent members (Female 7, Male 7). The members have agreed to convene the upcoming inter-ethnic dialogue sessions on a rotational basis.

CSO 4

- Organised "Operation Meeting and Project Introduction" for 60 participants (male 5 and female 55) in four Townships (Hlaing, Hlaing Thar Yar, Shwe Pyi Thar and Htanta Bin). It introduced the project and explained PSEA to the community. The organization discussed data collection and beneficiaries' selection criteria for its planned activities.
- Provided "emergency distribution including food pack, medical pack for COVID 19 prevention, and cash support (pocket money) to 358 women above 18 years age and 2 girls under 18 years age) in Shwe Pyi Thar and Hlaing Tharyar Township.
- Conducted Gender Based and Mental Health awareness sessions in Shwe Pyi Thar and Hlaing Tharyar Township. 360 People (357 women and 3 men) attended this session.

5. Unintended Results

CSO 3

Myitkyina and Winemaw inter-ethnic action resource hubs performed well. They facilitated inter-ethnic dialogues with local CSO, youth, and women groups. The hubs initially planned quarterly inter-ethnic dialogue sessions to provide a safe space for women and girls in targeted villages to promote peace and cooperation in all emergency responses through an agreed emergency response mechanism. The hubs became more strategic and had monthly/ad-hoc essential dialogues during implementation. Hub members share resources through their network, allowing Winemaw township women to receive vocational training and CSOs to receive health support for pregnant women and children and emergency response to 404 IDPs in two Buddhist monasteries through the organization's emergency fund. While facilitating the PVCA exercise, hub members and SWDN staff initiated this response and helped assess IDP needs. Drug issues that affect women are discussed by youth and women. Women and youth have improved non-violent dialogue skills through inter-ethnic dialogues. Winemaw hub members pledged funds for emergency response and risk education.

CSO 7

During the seven-month project implementation, the organization contacted more community leaders to keep a waiting list for their planned training. given the unpredictability of the context. Every training faced difficulties such as floods, the pandemic (COVID-19), bombings, and shooting in villages nearby, and the team was worried about getting sufficient participants. However, the number of training participants increased in most trainings. Advocacy for the clean and green environment had 19 participants (instead of how many planned?). Civic Education training at Kawbein got four more participants. Women Leadership training got one more attendee, 45-Days Women Leadership and Management School got two more attendees, and Civic Education training at Thanphyuzayut got two more participants. The project team found that the participants were interested in gaining new skills and joining the movement despite the difficult context.

CSO 1

CSO 1 expected to share the policy developed from WPHF funding with the community during the project implementation. However, they could not share it with the community since the communication and safety & security procedures were based on the organization's information system. Instead of sharing the organization's developed policy, the disaster risk reduction and PDRA assessment tools were shared with the community, which are relevant and more applicable to the community level. The community who received the training said it was instrumental, and they were able to apply it at the village level.

5. Unintended Results

CSO 6

During the seven months of project implementation, the organization expected to implement the activities as planned. However, the implementation was delayed due to Mi organization's bank account not being used due to security. They started using their core funds but contacted UN Women to change the bank transfer modality and the recipient's bank account. Although the planned timeline was changed, the activities were successfully implemented with the organization and UN Women's support.

CSO 12

Disability Inclusion Training for Gender-Oriented Organizations (GOO) was completed with the 30 participants from 20 GOOs as per plan. However, not all participants were management level or decision makers as planned. This may impact the implementation of disability inclusion in their operational policies, procedures, and programming. The project will have to follow up with the GOOs on how gain their buy-in and leadership in implementing the disability concept.

When supporting the cash for food to PWDs, the project could reach 1800 beneficiaries as intended, resulting in decreased beneficiaries in Chattin and Okkan due to armed conflict and security issues. Therefore, the project reached out to eight branch offices to reach 29 PWDs to reach the project target.

CSO 13

Due to the economic crisis ensuing loss of income, job opportunities, safety and security concerns and increase of domestic violence the project conducted awareness sessions for psychosocial support alternative conflict resolution at family and community level.

Due to the armed conflict in Loikaw region many people lost homes and were internally displaced. Although the organization planned to cover 40 townships in two years as per the result framework, in year 1, two project locations were substituted as not accessible due to the conflict.

In 2023, the project plans to substitute five more townships where GBV cases are increasing. The number of target beneficiaries and work plan did not change. As a result, the organization and their partner will complete 33 townships out of 40 target townships as per the result framework (18 in Year 1 and 15 in Year 2) and add two new townships in year 1 approved by UNW. So, for two years, the organization and their partner will cover 35 townships in their project implementation (35 townships out of 40 target townships and 2 new townships).

CSO 10

At the start of the project, the political situation in Rakhine was normal and stable, while other parts of the country remained in turmoil and conflict. The activities were conducted in target areas as planned. However, the political situation has been tensed between the Myanmar Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA) in Rakhine since June 2022. There were frequent fights between the Myanmar Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA), including heavy weapons and airstrikes. Therefore, the Myanmar Tatmadaw increased many checkpoints on roadways and blocked both roadways and waterways transportation for a long time.

