

Annex C Progress Report

Date:	30 September 2022
From:	Thamsanqa Mzaku
To:	Anele Moyo
Copy:	Motsei Choabi
Subject:	Project Progress Report

Project Number:	SAF/SGP/OP7/Y2/CORE/LD/2022/08
Project Name:	Making a Living (MaL) – Community-based sustainable agriculture for food security and socio-economic development using agroecology methods to mitigate climate impacts and biodiversity loss.
Grantee Name:	Phaphama Initiatives NPC
Grantee Contact Person:	Thamsanqa Mzaku
Project Value:	\$29 000
Project Start Date Report Number:	April 2022 1

Project Progress Report:

A. Summary of Project Status.

On 24 February 2022, the project – **Making a Living (MaL)**: *Community-based sustainable agriculture for food security and socio-economic development using agroecology methods to mitigate climate impacts and biodiversity loss* – was approved for funding. This approval allowed us to start the inception phase of the project on 22 March 2022, albeit the project officially started on 1 April 2022 as per the grant contract that was entered into between Phaphama Initiatives and UNOPS on 23 March 2022. Soon after the signing of the contract, the project embarked on a fairly successful series of stakeholder engagement between 26 April and 13 September 2022. These engagements are ongoing. This series of stakeholder engagement has resulted in a joint effort with the Institute for Rural Development (IRD) to convene a workshop with the relevant stakeholders, both those who are already engaged and those who are yet to be engaged. This workshop is scheduled for the next reporting period, on 5 October 2022.

The training phase of the project began on 23 May 2022 with the 10-day Life skills coaching and experiential workshop (also referred to as mentorship training). Eighteen participants were selected for the training, fourteen participated and ten were awarded the certificates of completion.

Two interrelated activities succeeded the mentorship training. Firstly, seventeen participants, including the ten that completed the mentorship training, underwent the community mapping workshop in the week of 27 June 2022. Lastly, these participants were capacitated with structured interview skills as a data gathering tool for a baseline survey. The participants were then deployed

to Ha-Budeli (also referred to as Budeli) and Tshikhudini to conduct a baseline survey between 4 and 31 July 2022. The final round of this survey activity was done between 11 and 13 August 2022. To this end, a total of three hundred and ninety-four households were surveyed successfully.

From 12 to 16 September 2022 the first round of agroecology training was held successfully for twenty-nine participants, albeit twenty-one remained active. John Nzira of Ukuvuna facilitated the training. Corlet Lesotho of Phaphama co-facilitated with him.

The project has successfully completed all the planned activities for April to September 2022, being the current reporting period. We believe the project is on track to yield the overall project results that are desired to contribute towards climate change resilience within the Vhembe biosphere.

B. Activities planned and completed this reporting period and results achieved.¹

Please report against the targets and outputs in your implementation plan. Also elaborate on all the activities carried out and the results achieved so far.

Note: A logframe report against planned outputs is, in addition, annexed to this narrative report.

1. Stakeholder engagement

Despite a project's ability to effectively address an identified community need that requires a funded intervention, it often fails to progress seamlessly, and to exist beyond the funded duration. This tends to create more harm than good in a community. It is therefore essential to undertake an activity such as stakeholder engagement in the most thorough manner as possible.

We therefore undertook this activity so as to lay a solid foundation for ensuing project activities. This foundation is characterised by an unrelenting community buy-in, support and understanding of the project's objectives, as well as potential collaborative and funding partnerships that can support key project's sustainability imperatives beyond the current funding agreement.

Although we have been engaging the communities of Budeli and Tshikhudini since 2019, we commenced this process – for this funding period – in April 2022. This process is ongoing for it supports our monitoring and evaluation efforts. Through regular engagements, we gather valuable external data.

After informing the tribal authorities of both Budeli and Tshikhudini about the commencement of the project in this GEF-funded period, we wrapped up our planning phase with the participants. On 22 March 2022 we held an inception meeting with thirty-two participants and partners. Our inception meetings with partners included meetings with Christopher Retshendama of The Victorious Community on 23 March 2022 and John Nzira of Ukuvuna Projects on 26 April 2022.

¹ A log-frame version of this report is enclosed.

