Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: From the Margins to the Mainstream (23-0001920)

Id	23-0001920
Date	13-11-2023
SAP application number	4000007116

Contents

Key data **4**

Activity basics 4

Activity details 4

Accounting data 4

Policy data **5**

Policy Appraisal **6**

Policy relevance 6

Rationale 6

Contextual analysis 7

Added value 7

Lessons learned 8

Durability 8

Gender 9

Climate change 9

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment 9

Digitalisation 9

Additional remarks (if applicable) 10

Results **11**

Monitoring and evaluation **13**

Monitoring 13

Evaluation 13

Finance **14**

Budget breakdown 14

Earmarking 14

Prepayments 14

Available resources 14

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee 15

Audit opinions 15

Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	From the Margins to the Mainstream
Contract party	Simorgh Women's Resource & Publication Centre (30069843)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	131291028 PKR
Amount EUR	599999
Start date	01-12-2023
End date	30-11-2026
Full name	From the Margins to the Mainstream
Summary	This project will address the issues of women's subordinate status and mitigation of overt and covert forms of GBV. The project will raise awareness about women's fundamental rights, i.e. GBV-freedom from fear and violence; general, sexual, and reproductive health including gender variance, underage marriage, maternal health and planned parenthood; economic empowerment; and political empowerment. Women will be engaged in social and economic life of the community through leadership roles in public, private, and civic spheres.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	01-08-2023
Proposal’s reference number	
Budget holder	Islamabad Embassy (8241ISL)
Limit access	No
Related activity	4000003326

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007116
Funds center	ISL Human Rights Fund ODA (0501U02040030)

Policy data

Aid modality	Project support
Technical assistance	0% of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Pakistan
Location type	District
Specific location	Lahore, Gujrat, Nankana Sahib
CRS code	15160 Human rights
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Principal
Reproductive and sexual rights	Principal
Explain your choices	The project will address the HR policy priority, i.e. equal rights for women and girls. This includes violence against women and girls, sexual and reproductive rights. In the context of Pakistan, climate change poses serious challenges and impact on the livelihoods opportunities of women and girls.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The proposed project falls under the Human Rights Policy priorities of the current government. The project matched the policy objectives of the delegated human rights fund and fits within the longer-term framework of human rights goals of the Netherlands Embassy in Islamabad.
In the Regeerakkoord, the current government has explicitly agreed to continue its efforts to promote Equal Rights for Women and Girls. The Human Rights Fund has the explicit intention to support organizations to develop projects which contribute to the implementation of human rights policy priorities of the host country itself (in Pakistan human rights are written in the constitution, also its a signatory to international UN Human Rights Treaties). And also, to contribute to a dialogue about human rights in the country.
The proposed project also falls within the priorities set in Multi Annual Country Strategy 2021-2024 and the Annual Plan for 2023. Both these documents emphasize the importance of enabling environment and advocacy for women's economic empowerment, and protection against violence against women.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country of 241 million of which 49 percent are female and 64 percent are below the age of 30 years. Pakistan ranks 145/156 for economic participation and opportunity where women account for a mere 22.63 percent while men make up 84.79 percent of the labor force.
On average, a Pakistani woman's income is 16.3 percent of a man's income. Of the 5.26 million working in the informal sector in Pakistan, 81 percent are women (Labour Force Survey 2017-18, Government of Pakistan). Women earn just PKR 3,000-4,000 (USD 15-20) per month and face multidimensional vulnerabilities including low-income security, poor nutrition, occupational health issues, absence of social protection and high economic vulnerability in times of crisis.
Women rank 135/156 for educational attainment, 143/156 for health and survival (UN Women 2022), 95/156 for political empowerment (Global Gender Gap Report 2022) and 130/139 on the Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project.
Despite increased political participation, women remain under represented in leadership roles and positions in the political/public sphere due to systemic patriarchal arrangements and norms. The rising religious extremism and growing religiosity among the general public adds another complexity to the situation. Based on the latest statistics from the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) the difference between man and women of voting age stand around 10 million.
Pakistan has also been ranked 8th among the top 10 countries most affected by climate change and man-made and natural disasters with women and children especially girls, being the most affected.
Lack of consistent data on VAW (5th CEDAW Periodic Review) is a major challenge to women's right to life and safety and freedom from fear. Reported figures show that 34 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical, sexual and emotional violence. Out of these 56% have neither sought help nor told anyone about it.
Factors that impede women's access to voice and justice include: lack of information and awareness of their social and legal rights; poor understanding of laws particularly those promulgated recently by women and men staff of the justice sector institutions; absence of technical data collection, and cultural norms that privilege men to impose rule of silence on women regarding rape and the overt and covert forms of domestic violence.
This last is corroborated by the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, and floods of 2022 due to climate change, in which women and children have been the worst affected in terms of access to food and other resources, vulnerability to gender based discrimination and sexual exploitation and violence.

- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

Simorgh has designed this project under the framework by the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project recognizes the intersectional nature of women's vulnerability to gender-based violence and discrimination in the social, political and economic spheres.
The project will address the issue of women's subordinate status and mitigation of overt and covert forms of gender-based violence, by addressing four key areas of women's fundamental rights. Firstly, GBV, freedom from fear and violence. Secondly, general, sexual and reproductive health including gender variance, underage marriage, maternal health and planned parenthood. Thirdly, economic empowerment, and fourthly, political empowerment through engagement in the social and economic life of the community and leadership roles in public, private and civic

spheres. This rights-based approach will be adopted in a context of overarching poverty and exacerbated by climate change and a creeping religiosity.
The element of religiosity is increasingly permeating every level of personal and political life through conversations and daily exchanges between people, the education system under Single National Curriculum, the media, female/male gatherings, Friday sermons, madrassas, discursive political mileage to obscurantist ideologies by gender blind expedient state institutions.
This project recognises that single-cause solutions will have limited impact. The improvement of the material conditions of life is a change driver that opens up multiple spaces for attitudinal/behavioural change including promotion of fundamental rights and GBV mitigation.
This project will amalgamate, deepen and expand the lessons learned through Simorgh's prior work on women's economic and political empowerment, general and sexual and reproductive health for the mitigation of GBV and promotion of women's access to their rights to a life free of cultural, social, and sexual violence.
Given that women, trans and other minorities are the most vulnerable to the outcomes of food insecurity, livelihood loss and displacement resulting from natural and man-made disasters such as climate change, pandemics and political instability, the project will draw connection between these and women's access to basic rights for action for informed change.
Using a mix of knowledge building, awareness raising, capacity building and community based action, the project will actively engage participants in a series of activities through which women (and men) themselves bring about the changes they seek.
The project will ensure horizontal and vertical interactive engagement among communities both as women only groups and in mixed gatherings comprising male allies, the larger community of families including children between ages of 10-14, female/male adolescents ages 15-20. This process will be initiated by stakeholder workshops on gender sensitization and gender equality/equity, constitutional rights and human rights etc. Also at community level through awareness raising, knowledge-building activities in tandem with capacity building in selected trades of their choice.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?

The targeted beneficiaries will be selected because of their vulnerabilities due to the reasons mentioned above. For instance, women of all categories specifically transgender persons (Khwaja Sara); semi skilled women, children (ages 10-14) female/male adolescents/school dropouts (ages 15-20) women/girls with disability, male allies, from women's shelters, teachers, journalists, lawyers, home-based workers.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

The main stakeholders are; representatives of relevant provincial government departments, representatives from the local government of these districts, Punjab Commission on Status of Women (PCSW); All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA), technical and vocational training institutes, designer brands, micro-finance institutions, and commercial banks.

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?

The proposed project is based on the experience gained during phase one, "from the politics of vulnerability to the politics of voice'. During that phase, stakeholders, for instance, local communities, minority groups, representatives of local government, local political leaders and influencers were involved. The external evaluation of earlier phase also documented the results of inclusive approach adopted by Simorgh. At the same time, Simorgh has been working with communities on these issues for more than two decades.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

The project will be implemented in three districts, i.e. Lahore, Nankana Sahib, and Gujrat districts. The reasons for selecting these districts were higher digree of religiosity, out migration of youth including from minorities especially of Sikh community. The project will document results of women and girls empowerment as countering approach in reducing violence (physical and sexual), religiosity, and migration of youth.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

The proposed project is in line with the overall policy of the Pakistani government to protect women and girls rights, and stop violence against women and girls. The federal and provincial government have inacted many laws regarding gender based violence, however, implementation of these laws remains questionable. Lack of awareness about these laws, no, or limited capacity of different public institutions to address these issues are some of the barriers to improve the situation. This project will contribute to address some of these constraints and improve the status of women and girls in claiming their rights.

