

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE 2023

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

² As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

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Executive Summary

In 2023, UN Women Colombia made progress in the implementation of 25 projects via 2 Call for Proposal (CfPs). Selected CSOs include 13 women's CSOs, 9 mixed CSOs, 1 ethnic, 1 Cooperative of ex-Farc combatants and 1 LGBTIQ+ CSO.

- ✓ WPHF outcomes 1 and 4: **CfPs for women's participation in peacebuilding/conflict resolution** (10 projects: 5 stream 1 and 5 stream 2)
- ✓ WPHF outcomes 1 and 6: **CfPs for Women Victims of Forced Displacement** (15 projects: 8 stream 1 and 7 stream 2).

25 organizations with **33⁴ local partners** directly benefited **5,935 women and men (85% women and girls)**, in **58 municipalities in 10 departments** of the country.

By the end of 2023, 20 of the 25 CSOs finalized their projects and 5 CSOs will continue until 2024: Asociación Colectivo Mujeres al Derecho – COLEMAD, Asociación de Mujeres Ideales de Ituango - AMII, Mambrú Internacional, Fundación GAAT and CODHES.

WPHF Outcome 1 (stream 1 – institutional funding): 1707 people (83% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF under this outcome via institutional support. Beneficiaries CSOs (5 under outcome 4 CfPs and 8 under outcome 6 CfPs) have **enhanced their management capabilities and competencies** by having clear procedures and an improved work environment, resulting in more effective decision-making processes, staff qualification, and streamlined execution of future programs and projects, generating conditions to maintain their work in the territory and **position the agenda of women and girl victims of forced internal displacement, with a focus on gender equality, women's rights, and peacebuilding**. Key results include:

- ✓ 13 CSOs enhanced their capacities for project cycle management, sustainability, as well as about accountability mechanisms. This has translated into additional capacities that enable them to continue the dialogue with other international cooperation agencies and institutions, in the search for extending the financial and technical sustainability of their agendas.
- ✓ Women leaders and human rights defenders, belonging to the 13 beneficiary organizations, have strengthened their political capacities and gained access and representation in key political participation local bodies.
- ✓ 4 CSOs implemented productive and other initiatives to ensure the sustainability of their organizational processes (including agriculture and livestock, gastronomy and ancestral knowledge, care centers, conciliation, and recovery of memory).

WPHF Outcome 4 (stream 2 – Programmatic support): 941 people (84% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF under this outcome via the programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **722 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective level to exercise their leadership and social and political advocacy in local peacebuilding as a result 4 women ran in the elections and 1 was elected as councilwoman in Meta's Department**. This was done as a part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation. Key results include:

- ✓ 523 women actively participated in the construction and sustainability of peace, increased representation and leadership in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementation of peace agreements.
- ✓ 5 women's organizations increased their technical capacities for advocacy and networking, including coordination with local entities, for the construction of routes, and protocols, resulting in more effective guarantees for their protection and safety.
- ✓ 3 organizations strengthened their capacities to operationalize collective protection strategies.
- ✓ 5 women's organizations have enhanced their capacities, and, thanks to that, they have empowered other women to assume leadership roles and actively contribute to their communities. In addition, participatory methodologies and learning approaches were promoted to carry out individual and collective transformation towards gender equality and peacebuilding.

WPHF Outcome 6: 3286 people (86% women and girls) directly benefited from the WPHF under this outcome via the programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **2549 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective their leadership and social and political advocacy in local peacebuilding contexts and benefited from economic empowerment support, with a focus on women victims of forced displacement**. This was done as a part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation and economic autonomy.

- ✓ 224 girls and 1788 women (IDPs) were directly benefited.

⁴ 33 CSOs (16 CSO fortalecidas Displacement/ 17 CSO fortalecidas).

Executive Summary

- ✓ 178 economic initiatives led by women have been supported for income generation including financial and digital skills development, as well as actions aimed at the recognition, reduction, and redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work for survivors of GBV and women at risk, from a protection and gender perspective.
- ✓ 1 Public program of Social Economy with Gender Equality developed by OFP for the municipality of Yondó in a participatory and democratic manner with 190 women and 34 men, who dialogued with candidates and the local administration.
- ✓ 7 women's organizations increased their technical capacities for advocacy and networking, including coordination with local entities, for the construction of routes, and protocols, resulting in more effective guarantees for their protection and safety. Thanks to the projects, they are more effective in advocating for the inclusion of their voices in political decision-making, allowing women's concerns and needs to be heard and considered.