We used this opportunity to recruit additional participants to replace a few who were no longer available at this commencement stage. We conducted interviews with all the participants as a way to select suitable new participants and ascertain commitment of the current participants. Twenty-nine potential women-participants were interviewed. Of the targeted sixteen, eighteen were selected for the ensuing activities.

Between 26 April and 13 September we engaged a number of stakeholders to explore opportunities to collaborate and generate funding to sustain the project beyond the GEF funding period.

The first engagement was with Jenny Botha of Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) on 26 April 2022 in Johannesburg. EWT would like to explore the possibility of partnering with Phaphama on violence prevention interventions in the Vhembe communities in which it works so as to curb brutality against animals, especially dogfighting .

On 3 May 2022 we had the following engagements:

- SG Neluvhola of the environment directorate in the Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET). The directorate would like to cooperate with Phaphama in ensuring that the projects in Ha-Budeli and Tshikhudini are sustained. Immediately, the directorate would like to contribute trees to the foregoing villages.
- Mphatheleni Makaulele of Dzomo La Mupo. Phaphama and Dzomo La Mupo will work on developing responsible tourism for relevant Vhembe sacred sites.

On 4 May 2022 we had the following engagements with the following school principals:

- Meriam Mukhoma, the principal of Lukwarani Primary School in Ha-Budeli. The school has immediately allocated space for a farming project. It is also willing to be part of a life-skills mentorship with Phaphama. To this end Lukwarani has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Phaphama that will see the newly trained mentors coaching learners on life skills and environment (including sustainable farming). The school also participated in an actual mentorship session in May 2022, as discussed later in this report.
- M Ndiitwane, the principal of Tshikhudini Primary School in Tshikhudini. The school is willing to explore possibilities to enter into a mentorship intervention with the project but the principal need time to consult widely. Like Lukwarani, the school also participated in an actual mentorship session in May 2022.
- Fhatuwani Mulaudzi, the principal of Azwifarwi Secondary School in Tshikhudini. Mr Mulaudzi expressed interest to work with Phaphama on violence prevention. However nothing has materialised yet.

On 5 May 2022 we engaged the following stakeholders:

- Azwianeivi Maisha of the tourism directorate at the LEDET, and his colleagues, Marubini Mugivhi (director), Khathutshelo Nebaimoro and Sophie Tshisikhane. Although the directorate sees value in collaborating with Phaphama on tourism programmes, the meeting could not generate an immediate synergetic proposition.
- Joseph Francis of the Institute for Rural Development (IRD) of the University of Venda (UNIVEN). IRD is ready to work with Phaphama on information sharing, homestay for post graduate students and integrated mentorship programme for students, community-based experts and retired academics. Phaphama has a potential to facilitate dialogues with the communal and traditional leadership. On an ongoing basis IRD and Phaphama worked on organising a multi-stakeholder engagement, scheduled for 5 October 2022.

On 6 May 2022 we engaged Fuluthelo Mutheiwana, speaker of Thulamele local municipality and local ward councillor (ward 19). In her capacity as a speaker, Fuluthelo committed to play an ambassadorship role on behalf of the project.

Finally, after countless failed attempts, we had a worthwhile engagement with Tonderai Makoni of the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve (VBR) on 13 September 2022. VBR has since committed to facilitate a recycling workshop for our participants on 25 October 2022. It has also enrolled Lukwarani into a recycling competition.

These engagements are ongoing for two reasons. Firstly, we are working on formalising a network of environmental and social cohesive partners with these stakeholders. We believe that a coordinated collaboration would contribute more impactfully to environmental and rural investment goals in the Vhembe biosphere. To this end a workshop to ignite this idea of a formal network was scheduled for the second half of this project timeline. As indicated in a section above, IRD committed to partner in organising this workshop.

Lastly, these engagements provide useful data for our project monitoring and evaluation efforts.

2. 10-day Life skills coaching and experiential workshop

This activity, which is also known as mentorship training develops the participants' ability to build self-confidence, transforming power, resilience, communication and collaboration skills, and building community and trust, with emphasis on prevention of violence against, mainly, women and children. Gould (2021) identifies a violent free environment as a primary prerequisite for socio-economic development and investment.

A community and particularly project participants that do not value nonviolent alternatives in dealing with conflict tend to be harmful to a project. Therefore, this step in the lifespan of this project is unavoidable.

