



## PROMOTING ANGOLAN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH CSOs

### Annual Donor Report

**Reporting Period:** July 2017 - August 2018

**Project Title:** Promoting Angolan Women's Empowerment Through CSOs

**Implementing Partner(s):** ADPP, ADRA, FMEA, FMJIG, PROMAICA / ASSOGE, CIES, FMJIG, FOJASSIDA, UCF

**Development Partners:** MFA Norway, UK and UNDP

**Donor Reference Numbers:** UNDP – 00012 / MFA Norway – 00187 / UKM - 00248

**National priorities (PND 2013-2017):** Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion

**Agenda 2030:** SDG 5 – Gender Equality and Empower of All Women and Girls

**UNPAF/CPD (2015-2019) Outcome:** By 2019, all citizens actively participate in public issues, and public institutions are modernized, delivering effective services at local level based on good governance criteria.

#### **Summary:**

The 2nd Cycle of the project took place over a 3-year period (2015-2018), resultant of a partnership between the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the United Nations Development Program, with the institutional partnership of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Affairs. In mid-2017, the Royal British Embassy joined the partnership with provision of additional fund for the project. This report covers the period July 2017-August 2018 of the 2nd cycle of the project, that includes 10 micro-projects implemented by 9 different civil society organizations (CSOs), 5 of which started in September 2016 and ended in September 2017 and the other five that started in November 2017 and are still ongoing.

During the reporting period, the project reached a total of 7,366 beneficiaries of whom 4,255 (58%) are documented and 3,111 (42%) are estimated. Of the total documented beneficiaries, 84,8% are women and 15,2% are men. Geographically, the areas covered by the project include 11 municipalities in 5 provinces. The types of beneficiaries include rural women, women members of Councils of Community Consultation of Municipal Administrations (CACs) and of Resident Committees (RCs), young girls, domestic workers, students, public sector employees, men community leaders, law enforcement agents, provincial and municipal administrators and civil society organizations (CSOs). The micro-projects implemented have covered the following thematic areas: income generation for households, food security and resilience against the impact of climate change and disasters, organizational and productive capacities, rights of domestic workers, women's social and political rights, public participation and equal employment opportunities and empowerment for young girls.

Having reached a large number of beneficiaries, the project has contributed to the increase of positive gender perceptions and awareness in communities, has provided women with tools for their self-empowerment, and has strengthened CSOs capacity to intervene on gender issues and women's rights.

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## **1. Introduction:**

The 2nd Cycle of the project took place over a 3-year period (2015-2018), resultant of a partnership between the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the United Nations Development Program, with the institutional partnership of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Affairs. In mid-2017, the Royal British Embassy joined the partnership with provision of additional fund for the project.

This cycle covers the period 2015-2018 and had three main expected outputs: (i) strengthened capacity of women to participate in political, economic and social processes, as well as the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) in gender project implementation; (ii) promoted advocacy for access to information and awareness of public policy and programs on women's political and social rights with focus on domestic violence, and studies on disaggregated gender statistics; and (iii) promoted women's economic empowerment and capacity for cooperatives, as well as women's participation in decision-making processes through social consultation platforms.

This report covers the period of July 2017-August 2018 of the 2nd Cycle that includes 10 micro-projects implemented by 9 different civil society organizations (CSOs), 5 of which ended in September 2017 and the other five are ongoing. The micro-projects implemented in the reporting period have covered the following thematic areas: income generation for households, food security and resilience against the impact of climate change and disasters, organizational and productive capacities, rights of domestic workers, women's social and political rights, public participation and equal employment opportunities and young girls'. The intervention covered the following 11 municipalities in 5 provinces of Angola: Cunene (Ombadja, Curoca, Cahama, Ondjiva), Luanda (Luanda, Viana and Cazenga), Kwanza Sul (Sumbe), Huíla (Lubango and Gambos) and Namibe (Virei).

