UNDP Funding Windows

Template for 2025 Results Reporting

The Funding Windows (FWs) contribute to amplifying UNDP's impact by supporting (i) innovative, field-tested approaches and initiatives that serve as 'proofs of concept' and (ii) enhancing knowledge generation and learning, leveraging the expertise of the GPN[1] to inform policy and practice.

This annual report template is designed to capture how thematic flexible FWs resources have:

- *Enabled Country Offices (COs) to catalyze transformative results, expand strategic partnerships, leverage additional funding, and scale promising initiatives.*
- *Contributed to strengthening UNDP's positioning in key thematic areas supported by the FWs.[2]*

Introduction: *This reporting template is intended for recipients of flexible resources across single-country initiatives, global/ regional projects and multi-country flagship initiatives. For flagship initiatives, the coordinating global team is responsible for submitting a consolidated report, including results and narratives from all participating countries.*

Project Details

Type of initiative	*Single-country*
Submitting Office	*[UNDP Ethiopia Country Office]*
Award Number (Quantum)	*01003870*
Proposal Title	*Integrated development solutions for IDPs and host communities in Ethiopia – **Round 1 and Round 2***
Funding Window	*Governance, Peacebuiliding, Crisis and Resilience*

Quantitative Report - Measurable results and targets

To facilitate results reporting, project outputs funded through the FWs must: a) be linked to the relevant CPD and Strategic Plan Outputs and indicators; and b) be reported against the FW proposal Outputs and Indicators. For cross-country aggregation of results, please select the "Funding Windows central indicator" applicable to your specific project indicator, if any. For single-country initiatives, complete the table with country-specific data. For flagship initiatives, aggregated totals across countries under each funded proposal should be reported. Please fill out the quantitative results in the following table:

[1] Both along the organization's vertical knowledge-value chain (country offices - regional offices - headquarters) and horizontal knowledge-value chain (across thematic teams and disciplines).

[2] Poverty and Inequality; Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis and Resilience: Nature, Climate and Energy; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	FWs Proposal Indicator(s)	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
3.4 Integrated development solutions	Drop IRRF 3.4.2 – People on the move and host communities benefitting from integrated interventions down menu	Output 2 – Vulnerable women (IDPs, returnees and host communities) have resilient livelihoods and climate smart MSMEs	Ind. 2.1 – % of female MSME owners able to sustain businesses for six months	People	0	751	969	☒ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress**	**# of MSMEs supported for sustainable livelihoods**
3.4 Integrated development solutions	IRRF 3.4.1 – Institutions that mainstream human mobility into development policies and plans	Output 3 – Local authorities have improved capacity to lead durable solutions	Ind. 3.3 – % of officials demonstrating improved skills (proxy used: number of officials trained)	Officials	0	200	490	☒ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress**	Choose an item. # of institutions with improved capacities (officials trained)
3.4 Integrated development solutions	IRRF 3.4.1 – Institutions that mainstream human mobility into development policies and plans	Output 3 – Local authorities have improved capacity to lead durable solutions	Ind. 3.4 – # of institutions that have mainstreamed human mobility in development plans	Institutions	0	1	13	☒ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress**	Choose an item. # of institutions that mainstream human mobility

SP Indicator Contribution Summary (Flagship Initiatives Only)

This section is to be completed by the global/regional teams managing multi-country flagship initiatives (e.g., Internal displacement; Inclusive Public goods; etc.). Please summarize:

- ***Which SP indicators** the flagship contributes to overall and how FW-funded outputs across initiatives support these*
- ***Any measurable changes** in SP indicator values attributable to FWs funding.*
- ***Results vis-a-vis the overall flagship targets***

Contributions may be aggregated across multiple FWs outputs and indicators. A one-to-one mapping between FWs and SP indicators is not required.

SP Indicator	SP baseline (from IRRF)	SP target (from IRRF)	FWs contribution to SP target (actual number)	Countries reporting	Flagship target	Contribution to Flagship target
Ex. 3.4.2: Number of people on the move and host communities benefitting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion (disaggregated by sex and status)			*Ex. 28,670 HH/143,813 individuals*	*Ex. Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Somalia*	*8 million IDPs benefit from area-based solutions (investments in local economies, service delivery, social cohesion)*	*143,000 IDPs benefit from area-based solutions (investments in local economies, service delivery, social cohesion)*
3.4.1: Number of institutions that have mainstreamed human mobility into their development policies and plans			*9 institutions*	*Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Somalia and Sudan*	***15 countries** are equipped with capacities and financing frameworks for implement solutions strategies*	***6 countries** are equipped with capacities and financing frameworks for implement solutions strategies*

Narrative Report - Impact and observable change

1. OUTPUT-LEVEL[3] RESULT: *Describe measurable results achieved that contributed to the objectives of the initiative using disaggregated data as evidence. Describe positive (and negative) impact on target beneficiaries and clarify if the change was planned or unexpected.* (500 Words maximum)

[3] Outputs are defined as the first level of change in development context which UNDP takes full accountability for. It can be demonstrated change in capacities, knowledge and policy context.

In 2025, the Integrated DS for IDPs (FW Round 1 and 2) initiative delivered measurable results in livelihood recovery and institutional capacity development across the various regions of Ethiopia including Afar (Abala), Amhara (Adiarkay), Tigray (Kolla Tembien), and Somali (East Emay), contributing directly to early recovery, women's economic empowerment, and locally led durable solutions for displacement-affected communities.

Under Output 2, the initiative supported 969 conflict- and displacement-affected beneficiaries to reactivate livelihood activities by Dec 2025. Women accounted for 91% of beneficiaries, and youth aged 15–24 represented 44%. Beneficiaries included internally displaced persons, returnees, host community members, survivors of gender-based violence, women-headed households, and persons with disabilities. Support combined financial literacy, entrepreneurship and technical training, grants, agri-inputs, and tailored business development services, that led for supported enterprises to become operational during the period. In Afar, 225 beneficiaries (94% women) organized into 42 women-led MSMEs engaged in retail trade, soap production, and livestock restocking. In Amhara, 285 women-owned MSMEs resumed market-responsive businesses following skills training and psychosocial support. In Tigray, 299 women, including 199 youth, persons with disabilities, and 27 survivors of gender-based violence, were organized into 20 cooperative (in livestock, poultry, dairy, and traditional grocery) businesses. In Somali Region, 160HHs, three-quarters of them internally displaced; restored livelihoods through climate-smart agricultural and entrepreneurial activities supported by direct bank transfers, enhancing financial inclusion and accountability. Positive impacts at household and community levels included stabilized incomes, improved food security and nutrition, renewed market participation, strengthened social cohesion, and reduced dependency on humanitarian assistance. Women's economic agency increased, with beneficiaries assuming leadership roles within cooperatives, savings groups, and peer support structures. Bank-based transfers in Somali Region facilitated first-time account ownership, reinforcing household resilience beyond the project period.