Fourteen of the eighteen selected participants started the training on 23 May 2022, and ten completed on 3 June 2022. Three facilitators facilitated this training. This team of three was led by Mosiwa Malula the Phaphama in-house Lead Facilitator and Coordinator.

This training had three modules. The first module was done over two days. It is conflict transformation-focused based on Alternative to Violence (AVP) Basic pillars of Affirmation, Communication, Collaboration, Building Community and Trust, and Transforming Power. Each of the fourteen that started completed this module.

The second module was also done over two days, and focused on gender equity, healing and reconciliation, management of drivers of gender-based violence (GBV) and self-care. Ten participants finished this module.

The final module took the remaining four days. It worked on techniques to conduct coaching and mentorship sessions on life skills, violence prevention and agroecology with others, including youth, GBV survivors and other community members. It also taught mapping of community assets that may be relevant for the purposes of systematic referral in an event where a GBV issue is identified. Participants were also given practical experience on conducting mentorship sessions. They conducted four sets of mentorship sessions, two in Tshikhudini Primary School and the other half in Lukwarani Primary School of Ha-Budeli. This also gave at least hundred and three grade six and seven learners and their teachers a sense of how life skills mentorship and coaching could benefit them. In fact, everyone involved including the learners, teachers and the newly trained mentors expressed desire for more of this kind of intervention. Ten participants completed this module.

Although the ten participants who completed and received certificates of completion represent a shortfall of six from the targeted sixteen, the remaining participants gave us a solid foundation to carry the project to the next stages. However, we were able to replace the missing six during the implementation of the next sections. We are confident that at this stage of the project that the participants have built resilience and improved their attitude towards community development.

Note: the facilitators' report is enclosed.

3. 10-day Community Mapping practical workshop & Cluster garden baseline survey

For this project stage, we needed to improve the participant's historical and current knowledge of their community strengths that can be deemed useful for building a reimagined future community. We also needed to capacitate the participants with basic data gathering skills, whilst assessing the potential impact of the project in the community by undertaking a baseline survey.

Such interventions are often driven by passion and therefore excel more in implementation than monitoring and evaluation (M&E). A lack of internal capacity to conduct an evidence-led M&E further makes this task less attractive to most implementers. Unfortunately, this provides a blurry picture of an intervention's impact. Interested parties such as the donors are hence left with little or no knowledge of the extent to which their support makes a difference. We therefore found it imperative to include this activity.

On 28 June 2022 we started the process with a three-day workshop to map the past, current and future of Budeli and Tshikhudini villages, and to work on data gathering skills. Seventeen women participated in this workshop. After this workshop, the participants were given a seven-day practical experience of gathering baseline data on the existence and nature of homesteads in their respective villages. They each had to interview fifteen household representatives and submit their questionnaires to the facilitator for assessment and feedback. Once we were satisfied with the level at which these participants, after these seven days, we rolled out a full baseline survey study. All the participants took up the role of fieldwork for this rollout.

The facilitator and stakeholder engagement manager started the process by conducting a desktop study to determine the respective official population of Budeli and Tshikhudini. According to the 2011 census (<https://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/966>), the Budeli population is at two thousand three hundred and sixty-two; with five hundred and seventy-four households in 2020. In Tshikhudini the population is one thousand four hundred and sixty-four; with three hundred and fifty-three households.

With this information, we started by undertaking an ambitious quantitative methodology of census-type survey which aimed at interviewing the entire defined population of five hundred and seventy-four (574) and three hundred and fifty-three (353) households of Budeli and Tshikhudini respectively. We intended to achieve this within a month. After the month timeline had lapsed, we realised the unfeasibility of our ambitious approach, given the project's time limitations.

We then revisited the methodology and restructured our approach into a purposive sampling. This allowed us to reduce the quantity of our interviews into the number of households that form the immediate neighbourhood of the respective participants. Besides, this approach has the advantage to allow each participant to monitor the impact their own future agroecology gardens are having within their proximate neighbours.

To conclude this task, we added two weeks and deployed two Phaphama office-based team members on the last two and a half days to support the fieldwork. At the end we managed to interview a total sample of two hundred and thirty-six (236) and hundred and fifty-eight (158) households in Budeli and Tshikhudini, respectively.