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

The project is fully funded by the Netherlands Embassy.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

The NL embassy supported Simorgh for a three year project (December 2019 till November 2022) under accountability fund. The title of the proejct was 'From the Politics of Vulnerability to the Politics of Voice' (activity # 4000003326). Here are some fo the lessons learned from an external evaluation of the project:

1. Awareness and knowledge without the possibility of agentic action can be frustrating and counterproductive just as uninformed action can lead to harmful outcomes and/or chaos. Similarly, skills for economic independence, access to fundamental rights and freedom from fear of GBV, have limited impact unless combined with awareness, information, exposure and action in the social-political domain including experience of the gendered politics in public sphere.
2. Women's financial autonomy and well-being as key driver to GBV mitigation, enhanced agency and change in mainstream behavioural patterns and attitudes towards working women. The project provided ample evidence of this: for example, the shift from prohibition to acceptance of women's access to mobile/Android phones, and physical mobility were seen to increase family income, reduction of domestic tension including transformation of spousal violence to support of earning wives, and support to girls/children's education by earning mothers.
3. The efficacy of the community led approach that transforms target communities from recipients to participants. This was evidenced (i) in the high degree of women's engagement with project activities and risk mitigation, as women are best positioned to understand their contexts and negotiate space with minimum risk. Further, the positive response to Baithaks (local gatherings of women and men) highlighted the need to broaden such community exchanges for further engagement of female/male youth. These spaces have also provided opportunity to build life skill, awareness about GBV and climate change.
4. The tangible and intangible benefits of enabling environments for non-hierarchical community-initiated gatherings had greater impact on contentious issues such as sex segregation and customary caste and religion-based exclusion. This was evidenced in the spontaneous merger of sex segregated computer classes and interaction between Muslim and Hindu women including sharing meals and utensils, etc. because of shared problems and common interest activities.
5. The value and efficacy of the inclusive approach and creating common grounds of shared economic interests and related social and political rights including health, education, access to resources, and decision-making. This is exemplified by the direct outcomes of the project activities that brought together women (and men) from across religion and caste divides in a shared workspace without any reference to or mention of religious or any other difference. In a society where religion is deliberately and constantly used as exclusionary tactic, this was not an ordinary gain.
6. The non-hierarchical community led approach created space for continious learning which allows for multiple entry points for unplanned actions, example, i) community action for sewerage repair at one site as an outcome of information based Baithaks; ii) women's engagement in public affairs including membership of political parties and membership of local SCO, (iii) need was felt for sexual and reproductive health information leading to conversations on the impact of underage marriage on maternal mortality including the unnamed taboo issue of age appropriate sex education for children's and women's sexual safety; iv) direct action by women to deal with individual domestic violence cases.
7. The importance of psycho-social support emerged as unmet need during the conversations and experience sharing with reference to the pandemic, which led to increased domestic tensions and violence, and fallout of social taboos regarding pubertal growth and poverty pressures.
8. The skills development training centres not only provided space for awareness raising and skill development but also for experience sharing and gainful financial activity. In two instances, these centres developed into post project community sustained sales point and display centres.
9. Baithaks and open mics activities provided safe spaces to women to interact with other community members, increase confidence to discuss their community issues, improved interaction with project stakeholders for better understanding of community problems, and increased women's leadership skills to come upfront and also bring other women to raise their voices on issues related to divorce, child custody, and VAW.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

Women's economic empowerment will be the main driver for suatainability in following aspects of project results: it will open up spaces for women's mobility, and financial autonomy. This directly affects the access to voice, choice, and agency including decision making regarding children's especially girls education. The project will enable women to mitigate harmful cultural norms and behavioural practices espacially spousal and in-law violence.

At the community level, rhizomatic learning with community led civic activities endorses linkages with economic empowerment, information, bodily well being, SRHR learning and gender diplomacy.
The project will ensure focus on common interests and meterial benefits, for instance, through skills training for livelihoods opportunities. This will mitigate sex-segregation, religious and caste based discrimination.
The sustainability of project results will be based on the amalgamation of women's economic empowerment with general, sexual and reproductive health, and gender diplomacy through enhances presence in public and political life, and informed and active engagement in the public/political domain.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?