From October 3 to 5, a mission of the WPHF and donors interested in the Colombian context and experience was carried out to visit and directly engage with WPHF-supported local CSOs and women activists, showcase results and initiatives of ongoing and past WPHF-funded projects in Colombia and raise awareness on the current challenges and needs faced by women and girls in the country. The mission included a visit to the department of Nariño and meetings with different government entities and a meeting and reflection with different organizations were realized in Bogotá. As a result, it was possible to make visible and position the topics of interest of the CSOs, highlighting security and climate change, protection strategies for women leaders, and economic empowerment.

To conclude, beneficiaries CSOs are part of a platform for advocacy and positioning of women's priorities by participating in different international events with the support of the WPHF, for example, the Berlin meeting, where CSOs had the opportunity to present their proposals and organizational processes to the WPHF and Bibiana Peñaranda participated as a guest speaker at the Women Global Summit on New York

1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

CfPs Conflict Resolution (WPHF outcome 4)

Funding CFP ⁵	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁶	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁷	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area ⁸	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁹	Project Start and End Date ¹⁰	Total Approved Budget (USD)
Cfp2	Corporación para el desarrollo social, tecnológico y económico de Colombia - CORPDESARROLLO	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 4.	Nariño: Policarpa y Leiva	-Corporación Casa Patas Arriba	11/07/2022 30/08/2023	149,999
Cfp2	Asociación de Productores Piscícolas y Agropecuarios Nuevo Horizonte "Asopinho"		Community-based (local)	Institutional	Valle del Cauca: Pradera		21/06/2022 24/10/2023	29,866
Cfp2	Asociación de Mujeres Buscando Futuro - BUSCAFUTURO-	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Meta: Mesetas		16/06/2022 09/05/2023	25,465
Cfp2	Corp. María Mulata	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Sucre: San Onofre		17/06/2022 30/09/2023	30,000
Cfp2	Asociación Mujeres Unidas del Salado	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Bolívar: Carmen de Bolívar		16/06/2022 19/12/2023	28,159
Cfp2	Asociación mujeres emprendedoras activas Veta central "ASOMEA"	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Norte de Santander: Tibú		16/06/2022 22/07/2023	22,564
Cfp2	CORPORACIÓN YO PUEDO	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 4.	Guaviare: San José del Guaviare, El Retorno, Calamar y Miraflores. Macarena: Uribe, Mesetas, Puerto Lleras, Puerto Rico, Puerto Concordia, Vista Hermosa, La Macarena y Mapiripán.	-Discapacidad de la Julia, Uribe- Meta ASOATURDIS -Asociación de Mujeres Rurales Vereda La Y. ASOYE Rural -CRE-SER -ASOVIMP -ESCUELA "GÉNERO, JUVENTUD Y LIDERAZGO PARA LA PAZ" - RED DEPARTAMENTAL DE MUJERES DEL GUAVIARE MUSA – MUJERES SEMBRANDO AMOR PUERTO LLERAS	17/06/2022 15/10/2023	149,923

⁵ For each grant, indicate if it is Country Cfp 1; Cfp 2; Cfp 3, etc. Please also note if it is a Spotlight WPHF Partnership; Partnership with BMZ on Forced Displacement; or COVID-19 Emergency Response

⁶ Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth Focused; v) young women led; vi) both youth focused/young women led; vii) LGBTQI+; viii) Other as identified by the CSO.

⁷ Please select from: i) International; ii) National; iii) Sub-National/Regional; or iv) Community-based (local) for each grant. International organizations operate in more than one country. National organizations have a nationwide coverage. Sub-National are organizations that work across multiple provinces/states/regions, but do not cover all provinces/states/regions in the country. Local organizations focus their work at the community level and do not have a sub-national/regional or national scope.

⁸ WPHF Outcomes are Outcome 1: Enabling environment for the implementation of WPS commitments; Outcome 2: Conflict prevention; Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response; Outcome 4: Conflict resolution; Outcome 5: Protection; Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery. As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

⁹ For each co-implementing partner (those on cover page and who received a transfer), state if they are i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth-led/focused; or v) Other.