During this period the project reached a total of 7366 beneficiaries of whom 4,255 (58%) are documented and 3,111 (42%) are estimated. Of the total documented beneficiaries 3,608 are women, which corresponds to 84,8% and 647 are men, which corresponds to 15,2%. In terms of the project outputs, the following key results were achieved: (i) 1,023 women farmers in the southern region of Angola were trained on their social and economic rights; (ii) through saving groups, 499 women were able to save 10, 529, 000 KZ, which increased households incomes and strengthened women businesses; (iii) food security and nutrition improved in 10 communities through the introduction of new agricultural techniques and diversification of vegetable production resistant to drought; (iv) 12 men community leaders were mobilized as champions in the fight against domestic violence; (v) 790 students were engaged in discussions on gender issues and gender based violence; (vi) 245 domestic workers had access to social security services; (vii) 124 women micro entrepreneurs were trained in business management; (viii) 60 vulnerable young girls (aged 10-18) were empowered through gender awareness; (ix) 5 CSOs improved their project management skills and increased their knowledge on gender equality and women's rights; (x) the survey on Domestic Workers in Luanda improved data gathering and analysis of domestic workers in Luanda Province; (xi) 80 women members of Community Consultation Councils (CACs) and Residents Committees (CRs) were equipped with abilities to have more effective participation in those spaces.

These results are contributing towards positive changes in perception and understanding about gender and women's rights in society, both in formal and informal spaces of decision-making, and in women's and girls' capacities to be active development agents. Furthermore, the results are contributing to the strengthening of the capacity of CSOs to engage in gender and women's empowerment and for the strengthening of partnerships between civil society and government. This is contributing to the project's intended outcome of improving awareness and the capacity of Angolan women to exercise their political, social and economic rights, and thereby contribute to national efforts for the realization of the 2030 Agenda and particularly SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment.

## 2. Implementing Partners (July 2017 to August 2018)

The table below presents the 10 micro-projects implemented during the reporting period. The first 5 CSOs ended their implementation in September 2017 and were geographically focused in the three provinces most affected by drought in the southern region (Cunene, Huila and Namibe). The other 5 CSOs' micro-projects are still ongoing in Luanda and Kwanza Sul Provinces.

Period	IPs	Micro-Project Title	Main Goal	Geographical Area
<b>2016-2017</b> (September 2016 to September 2017) * <small>*This report captures the last 2 months of this period</small>	<b>People to People Development Aid (ADPP)</b>	“Empowerment of Women Farmers and their Families through Strengthening Rural Field School”.	Contribute to economic empowerment of 300 members of Field Schools (ECAPs), mainly focused on 180 women members.	Municipality of Ombadja in Cunene Province
	<b>Action for Rural and Environment Development (ADRA)</b>	“Strengthening the productive and organizational capacities of women in the municipality of Ombadja”.	Contribute to increase of resilience of families against the negative effects of climate change through strengthening 375 women's organizational and productive capacities.	Municipality of Ombadja in Province of Cunene
	<b>Federation of Women Entrepreneurs (FMEA)</b>	Support for the Empowerment of Women.	Fostering women's microenterprises, increasing family income and promoting socioeconomic development	Cunene, Huila and Namibe
	<b>Forum of Women Journalists for Gender Equality (FMJIG)</b>	“Inclusion and participation in decision-making and increased self-esteem”.	Develop actions that allow greater participation and engagement of women in discussion and solutions finding processes for development in rural communities	Municipality of Virei in Namibe Province and Curoca and Cahama municipalities in Cunene Province
	<b>Women Promotion in the Catholic Church (PROMAICA)</b>	MUKAY KATUKA! – II (Rise Women!) Economic Activities to Fight Hunger	Contribute to the empowerment of at least 240 women through training activities (in agriculture, basketwork, pottery, sewing, and sales) to increase family income	Municipality of Gambos in Huíla Province