On the other hand, Tatmadaw arrested some villagers and village leaders from many townships in Rakhine because they assumed that they were directly or indirectly linked with Arakan Army (AA). Therefore, the project team found it difficult to conduct the activities on time and could not go to the field areas as planned, so activities were frequently postponed. The humanitarian support distribution activity, the GBV prevention and legal knowledge awareness training, and the township level coordination meeting delayed and often changed the activity date, even though the project team had arranged to conduct the activities. Due to that situation, the project team changed the GBV prevention and legal knowledge awareness training design to an online rather than an in-person activity for Rathedaung and Buthedaung townships. Before the online session, the project team conducted a series of meetings and practiced with field staff to become familiar with the online platform. As a result, while the resource person completed the online training, field staff were able to provide technical assistance to the resource person and participants.

In late November, the Myanmar Tatmadaw announced an informal humanitarian ceasefire agreement between the Myanmar Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA). Most roadways were reopened to enable the movement of civilians and goods between urban and rural areas, including the Yangon-Sittwe main roadways. After that announcement, the project team distributed hygiene kits, dignity kits participated in township-level coordination meetings in the targeted areas, particularly in Rathedaung and Buthedaung townships.

During the annual reporting period, CSP 10 and their partner completed the Capacity Building training, Gender and COVID-19 Awareness training, Women-led media campaign awareness training, three times township-level coordination meetings with different stakeholders in 3 targeted areas of Kyauk Taw, Rathedaung and Buthedaung townships. Moreover, hygiene kits, dignity kits and food items were distributed in 3 targeted areas of Kyauk Taw, Rathedaung and Buthedaung townships and Demoso and Phruso townships from Kayar State.

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

CSO 3

Naugsiphaw Village is the first village where the partner has facilitated the community led PVCA (Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment) and GPA (Gender Power Analysis). The village is located in the eastern part of Winemaw Township, two hours' drive from Winemaw. The village is home to 2,450 people (Male 907, Female 1,543) from Shan, Lisu and Kachin ethnic minority groups who comprise Buddhists and Christians. Their main source of income is through farming. The village has four parts, and each ethnic group lives in those four areas. They have limited interactions with each other due to the earlier narrative of civil war and unequal resource/territory sharing between the minority groups. The PVCA exercise has brought people from three communities together. The organization has raised awareness amongst the villagers living in three communities on the importance of PVCA and the role of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Committee. The communities enthusiastically participated in the PVCA/GPA exercises. Mostly women leaders led each tool with the support of its partner. They have identified the issues the people have been facing through historical timelines, disasters that they have faced, the actors mapping, critical vulnerabilities, women's roles in daily life and so on. "This PVCA exercise was very helpful for the village as it brought back divisive communities. According to Nang⁷, the women leaders from each group agreed to be in the EPRP committee, and they willingly took part in the exercise and have identified the issues collectively." The EPRP committee was formed with 12 members (Female 11, Male 1). The roles of the committee were also agreed upon in the PVCA exercise. Together with villagers, the committee has developed the EPRP Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan, which provides guidance on how to prepare, prevent and respond to all crises and the evacuation plan. The villagers reflected that the PVCA exercise helped them understand the key issues and identify what they still need to do collectively for community development. GPA factored in the roles of women and issues that women have been facing. The EPRP is very effective for emergency response. They have also highlighted the available resources and required resources they need from other actors, which can further be referred to. The EPRP will help inform the communities on where to evacuate in crises. The key issue that PVCA has identified is the drug issue that stands as a top priority. The partners will support youths in drug awareness raising through action grants. The community will review the PVCA report and EPRP plan periodically and agree to update the plan.

CSO 7

Although the number of women in the community is greater than that of men, the number of women in leadership roles is comparatively low. In addition, the number of women going abroad to work is increasing. Therefore, the implementation of the Women's Leadership and Socio-Economic Recovery (WEPPS) project is timely. A 45-day women's leadership and management course were implemented in that project. It is intended to increase knowledge and provide them with future goals and learning opportunities.

One of the women who participated in the course was Mi⁸, 22 years old, with a family of 4 and 2 siblings. She is the youngest daughter and resides in Mudon Township. Her family lives in a small wooden house which is fenced with a reed wall. The only thing she knew about her life before she started the course was to work as a teacher or to work abroad after graduation. She doesn't like being a teacher. Therefore, she was eager to work overseas. However, her family's desire to work abroad failed because of financial difficulties. She had only one choice and decided to pursue a teaching career. Before working as a teacher, a neighbour recommended she take an awareness course on women's leadership, so she attended this (45) day course on women's leadership and management.