¹⁰ Use the official PCA for start and end dates. If the project received an extension, please note this.

Funding CFP ⁵	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁶	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁷	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area ⁸	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁹	Project Start and End Date ¹⁰	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CfP2	ASOCIACIÓN COLECTIVO MUJERES AL DERECHO	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 4.	Bolívar: El Carmen de Bolívar, María la Baja y Zambrano. Sucre: Ovejas, Los Palmitos, Chalán.	- Asociación Mentes y Manos Creativas, - Asociación Red de Mujeres Saleras Resistentes en el Territorio	21/06/2022 28/02/2024	149,459
CfP2	Fundación Comité Permanente Por La Defensa De Los Derechos Humanos (CPDH)		Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 4.	Norte de Santander: El Tarra, Hacarí, San Calixto, Sardinata, Teorama, Tibú	-Observatorio de Asuntos de Género de Norte de Santander	21/06/2022 16/09/2023	123,308
CfP2	Fundación Akina Saji Saudi	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 4.	Valle del Cauca: Buenaventura	-Red mariposas de alas nuevas	16/06/2022 15/12/2023	137,733

CfPs Peacebuilding and Recovery (Forced displacement): (WPHF Outcome 6)

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage/Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs	Total Approved Budget (USD)
Cfp 3	Asociación Municipal Mujeres Ideales de Ituango (AMII)	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 6.	Antioquia: Ituango	-Red Mujeres Unidas del Norte de Antioquia (RMUNA)	16/06/2022 15/05/2024	148,225
Cfp 3	Organización Femenina Popular	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 6.	Antioquia: Yondó	-Corporación para la Equidad, la Democracia y el Buen Vivir, Hypatia.	17/06/2022 15/10/2023	150,000
Cfp 3	Asociación de Apoyo al Desarrollo, APOYAR	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 6.	Arauca: Saravena, Tame		17/06/2022 15/09/2023	147,696
Cfp 3	Mambrú Internacional	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 6.	Cauca: Cajibío, Popayán	ESMUCAP; ASCAÑIGAN; ASMUPAZCAFÉ; - Asociación de Mujeres Campesinas, Agropecuarias, Empresarias, AGROMSIPAZ; ASOVIDFU	22/06/2022 31/01/2024	100,171
Cfp 3	Aldeas Infantiles	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Sub-National/Regional	Outcome 6.	Chocó: Quibdó e Istmina	- Cocomacia - Comulichem	24/06/2022 15/10/2023	150,000
Cfp 3	CODHES	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Outcome 6.	Nariño: Barbacoas, Roberto Payán, Maguí Payán y Ricaurte	- Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Awá–CAMAWARI. - Mujeres Resilientes Constructoras de Paz.	16/06/2022 15/01/2024	150,000
Cfp 3	Fundación Grupo de Acción y Apoyo para Personas Trans -GAAT	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Outcome 6.	Norte Santander: Cúcuta Arauca: Arauca Antioquia: Medellín	- Fundación Dignidad Trans (FDT), - AsoTransNor - Medellín CityTrans	24/06/2022 15/05/2024	100,000
Cfp 3	Corporación Humanizarte	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Antioquia: Valdivia		16/06/2022 15/06/2023	30,000
Cfp 3	Fundación Mujer, Familia y Trabajo las Cayenas	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Arauca: Tame, Saravena y Fortul		16/05/2022 27/05/2023	30,000
Cfp 3	Fund. Mujer Afro Empoderada	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Chocó: Itsmina		16/06/2022 21/11/2023	28,639
Cfp 3	Fundación Mujer Vida	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Chocó: Quibdó		17/06/2022 22/12/2023	21,877
Cfp 3	Fundación para el Desarrollo Empresarial FUNDEM	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Nariño: Pasto, Pupiales, La Unión y San Lorenzo		16/06/2023 13/08/2023	27,776
Cfp 3	Consejo Comunitario Rescate las Varas	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Nariño: Tumaco		16/08/2022 30/09/2023	23,868
Cfp 3	Corporación Ecológica Educativa. ECOSUR.	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Cauca: Miranda		16/05/2022 20/11/2023	29,972
Cfp 3	Fundación para el empoderamiento de la mujer EMPODERARTE	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Community-based (local)	Institutional	Cauca: Santander de Quilichao, Caloto, Miranda, Caldono, Puerto Tejada y Villa Rica		16/06/2022 24/10/2023	30,000