Under Output 3, the initiative strengthened local leadership for durable solutions by building the capacities of 490 government officials, including 113 women, across regional, zonal, and woreda levels. In Afar, 60 officials (11 women) were trained. In Amhara, 330 officials (68 women) received training, expanding coverage beyond the original 14 zones to 150 woredas, reflecting strong institutional demand. In Somali Region, 100 officials (34 women) were trained on integrating displacement considerations into local development planning. These efforts introduced durable solutions mainstreaming tools, coordination mechanisms, and planning checklists, positioning local authorities to institutionalize displacement-responsive planning in FY 2026.

Implementation faced constraints, including inflation, input price volatility, security and access challenges, and weak market systems in post-conflict areas. While these factors affected cost efficiency, they did not prevent the achievement of planned outputs. Few unexpected positive outcomes emerged, including peer savings arrangements, cooperative-based group purchasing, and women assuming unanticipated leadership and mentoring roles. The expansion of durable solutions mainstreaming in Amhara beyond initial targets indicates strong government ownership and sustainability.

While core results were planned and aligned with the Project Document and Annual Work Plan, several unexpected positive changes emerged. These included spontaneous peer savings arrangements, group purchasing to manage price shocks, and women assuming unanticipated leadership and mentoring roles within cooperatives. At institutional level, the expansion of durable solutions mainstreaming in Amhara exceeded initial targets, signaling strong government ownership and sustainability of results. Overall, the output-level results demonstrate the catalytic value of Funding

Windows resources in enabling rapid early recovery, advancing gender-responsive livelihoods, and strengthening local institutions to lead durable, development-oriented solutions in displacement-affected settings.

2. OUTCOME-LEVEL CONTRIBUTION: *Describe how FWs resources contributed (or did not contribute) to higher-level impact (i.e. CPD outcomes and/or SP outputs and outcomes) in 2025. Where relevant, explain how small-scale or localized interventions contributed to systemic change or policy influence. Highlight any evidence of replication, scale-up, or institutional uptake.* (500 Words)

In 2025, Funding Windows pooled resources enabled the Ethiopia Country Office to translate localized early recovery actions into broader socio-economic and institutional outcomes, contributing directly to UNDP Ethiopia's Country Programme outcomes on inclusive livelihoods, resilience building, and durable solutions, as well as Strategic Plan Output 3.4 on integrated development solutions for people on the move.

At the household and community level, activation of women-led micro and small enterprises under Output 2 contributed to improved income stability, economic reintegration, and reduced dependency on humanitarian assistance in displacement-affected areas. By supporting 969 conflict- and displacement-affected beneficiaries, predominantly women, to re-establish livelihoods within functioning local markets, the initiative strengthened economic resilience and accelerated the transition from short-term relief to development-oriented recovery. These results directly support CPD Outcome 2.2, particularly by restoring productive capacities for women, youth, and displaced populations and enhancing their ability to withstand future shocks. The same results contributed to CPD Outcome 1.5 by promoting reintegration through renewed participation in local economic and social systems. Cooperative-based MSMEs improved social cohesion by bringing together returnees, host community members, people with disabilities, and survivors of gender-based violence around shared economic and social goals. In Somali Region, the use of bank-based cash transfers and account opening enhanced financial inclusion, enabling beneficiaries to engage with formal financial systems for the first time. Across regions, emerging peer savings groups, collective purchasing arrangements, and informal mentoring networks contributed to market efficiency and resilience, reflecting adaptive community-level responses that extended beyond the project's original design.

At the institutional level, support under Output 3 contributed to improved government leadership and coordination on durable solutions, in line with CPD Outcome 1.4 and SP Output 3.4. Through targeted capacity development, 490 government officials, including 113 women, strengthened their ability to integrate displacement considerations into local development planning. Regional and woreda authorities demonstrated improved understanding of human mobility, solutions-oriented programming, and cross-sector coordination.

The impact of capacity development was particularly visible in Amhara, where durable solutions mainstreaming expanded beyond initial plans to reach 14 zones and 150 woredas, indicating strong institutional ownership and demand. In Afar and Somali Regions, the introduction of durable solutions coordination mechanisms, planning checklists, and structured follow-up platforms helped shift institutional practice from humanitarian response toward longer-term, development-led approaches. These changes are laying the groundwork for institutionalization of displacement-responsive planning in upcoming fiscal cycles, consistent with the intent of Indicator 3.4.

While results remain at an early but significant stage, they demonstrate how flexible Funding Windows resources enabled UNDP to act as a connector between humanitarian action, development planning, and peacebuilding efforts. Small-scale, community-level livelihood interventions generated confidence and momentum that informed local planning discussions, while institutional capacity building helped ensure that recovery gains are embedded within government systems.

Overall, Funding Windows support contributed to measurable progress toward sustainable reintegration, strengthened local governance, and gender-responsive recovery, positioning both communities and institutions to sustain and scale solutions beyond the life of the initial investment. These outcome-level changes underscore the catalytic role of pooled resources in translating early recovery into durable, systems-level impact.

3. ADDITIONAL RESULTS: *Please tick the applicable results and briefly explain what and how they were achieved:*

☐Advanced digital solutions. Please explain and specify the N of digital solutions advanced, including AI-enabled tools to support KM, learning, or communications:

Number of advanced digital solutions: 0

Number of AI enabled tools: 0

During the 2025 reporting period, the initiative did not design or deploy any advanced digital or AI-enabled solutions, such as digital platforms, applications, dashboards, or automated tools for knowledge management, learning, monitoring, or communications. Therefore, no advanced digital solutions are reported under this category. However, the project did incorporate basic digital financial mechanisms to support livelihood recovery, particularly in Somali Region. All cash grants were disbursed directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts, enabling many displacement-affected women and households to open their first bank accounts. This approach introduced beneficiaries to digital banking services, strengthened transparency, and promoted financial inclusion, while enhancing their readiness to engage with formal financial systems. While this does not qualify as an advanced or AI-enabled digital solution, it represents an enabling digital practice that supported accountable programme delivery, improved fiduciary oversight, and contributed to longer-term economic resilience among beneficiaries. This experience also provides a foundation for exploring more advanced digital and AI-enabled interventions in future programming, particularly in financial services and livelihoods monitoring. In addition, UNDP is working with a Japan based private sector (NEC) to promote e-voucher system where IDPs will access support through digital means. Thought this project is funded by JSB-TICAD, it aligns with the core objective of the FW to advance digital solutions for IDPs.