She said, "Before joining the women's leadership course, I would have entered the teaching profession if I had graduated because I know only this one thing for my family and myself. Another question I had was as to whether I should enter the teaching professions or go abroad.

"What changed through this leadership training was that I was able to decide not to pursue the career of teaching that I had previously considered". She improved her leadership and communication skills. Her reading habits became stronger. If I had free time, I would go to the library and search for knowledge independently. Using the experience and skills I gained from this course, I have kept my hopes alive for a place at an organization that works on things that I am passionate about."

She is studying organizational management, which is the skill she needs to work in an organization. After completing that course, she will work as a volunteer at a civil society organization, and through that, she will learn, and she will try to reach her goal.

In the 45-day women's leadership and management course, 22 other young trainees, including Mi, attended. Those who have not completed university are still attending, and other trainees are continuing their learning in any other course/school through this course.

⁷ Names have been changed to ensure protection

⁸ Ibid.

7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

During this reporting period several knowledge products and communications materials were produced by the project grantees. These included a needs assessment that focused on the needs of people with disability in the sectors of livelihood and employment, health, accessibility to transportation and information and domestic violence in the current context, and articles, video clips, digital stories and photo essays that conveyed critical information on GBV and access to services. Additionally, three training curriculum were also developed during this time on a few different of topics such as awareness on gender and Covid-19 and on GBV prevention and access to legal services. The project team included communication materials such as vinyl and posters in the curriculum designs and these were distributed to participants and members of the community.

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

UN Women organized regular monthly coordination meetings with all WPHF grantees to discuss the project progress, challenges, and achievements. UN Women conducted regular capacity building and refresher training on narrative and financial reporting, M&E, communications, PSEA and let WPHF participate in other UN Women project capacity building events on GIHA funded by CERF and invited WPHF grantees to participate in the humanitarian cluster meetings.

9. Risks and Mitigation

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
Continued political instability causing decreased humanitarian access	4	5	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor political developments closely Advocate for unimpeded humanitarian access and uphold humanitarian principles of neutrality and independence.
Targeting of humanitarian and development workers by security forces or parties to the conflict and inspection due to the current registration law.	4	4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained low profile by removing any visibility and branding Observed security protocols and monitored security situation regularly and closely and change targeted areas. Partners adjusted workplan adapting the context and implemented planned activities. Recruit community volunteer to conduct some of activities instead of staff
Increasing conflict exposing staff to protection and security risks, increasing number of checkpoints and confiscations especially in conflict affected areas	4	4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting smaller scale procurement and transportation of commodities Coordinating with interim arrangements and parties to the conflict Providing security orientation to staff.
Financial and banking restrictions causing difficulties in accessing and disbursing funds	3	4	3	Explore alternative arrangements, including intermediaries, and allocate percentage of funding as additional costs for transfers, conversions, and intermediaries.
Fluctuations in MMK value and prices of goods requiring adjustments in targets	3	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor economic situation closely Allocate buffer for absorbing fluctuations, Inform, and collaboratively decide with stakeholders on any programmatic adjustments needed and requesting additional grant to fill the funding gap that occurred due to inflation in consultation between partners and UN Women.

9. Risks and Mitigation				
Unsafety for travelling because of strict check point in every military's gate	2	3	3	Partners staff avoided the paths that have the strict checkpoint and staff are mostly working from home. Emergency response group was set up to get updated information on the area situation and prompt response. Staff are made aware of the sensitive contents to delete and project documents to save in the cloud server to clean the laptops—request staff to be mindful on social media and avoid posting sensitive content or comments. Also, clean the contents and pictures that are always sensitive and travelling time to the project site
The risk of uninvited persons participating in online training makes conversations insecure.	2	3	3	Carefully selection of the participants from women's networks organization who will organize the online activities.
Risk to go out even day/night and not safe at anytime and anywhere to implement project activities because of the political crisis	3	3	4	For locations experiencing severe political unrest, activities were done through online platforms using Facebook, websites, and Zoom) to ensure that women and young women can participate safely and securely. Conducting the workshops and trainings in batches by reducing the number of participants and using the online zoom application.
Internet instability and not widely use of smart phones by women with disabilities lack of technical mobile apps.	2	3	3	Some trainings/meetings were conducted as hybrid, in-person and virtual. The project supported internet bills to buy internet packages and shared how to use internet and mobile apps such as Zoom software for joining meetings and training in advance.