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

- a) Complete the Excel spreadsheet called “WPHF Beneficiary Template” for each project and attach it to this report during submission. Instructions for this working sheet are found in the template. The excel sheet tracks beneficiaries by each CSO.
- b) In the table below, provide the consolidated number of direct beneficiaries reached for all projects during the reporting period for each sex/age group in your country. Also select the different intersectionalities (e.g. refugees/IDPs, PWDs or another variable important in your country). Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)	477	1908		477	1908	
Women (18+)	4616	18464		4615	18464	
Boys (0-17)	144	576		144	576	
Men (18+)	632	2528		632	2528	
LGBTQI+	66	264		66	264	
Total	5935	23.740	33	5935	23.740	33

Select all that apply

Refugees/IDPs
 People/Women living with disabilities
 Survivors of SGBV
 LGBTQI+
 Child/Single Mothers
 Widows
 Youth/Adolescents
 Others, please specify:

***ATTACH WPHF Excel Beneficiary Template.**

3. Context/New Developments

- ✓ For over 50 years, Colombia has endured one of the longest **armed conflict** histories. Violence disproportionately affects women and girls who account for the majority of the more than six million victims. Women are deprived of their most fundamental human rights, forced to flee their homes, and subject to conflict-related gender-based violence. Until May 2023, approximately 9.514.863 persons are recognized as victims of the armed conflicts and are included in Colombia's Victims' Register (Registro Único de Víctimas – RUV). According to the DANE, at least 18,2% of the Colombian population has been victims of the armed conflict, meaning that 2 of every 10 persons have been affected by this violent context. At least 50,2% of the victims of the armed conflict are women. Nonetheless, over the last two decades and thanks to local women human rights defenders and the relentless efforts of women's organizations, Colombian women have made important gains towards gender equality. This culminated in the recognition – by both the Colombian government and the FARC, parties to Colombia's 2016 historic peace agreement – of the civil war's acute impacts on Colombian women and girls and their crucial role in shaping inclusive and lasting peace.
- ✓ Even when Total Peace has been established as a national priority, conflict dynamics and territorial expressions of violence persist. Attacks against civilians, such as the recruitment of children for the conflict, gender-based violence, sexual violence, homicides, and threats to **women leaders and human rights defenders (WLHRD)** continue to occur. Between January and November of 2023, OHCHR verified 69 allegations of homicides against human rights defenders include 8 cases of women leaders and human rights defenders (see [OHCHR Report](#)) and the UN Verification Mission reported the assassination of 47 ex-combatants and 46 human rights defenders, while also reporting the occurrence of 11 verified massacres (see [UN Verification Mission Report - S/2023/1033](#)). For the same period, the Ombudsman Office reported a total of 181 homicides of social leaders and human rights defenders (out of which 21 are women leaders and human rights defenders), with the highest number of cases in Cauca, Antioquia, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca (see [Ombudsman Office Report](#)). Regarding the local elections, the Ombudsman Office reported a total of 184 actions against the civil rights of persons who intervene in the electoral process between January and August 2023 (see [Ombudsman Office Report on Local Elections](#)).
- ✓ In 2023, OCHA reported a total of 62,300 persons affected by **forced displacement** caused either by violent situations or adverse environmental conditions, a situation that reduces their access to basic services, generating a humanitarian crisis in which the risks of GBV experienced by women and girls increase (see [OCHA Humanitarian Situation Report](#)).
- ✓ The **transition period for the National Government** has been longer than usual, resulting in delays in the establishment of national priorities which are vital for UN Women's alignment with the national agenda, delayed

timelines, and requesting changes to on-going initiatives. This has also delayed the negotiation and formulation process of the new UNSDCF 2024-2027, therefore the UNSDCF negotiated with the previous government was extended.