☒ **Supported more responsive, inclusive, and representative decision-making.** Please explain:

Capacity development under Output 3 strengthened inclusive and representative decision-making by equipping 490 regional, zonal, and woreda officials, including 113 women, with practical skills to integrate displacement considerations into local development planning. The expansion of Durable Solutions mainstreaming to 14 zones and 150 woredas in Amhara demonstrates increased institutional ownership, responsiveness, and accountability to displacement-related challenges.

At the community level, livelihood recovery interventions under Output 2 enhanced the participation and voice of displacement-affected women in local economic decision-making. Women's engagement in MSMEs and cooperatives increased their visibility, leadership, and influence within community structures, including peer networks, savings groups, and local market platforms.

Together, these actions strengthened the responsiveness of local institutions to the needs of displaced populations and promoted more inclusive and representative decision-making at both community and local government levels. The initiative demonstrates that combining institutional capacity development with community-led economic empowerment can create mutually reinforcing effects, where empowered citizens inform better policy and governance, and responsive local institutions sustain inclusive development outcomes.

☒**Supported durable solutions to IDPs, migrants, and host communities**. Please explain:

The initiative's interventions are strategically aligned with national and regional durable solutions priorities, reinforcing Ethiopia's broader agenda to support IDPs, returnees, and host communities. By combining livelihood recovery with institutional capacity development, the project directly contributed to the operationalization of the National Durable Solutions Strategy and informed regional costed action plans. Scaling Durable Solutions mainstreaming to 14 zones and 150 woredas in Amhara, alongside coordination mechanisms and planning tools in Afar and Somali Regions, strengthened government ownership and positioned local authorities to integrate displacement considerations into ongoing development and resilience planning. These actions ensured that short-term recovery measures, such as MSME activation and cooperative-based livelihoods, were nested within longer-term, development-oriented solutions, linking immediate humanitarian support to sustainable self-reliance, social cohesion, and climate-resilient economic pathways. By providing actionable evidence, tested models, and institutional tools, the initiative created a catalytic bridge between field-level interventions and policy-level decision-making, reinforcing UNDP's role as a strategic partner in scaling durable solutions across displacement-affected regions in Ethiopia.

☒**Decreased vulnerability to crisis, shock and disaster risks** Please explain:

The intervention reduced vulnerability to crises and shocks by restoring basic livelihood security and coping capacity among displacement-affected households. Through re-activation of women-led MSMEs and household-level income-generating activities, beneficiaries regained predictable income sources, reduced reliance on humanitarian assistance, and strengthened their ability to manage future economic and climate-related shocks. Livelihood activities were tailored to local risk contexts, including livestock-based and climate-relevant enterprises in drought- and conflict-prone areas, supporting improved food security and household resilience. Financial literacy training, savings practices, and access to formal financial systems further enhanced beneficiaries' capacity to absorb and recover from future shocks.

Together, these actions strengthened household- and community-level resilience and contributed to more risk-informed local recovery pathways in fragile and displacement-affected settings. Overall, by combining livelihood recovery with strengthened local planning capacities, the initiative enhanced the ability of households and local systems to withstand and recover from future crises and shocks, contributing to more resilient development outcomes in displacement affected areas.

☒**Advanced the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.** Please explain:

Through its active participation in the Nexus Accelerator Working Group led by the UN Resident Coordinator Office, UNDP has played a pivotal role as an SDG integrator, ensuring coherent alignment of humanitarian, development, and peace efforts at national and regional levels. By co-chairing the Durable Solutions Working Group at federal and regional levels, UNDP has also facilitated area-based coordination that bridges immediate recovery with long-term development priorities, embedding displacement considerations into local planning, budgeting, and governance systems. On the ground, the initiative sequenced livelihood recovery with institutional capacity development, where MSME activation addressed urgent income and food security needs, while parallel support strengthened regional and woreda authorities' ability to plan and implement solutions-oriented, government-led development responses. In Afar and Amhara, these interventions complemented stabilization and peacebuilding efforts by restoring social cohesion, revitalizing markets, and mitigating conflict-related economic risks, generating tangible peace dividends. UNDP's integrative approach demonstrates how strategic coordination, policy alignment, and system-level capacity building can link development and peace outcomes, positioning durable solutions as a sustainable pathway for displacement-affected communities and a model for scaling across Ethiopia.

☒**Support risk-informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions.** Please explain:

The intervention supported risk informed and gender responsive recovery by prioritizing conflict, and displacement affected women, including women headed households, survivors of gender-based violence, youth, and persons with disabilities, within livelihood recovery activities. Recovery pathways were selected based on local risk and market contexts, including livestock based and climate relevant enterprises in drought and conflict prone areas.

Women comprised most beneficiaries across all regions, and tailored support packages combined financial literacy, business skills, start up support, and psychosocial assistance to address both economic and protection related risks. In cooperative based models, particularly in Tigray, inclusive participation strengthened peer support and social cohesion, contributing to safer and more resilient recovery.

At the institutional level, gender and protection considerations were integrated into durable solutions mainstreaming trainings for regional, zonal, and woreda officials, supporting more inclusive and risk sensitive local planning processes.

☒**Strengthening policy and legislative and institutional environment to prevent and respond to GBV**. Please explain:
Gender remained a core focus in policy and strategic interventions, and the initiative strengthened the institutional environment for GBV prevention and response by integrating GBV-sensitive targeting and gender-responsive planning within livelihood recovery and durable solutions processes. Across regions, survivors of GBV were intentionally prioritized for livelihood support, complemented by psychosocial assistance and referrals through woreda and regional structures, enhancing their safety, agency, and access to essential services.

Recognizing the psychosocial impacts of displacement and post-conflict recovery, UNDP complemented these efforts through ongoing durable solutions programming by providing targeted MHPSS training to beneficiaries, helping them cope with trauma and stress while building resilience to sustain economic and social participation. Concurrently, durable solutions mainstreaming trainings for local authorities incorporated gender, protection, and psychosocial considerations into planning discussions, sensitizing officials at regional, zonal, and woreda levels to the differentiated needs of displaced women and girls.

While the project did not directly support GBV legislation or specialized service delivery, these combined actions strengthened institutional practices, planning norms, and local service pathways, laying the foundation for effective GBV prevention, protection, and psychosocial support. By linking gender-responsive livelihood recovery with MHPSS and durable solutions mainstreaming, the initiative promoted equitable participation, resilience, and well-being among women, survivors of GBV, and other vulnerable populations in displacement-affected, post-conflict settings.

☐ **Supported South-South and Triangular Cooperation**. Please explain and mention countries involved, the nature of the cooperation (e.g., peer learning, joint programming, technical dialogues and exchanges), and any outcomes or lessons learned:
Not applicable during the reporting period. No formal South–South or triangular cooperation initiatives were implemented under this intervention in 2025.