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
<p>The compounded crises as well as the military takeover and escalating conflict in most parts of the country caused severe challenges for project implementation also with regards to safety and security. Almost all grantees needed to halt their project implementation in most throughout the year (2022) especially in Rakhine State, Kachin and states covered by the southeast that remain inaccessible to most humanitarian aid organizations. In Rakhine towards the latter half of 2022, the de facto authorities have closed all means of transportation and stopped the use of main thoroughfares including water transportation, isolating northern townships of Rakhine and stopping the delivery and distribution of humanitarian aid. In Kachin, travel authorities continue to be controlled by the de facto authorities resulting to non-movement and access to communities affected by the conflict. Report of shelling and firefights continue to be shared through local CSO/CBOs with operational presence in hard-to-reach areas.</p> <p>CSO 2 Due to the significant changes in the exchange rate, budget revision request was submitted. Inflation resulted in an increased budget in local currency (MMK); hence the targeted indicators reached more than planned, mainly for the awareness sessions and Maternal and Child Health Support.</p> <p>CSO 8 The project activity was implemented normally in June because of the delayed fund-transferring process. Both the organization and UN women communicated to make the proposal to adopt the change. They postponed and adjusted the work plan and meanwhile borrowed money to continue implementation. As such the activity was delayed being implemented on full scale until the fund was received.</p> <p>CSO 7 Due to uncertain and unstable political situation and security, contacting, travelling, managing, and operating the project was difficult in Yephyu township, Tenasserim Division. As such, this targeted, was changed to Thanphyuzayut township, Mon State to achieve the target beneficiaries. In addition, the organization had to pause its crisis management training for unavailability of the resource persons in such political situation. Therefore, this training was paused and instead “civic education training” was provided.</p> <p>CSO 1 Implementation of the project activities were delayed as the fund transfer vendor approval was pending at the UN process due to the expiration of the organization registration. In addition, due to the instability of market prices for the country's political situation, additional</p>

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

time was required for collecting quotations. CSO 1 also had to cover temporarily from their core fund while waiting for the fund transfer. However, due to core fund crisis, after five months of implementation, CSO 1 consulted with UN Women for setting the direct payment method through a supplier on behalf them.

CSO 6

Some activities were delayed due to limitations of transferring adequate budget amount to the organization's account. To solve this problem, the organization consulted UN women for the direct payment method to the supplier on behalf of the organization to implement some activities.

CSO 12

The banking procedure of the SAC affected the project in several ways. Firstly, the project had to exchange cash with a commission percentage from to complete activities in time. This subsequently caused a long delay in the implementation of project activities as well the payment transfer process. In addition, as bank services were restricted, bank users could not withdraw cash from the bank, and customers have to pay service charges for withdrawing cash. So, the project had to use extra cost for withdrawing cash, which also imposed the project with additional workload.

CSO 11

In early May 2022, one sub-partner, was forced to suspend clinical and field activities by order of local authorities. In June, Kawthaung General Hospital Medical Superintendent bargained an unofficial agreement to resume the activities under their name, however the agreement was withdrawn in July due to military investigations carried out in Aung Bar village. The number of returnees from Thailand has also increased in Myanmar for which related project target can be reached earlier than planned. In addition, as several activities were slowed down due to previously mentioned challenges, during the next reporting period, rapid increase in the implementations is expected.

CSO 10

The project team had difficulty travelling to the project villages due to the armed conflict. As a result, the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits, GBV prevention, and legal knowledge training were all delayed compared to what was planned. As such they negotiated with the local authority to get approval for activity implementation on time and to ensure the safety of both staff and beneficiaries. These activities were all completed during the annual reporting period without activity revisions in the reporting period.

11. Lessons Learned⁹

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>Delay in fund transfer</i>	<i>Fund transfer from UN Women to partner was delayed due administrative constraints.</i>	<i>Some partners pre-financed project implementations to meet the needs of project implementation.</i>	<i>Orientation for UN Women's partners on the organization's administrative and financial processes.</i>
<i>Participation in planning activities by the rightsholders were weak due to family's livelihood condition Importance of planning project activities based on the community's livelihood commitments</i>	<i>A lesser number of envisioned community members participated in several project activities, especially in awareness sessions due to planting season, which begins in June in some project areas.</i>	<i>Project teams adjusted work-plans and organized the sessions at a time that was more conducive for participation.</i>	<i>Engaging with the community closely to identify how best to engage them within the project. Flexible workplans that can be adapted to the changing needs of the community.</i>
<i>Importance of engaging men and boys to end GBV.</i>	<i>The project design focus primarily on girl and women participation.</i>	<i>With the support of camp leaders and camp base volunteers, male participants were invited as well</i>	<i>For future projects on GBV, it's important to design and work with men and boys also.</i>