This project "From the Margins to the Mainstream" is based on the successful completion of the earleir phase, i.e. "From the Politics of Vulnerability to the Politics of Voice", funded by the NL embassy. The main premise of the propsoed project is women's economic and social and empowerment is the main driver of poverty mitigation and gender equitable change. Based on the results achieved in phase one, and validated through external evaluation study, the project proposal presents the role, position, and vulnerabilities of women and girls at a different social, and ethnic groups.
The main outcome of gender based analysis is that in order to mitigate gender and sexual violence against women and girls, they must be empowered to fully enjoy rights, have freedom to make informed choices, and equally participate in decision making level at household and community level. This will enable women and girls to redefine society in an manner that will bring them into mainstream of social, political and economic life but also shift the discursive parameters of the mainstream itself.

- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.

As mentioned above, based on earlier phase, and also looking at Simorgh's experience in dealing with gender related issues at community level, the proposed project address the needs of women and girls, transgender community, in pulling them out of social, political and economic vulnerabilities.

- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

The project revolves around rights based agenda of women and girls. They are the main beneficiaries of project interventions. This includes men also in the process of women's empowerment.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?

Although the proposal does not include specific analysis of climate change effects, however, rural communities are affected by floods every year, for example, changing cropping patterns, damages to livelihoods and assets are common. Women/girls are demanding some information, awareness and basic approaches to prepare themselves for such incidents.

- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

The issue of climate change will be addressed within the awareness raising session at community level. Also IEC material will provide basic facts, and measure to responde to the impact of climate change.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?

No.

- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?

The proposed project is based on experience gained by Simorgh through phase 1 of the project (“From the Politics of Vulnerability to the Politics of Voice”) funded by the NL Embassy, Fempower consortium on women’s political empowerment (Global Affairs Canada). And five years of work on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) particularly child sexual safety, menstrual hygiene, maternal health, underage marriage, planned pregnancy, funded by Amplify Change-Global Fund).

- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

Not applicable.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?

not applicable.

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?

not applicable

- Is data security guaranteed?

not applicable

- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?

not applicable

- Is duplication avoided?

not applicable

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

- What are the main OUTCOMES (changes and effects for the target groups) that will be achieved through the activity? Describe briefly.

Following are the two outcomes of the project:

- Women's increased access to informed choices and voice leading to greater participation in decision making in family and community affairs including local government (at the district level)
- Enhancement of women's access to economic empowerment and entrepreneurship
- What are the main OUTPUTS (services and products) that will be delivered through the activity? Describe briefly.

Under outcome 1, following are the outputs:
Outputs 1.1: an enabling environment for promotion of women's access to vioce, agency, leadership and representative participation in decision making process ranging from the family and community to district level.
Output 1.2: creation of more plateforms for increased collective actions for women's empowerment.
output 1.3: awareness and improved capacity of key influential individuals for gender equality / equity to promote women's social, political and economic rights.
Under outcome 2, following are the outputs:
Outcput 2.1: improved access to financial institutions and vocational training centres and better utilization of resources.
Output 2.2: enhanced interpersonal skills with improved financial planning and marketing skills to operate micro enterprise.

- For the OUTPUTS and OUTCOMES mentioned above (or add snapshot from results application):
  - Specify the indicators if agreed upon with the contract party.

Simorgh has shared draft logframe with the proposal. These indicators will be further streamlined in view of the baseline study. The indicators at output level are as follows:
For output 1.1: 2500 individuals (female, male and transgender) with improved attitudes and practices for the elimination of all forms of violence (types of discrimination) through women sociao-economic and leadership skills.
For output 1.2: 5000 direct beneficiaries, women and youth feel more confident in approaching local duty bearers and service providers.
For output 1.3: 5000 key influentials/community members in creating spaces for demand and positions on constitutional/human rights and women's empowerment through agenda setting, promoting, influenceing and undertaking gender responsive actions from community to district level.

-
  - Specify the baseline values and targets if applicable.

Simorgh will conduct baseline study in the inception phase (first three months of the project) and share the results with the Embassy. Based on the study, the logframe will be finalised.

- What method will be used to gather and monitor the data?