- ✓ The creation of the **Ministry of Equality and the Viceministry of Women** represents a great opportunity for the promotion of the gender agenda and the empowerment of women and girls. In this regard, it is key that the creation and regulation of these entities ensure sufficient funding to guarantee the implementation of their mandate, and that this process advances in a realistic and feasible timeframe for the effective advancement of gender equality in Colombia.
- ✓ **Mixed migratory fluxes** are increasing –with more than 500.000 persons crossing the Darien in the Panamá frontier—while the migrant population still faces adverse living conditions; only 59% of the population accessed the governmental permits, 91% survive with less than a minimum wage and 15% report knowing about a case of GBV (see [GIFMM Report](#)).
- ✓ In Colombia, **socio-environmental conflicts** around the extractives' economy, deforestation, industrial pollution, agribusiness, monocultures (legal and illegal), the expansion of the agricultural frontier, and the privatization of land, water, and biodiversity, among others, have increased in recent decades (Indepaz, 2023). These conflicts involve the interests of all actors in the territory, such as non-state armed groups that exert pressure on communities to protect their illegal activities; legal and illegal private actors linked to the exploitation of natural resources; and peasant communities and ethnic peoples who want to protect the land, but also to have access to livelihoods and production.
- ✓ Investing in **women's economic empowerment** directly contributes to gender equality, poverty eradication, and inclusive economic growth. Women make significant contributions to economies, whether in businesses, farms, as entrepreneurs, employees, or working as unpaid domestic caregivers. In the projects that contribute to women's economic empowerment in Colombia, several key aspects are addressed: strengthening their productive units to increase income, developing skills for decision-making regarding their income, establishing commercial linkages for their products, and promoting a more favorable institutional environment through the sensitization of local public officials.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

WPHF Institutional Funding: 1707 people (83% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF under this outcome via institutional support. Key results:

- ✓ **13** Beneficiaries CSOs (5 under outcome 4 CfPs and 8 under outcome 6 CfPs) have **enhanced their management capabilities and competencies** by having clear procedures and an improved work environment, resulting in more effective decision-making processes, staff capacities strengthening, and streamlined execution of future programs and projects, generating conditions to maintain their work in the territory and **position the agenda of women and girl victims of forced internal displacement, with a focus on gender equality, women's rights, and peacebuilding**. Key results include:
 - ▶ 9,6 months (average) that 13 the organizations were able to **maintain themselves thanks to institutional funding**.
 - ▶ **123 girls, 1344 women, 66 boys, 171 men and 3 LGBTQI+** directly benefited from the response/projects in the institutional funding.
 - ▶ 13 grassroots, community, and victim organizations have **Organizational Gender Assessments**, which allow them to recognize the needs and demands of women within their organizations and identify mechanisms and processes that contribute to the consolidation of their organizational process and the sustainability of their advocacy agenda, from a focus on gender equality and women's rights.
 - ▶ 13 grassroots, community, and victim organizations have incorporated **measures and policies for the Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse – PSEA**, from the 8 standards required by the United Nations System, within the framework of the Zero Tolerance Policy for Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of UN Women.
 - ▶ 8 grassroots, community, and victims' organizations have realized a **Stakeholders' Mapping**, to identify their role and potential within the social and territorial dynamics, as well as establish potential allies between local

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society, and other actors, for their advocacy work and political dialogue.