⁹ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

11. Lessons Learned ⁹			
		as convinced to participate in each session.	
Language barrier	Women from IDPs camp only understand Kachin language. Therefore, some words from GBV and PSEA were hard to understand comprehensively even though the PSEA materials used are translated in Kachin language(s).	Field staff being local made it possible by having those explained in different ways during awareness session and through conversations to make the attendees understand.	Working in partnerships with Kachin-based organizations with locally recruited and trained staff and volunteers can significantly reduce language barriers. Thus, investing more in working with local organizations and producing information, education and communication materials in local languages is essential to continue being supported and promoted.
Difficulties in collecting information and data/ supporting documents	Due to lack of internet access	Partners received data management training/ Kobo tool training and collected necessary information as much as they could when they arrived in the field by using different channels.	Set up and adapt to suitable and alternative communication channel depending on the local context is important for the smooth information monitoring and reporting of the project
Increased Commodities & fuel prices	The prices of commodities were excessively high and out-of-market, as a result of inflation. It made it difficult to collect quotations as most suppliers could not comply with the quotation within the required period given for the procurement processes. The currency fluctuation and devaluation of Myanmar currency hit the hardest for implementing the activities at the China border. China currency Yuan was demanded as a stronger currency over Myanmar kyats.	In consultation with the UN Women project management team, the project team reviewed the project plan and budget for revision to be effective for the project's second quarter or remaining months.	Adaptive management in crisis settings: Adapting to the rapidly changing context has generated several important lessons in the reporting year. Flexibility and risk sharing with local partners working at community level has been a major lesson learnt. Having the global Women, Peace and Security framework to strategically guide the MCO's engagement in this protracted crisis has been essential to remain principled in UN Women's mandate and approach. The MCO was able to convey learnings from working in a protracted crisis setting to UN Women offices in Afghanistan and Ukraine to allow them to adapt their policies and programming. Scenario-building integrated into strategic planning has allowed the MCO to remain relevant in the current 'hurting stalemate' characterised by deterioration of humanitarian, security and socio-economic situation.
Difficulty to get resources person with in-person training.	Resource persons were mostly activists at the moment, and they were not secure to reach in persons. And also some partner staff who were traveling had security concerns because of being low profile. As such it was difficult to conduct training in person in targeted area due to the current political situation.	Partners mostly did train by using the online zoom platform.	In the future, there should be provisions of capacity-building training to the staff to become trainers as well as enhance their capacity for facilitate online training.

11. Lessons Learned ⁹			
<i>Dealing with the de facto authorities to access the field</i>	<i>The current martial administration system</i>	<i>Communicate informally with the village and local administrations to avoid the rise of suspicions about the project goals</i>	<i>Assess and notify the authorities informally through communities and village leaders</i>

12. Innovations and Best Practices ¹⁰
<p>Innovations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraging the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus to promote women's leadership: The project enhanced leadership capacity and technical skills of the project's implementing partners on implementing the HDP nexus. This convened partners with varied capacities – with a good balance of local organisations with extensive field experience and international organisations with a strong knowledge base. This collective – with the 'right mix' of organisations – provided the foundation to work with communities on improving women's leadership on a range of issues. Strengthening multi-stakeholder grassroots networks despite the political and security context: Well-established networks of project implementing partners with village-level or grassroots-level organizations in the targeted community were a critical element in the project's implementation strategy, considering the country context. The project worked with and trained a range of community stakeholders including community activists, community leaders, and monks – in a low-profile manner so that they could continue working despite the political upheaval. The project also recruited knowledgeable, local trainers who had a strong grasp on the local level context, who were also aided by UN Women's expertise, in conducting context-specific training programmes. Additionally, two inter-ethnic action resource hubs and regular comprehensive inter-ethnic dialogues were achievements of the project to strengthen communities' capacities to respond collectively to community issues. Adopting disability-inclusive approaches to implementation: The project empowered women with disabilities who face multiple forms of discrimination (by virtue of their gender and disability) to access the same decision-making spaces as men with disabilities. The project supported civil society organisations – particularly organisations which do not have a principal focus on disability issues – to mainstream disability within their programming. It also connected disability-focused organisations and women's groups to jointly tackle a variety of issues facing women with disabilities such as the lack of rights, equal protection under the law, etc. In addition, the training also reinforced the concept that disability inclusion is associated with all stakeholders, with OPDs and PWDs. Through the project, a mini-survey was conducted to explore the challenges, needs and social and economic situation of women/girls with disabilities during the twin-crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic and the political crisis in Myanmar. As data on disability is minimal in Myanmar, this survey will provide an evidence base for organizations working for people with disabilities in the humanitarian aid and development sector. <p>Best Practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid/alternative modalities of implementation in conflict-sensitive contexts: Some project activities required hybrid/virtual mechanisms of implementation owing to difficulties in conducting in-person events within Myanmar. Additionally, when a humanitarian partner to distribute dignity kits and packages at the field level could not be selected because of armed conflict in the Hpa-Kant area, the project cooperated with community host leaders to ensure the activity was implemented. Regular monitoring and review of the project: The project management team (PMT) with senior-level staff and organization heads provided strategic guidance and oversight management to the project implementation team through regularly scheduled meetings. This was supplemented by regular discussions with field staff and beneficiaries (such as village/camp leaders) on risks and challenges to ensure that activities were informed, context driven, even in politically unstable situations. The project also conducted a review and reflection session after each activity and a preparation meeting before the activity. The project focused on ensuring regular follow-up activities addressed conflict situations. It further documented participant progress – for examples, if they were practicing the knowledge and skills gained through the project, their participation in community activities, etc.