Simorgh will place monitoring and evaluation team which will be responsible to work closely with the program team and gather periodic data at activity and output level. For example, development of research tools, guidelines and assessment forms for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Context Analysis including assessment of local geographies and site specific demographics of class, caste, religion including civic amenity availability viz education, health, utilities. Data tabulation/analysis of information on impact of site specific social/cultural factors specifically on GBV, women’s mobility, access to social political entrepreneurship including current entrepreneurial/income generation activities.
Interview will be conducted to gather stories of 100 socially/politically aware homebased workers/potential entrepreneurs. A total of 300 post-evaluation interviews (100 per district) of project beneficiaries will be conducted for assessment of social and political awareness levels particularly with regard to GBV issues.

- Record the following in the **results application**:
  - the thematic results frameworks that apply to this activity;

The revised theory of change diagram and result framework - women's rights and gender equality.

-
  - the relevant indicators (including baseline values and targets if applicable).

The baseline values and targets will be finalsied after the baseline study. The draft log frame by Simorgh has incorporated (in essence) different indicators at impact, outcomes outputs level. For instance, all women and girls enjoy the right to a life free of violence; women influence decision making and take leadership position in public, private and civic sphere and their voices are heard; women's economic rights, empowerment and entrepreneurship is strengthened.

- Have these results frameworks been communicated with the contract party?

The embassy has shared with Simorgh the revised theory of change diagram and result framework - women's rights and gender equality.

- Do the indicators correspond to one or more of the 17 indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch parliament? If not, why?

These indicators does correspond to indicators as follows:
all women and girls enjoy the right to a life free of violence;
women influence decision making and take leadership position in public, private and civic sphere and their voices are heard;
women's economic rights, empowerment and entrepreneurship is strengthened.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

Include the following elements:

- Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.
- Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.

Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.

In the inception phase (three months, after the signing of the contract), Simorgh will complete baseline survey finalise the log frame and share it with the embassy for approval.

Simorgh will submit annual plan and budget for each year.

Annual progress and financial report will be required to determine the progress against outcomes and outputs mentioned in the proposal.

Annual audit report will be submitted along with the annual financial report to clear the advances.

Final progress and final financial report will be submitted by Simorgh after the project completion.

Keeping in view the capacity at the Embassy, at least one review meeting / field visit will be planned every year by the Embassy to monitor the progress.

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);

The final 'effect evaluation' will be carriedout by the third party. The final evaluation will assesses whether the project has achieved its goals and examines the results of the proejct's interventions. The evaluation will be conducted in the last quarter of the project duration.

- whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).

In the proposed budget, cost of final evaluation has been mentioned. Simorgh will draft ToRs of the study, the embassy will provide feedback. Simorgh will identify three potential consultants and after getting consent from the embassy will finalise the consultant.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.

Outputs/direct costs	Cost A	Cost B	
Outcome 1	30.887.140	36.969.660	Personnel
Outcome 2	15.962.500	1.908.984	Equipment
M&E & Audit	12.399.600	10.840.544	Overheads
Other direct cost	22.322.600		
Total	**81.571840**	**49.719.188**	**131.291.028**

- Is the budget arithmetically correct?

Yes.

- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?

Yes

- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.

Simorgh has submitted a detailed budget at activity level, under outcomes and outputs. In the budget the costs are organized at functional level, also by category (as mentioned above in the budget breakdown). For proosed objective and intended results, sufficient financial resources have been allocated.

- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?

Yes, the overhead includes office rent, utilities, communication, office supplies and maintenance.

- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

Not applicable

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

The Dutch contribution is not earmarked.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.

The funds will be transferred in advance in instalments amounting to a maximum of 90% of the total contribution. The first instalment of PKR 18.674.589 will be paid within four weeks of the receipt of the counter signed agreement.
Subsequent instalment will be paid on receipt of cash request from the other party based on the liquidity requirements it has indicated for a period not exceeding 12 months. The remaining 10% of the total contribution will be paid after the approval of final reports based on actual expenditure incurred an approved.

- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?

90% can be paid as pre-payment.

- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Final progress and final financial reports are required to close pre-payments. The settlement of advance will be based on annual audit report.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Dutch contribution	131.291.028	599.999
Total available resources	131.291.028	599.999
Budget needed	131.291.028	599.999
Still to be financed	0	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Uncovered balance	0	0

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?

Not applicable

- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

No, the project is funded by the Netherlands Embassy only.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.

Not applicable

- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

Not applicable

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.

Yes, Simorgh will submit annual audit report of the Dutch funded project. Since the total contribution is 599.999 euros and the duration of project is three years.

- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

Not applicable.