4. Leave no one behind (LNOB): *Select all beneficiaries targeted with the FWs resources and provide the total number benefitted for each of the selected groups (disaggregated by gender and age, as applicable)*

Beneficiary Group	Total Reached	% Women	% Youth
Internally displaced persons, Returnees, refugees or migrants	*969*	*96%*	*43%*
Persons affected by disasters			
Persons affected by armed conflicts and violence	*969*	*96%*	*43%*
People living in multi-dimensional poverty			
Unemployed persons	*969*	*96%*	*43%*
Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)			
Persons with disabilities	*23*	*100%*	*61%*
Women	*930*	*100%*	*43.4%*
Youth	*421*	*96.7%*	*100%*
Other (GBV Survivors)	*77*	*100%*	*58.4%*
Other (Host community)	*40*	*63%*	*42%*
Total (All Groups)	*969*	*96%*	*43%*
Data sources	*Beneficiary lists, selection minutes, attendance sheets, grant disbursement records, BDS logs, DRMC/DRMB and woreda partner reports*		

4.a Gender Equality results and transformative impact: *Describe specific gender equality outcomes achieved, explaining how the initiative contributed to gender-transformative change[4].*

The initiative achieved gender-responsive outcomes with clear evidence of transformative change at household, community, and institutional levels. Across all regions, women comprised 881 of the 969 direct beneficiaries (91% female), reflecting deliberate prioritization of women-headed households, young women, survivors of gender-based violence, and women with disabilities under a robust Leave No One Behind approach.

[4] A gender transformative approach goes beyond responsiveness. It: a) seeks to transform power relations and the root causes of gender inequality; b) challenges harmful gender norms, roles, and stereotypes; c) promotes systemic change by addressing structural barriers to gender equality. This term is widely used in UNDP programming to describe interventions that aim to shift social norms and institutional practices in ways that promote gender justice and women´s empowerment.

At the economic level, women gained ownership and control over productive assets through start-up grants or in-kind support, complemented by financial literacy and business development services. In Afar, 225 women were organized into 42 women-led MSME groups, including survivors of GBV and women with disabilities, restoring livelihoods and initiating savings. In Amhara, 285 women-owned MSMEs re-entered local markets following business skills training and psychosocial support. In Tigray, 299 women, including youth, persons with disabilities, and survivors of GBV, formed 20 cooperatives, with many assuming leadership roles in governance structures. The initiative also addressed structural barriers to participation. In Somali Region, start-up grants were delivered via bank transfers, enabling many women to open accounts for the first time. This approach expanded safe access to formal financial services, reduced protection risks associated with cash handling and supported longer-term financial inclusion beyond the project period. Gender-transformative effects were reinforced through collective action and social capital: organically emerging peer savings groups, cooperative purchasing arrangements, and informal mentoring networks strengthened bargaining power, reduced input costs during inflationary shocks, and fostered solidarity among displaced and host community women. These practices indicate meaningful shifts in power relations and economic cooperation.

At the institutional level, Output 3 strengthened the enabling environment for gender-responsive recovery. 490 government officials, including 113 women, were trained to integrate Durable Solutions into local development planning. In Amhara, mainstreaming expanded to 14 zones and 150 woredas, reflecting strong institutional uptake, while Afar and Somali Regions introduced coordination mechanisms and planning checklists embedding gender-responsive and displacement-sensitive approaches, expected to be institutionalized during the 2026 planning cycle.

Overall, the initiative advanced gender equality by moving beyond access to services toward transforming economic roles, leadership, and institutional practices. Women increased control over resources, assumed decision-making roles, engaged with formal financial systems, and influenced local recovery processes. These outcomes demonstrate how Funding Window resources catalyze lasting, gender-transformative change, contributing to resilient, inclusive, and durable solutions in displacement-affected settings.

5. VALUE ADDED OF THE FUNDING WINDOWS & OPPORTUNITIES: Please tick the applicable boxes under the following categories and explain how the FWs resources were unique compared to other sources of funding, in enabling:

Strategic positioning:

☒ **The FW resources complemented other funding streams**. Please explain the source of funding and what added value this provided
FW resources provided a flexible and catalytic complement to ongoing UNDP Ethiopia interventions, including the Peace Support Facility (PSF), the broader Durable Solutions programme, and the IDSF, jointly implemented with DS co-chairs IOM, UNHCR, and UN-Habitat. Unlike more rigid or sector-specific funding, FW resources enabled UNDP to bridge humanitarian relief and longer-term development, sequencing early recovery livelihoods with institutional capacity building for durable solutions within a single integrated intervention. In addition, the FW is leveraged to mobilize resource (1m USD), design and implement a JSB – TICAD funded E-voucher project targeting the IDPs in displacement affected areas.

In Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions, FW funding rapidly activated women-led MSMEs and household livelihoods, while simultaneously supporting government-led mainstreaming of Durable Solutions into local development planning. This dual approach de-risked early recovery investments, generated evidence to inform government decisions, and created conditions for scaling and institutionalization by other funding streams.

By reinforcing coherence across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, FW resources strengthened government ownership, institutional capacity, and community resilience, ensuring that recovery gains were embedded in local systems and maximizing the strategic impact and sustainability of complementary investments.

☒ **Country-level: The** FWs resources enabled the CO to respond strategically to a request from national and/or sub-national partners, which would not have been possible otherwise. Please explain:
FW resources enabled UNDP Ethiopia to respond to government priorities in fragile woredas by activating women-led MSMEs while introducing practical tools for Durable Solutions targeted interventions. This combination positioned the CO to bridge early recovery, and systems change in Afar, Amhara, Tigray and Somali within one coherent offer. The FW project is also one response mechanism to show UNDP’s commitment and role in the implementation of the durable solution strategy that the Crisis Breau Director Launched in November 2024 along with other UN agencies and government of Ethiopia.
Strategic fit with SP 3.4. The portfolio linked displacement-sensitive livelihoods to institutional capacity building, mirroring the SP focus on integrated development solutions for people on the move and the FW 2024 emphasis on catalytic, systems-oriented investments.

Global/regional level:

☒ The FWs resources enabled UNDP to strengthen its global/regional offer including through thought leadership, for instance. Please explain how the initiative contributed to UNDP’s global or regional programming, policy dialogue, technical support, or contributed to UNDP’s global knowledge agenda:

Funding Windows (FW) resources reinforced Ethiopia’s role as a pilot country for the UN Secretary-General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, generating operational models and lessons for scalable, durable solutions. Through the IDSF programme, implemented jointly with DS co-chairs IOM, UNHCR, and UN-Habitat, FW-supported interventions combined livelihoods activation, inclusive economic recovery, and institutional capacity building, producing evidence on effective coordination, gender-responsive planning, and financial inclusion in displacement-affected contexts. These experiences informed national and sub-national durable solutions strategies, strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination, and contributed to UNDP’s regional and global knowledge base on integrated humanitarian-development-peace approaches. By demonstrating the catalytic value of flexible, system-oriented investments, FW resources offer a replicable model for sequencing early recovery, gender-responsive livelihoods, and institutional strengthening in displacement-affected settings globally.