13. Auditing and Financial Management
Nothing to be reported in this period.

¹⁰ 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.

14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

UN Women will closely monitor the progress of the partners' implementation through regular meetings with supported organizations, and field visits where possible. UN Women will continue to monitor the situation and support the adaptation measures of partners without compromising security and safety of personnel and beneficiaries. It will continue to review the flexibility measures, document and request for support from WPHF Secretariat when applicable and needed. UN Women will continue to strengthen its technical and operations personnel to be able to provide timely and appropriate support to partners facilitating processes and procedures without compromising due diligence and risk assessments.

In terms of financial management, liquidation, and utilization this will be monitored continuously and support partners to properly document activities ensuring safe keeping of all financial documentations.

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Expected Results	Indicators ¹¹	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹²)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 2					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	Percentage of adolescent girls/women participating in humanitarian and crisis response	20	(unique) adult women or 80% of total participants	84%	
	% of CSO and women leaders able to demonstrate improved gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	20	70%	81%	
Outcome 1 Enhanced capacity of CSOs to deliver gender-sensitive protection services	% of CSO staff with demonstrating enhanced understanding and capacity to deliver protection related services and interventions	0	15	15	
	% of women participants demonstrating improved understanding of women's rights concepts	15	50	94%	
Outcome 2 Gender-sensitive humanitarian programming delivered by women's groups based on participants self-identified humanitarian needs	% of adolescent women in IDP camps (GCA/NGCA) who are aware and have acceptance of benefits/services available to them	0	80% of total unique participants	94%	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 8					
Impact Area 1 Enabling environment for women, peace and security	Number/percentage of women/young women participating in influencing and advocating for WPS (disaggregated by age group)	Not available	735	Not available	Impact and outcome level results of the organization will only be available after the end line survey in end of 2023
Outcome 1 Enhanced engagement of young women leaders in Kachin State to raise the awareness of Women Peace and Security, to	Number/Percentage of women and young women leaders in WPS with new skills, capacities, and confidence to participate in peace building decision making.	0	290 young women >18 < 30	Not available	Impact and outcome level results of the organization will only be available after the end line survey in end of 2023

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
understand and support women meaningful participation	Total number of direct beneficiaries	0	290	Not available	Impact and outcome level results of the organization will only be available after the end line survey in end of 2023
Outcome 2. Increased support of Stakeholders in supporting women's meaningful participation in WPS	Percentage of women engaged in the stakeholder organizations (disaggregated by age group)	0	30% are women	Not available	Impact and outcome level results of the organization will only be available after the end line survey in end of 2023
Outcome 3. Increased income generation of young women leaders to facilitate participation in WPS agenda	Number of young women who have generated new income		10 young women	Not available	Impact and outcome level results of the organization will only be available after the end line survey in end of 2023

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 1					
Impact Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments	Average number of months' organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding		6 months	6 months	
	Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations		2 (Communication Policy and Safety and Security plan/policy included disaster risk management, security plan, contingency plan)	2 policies developed (Communication Policy and Safety and Security plan/policy included disaster risk management, security plan, contingency plan)	
Outcome 1 Improving organizational policy and staff capacities on Physical	Number of people (staff, volunteers, Legal Advisory Team and Board of Directors) directly benefiting from the project		70 (Male 17, female 53)	167 (Female-42, Male-125)	Target beneficiaries was calculated only for staff, BOD and Legal Advisory Team member when estimated for the project and need to include the community who participated in the sharing sessions for DRR. Therefore, target achievement reached 239% of initial target in the log frame.
	Number/percentage of staff, volunteers, LAT members, BOD members gained the training of IT system, disaster risk management plan, security plan and		70 (Male 17, female 53)	54 (Female-41, Male-13)	Few staff have quit the job in early and mid of 2022 due to personal reason and security reason. Board members were also engaged with other appointment. As such it was