- ✓ 13 CSOs enhanced their capacities for **project cycle management and sustainability**, as well as accountability mechanisms. This has translated into additional capacities that enable them to continue the dialogue with other international cooperation agencies and institutions, in the search for extending the financial and technical sustainability of their agendas.
 - ▶ 2 grassroots, community, and victims' organizations improved their **management and relationship processes**, including new agreements with international cooperation, which will allow them to consolidate their organizational processes and project the sustainability of their advocacy agendas.
 - ▶ **Humanizarte** Rural Corporation has been selected within the **UN Women Call for Proposals that opened the ProDefensoras Program Phase II funded by Norway**. This has ensured sustainability and consolidation of organizational strengthening results.
 - ▶ The organization Buscafuturo has submitted a proposal to the Rapid Response Window of the WPHF. This shows that, thanks to the WPHF, this organization is strengthening its management capacity to implement programs and projects effectively.
 - ▶ 4 CSOs implemented **productive and other initiatives** to ensure the sustainability of their organizational processes (including agriculture and livestock, gastronomy and ancestral knowledge, care centers, conciliation, and recovery of memory).
- ✓ **Women leaders and human rights defenders**, belonging to the 13 beneficiary organizations, have strengthened their political capacities and gained access and representation in key political participation local bodies.
 - ▶ From the advocacy and participation of the Violeta Guardian women who are part of the HumanizArte Rural corporation and with the support of the WPHF in terms of capacity building, 3 women were elected in local elections.
 - ▶ HumanizArte has been chosen as the entity in charge of formulating the Valdivia 2024 Municipal Development Plan, as an achievement that strengthens the organization and advocacy to advance programs and projects with a gender justice focus.
 - ▶ The **2023 agenda of Mujeres Unidas del Salado** consists of **five axes or lines of action**, which are interconnected. These axes revolve around the comprehensive process of caring for women and girls. It begins with recognizing and valuing women as **rights holders, change agents, and transformers** in various decision-making scenarios (Asomea)
 - ▶ 1 political school was conducted with ninth-grade students from the Antonio Nariño Educational Institution in Lomitas - Bolivar. This initiative was carried out in collaboration with the Telecentro Ceteje collective. The objective was to raise awareness among youth about their importance and responsibility in engaging with various community processes and becoming future agents of change in society. Additionally, considering the impact of the armed conflict on rural areas, it is crucial to activate generational transitions. During this activity, four workshops were conducted on the following topics: Introduction to the world of theater, Gender Equality, Peaceful Conflict Resolution, and Appropriate use of ICT tools (including camera usage) (Asophino).

WPHF Outcome 4: 942 people (84% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF under this outcome via the programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **723 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective level to exercise their leadership and social and political advocacy in local peacebuilding as a result 4 women ran in the elections, and 1 was elected as a councilwoman in Meta's Department**. This was done as a part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation.

- ✓ 523 women actively participate in the construction and sustainability of peace, increased representation, and leadership in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementation of peace agreements.
 - ▶ 2 CSOs participated at the territorial meetings for the formulation of the National Action Plan of the Resolution 1325 (Yo Puedo cfp2 and Organización Femenina Popular cfp3). For the first time in Colombia,

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

- a roadmap for the formulation of the National Action Plan of the Resolution 1325 that includes the inputs and priorities of more than 1,500 women who participated in 6 macro-regional forums, 7 territorial meetings, and 7 sectorial meetings (including one for rural women), was developed thanks to the efforts of the National Government with the support of UN Women.
- ▶ 103 women leaders and 18 allied organizations participate in various advocacy actions, primarily carried out in the PDET municipalities. Their goal is to monitor plans, projects, and programs in coordination with Municipal Councils, Assemblies of the Meta and Guaviare Departments.
 - ▶ 1 document with the findings discovered during the gender-focused oversight process of the implementation of the peace agreement and PDET (CPDH Project).
 - ▶ 83 actively participated in peacebuilding by enhancing their communication skills, engaging in social and political advocacy, and achieving economic autonomy. This was accomplished through the development of 2 action plans for life in Nariño.
- ✓ 5 women's organizations increased their technical capacities for **advocacy and networking**, including coordination with local entities, for the construction of routes, and protocols, resulting in **more effective guarantees for their protection and safety**.
- ▶ **4 women participated in the local elections and 1 of them was elected councilor** (Yo Puedo project). This political exercise allowed women to strengthen their leadership capacities, as well as their work in advocacy and political participation.
 - ▶ **13 advocacy actions** led by women, contributed to the positioning of their peace agendas during the pre-electoral and post-electoral periods, including political control and oversight of the outgoing authorities and candidates in the electoral context.
 - ▶ **3 advocacy agendas for the construction and sustainability of peace**, built and led by women, in which they integrate approaches and practices, incorporate tools, and planning processes based on evidence. These agendas have been positioned in local and international spaces with exchanges of experiences with the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), among others.
- ✓ 3 organizations strengthened their capacities to operationalize **collective protection strategies**.
- ▶ The Citizen Oversight Network of Women and Diverse Population in Catatumbo was established (CPDH project), which has the general objective of strengthening the capacities of women and diverse populations, through a mechanism of political and social dialogue within their organizations, and through tools of monitoring and citizen oversight, to verify the incorporation of the gender approach in the PDET, the identification, compliance, and progress of the commitments and initiatives labeled for women and the LGBTI population, in the municipalities of El Tarra, Hacarí, San Calixto, Sardinata, Teorama, and Tibu.
 - ▶ Two strategies for psycho-legal support and self-care were developed and implemented, resulting in better health and well-being of women's participants.
 - ▶ A legal support strategy was established in the processes of reporting cases of sexual assaults on girls/boys of Buenaventura, which has allowed effective actions against the aggressors and coordination for prevention actions between the "butterfly network – Akina" and different educational institutions.
 - ▶ 2 emblematic cases included in the Report presented to the JEP (Special Jurisdiction for Peace) were presented to the Departmental Prosecutor's Office, as a mechanism to strengthen the care measures for women victims of gender violence, generating a commitment to incorporate the anti-racist approach within the judicial processes that are carried out. develop locally.
- ✓ 5 women's organizations have enhanced their capacities, and, thanks to that, they have **empowered other women to assume leadership roles** and actively contribute to their communities. In addition, participatory methodologies and learning approaches were promoted to carry out individual and collective transformation towards gender equality and peacebuilding.
- ▶ Tejo Paz: **A youth radio program** in alliance with local stations has generated spaces for conversation around the local context, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution in Meta.
 - ▶ **1 Political School** for 42 women leaders implemented in the department of Meta. Participants recognized that this has become much more than a school. They valued the learning but also the networking