Speed:

☒ **The allocation of FWs resources was swift to enable UNDP to position itself as an agile and critical actor to address emerging and complex issues**. Please explain:

Funding Windows resources enabled rapid and sequenced implementation across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions. Within the same reporting year, UNDP mobilized training, start-up support, and business development services, resulting in 969 beneficiaries becoming operational by 31 December 2025 and establishing a clear baseline for six-month MSME sustainability verification planned for 2026. This level of speed would not have been feasible through more rigid or highly earmarked funding streams. FW flexibility allowed the Country Office to adapt delivery modalities in real time in response to inflation, access constraints, and security challenges. Measures such as staggered grant disbursement, flexible procurement of in-kind inputs, and the use of government-provided premises enabled uninterrupted progress despite a volatile operating environment.

In Somali Region, FW resources supported direct bank transfers for start-up grants, enabling swift and transparent disbursement while reducing cash-handling risks and facilitating first-time bank account ownership for many beneficiaries. This approach accelerated implementation while strengthening accountability.
Speed was also evident at the institutional level. Within the reporting period, 490 government officials completed durable solutions mainstreaming and capacity-building activities. In Amhara, the scope expanded rapidly to 14 zones and 150 woredas in response to strong government demand, demonstrating how FW resources enabled UNDP to quickly scale support and position institutions for integration of displacement-responsive planning in the 2026 cycle.
Overall, the swift allocation and flexible use of FW resources allowed UNDP to move quickly from design to results, respond effectively to evolving complexities, and deliver both community-level recovery and system-level enablers in parallel. This responsiveness reflects the Funding Windows' catalytic role, as highlighted in the 2024 FW Annual Report, in accelerating impact in fragile and displacement-affected settings.

☒ **Rate the speed of FWs resource allocation compared to other funding sources** (1 = much slower, 5 = much faster)

5

Funding Windows resources were allocated and operationalized significantly faster than other funding sources, enabling UNDP to move rapidly from approval to implementation across four regions. Within the same reporting year, FW funding supported swift sequencing of training, start-up support, and business development services, resulting in 969 beneficiaries becoming operational by 31 December 2025. Regional teams confirmed that comparable earmarked or sector-restricted funding streams would have required longer lead times for approvals, procurement, and delivery, particularly in fragile and displacement-affected settings.
FW flexibility allowed the Country Office to adapt delivery modalities in real time in response to inflation, access constraints, and security challenges, including staggered disbursement, flexible in-kind procurement, and direct bank transfers in Somali Region. This agility enabled uninterrupted progress while maintaining accountability and supported rapid scale-up of institutional capacity building, most notably in Amhara, where durable solutions mainstreaming expanded to 14 zones and 150 woredas within the reporting period.
Overall, the relative speed of FW resource allocation and execution enabled UNDP to respond effectively to emerging needs, deliver early recovery results at scale, and position local institutions for integration of displacement-responsive planning in the next fiscal cycle, confirming FW as much faster than other available funding sources.

Cost efficiency:

☒ The FWs flexible resources reduce transaction costs compared to earmarked funding (e.g., % of funds spent on operations vs. programming)? Please explain:
FW flexible resources reduced transaction costs by enabling streamlined procurement, pooled delivery, and adaptive implementation across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions. Unlike tightly earmarked funding, FW resources allowed the Country Office to bundle training, start-up support, and BDS into integrated packages, lowering administrative overhead and minimizing duplicative procurement and reporting processes.
At the implementation level, group-based approaches such as women-led MSMEs and cooperatives reduced per-beneficiary delivery costs through shared training, collective procurement, and joint mentoring, particularly important during inflation and supply volatility. The ability to adjust modalities without re-approval, including micro-tranching of grants, flexible in-kind procurement, and use of government-provided premises, prevented delays and avoided costly workarounds commonly associated with earmarked funds.
In Somali Region, bank-based grant disbursement reduced cash-handling, reconciliation, and security costs while improving traceability and auditability. This approach minimized operational expenses relative to cash-intensive delivery and allowed a higher proportion of resources to reach beneficiaries.

At the institutional level, FW resources supported a single, scalable capacity-building package for 490 officials, which was rapidly expanded in Amhara to 14 zones and 150 woredas without separate contracting or parallel funding streams. This pooled approach lowered transaction costs by consolidating partner engagement, logistics, and reporting into one coordinated process.

Overall, FW flexibility enabled more funds to be directed to programming rather than operations, reduced duplication across regions, and shortened administrative cycles. These efficiencies align with the Funding Windows 2024 emphasis on pooled, portfolio-style investments that deliver value for money by lowering transaction costs while preserving accountability in fragile and displacement-affected settings.

Catalytic investment:

☒ The FWs resources allowed the CO to secure additional co-funding from other funding partners. Please specify the additional amount mobilized and the source of funding:

An additional funding of 1m USD was mobilized from government of Japan (JSB – TICAD) to support IDPs and vulnerable people in dispacment affected areas. In addition the FW resources (specially the Finance for Peace Component) has helped the government (Ministry of Finance) to develop an Integrated National Financing Framework; a tool that helps mobilize resources including IDPs and other development interventions.

☐ The FW resources allowed the CO to secure additional cost-sharing and co-financing from the government**.** Please specify the additional amount mobilized and the source of funding:

During the 2025 reporting period, no additional cash co-financing from government budgets was formally quantified because of Funding Windows support. However, FW resources enabled significant in-kind government cost-sharing across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions, representing material contributions to implementation and sustainability.

Government contributions included provision of training venues, technical staff time, leadership and coordination by Regional Disaster Risk Management Commissions and woreda administrations, and use of government facilities and working premises for MSME cooperatives, particularly in Tigray. In Amhara, the government's decision to expand durable solutions from selected woredas to 14 zones and 150 woredas reflects substantial implicit cost-sharing, as regional and woreda structures absorbed facilitation, logistical support, coordination, and follow-up costs within existing systems.

While not monetized, these in-kind contributions reduced operational costs, strengthened government ownership, and enabled scale-up without parallel financing arrangements. The level of engagement indicates readiness for future budgetary integration of durable solutions and livelihood support within government planning cycles, consistent with the catalytic intent of Funding Windows resources.