<b>2017-2018</b> (November 2017 to October 2018)	<b>Public Policy Observatory Association of the Gender Perspective (ASSOGE)</b>	Muhatu wa Ngunzo – Promoting Domestic Workers Rights	Contribute to Domestic Workers’ Social Protection	Luanda Province
	<b>Information and Education Center (CIES)</b>	“Local initiatives for democratic participation that promote an effective empowerment of women at the political and social levels in Kwanza Sul”	Reinforce women’s participation in local spaces, such as CACs; strengthen women’s capacity to combat gender discrimination and promote the participation and citizenship in schools	Municipality of Sumbe in Kwanza Sul Province
	<b>Forum of Women Journalists for Gender Equality (FMJIG)</b>	“Amplify Voices for Gender Balance and Development”	Contribute for level playing field or equal opportunities in the political and social lives of the municipalities of Viana and Cazenga.	Municipalities of Viana and Cazenga in Luanda Province
	<b>Youth Forum for Health Support and AIDS Prevention (FOJASSIDA)</b>	"Promotion of Political Participation of Women in Community Consultation Social Consultation Councils (CACs) in Cazenga"	Contribute for increased awareness and empowerment of women in the exercise of their political, economic and social rights.	Municipality of Cazenga in Luanda Province
	<b>Young Women’s Christian Association (UCF)</b>	“Girls Building Bridges”	Create a critical mass of young people, especially girls, with a positive vision and behavior regarding gender equality and equity in the poor peri-urban neighborhoods of Luanda / Provide life skills for girls aged 10 to 16, increase their self-esteem and self-confinement, making them less vulnerable to negative situations.	Municipality of Cazenda in Luanda Province

### 3. Beneficiaries (July 2017 to August 2018)

The Project beneficiaries comprised rural women farmers, women members of Community Consultation Councils of Municipal Administrations (CACS), women members of Residents Committees (RCs), young girls, domestic workers, students, men community leaders, law enforcement agents, Provincial and Municipal Administrations and CSOs. During this period, the project reached a total of 7,366 beneficiaries of whom 4,255 (58%) are documented and 3,111 (42%) are estimated. Of the total documented beneficiaries, 3,608 are women, which corresponds to 84,8%, and 647 are men, which corresponds to 15,2%.

IP/CSO	Beneficiaries (July 2017 to September 2017)			IP/CSO	Beneficiaries (November 2017 to August 2018)					
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter				1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter			2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter		
	W	M	N/I		W	M	N/I	W	M	N/I
ADRA	183	117	-	ASSOGE	576			245		70
ADPP	235	47	-	CIES	141	81		199	192	500
FMEA	499		-	FMJIG	54	23		51	52	
FMJIG	106	45	2538	FOJASSIDA	47	3		719	3	
PROMAICA				UCF	264	82	3	455		
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>570</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3770</b>				<b>1108</b>			<b>2486</b>		
<b>Women</b>	<b>3608</b>									
<b>Men</b>	<b>647</b>									
<b>N/I</b>	<b>3111</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7366</b>									

### 4. Results achieved (July 2017-August 2018)

Aligned with the project outputs the following key results were achieved: (i) 1023 women farmers in the southern region of Angola were trained on their social and economic rights; (ii) through saving groups, 499 women were able to save 10, 529, 000 KZ, which increased households incomes and strengthened women businesses; (iii) food security and nutrition improved in 10 communities through the introduction of new agricultural techniques and diversification of vegetable production resistant to drought; (iv) 12 men community leaders were mobilized as champions in the fight against domestic violence; (v) 790 students were engaged in discussions on gender issues and gender based violence; (vi) 245 domestic workers had access to social security services; (vii) 124 women micro entrepreneurs were trained in business management; (viii) 60 vulnerable young girls (aged 10-18) were empowered through gender awareness; (ix) 5 CSOs improved their project management skills and increased their knowledge on gender equality and women's rights; (x) the survey on Domestic Workers in Luanda improved data gathering and analysis of domestic workers in Luanda Province; (xi) 80 women members of Community Consultation Councils (CACS) and Residents Committees (CRs) were equipped with abilities to have more effective participation in those spaces.