What has this baseline survey told us about Budeli is that, inter alia: 1) there are currently 191 established gardens of the sampled 236 households. 2) However, a total of 232 have at least one plant growing in their respective yards. 3) It is only 3 of them that keep both crops and livestock.

About Tshikhudini, the survey told us that, inter alia: 1) there are currently 133 established gardens of the sampled 236 households. 2) It is only 3 of them that keep both crops and livestock.

In both these villages there is a need for an improved practice of sustainable farming that is based on agroecology, permaculture and regenerative systems.

This information is our primary baseline from which we can provide evidence of how much influence has our project had in improving agroecology, permaculture and regenerative farming in

the neighbourhood homesteads, if at all. We will assess this impact through a post baseline study at the end of the project in a year's time.

3. 10-day Agroecology Training

This is a key component of the project for it edifies the participants with agroecology, permaculture and regenerative agriculture. In this way, the participants get to begin a conscious journey towards caring for people and earth, and practicing fair share.

To start off this important component we needed to make sure that the quantitative objective of the project in terms of the participants is restored. We conducted six interviews and selected four additional participants, which exceeded the target number of sixteen by two to make eighteen participants of women leader farmers who were available for this important stage of the project. Furthermore, we asked this sixteen to each invite one more person, without regard to gender, to be their learning partner. Eleven more people were invited, of which only two were males. Therefore, this training started with twenty-nine participants.

We envisaged that the learning partners would provide support to the main participants (leader farmers) when they share the knowledge and mentor their neighbours about these sustainable farming practices. This would therefore increase the chances of an expedited spread of knowledge and skills sharing in the community. Besides, these partners would act as back-up to the leader farmers should some be unable to continue in the future for one reason or another.

Our partner John Nzira of Ukuvuna Projects led this one-week long theoretical and practical training process between 12 and 16 September 2022. As mentioned earlier, the training started with twenty-nine participants. However, twenty-one completed the training. For one reason or another eight dropped out, of which seven were the invited partners. Patricia Mbedzi who had so far participated in all the stages of the project had to drop out owing to an alternative economic opportunity.

This training was hosted by our partner TVC in Ha-Budeli. As part of the practical training component, participants developed TVC into a flagship community garden known as a centre of excellence (COE) in Ha-Budeli. This meant that TVC would serve as a model community garden based on agroecology, permaculture and regenerative farming system. This centre of excellence, would in the future, also offer agroecology training to those who may be interested.

Upon completion of the first five days of this training, the women leader farmers were given seeds and seedlings to be used in developing their own homesteads based on the lessons learnt so far. They had two weeks to implement these lessons. Immediately after this period, our facilitators led by John were scheduled to conduct individual assessment site visits and provide support and further training between 3 and 7 October 2022– based in Tshikhudini to conclude the intense ten-day training.

Note: We enclose the facilitators' report.

C. Activities planned but not completed in this reporting period and reasons for delay

N/A

D. Activities planned to be completed in the next reporting period.

1. On-going stakeholder engagement. The highlight of which is a virtual reflection and planning workshop, scheduled for 5 October 2022.
2. Final part of the 10-day practical agroecology training, which would also see the development of another flagship farm (centre of excellence), in Tshikhudini village this time around. This is scheduled for 3-7 October 2022.
3. Ongoing mentoring and support by trained facilitators to assist fledging farmers. This is scheduled for November 2022 to September 2023.
4. Conduct weekly life skills and permaculture farming mentorship sessions with neighbours and neighbouring school youth. This is scheduled for March to September 2023.
5. Connection with a broader network of farmers in other areas for information sharing, support and collaboration. This is scheduled for October 2022 to September 2023.

E. Experiences, lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities in this reporting period.

On monthly basis and anytime in between when deemed necessary, we held project team lead meetings to monitor and review plans and progress. In addition, we held on-site quarterly plan and progress review meetings with the participants. In these meeting sessions we were able to deduce the following experiences, learnings, challenges and opportunities:

1. Experiences

Pairing our own Phaphama facilitator with John Nzira has earned us some apprenticeship in facilitating the broader work of agroecology.