☒ The FWs resources allowed the CO to catalyze innovative solutions, including piloting new approaches, or business models to scale successful initiatives or unlock systemic change. Please explain:

During the 2025 reporting period, the e-voucher system to disseminate benefits to most vulnerable groups including IDPs has been introduced as a new approach. The intervention was implemented to facilitate digital solutions. This approach complemented ongoing Funding Windows interventions, such as integrating gender and risk considerations into the national financing strategy under the INFF framework. Also, FW resources played a critical catalytic role by de-risking early recovery interventions, demonstrating proof of concept through women-led MSMEs and durable solutions programming, and positioning the Country Office for future resource mobilization with development partners. Operational evidence generated through these interventions has increased government confidence and is informing ongoing dialogue with partners for potential scale-up and alignment in subsequent programming cycles. These contributions are expected to leverage co-financing and sustainable investment beyond the reporting period, reinforcing FW's value as a flexible, systems-oriented funding mechanism.

Partnerships:

☐ The FW resources enabled the CO to form new partnerships (national and sub-national government entities, International Financial institutions (IFIs), private sector, NGOs, feminist organizations[5], philanthropic partnerships, academia/think tanks, other.) Please specify the number of new partnerships formed due to FW flexibility, which partner and the scope of the collaboration:

While no new partnerships were established in 2025, the intervention strengthened existing collaborations with government counterparts at federal, regional, and local levels, and deepened engagement with Funding Window donors. By demonstrating operational results through women-led MSMEs and durable solutions programming, the initiative generated strong evidence that is now informing partner dialogues for potential scale-up in subsequent programming cycles. These reinforced partnerships and validated approaches position UNDP to leverage broader resources and institutionalize durable, gender-responsive recovery interventions.

☒ The FW resources enabled the CO to forge new partnerships or strengthen ongoing partnerships with other UN agencies to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Please explain how FWs resources enabled and strengthened UN coherence, which UN agencies you collaborated with and the scope of the collaboration (e.g. strategic planning and programming; communications and advocacy; funding/resource mobilization, etc.):

FW resources enabled the Country Office to strengthen ongoing partnerships with UN agencies and enhance UN coherence in support of the SDGs. FW funding facilitated active collaboration with IOM, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) through joint implementation of the IDSF programme and participation in key coordination platforms, including the Durable Solutions Working Group and the Nexus Accelerator Working Group.

The scope of collaboration included strategic planning and programming, technical support, and coordination of multi-stakeholder initiatives, ensuring integrated humanitarian-development-peace approaches. FW resources allowed UNDP to align livelihoods activation, gender-responsive recovery, and institutional capacity building with broader UN programming, reinforcing operational coherence across displacement-affected settings.

At the national and sub-national levels, FW support strengthened government-led coordination with Regional Disaster Risk Management Commissions, woreda administrations, and sector offices, embedding durable solutions and gender-sensitive interventions into local systems. Collaboration with local financial institutions and community structures enabled secure, traceable delivery of start-up grants and promoted financial inclusion for women and vulnerable groups.

Overall, FW resources enhanced UN system-wide coherence, enabled joint implementation at scale, and positioned UNDP and its UN partners to deliver integrated, SDG-aligned interventions while providing evidence for replication and institutionalization in future programming cycles.

[5] Feminist Organization refers to an organization that believes in and advocates for the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes expressed especially through organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests.

6. CHALLENGES, ADAPTATION & LEARNING:

a) For targets that were not achieved, please explain: what were the challenges faced in reaching the intended beneficiaries and achieving planned results (e.g. evolving context, emerging risk, etc.)? What steps and/or course corrective actions did the office take to adapt to and/or overcome this challenge (e.g. budget reallocation, target population adjustment, strategy change or activity shift, M&E adjustment, etc.)? (400 words)

While most planned outputs were delivered in 2025, certain targets were only partially met or required phased verification due to contextual and operational constraints across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions.

A major challenge was the volatile operating environment, particularly in post-conflict areas of Tigray and parts of Amhara. Periodic insecurity restricted field supervision, delayed procurement, and constrained market access for newly established MSMEs. In response, the Country Office implemented adaptive delivery modalities, including remote monitoring, staggered roll-out of activities, and flexible scheduling, ensuring continuity while prioritizing staff safety.

Macroeconomic pressures, notably inflation and input price volatility, affected the purchasing power of start-up packages and slowed the pace at which some beneficiaries could scale their enterprises. The programme mitigated these risks through micro-tranching of grants, group purchasing arrangements, and flexible in-kind procurement, enabling beneficiaries to manage price shocks and reduce unit costs via collective action.

Financial sector limitations, especially in Tigray, constrained access to savings and credit services. The programme was adapted by emphasizing cooperative-based models, leveraging woreda-provided premises, and strengthening internal savings mechanisms, while maintaining engagement with banks for future access. At the institutional level, staff turnover and competing priorities affected the formal mainstreaming of displacement considerations into development plans, resulting in partial achievement of Indicator 3.4 (institutions integrating human mobility into development planning). To address this, UNDP focused on capacity development, practical tools, and coordination mechanisms, sequencing formal plan adoption for the 2026 planning cycle in line with government processes.

The one-year design of the intervention also limited the ability to fully measure long-term sustainability of women-led MSMEs (Indicator 2.1), which requires a six-month post-activation assessment. All 969 supported enterprises were operational by December 2025, with a clear baseline and monitoring framework established for sustainability verification in 2026.

Overall, flexible management, strategic budget reallocation, and continuous partner engagement enabled the Country Office to maintain momentum, safeguard results, and sequence unfinished targets responsibly. These measures ensured that delays reflected phased implementation rather than under-delivery, providing operational lessons on adaptive, risk-informed programming in fragile and displacement-affected contexts.

b) What key learning or best practice emerged from using FWs resources (vs. other sources of funding)? For multi-country flagship initiatives, what cross-country insights or innovations emerged? (400 words)

FW resources demonstrated the strategic value of flexible, catalytic funding in fragile and displacement-affected contexts. Unlike earmarked or sector-specific funds, FW resources enabled UNDP Ethiopia to rapidly sequence early recovery livelihoods with institutional capacity strengthening, bridging humanitarian relief and longer-term development. This integrated approach activated 969 women-led MSMEs while building the capacities of 490 government officials across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions, creating sustainable, gender-responsive, and locally owned solutions. Flexibility allowed adaptive management in response to inflation, access constraints, and security risks, while mechanisms such as cooperative-based models, micro-tranching of grants, and peer savings groups organically strengthened women's economic agency, social cohesion, and resilience. These practices underline how FW funding catalyzes both operational results and gender-transformative change at household, community, and institutional levels.