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
	contingency plan that the organization trained.				difficult to attain the target with reduced staff number.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 6					
Impact: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	Not available	Not available	The impact result will be received at the project end report.	
	Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	Not available	Not available	Same as above	
Outcome: 1.1 Increased access to GBV protection services for women	Percentage of women and adolescent girls who have correct knowledge on how to access GBV protection, gender responsive Covid response services and examples of women who negotiate with power holders for gender responsiveness	30%	50%	The outcome level reporting will be included at the project end report	
	Total number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and age group)	Not available	Not available	2,249 (170 girls, 2,077 women and 2 boys)	
	Total number of indirect beneficiaries	Not available	Not available	11,070	
Outcome: 1.2 Improved food security status women and girls, including IDPs and Covid 19 patients, from the distribution of dignity kits and nutrition food kits.	Percentage of women and children (GBV survivors) and (COVID 19 patients and IDPs) who become food secure.	0	2000	Total 1368 (with 170 girls, 1198 women) 670 GBV survivors received dignity kits (170 girls and 500 women) 698 Nutrition food received COVID 19 patients and IDPs women	
Outcome: 1.3 Key stakeholders (NMSP) are advocated on GBV protection, gender sensitive on COVID 19 response and improving women's participation in leadership and decision making.	Number/Types of actions taken by key stakeholders demonstrating awareness on the importance of GBV prevention and protection.	Not available	Not available	This is ongoing process to implement and will be included the next quarter and final reporting period	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 12					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming	Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	Not available	1900 women	Not available	The impact level will be included in the project end report
	Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	Not available	1	Not available	The impact level will be included in the project end report
Outcome 1 Improved ability of CSOs to advocate for and integrate gender and disability lens in humanitarian planning and response	Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	2130 (1650 beneficiaries by Cash for food, 600 Beneficiaries by Assisted devices received, 30 participants who received 2 two-day disability inclusion trainings)	1830 beneficiaries (150 males and 1678 females)	
	Percentage of women/girls with disabilities who respond they are capable in managing the advocacy and empowerment activities/ movements increased	0	30%	Not available	They are collecting this information and will be included in final project end report, not able to project at this reporting period
	Number of gender-oriented organizations who consider disability in their operational policies and procedures and in programming.	0	5	Not available	They are collecting this information and will be included in final project end report, not able to project at this reporting period
	Number of disability-inclusive initiatives/actions done by gender-oriented organizations	0	15	Not available	They are collecting this information and will be included in final project end report, not able to project at this reporting period

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 11					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming	Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	0	100 women	It will be available by end of the project	
	Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	0	1 Coordination and partnership mechanisms established and operational	It will be available by end of the project	
Outcome Improved living conditions of vulnerable women in Kawthaung district through enhanced access to essential services and opportunities for socioeconomic recovery	Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	800 (70% women)	6,895 people (65% women of which: 1,200 (480F, 720M) people in quarantine centers, 95 women receiving professional training, 100 women of local CSOs, 5,500 patients (3850F, 1650M) reached by Mobile Clinic and Maternity	6,431 (236 girls, 3,903 women, 120 boys and 2,172 men)	
	Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	14,092	31,400	25724 people indirectly benefited from the response	
	No. of vulnerable women with increased agency as a result of participation in business groups and CSOs	20	150 (50 members of business groups and 100 members of CSOs)	52 women members of business groups and 124 women under 28 age CSOs	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 4					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	Number of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	0	1200	360 households in 3 townships (consisting of 15 pregnant women, 112 children under 5, 28 persons with disabilities and 65 elderly people)	
	Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	0	5	It will be available after end of project	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
	Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	1200 households (approx. 4800 to 6000 people if each household has a total family size of 4 or 5)	360 households	
	Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	1200 households (approx. 4800 to 6000 people if each household has a total family size of 4 or 5)	1,933 people	
Outcome 1 Improved access to immediate needs and information for women and their households in humanitarian settings	Percentage of vulnerable women supported who feel less stress/hopeless	0	960	It will be available after end of the project	
	Percentage of households that have decreased risk of famine/food shortage for the next 12 months	0	100%	It will be available after end of the project	
	Number of CBO/CSO groups participating in humanitarian action with clear action plans	0	240	It will be available after end of the project	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 5					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	Number of women rights defenders participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	TBA	500	Not available	Impact level data will only be available after the end line survey at the end of the 18 months project. The project just reaches 3rd quarter of the implementation.
Outcome Increased protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, including in emergency and conflict situations	Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	500	276 (24 girls and 252 women)	
	Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	1000	1,380	
	Number of formal/informal community response groups formed on helping GBV survivors, human trafficking survivors, women affected by covid 19 and coup	0	4	Not available	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 3					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	TBD	60% of women participating in this impact area	Not available	Data will only be available after the end line survey. The two-years-project just reach 3rd quarter of its implementation.
Outcome 1: Enhanced leadership and technical capacities of 6816 people (M-2045, F-4771) records, meeting minutes from 28 CSOs, 32 villages, 11 camps -Interview targeted in six townships affected by conflict women and men and crisis in ensuring access to humanitarian response, planning, preparedness, and mitigation efforts	Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	6816	Not available	Data will only be available after the end line survey. The two-years-project just reach 3rd quarter of its implementation.
	Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	4,600	Not available	Data will only be available after the end line survey. The two-years-project just reach 3rd quarter of its implementation.
	Percentage of targeted women who reported having improved their skills on performing participatory assessments, planning, preparedness and responding to emergency needs through gender responsive and social inclusion approaches	TBD	60%	Not available	Data will only be available after the end line survey. The two-years-project just reach 3rd quarter of its implementation.
	Percentage of targeted men participating with women leaders on emergency preparedness planning	TBD	60%	Not available	Data will only be available after the end line survey. The two-years-project just reach 3rd quarter of its implementation.
Outcome 2: Increased coordination among communities through Inter-Ethnic crisis action resource hubs comprising of women led CSOs/CBOs for gender responsive humanitarian planning, preparedness, and mitigation efforts	Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	2360	1470 (Female 1069, Male 401)	
	Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	260	65 (35 youth, 30 CSO leaders)	
	Number and percentage of women's networks or associations collaborating more than before in local humanitarian response, recovery, and planning through resource hubs	TBD	20 and 70% women networks or associations	12	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 10					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming	Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	Not available	Not available		
	Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	Not available	Not available	21 members from 7 CSOs participated in monthly humanitarian and crisis planning coordination meeting	In quarter 1 and 2 2023 the targets number will be reached
Outcome1: Increased skills and ability of women rights organizations, CSOs and camp management committees that contribute to inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian planning, framework and programming	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted from camp management committee and village committees to attend gender sensitizations training, which support for gender responsive	0	45 (10 women and 35 men)	45 (16 women 29 men)	
	Increased level of knowledge and understanding of camp management committee and village committee members on gender responsive humanitarian responses	Not available	Not available	50 women and 40 men from camp management committee and village committee increased the knowledge of gender responsive humanitarian response	
	% of targeted camp management committee and village committee members report to take into account gender responsive humanitarian responses	0	75%		
Outcome 2: Community-based coordination mechanism in place for consideration of inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian planning framework and programming	Number of functional and effective coordination bodies for consideration of inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian planning framework and programming as a result of GRHR project's support	Not available	Not available		More target aims to reach in quarter 2 and 3
	Increased numbers of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	Not available	Not available		
	% of 30 targeted women raise their voices in community-based coordination mechanism	0	75%		
	% of 40 targeted women participate in the decision-making process in humanitarian and crisis response	0	75%		