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

opportunity. Indeed, a **key outcome of the school was the creation of a political advocacy and knowledge exchange platform among participants.**

- ▶ “Allanando el camino hacia una paz antirracista” **campaign** (Akina project) carried out aimed at reconciliation, coexistence, reparation, and peacebuilding with an anti-racist approach with the participation of institutions and the community.

WPHF Outcome 6: 3286 people (86% women and girls) directly benefited from the WPHF under this outcome via the programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **2549 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective their leadership and social and political advocacy in local peacebuilding contexts and benefited from economic empowerment support, with a focus on women victims of forced displacement.** This was done as a part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation and economic autonomy. **224 girls and 1788 women (IDPs) were directly benefited¹¹.** Key results include:

- ✓ **394 women improved socio-economic recovery with 178 individual and collective economic initiatives led by women** for income generation, including financial and digital skills development, as well as actions aimed at the recognition, reduction, and redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work for survivors of GBV and women at risk, from a protection and gender perspective.
 - ▶ 6 CSO increase women's capacities to contribute to their economic autonomy from a perspective of gender equality, poverty eradication, and inclusive economic growth. Women contribute significantly to economies, in the countryside, as entrepreneurs, or in unpaid care work.
 - ▶ 21¹² livelihood initiatives and skills qualification of people with trans life experience have been supported as a protection mechanism that contributes to the reduction of stigmas associated with gender diversity and discrimination. With these initiatives, affirmative action is achieved for the economic rehabilitation and provision of livelihoods opportunities of people with trans-life experience.
 - ▶ 157¹³ Productive initiatives led by women have contributed to income generation and business skills development as an element of social protection, organizational sustainability, access, and control of productive and financial assets, as well as contribution and revitalization of their local economies.
- ✓ **1 Public program of Social Economy with Gender Equality developed by OFP for the municipality of Yondó** in a participatory and democratic manner with 190 women and 34 men, who dialogued with candidates and the local administration.
 - ▶ Thanks to program recommendations, 30 women were linked to the popular feminist economy program, through the women's savings centers (NAF). These strategies allow them to save collectively, access loans, and develop financial skills, and women are becoming aware of the importance of saving part of their income for emergencies, investments, or personal goals.
- ✓ **7 women's organizations increased their technical capacities for advocacy and networking**, including coordination with local entities, for the construction of routes, and protocols, resulting in more effective guarantees for their protection and safety. Thanks to the projects, they are more effective in advocating for the inclusion of their voices in political decision-making, allowing women's concerns and needs to be heard and considered.
 - ▶ Activated 2 intersectoral committees on Gender-Based Violence in the municipalities of Istmina and Quibdó based on the action plans formulated by the women of these municipalities, achieving institutional commitment to update the care route for victims of GBV and a report of 69 cases of GBV presented to the health secretary of the municipality of Quibdó.