The support the project provided also improved cooperation between civil society and government. MASFAMU, as a key project partner, was always involved in activities such as: field visits and trainings. When requested by CSOs, UNDP acts as a bridge between the implementing partner, the National Office for Gender Equality and Women's Rights. Moreover, whenever there were opportunities, other UNDP Angola government partners were also involved in the project's activities. Through this interaction the project has improved the working relationship between CSOs and the recently fused Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU), which seeks to continue supporting CSOs working on gender equality and women's empowerment, aligned with the targets set out in the National Development Plan 2018-2022. CSOs are now able to involve government officials from MASFAMU and local administrations in their activities and directly reach out to MASFAMU at central level if any constraint is encountered. As a result, gender equality and women's empowerment focus in local administrations and their staff have strengthened. In this way, the project has strengthened the importance of the role of CSOs in Angola's development efforts.

Furthermore, besides the training based on UNDP's partnership procedures that are mandatory for civil society implementing partners to undergo at the beginning of the partnership, during this reporting period, the capacity building provided for CSOs on project management, leadership, gender equality and women's rights was a key component of the project. This support was possible due to the additional contribution of \$30,668.00 by the Royal British Embassy. In February 2018, a five-day workshop on gender equality and women's rights and another five-day workshop on projects planning and management were implemented for 25 participating CSOs. On July 2018, a three-day workshop on leadership to advance gender equality was held for CSOs directors and project managers and extended to other UNDP partners, such as MASFAMU, Group of Women Parliamentarians, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Institute for Local Administration Training.

In view of the impact these trainings had on participants, who demonstrated great enthusiasm and engagement during the training sessions, a community of practice was formed for sharing and dissemination of information and to support other actors. The participants made personal and institutional commitments to promote gender equality in their workplaces. A follow up meeting will take place in October 2018 for sharing experiences on what has been done and how it is playing out.

Additionally, on July 25-26, supported by the UK fund and in partnership with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT), the project was also able to organize a roundtable with targeted stakeholders to examine the government's proposal for local elections from a gender perspective. Participants of the roundtable meeting included CSOs, Members of Parliament, senior government officials, Political Parties, academia, research institutions and other international development partners. The roundtable provided a platform that enabled a multi-stakeholder engagement with the government's proposal, produced specific recommendations for a review of the government's proposal from a gender perspective and an action plan. Above all, the roundtable led to policy change at the highest level. MAT, MASFAMU and parliamentarians came to the realization that the legal framework and the model for local elections will not be inclusive and effective without the gender component, particularly with regards to provisions for effective women participation and representation in the processes leading to the institutionalization of local elections



and the functioning of local institutions to be elected, as both active (candidates) and passive (voters) agents. There is now ongoing advocacy at the highest level to ensure these provisions are adopted.

Both the results and the synergies achieved through the project are critical for the realization of Agenda 2030 and in particular SDG 5 and its targets, which include end of all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere and elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres (see Results Table below).