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 9					
Impact Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments.	Number of months the organization has been sustained.	0	18 months	18 months	
	Number of staff that have been retained as a result of institutional funding	0	5	5 staff members	
Outcomes Enhanced recognition of the organization as a women led CSO by other stakeholders.	Number of months the organization has been able to lead SRG groups.	0	18 months	18 months	
	Number of institutions that have developed or revised and applied internal guidelines	0	101 (CSO 9 + 100 SRGs)	101 (CSO 9 and 100 SRGs)	
	Number of staff directly benefiting and working in solidarity and cohesion	0	74 (5 CSO 9 staff, 60 female SRG, 9 EC members)	74 (5 CSO 9 staff, 60 female SRG, 9 EC members – all females)	
	Number of people indirectly benefiting from the project	0	1,114	1,114 (M-3, F-1111) in SRG's 100 groups.	
	Number of staff and SRG members whose performance has improved.	0	65 (5 CSO 9 staff, 60 SRG)	65 (5 CSO 9 staff, 60 SRG – all females)	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 7					
Impact: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	Number/percentage of women participating at leading business, leading in organizations, and involved at decision-making role in humanitarian and crisis responses	0	1,170	Will be reported at the end of the project	
Outcome Increased ability of women leaders and activists to carry out actions promoting crisis management, political engagement, and environmental considerations.	Number of women activists and leaders who have undertaken a concrete action in various themes	0	3,740	168 women	
	Number of CSO activists involve in humanitarian program.	0	20	11 CSOs	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO 13					
Impact Area 3: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive	Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in	Not available	40 women leaders	it will be available after end of Project	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming	humanitarian and crisis response (by age group)				
	Number of direct beneficiaries reached by the project (disaggregated by sex and age group)	0	Women & Girls – 7200 Sex Workers Women & Girls – 7,200, Men & Boys – 2,400	6880 (6657 women between 18 to 49 years age & 223 girls under 18 year age) including sex workers 1200 (1117 men between 18 to 49 years age) and 83 boys under 18 year age)	project implementation is for 2 years, in 2022 is first year of the project. So result can be reach 50% of the indicator.
	Number of indirect beneficiaries reached	0	67200	31,797	Same as above
Outcome 1: Build the capacity and enhance the awareness and knowledge on leadership of women, girls, and sex workers in crisis response.	Number of empowered women leaders leading to coordination with partners in the community for Health & protection issues (by age group)	0	80 Women	23 women leaders leading to coordination with partners in community for health and protection	Same as above
Outcome 2 : Enhance male participation in reducing Gender Based Violence in the community	Number of men and boys participating in reducing Gender Based Violence in the community (disaggregated by sex/sexual identity, age group and target group)	0	240 times (include of 2400 person in 20 townships)	120 times (include of 1200 persons in 10 Townships)	Same as above
Outcome 3: To raise women awareness of SRH, HIV and GBV, Covid 19 preventive measure in the crisis-affected communities to access the resources and services.	Number of women and girls participating in reducing Gender Based Violence, Covid 19 preventive in the community (Disaggregated by sex/sexual identity, age group and target group)	0	: 1440 times (include of 14,400 person in 40 townships)	688 times (include of 6880 persons in 20 Township)	Same as above