At the regional and global level, Ethiopia's experience provides transferable lessons for integrated humanitarian-development-peace programming. Key innovations included bank-based grant delivery to enhance financial inclusion, cooperative models integrating youth, persons with disabilities, and GBV survivors, and mainstreaming displacement considerations into sub-national planning, aligning early recovery with development and peace objectives. FW-supported operational evidence informed government decision-making, strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination, and positioned Ethiopia as a pilot for the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. Overall, these insights highlight the catalytic, systems-oriented value of FW resources enabling rapid, evidence-driven interventions, fostering government ownership, and generating models that can be scaled or replicated across other displacement-affected settings globally.

7. EVIDENCE of CHANGE & IMPACTFUL NARRATIVES: Provide a high-level narrative that helps demonstrate or amplify how pooled resources led to transformative change the change reported under previous sections and FWs catalytic impact. Use impact stories, quotes, testimonials, specific examples or key moments, etc. (400 words)

During the 2025 reporting period, F) resources catalyzed transformative change across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions by enabling an integrated approach that combined livelihood recovery with institutional strengthening for durable solutions. At the household level, 969 conflict- and displacement-affected beneficiaries 91 percent women and 44 percent youth reestablished economic activities, restoring income and food security while reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. In Afar, women-led MSME groups producing soap, operating retail businesses, and restocking livestock reported "*for the first time in months, we can feed our children without borrowing*," illustrating restored agency and dignity. In Somali Region, first-time bank account ownership through FW-supported cash transfers not only provided a secure mechanism for grants but opened a pathway to financial inclusion, empowering women to manage household budgets and participate in local markets.

At the community level, FW funding fostered collective action and social cohesion. Women's cooperatives in Tigray organized peer savings groups, shared procurement to manage inflation, and established informal mentoring networks. These emergent practices were not pre-designed but spontaneously strengthened women's bargaining power, mutual support, and economic resilience. One young cooperative member noted, "We learned to pool resources and help each other thrive; now our voices are heard in market decisions." Across regions, such dynamics enhanced local economic participation, strengthened social bonds between displaced and host communities, and contributed to conflict-sensitive recovery.

Institutionally, FW resources reinforced government ownership and capacity for durable solutions. Through Output 3, 490 officials—including 113 women were trained in displacement-responsive planning, with Amhara expanding training to 14 zones and 150 woredas. These officials reported that FW-supported tools and checklists enabled them to integrate the needs of displaced populations into local development plans for the first time, a critical step toward sustainable, locally led solutions. UNDP's role in national and sub-national coordination, including co-chairing the Durable Solutions Working Group and participating in the Nexus Accelerator Group, amplified the strategic impact of FW resources by aligning early recovery, gender-responsive livelihoods, and institutional strengthening across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Collectively, these examples demonstrate the catalytic power of pooled FW resources: enabling rapid, flexible, and integrated interventions, fostering systemic change in gender and institutional practices, and producing evidence that informs government decisions and sets the stage for scale-up. FW funding was instrumental in transforming not only livelihoods but also the capacity and mindset of communities and institutions, leaving a durable footprint for resilient, inclusive, and gender-responsive recovery across Ethiopia.

8. COMMUNICATIONS & VISIBILITY: *Include hyperlinks to any additional communications, visibility and advocacy materials produced (e.g. online/ human stories, blogs, articles, photos, videos, social media)*.

Early Results from Regions:
Somali Region:

"I have improved my mindset, gained moral strength, and now feel settled and free."

HUMAN INTEREST STORY: ALAN SHIRIF MOHAMMED

Resilience Amid Displacement

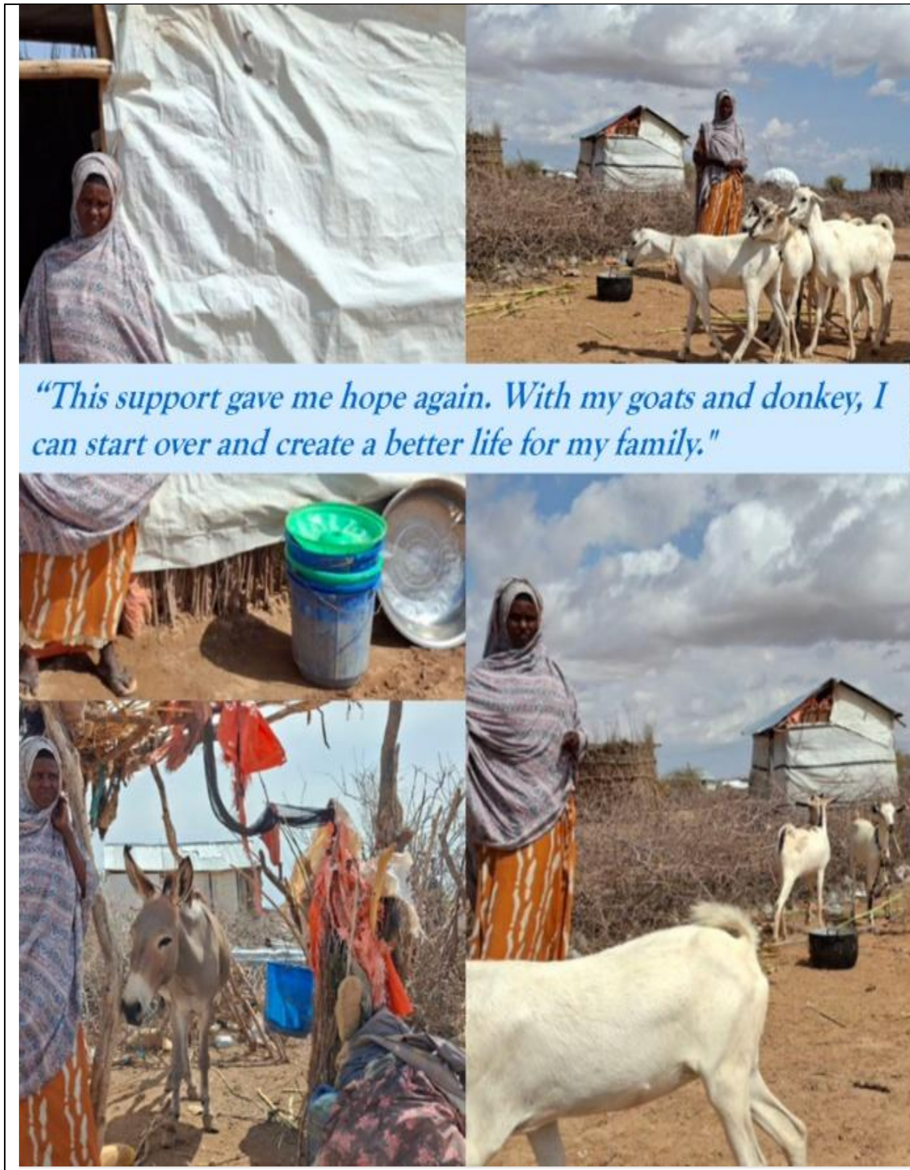
Alan Shirif Mohammed, a 30-year-old woman heading a household of six, was displaced from Belibelite in Oromia, where her family owned 3 hectares of farmland. She spent nearly five years in Dire Dawa's Millennium Park before relocating to her current settlement.