## 5. Results Table

Planned Outputs	Results - July 2017 to August 2018
<p><b>1. CAPACITY BUILDING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening women’s participation in political, economic and social processes through training on leadership, networking and business management.</li> <li>- Improvement of project implementation through training on general areas of project implementation explored from a gender perspective.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mechanisms between women’s groups and local institutions strengthened: 4 newly formed rural women’s groups (<b>of 375 women</b>) are now part of the Municipal Agricultural Department client list in the municipality of Ombadja, in Cunene province.</li> <li>- Community capacity building and awareness strengthened to continue action and dialogue on promotion of gender equality.</li> <li>- <b>60 girls</b> aged between 10 and 18 years were empowered and can make decisions related to their body, their schooling and their future. These girls are also included in recreation activities such as IT, bakery, decoration and sewing to keep them busy and give them skills to exert their potentials.</li> <li>- 25 members of CSOs improved their skills through training on Gender Equality and Women’s Rights.</li> <li>- 25 members of CSOs strengthened their skills through training on Project Planning and Management.</li> <li>- Leadership training to Advance Gender Equality enabled 30 participants to reflect and strengthen their role as leaders. Participants developed a commitment action plan to strengthen their leadership style.</li> <li>- Community of practice formed by workshop participants for mutual support and experience sharing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. ADVOCACY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promulgation of information, awareness and conscience on public policy and programs and on political and social rights of women, with special focus on combating domestic violence.</li> <li>- Design thematic studies and produce disaggregated statistics by sex and age to influence policies, strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cartoon literature on women’s participation “<i>Unidade na Diferença</i>” was produced and disseminated.</li> <li>- Several other education materials edited and disseminated e.g. posters, leaflets, booklets and manuals.</li> <li>- <b>245</b> domestic workers were engaged and sensitized to register with social security services, of whom 20 have all the procedures in place for tax reduction and 36 requested for support to obtain ID cards.</li> <li>- 6 micro projects produced and broadcast <b>44 radio debates</b> on gender thematic (rights of domestic workers, women’s participation and inclusion in local politics, domestic violence, discrimination and inequalities issues and on men’s and leaders’ engagement to advance gender equality) that contributed for increased dialogue space and awareness.</li> <li>- Dialogue and debate on inequalities, domestic violence, inclusion and lack of opportunities increased through the presentation of <b>6 Theatre plays</b> in markets and municipal squares: <b>255 women and 152 men</b> were involved.</li> <li>- 790 students (<b>628 girls and 162 boys</b>) in <b>4 schools councils</b> were engaged in <b>22 school debates</b> on gender equality, women’s rights, inequalities and prevention against domestic violence.</li> <li>- Government’s proposal for local elections will be revised to become gender responsive and inclusive as a result of advocacy work realized through a high-level roundtable on women and local elections with the</li> </ul>

<p>and/or address issues that particularly affect women.</p>	<p>involvement of civil society representatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific recommendations and an action plan were produced to guide duty-bearers review of the legal framework and model for local elections.</li> <li>- A survey on the ‘Condition of Domestic Workers in Luanda’ was conducted and launched in partnership with National Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.</li> <li>- A study entitled ‘Women’s Integration in Production Processes: the legal socio route in the exercise of economic and social rights in Angola’ was launched in December 2017 by CEIC/UCAN;</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic empowerment and strengthening of cooperatives.</li> <li>- Advancement of women’s participation in decision-making processes by increasing their representation and participation in CACs and municipal administration.</li> <li>- To reduce vulnerability of women, their families and communities suffering from the impact hazards, such as drought and flood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>52 savings groups</b> were formed (with <b>499 women</b> beneficiaries): a total savings of <b>10,529,000Kz</b> was made. Members are women entrepreneurs with their own businesses, in Huila, Cunene and Namibe provinces.</li> <li>- <b>80 women</b> members of communal CACS and Residents Committees (RCs) were equipped to promote a strategic response to community issues related to leadership, gender equality and participation in Cazenga, Luanda province.</li> <li>- 2 Local Development Groups composed of women were formed and they are being strengthened through capacity building activities on themes related to women’s empowerment in Sumbe, Kwanza Sul.</li> <li>- <b>12 men local leaders</b> became advocates against gender violence after attending CSOs activities. They have been recording advocacy messages against domestic violence that have been broadcast on local radios in Cazenga and Viana, Luanda Province.</li> <li>- <b>10 School Fields</b> of vegetable gardens were constituted, and they have benefited <b>183 women and 117 men</b>, and more than <b>740,000 tons</b> of various products have been collected in Ombadja, Cunene province.</li> <li>- 4 women-based groups were formed to foster women’s productive and organizational capacity. The groups have a total of <b>375 women</b> and rotating funds (<i>Kixikila</i>). New agricultural methods which improved families’ nutrition and food security.</li> <li>- 12 Drought resistant crops were organized and coordinated by women and benefited <b>360 women</b> in Gambos, Huila Province.</li> </ul>