2. Learnings

- Although our assumption that most farmers did not have much knowledge of agroecology, permaculture and /or regenerative farming was confirmed by our baseline study, no more than a percent of people rely on artificial fertilisers when developing the soil. Therefore, we pleasantly learnt that the basic farming practices of the locals are based on traditional African ways, which care for the earth.
- Most participants enquired about certificates after each training phase. We learnt that issuing of certificates motivates and bring a sense of pride and gratification to participants.
- As we were introducing conflict resolution skills to the participants, we learnt that conflict is mostly resolved by the traditional authority. We found this practice to be disempowering to individual's own inherent power to transform conflict.
- We learnt that culturally, it is not acceptable for people to openly share their personal issues in front of strangers. Young women, in the main, found it difficult to share their challenges in the presence of older women.
- Patriarchy is still very rife within the participating communities. We noted that when a man of authority speaks, he is hardly challenged. Women would rather express their dissatisfaction in his absence.
- Although it did not pose us challenges, our decision not to pay stipends for training was questioned by a few relatively younger participants. We are learning ways to mitigate this without creating an unsustainable culture of dependency.
- We learnt that civic politics are key in how members of the Budeli community interact with one another. The extent to which they participate in a project can be influenced by these politics.

3. Challenges

- Some of the younger participants dropped out at various stages of the project. This forced us to recruit replacement participants on a more regular basis. Fortunately, all the replacement participants were able to fit into the programme with relative ease.
- Mosiwa Malula, our coordinating team member and lead facilitator withdrew from the project because he got a better job offer elsewhere and therefore resigned with immediate effect on 6 June 2022. To mitigate the effects of Mosiwa's resignation, Thamsanqa Mzaku led the immediate facilitation and coordination tasks. Corlet Lesotho, Phaphama's experienced facilitator was subsequently appointed to the role of a lead facilitator and coordinating support on 1 July 2022.
- Language limitations between facilitators and participants slowed down the pace of the training. To mitigate, we would usually request one of the participants to translate.

We are observing a decline in the percentage of youth participants. Most of them are in a constant search for better job opportunities in urban areas.

4. Opportunities

- The project participants could be trained in recycling through the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve (VBR) partnership.
- Through the ongoing stakeholder engagement, the project has a potential to lead and form a consortium that can sustain the project beyond the GEF funding term.
- There is a need to spread the conflict transformation skills widely to facilitate a healthier balance between conflict that can be resolved by the involved individuals themselves and that which requires the traditional authority intervention.
- Phaphama may need to facilitate multi-stakeholder community dialogues to improve cooperation and collaboration between various local formations.

F. Grantee may attach additional supporting documentation or photos.

1. Logframe (progress report against planned outputs)

2. Facilitator's reports:

- a. Mentorship Training
- b. Agroecology Training

3. Attendance registers:

- a. Stakeholder engagement meetings
- b. Mentorship Training
- c. Community Mapping Training & Baseline survey
- d. Agroecology Training

4. Evaluation forms:

- a. Mentorship Training
- b. Community Mapping Training
- c. Agroecology Training

5. MOU: Lukwarani School-Phaphama

6. Image report

Annex D
Interim Financial Report

Project Number: SAF/SGP/OP7/Y2/CORE/LD/2022/08

Date: _____ 30 September 2022_

Project Title: **Making a Living (MaL)** – Community-based sustainable agriculture for food security and socio-economic development using agroecology methods to mitigate climate impacts and biodiversity loss.

Name of the Local Organization: _____ Phaphama Initiatives NPC

Total Amount of Funds Under the Agreement: \$ 29,000

Date of signature of the Agreement: 16 March 2022

FOR THE PERIOD COVERING FROM 1 October 2022 TO 28 February 2023

General category of expenditures	Global Budget	Expenditures	Balance	Amount Requested
Labor/personnel (29%)	R 130 050	R 129 835.75	R 214.25	R 0
Training/Seminar/ (62%) Workshops	R 272 944	R 76 460.00	R 196 484.00	R 148 462,04
Contracts				
Equipment/ Materials (9%)	R 39 400	R 11 537.75	R 27 862.25	R 28 205,96
Travel/ Others (specify)				
Administration				
Total	R 442 394	R 217 833.50	R0	R 176 668

Total Budget approved: \$ 29 000/R 441 670
Funds already advanced: \$ 14 500/R 217 833.50
Amount of expenditures: R 217 833.50
Funds requested (in USD equivalent): \$11 600
Balance in your account (if exists): 0

Date of the next request for funds: 01/11/2022 (DD/MM/YY)

Certified by: _____

Name and signature of the Representative of the Local Organization

Notes:

(1) The Local Organization is responsible for compiling and providing all supporting documentation or information related to this report at the request of UNOPS.