Support, Empowerment, and Community Help

Through support from UNDP and the Woreda DRMC, Alan received 50,000 ETB and completed a 3-day business and entrepreneurship training. With this assistance, she established a mini shop, which has since grown significantly. Leveraging community trust, she also secured ETB 20,000 in-kind loans, enabling her to expand her business and improve her family's living conditions.

Hope and Future Plans

Today, Alan earns an average ETB 1,500 daily income and has managed to save ETB 2,000. She proudly states.



HUMAN INTEREST STORY: HABSA MOHAMMED

UNDP

Resilience Amid Displacement

Habsa Mohammed Ise, a 35-year-old woman heading a household of nine, was displaced from Dara Lebo nearly nine years ago due to conflict. Before displacement, she owned three farms cultivating coffee, khat, and sorghum, along with livestock. The conflict left her empty-handed, forcing her to live in Dire Dawa's Millennium Park for four years before relocating to Makule.

Support and Empowerment

Through support from UNDP and the Woreda DRMC, Habsa received 50,000 ETB and livelihood training. With this assistance, she purchased one donkey for transportation and seven female goats for rearing, adding 5,000 ETB from her brother's contribution. Today, she is rebuilding her life and planning to expand her livestock to secure a sustainable future.

Hope and Future Plans

Habsa expressed determination to expand goat-rearing and build a better future.

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/durable-solutions-action-rebuilding-lives-restoring-hope-0jyse

Tigray: https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1Cgi7qCdn4/

9. RISK MANAGEMENT: *Provide a specific example from the reporting year where risk management played a crucial role in the implementation of the project. Describe risks identified, assessed, mitigated and managed, including the nature of the risks, potential impact on the project, and the resulting outcome or lessons learned from risk management.* (200 words)

During the 2025 reporting year, macroeconomic volatility and security-related access constraints represented a high-impact risk to the timely activation of livelihoods across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions. The primary risk identified was inflation and input price volatility, which threatened the purchasing power of start-up packages and could undermine the viability of women-led micro and small enterprises. This risk was assessed as high due to rapid price fluctuations, supply chain disruptions, and post-conflict market fragility, particularly in Tigray. If left unmitigated, the risk could have resulted in delayed enterprise activation, reduced value for money, and declining beneficiary confidence.

To manage this risk, the Country Office implemented a set of adaptive mitigation measures. These included micro-tranching of grants to reduce exposure to sudden price spikes, flexible in-kind procurement to lock in critical inputs, and group-based purchasing through cooperatives to stabilize costs and achieve economies of scale. In parallel, government-provided premises were used to minimize rental costs and protect operational timelines.

In Somali Region, additional security and fiduciary risks associated with cash handling were mitigated by shifting to bank-based grant disbursement, reducing exposure to fraud and logistical disruption while strengthening traceability and accountability.

As a result of these measures, all 969 supported enterprises became operational by 31 December 2025, and planned implementation timelines were maintained despite external shocks. The key lesson learned is that flexible funding, combined with proactive risk assessment and adaptive management, enables timely course correction, protects programme results, and strengthens the resilience of both delivery systems and beneficiaries in fragile and displacement-affected contexts.

10. Emerging Impact & Strategic Outlook: (Optional): *If your initiative is in an early stage (e.g., launched in late 2025 or with limited financial execution), please share any emerging insights, strategic directions, or partnerships that signal future impact. You may also include reflections on how the initiative is contributing to broader agendas, influencing policy dialogue, or generating knowledge for future programming.*
This section may also be used to report on post-project impact (e.g., policy uptake, resource mobilization, institutionalization) that occurred after financial closure.

Although the initiative remained a one-year catalytic investment, several emerging signals point to sustained and scaled outcomes beyond the reporting period. Even within its limited financial execution timeframe, the programme is already contributing to longer-term policy, institutional, and programmatic shifts that extend well beyond immediate results.

At the strategic level, the initiative contributed to national and regional durable solutions strategies and costed action plans by generating practical lessons, evidence, and operational insights that were shared through national coordination platforms and technical working groups. These contributions strengthened policy dialogue on durable solutions and enhanced the technical capacity of national and sub-national authorities to own and lead the durable solutions agenda. The initiative has helped position UNDP as a trusted partner in linking early recovery, livelihoods, and systems strengthening within the broader Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus.

At the programme and operational level, by the end of 2025 all supported livelihood activities were operational, and local authorities had adopted practical tools for Durable Solutions mainstreaming. This established a solid platform for continued results in 2026 and beyond. FW resources complemented other funding streams, particularly the Peace Support Facility and ongoing durable solutions programmes in the same locations, by addressing critical livelihood gaps that could not be covered due to resource constraints. The added value of FW resources lay in their flexibility and timeliness, enabling rapid, adaptive, and context-specific support to vulnerable households while reinforcing broader policy and programme objectives.

At the community level, early livelihood recovery is translating into greater income stability, financial inclusion, and social cohesion. The emergence of peer savings groups, women and youth in cooperative leadership roles, and the continued use of bank accounts in Somali Region indicate behavioral changes likely to persist after project closure. These trends suggest sustained reductions in dependency on humanitarian assistance and a gradual shift toward self-reliance among displacement-affected households.

At the institutional level, the project has laid clear foundations for policy uptake and institutionalization. Durable Solutions mainstreaming tools, strengthened coordination mechanisms, and trained officials in Afar, Amhara, and Somali Regions are already informing FY 2026 planning processes. The planned scale-up to 14 zones and 150 woredas in Amhara is an early indicator of government demand and replication potential across additional regions.

From a strategic programming perspective, the combined livelihoods-plus-institutions approach is shaping future UNDP engagement by demonstrating the value of sequencing early recovery with systems building. Lessons from cooperative-based MSMEs in Tigray and bank-based grant delivery in Somali Region are informing internal dialogue on risk-informed, gender-responsive recovery models for displacement contexts.

Looking ahead, the Country Office plans to leverage these results for resource mobilization, policy dialogue, and scale-up, positioning Funding Windows investments as catalysts for broader portfolios on inclusive economic recovery and durable solutions. Collectively, these emerging impacts indicate strong potential for post-project sustainability, institutional uptake, and contribution to longer-term development and peacebuilding agendas in displacement-affected settings.

Please provide any additional reports or information to fundingwindows@undp.org. For reference, please see the **2024 Funding Windows Annual Report.**