6. Pictures:



FMJIG, Cartoon “Unidos pela Diferença”, 2018



Training on Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, Luanda, 2018



ASSOGE, survey on domestic workers, Luanda, 2018



FOJASSIDA, workshop on the promotion of gender equality and the applicable legislation, Luanda, 2018



Training on Leadership to Advance GE, 2018



UCF, IT training for girls, 2018

## 7. Challenges and Lessons Learned

### A. Challenges:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase CSOs not based in the localities where they implemented projects experienced more operational difficulties, particularly delays. These delays affected their ability to submit activities reports to UNDP on time. Subsequently only 2 CSOs delivered on their last fund disbursement.
- Political context: general elections campaign in July/August 2018 slowed projects implementation.
- CSOs trimestral reports still need to improve to focus more on results and less on descriptive narratives of the activities.
- Data provided by IPs, particularly in their narrative reports, are not always rigorous. That is why 42% of reported beneficiaries are estimated and are not disaggregated by sex.
- According to IPs reports, only 647 men benefited from the micro-projects, mainly because a common misperception that gender issues are “women’s business”.

### B. Lessons Learned:

- To strengthen project success, it is critical to provide ongoing and strategic capacity building for CSOs as an integral part of the project planning and implementation.
- Participatory methodologies are important to identify actions, needs and share experiences.
- Need to create more platforms for CSO-CSO engagement and sharing of experiences.
- Projects with well-defined targets can better implement and present results within the 11 months micro-projects implementation period.

## 8. Way Forward

The next main steps in 2018:

- Finalize 3<sup>rd</sup> Disbursements;
- Mobilize the implementing partners to submit to UNDP the 3<sup>rd</sup> Narrative and Financial reports;
- Realize project board (TRC) meeting in October;
- Engage IPs in/with other UNDP activities/workshops;
- Carry out final follow up meeting in October with IPs on their individual plans commitments;
- Prepare the External Evaluation planned for October;
- Submit the final 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle report 2015-2018

## 9. UNDP management policies and regulations

The project is directly implemented by UNDP under DIM i.e. Direct Implementation Modality, with the institutional partnership of MASFAMU and the implementation partnership of women’s network organizations and NGOs working on women’s issues. The use of this modality is expected to address the need for maximum flexibility, speed and effectiveness in pursuing the objectives of the project and to ensure timely financial reporting to the respective donor partners. The DIM modality mitigates the risk of fund mismanagement by CSOs due to their limited capacity. The selection of the CSOs grantees is done on a

competitive basis. CSOs freely apply for the grants through a public bid process. UNDP Country Office in Angola is responsible to MASFAMU and to UNDP Headquarters for transparent and accountable management of the project resources under the overall supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative in line with the roles and responsibilities set forth below.

The Project has a Technical Review Committee (TRC) chaired by UNDP. The TRC's role is to review the applications and make recommendations for funding. The TRC is composed of representatives from all the project partners and other invited members, including UNDP, Norwegian Embassy, UNFPA, civil society<sup>1</sup> network group not participating in the grant processes, MASFAMU and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

As implementing partner, UNDP, jointly with partners, closely monitors and oversees the preparation and approval of annual work plans, the selection of experts and other outputs, the preparation and approval of progress reports and all substantive revisions that may affect the trajectory of the project. CO works closely with the organizations through permanent communication and support and participation in the activities being implemented. CSOs submit to UNDP quarterly financial and narrative reports per UNDP policies and procedures.

### **9.1 UNDP Procedures on IPs Financial Reports**

A Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) must be established between the selected IPs and UNDP. The Grant Agreement sets out:

- (a) the responsibilities of each party;
- (b) the activities to be undertaken;
- (c) the outputs to be produced;
- (d) the performance criteria for the release of future tranches of funding;
- (e) duration of activities;
- (f) reporting arrangements for credit related purposes.