Annex E
Final Report

Grantee

Name of the Local Organization providing the report:

Address:

Person in charge of the final report:

Identification of the project

Name of the project:

Agreement number:

Type of project:

Location:

Start Date:

Completion Date:

Please provide results on the specific project indicators selected at MOA stage (according to the Project Indicators selected as per **Annex A of the Project Proposal** on mandatory global environmental and socio-economic benefits as well as relevant/**applicable project indicators**:

GEF SGP OP7 Core Global Environmental Indicators (at least one is required)		
Please checkmark applicable ones	GEF OP7 Core Global Environmental Indicators	Please provide results achieved (in numbers)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (hectares)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Area of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed (tons)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of direct beneficiaries of SGP intervention	_____
	Number of Women	_____
	Number of Men	_____

GEF SGP OP7 Socio Economic Indicators		
Please checkmark applicable ones	Socio- Economic Indicators	Please provide results achieved
<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of direct beneficiaries with improved livelihoods and well-being	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the project develop capacities of organizations (CSOs/CBOs) or people?	Yes/ No
<input type="checkbox"/>	If Yes, number of organizations with improved capacities (CSOs/ CBOs)?	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	If Yes, number of people with improved capacities?	_____
Please checkmark applicable ones	Gender Indicators	Please provide results achieved (yes/ no)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Was the project led by women?	Yes/ No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Did the project contribute to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men?	Yes/ No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Did the project improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance?	Yes/ No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Did the project target socio-economic benefits and services for women	Yes/ No

Provide your relevant Project Level Indicators

Budget and finance

Total Project Cost:

Amount received under this Agreement:

Amount received from other sources of funding:

Contribution of the Local Organization or the recipient community:

Activities and outputs

Describe key activities and outputs performed under this agreement:

Results

Describe to what extent the objectives of the Agreement were accomplished, in reference to the key results achieved under the GEF SGP OP7 Mandatory Global Environment Indicators and Socio-economic indicators above:

Annex E (continued)

Describe the **immediate** benefits received by the participants and/or the recipient communities:

Describe **long term** environment and socio-economic benefits that were achieved by the project:

Challenges and Opportunities:

Describe challenges/difficulties faced and new opportunities during the implementation of the project

Describe actions taken to solve them:

Key lessons learned:

Describe key lessons learned from the project implementation that can be shared with other CSOs and CBOs (see guiding questions below).

- What are the features and accomplishments about this project that you have not experienced in implementing other projects?
- What went well?
- What would you do differently if you were to implement this (or similar) project again?
- What advice would you give to another group implementing a similar project?

Project Sustainability

- Does your organisation plan to continue this project beyond SGP grant-funding? If so, how?
- What do you consider to be the value of this project and the value of continuing this work in the future?
- How have you disseminated project results to your target audience? What are the plans (if any) to share with a wider audience?

Attachments

Please include any material that highlights your project accomplishments during the project period e.g. photographs; video links, newspaper articles, etc.

Date: _____

Written by: _____

Annex F
Final Financial Report

Project Number: Project Title

Date: _____

Project Title: _____

Name of the Local Organization: _____

Total Amount of Funds Under the Agreement: _____

Date of signature of the Agreement _____

FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF THE GRANT

General category of expenditures	Global Budget	Expenditures	Balance
Manpower/labor			
Training/Seminar/ Workshops, etc..			
Contracts			
Equipment/Furniture			
Others (specify)			
Miscellaneous			
Total			

Total Budget approved:.....

Funds advanced:.....

Amount of expenditures:.....

Funds requested (ZAR & US\$ equivalent):.....

Balance in your account (if any exists):.....

Certified by: _____

Name and signature of the Representative of the Local Organization

The Local Organization is responsible for compiling and providing all supporting documentation or information related to this report at the request of UNOPS.