The IPs must open a bank account designated to the project. On a quarterly basis, IPs must submit Financial Report of Actual Expenses/Schedule of expenses, with the attached original evidence of expenses, bank account statement for the period to be analysed, attendance lists sign by the participants and so on. It should also be accompanied by the narrative report of completed activities, whose expenses are being justified in the financial report.

After submission of financial and narrative reports, the project manager will analyse them and check if the requested information and documentation is compiled. Next, the project manager will deliver the financial report to the UNDP Quality Control project's focal point, under the Financial Department. The Quality Assurance (QA) focal point will in turn analyse the report and validate it or not. If not, the IP should revise the report, based on QA comments and requests. It is also important to mention that IPs can only request for the next disbursement if the minimum quarterly expenses are 80% of the transferred fund. Once the report is validated, the IP can request the next disbursement.

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<sup>1</sup> This representative should not be of a Women's NGO, or involved in gender issues, to allow all Women's NGOs and networks to participate in the bidding.

## 10. Budget vs Expenditures (July 2017 to August 2018)

		BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
<b>A</b>	<i>Call for Proposals</i>	\$1.100,00	\$1.090,25	\$9,75
<b>B</b>	<i>5 Grants</i>	\$242.000,00	\$208.960,50	\$33.039,50
<b>C</b>	<i>CSOs Capacity Building<sup>2</sup></i>			
<b>D</b>	<i>Project Officer (10,6%)<sup>3</sup></i>	\$27.411,30	\$24.949,11	\$2.462,19
<b>E</b>	<i>GMS<sup>4</sup></i>	\$20.688,80	\$16.943,46 (2018)	\$3.745,34
<b>F</b>	<i>Common Services</i>	\$8.121,10	\$8.121,10	\$0
<b>G</b>	<i>Monitoring, Reporting &amp; Evaluation</i>	\$11.329,00	\$11.329,00	\$0
	<i>Bank Charges</i>	\$3.394,80	\$31,92	\$3.362,88
	<b>TOTAL Norwegian Fund</b>	<b>\$314.045,00</b>	<b>\$271.420,80</b>	<b>\$42.619,66<sup>5</sup></b>

## 11. Conclusion

The project achieved qualitatively the results envisaged for the reporting period. It reached a significant number of beneficiaries and contributed to changes in gender perceptions and women's rights among women, men, public officials and law enforcement actors in 11 municipalities of 5 provinces. The project also induced significant transformational changes in women enterprising, community household's incomes, advocacy against gender violence and for access to social services, expansion of participation spaces for women and girls, and women's agency and capacities to participate in formal and informal spaces of decision-making and development planning.

The project further strengthened the capacity of CSOs to intervene in gender issues and helped to build closer CSO-government collaboration. These are important achievements because of the new administration of MASFAMU that is largely engaging with civil society anew on gender issues.

The project results are not per se captured in quantitative terms because it was designed to make qualitative contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment. Its downstream approach complements the upstream support focused on policy and statistics being provided by UNDP and other development actors to MASFAMU and other institutions. This is because men and women are being directly educated and equipped to benefit effectively from public programmes and policies at local level and to be positive agents of social change and transformation. Despite still being relatively weak in terms of project management and gender intervention, the CSOs are the key actors who can continue to advance change at individual and community levels as they embedded in the communities and can reach the lowest and furthest localities. And since the first Cycle, the project has critically contributed to this endeavor, having empowered a total of 19 different CSOs that implemented 30 projects.

<sup>2</sup> Financed by UK Fund

<sup>3</sup> Per agreement should not exceed 10,6% of disbursed fund. New fund charged is \$258.598,00

<sup>4</sup> General Management Services (GMS) is 8% of total budget. New fund charged is \$258.598,00

<sup>5</sup> Some expenses are ongoing, such as one final disbursement. The balance is also slightly impacted by the depreciation of Kwanza since November 2017.