¹¹ Due the Colombian context and security of each person in some territories where the conflict is exacerbated, we have estimated the number for internal displacement girls and women

¹² 21 from GAAT

¹³ 3 from AMII, 30 from AISOS, 47 from Apoyar, 50 from OFP and 27 from Mambrú.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

1 Subregional Early Warning Network of the Pacific and Coastal Foothills of Nariñense with the active participation of 30 women, 9 of them indigenous and 21 Afro-descendants with the capacity to effectively influence public prevention and protection policies, interaction with local level authorities and departmental for participatory construction, materializing eight commitments signed by the candidates for the governorship of Nariño in the forum called "Without women, democracy is incomplete."

- ▶ 43 people with stronger technical and citizen participation capacities in favor of the defense of human rights and full citizenship of the trans population from the implementation of three (3) pedagogical methodologies (all virtual) within the framework of the School of Advocacy Trans Policy: 1. What are human rights and how to demand them? 2. Five Rights in trans terms. and 3. Who can I demand my rights from as a person with trans-life experience?

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

WPHF stream 1 – Institutional support)

The 13 beneficiaries CSOs (5 under outcome 4 CfPs and 8 under outcome 6 CfPs) have **enhanced their management capabilities and competencies** by having clear procedures and an improved work environment, resulting in more effective decision-making processes, staff qualification, and streamlined execution of future programs and projects, generating conditions to maintain their work in the territory and **position the agenda of women and girl victims of forced internal displacement, with a focus on gender equality, women's rights, and peacebuilding.**

- ✓ 7 procurements, contracting, and payroll procedures manuals for cash payment cycles realized.
- ✓ The members of the organizations received remuneration for the services provided at the administrative, technical, and managerial levels.
- ✓ Professionals were hired in areas such as communications and management of social networks, accountants, consulting on gender violence, women's rights, and referral pathways.
- ✓ Purchase of assets for their strengthening, including chairs, tables, printer, filing cabinet, projector, sound booth, projector curtain, computers, and accounting software.
- ✓ Adequacy of 13 organizational headquarters, in terms of infrastructure, remodeling, and purchasing basic furniture, as well as equipment and assets necessary for CSOs operation (TV, laptops, computers, cameras, among others).
- ✓ Strengthened administrative capacities and management skills.
- ✓ 1,344 women trained in entrepreneurship, economic leadership, feminist economies, 1325 resolution, and 1257 law to end violence against women.

WPHF Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution (stream 2 – Programmatic support)

Yo Puedo

- ✓ 7 grassroots organizations have strengthened their capacities based on their strengthening plan at the administrative, financial, and communications levels.
- ✓ 46 women have strengthened their capacities through the development of modules of the Yo Puedo Political School. To date, progress has been made in the areas of psychosocial care, knowledge of regulations, the route for the construction of development plans, and the history of participation.
- ✓ 13 advocacy actions agreed with partner organizations, among which the following stand out: actions carried out in terms of advocacy in the Council and the other in terms of institutional relations, where their participation in the 2nd Business Fair was facilitated. On October 27 and 28, as part of the National Confluence of Community Leaders for Peace, we took part in the national meeting in which we held a dialogue with the new director of the Territory Renewal Agency - ART, and in turn led an exchange of experiences of women leaders from different areas

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

of the country in PDET sub-regions, one of the main results was to strengthen coordination between organizations and women's networks to influence the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

- ✓ 2 meetings with the Territorial Renewal Agency of the Macarena – Guaviare subregion to make visible the challenges of incorporating the gender approach in PDET initiatives, proposing the linking of women and young people in the updating route.
- ✓ 17 documents that show the editorial councils in person and virtually for the construction of the 9 scripts for the radio programs.

CPDH

- ✓ 124 women from 6 PDET municipalities have participated in a formative and organizational process of the Network of Ombudspersons, by acquiring the tools to develop advocacy processes in the public administration through the development of actions aimed at demanding the implementation of the Gender Focus of the Peace Agreement.
- ✓ 1 strategy for peacebuilding in PDET territorial focus zones is advancing the creation of the Network of Ombudsmen with a gender lens.
- ✓ 1 advocacy proposal has been launched, which consists of disseminating information related to human rights and peacebuilding in the territory through community radio, as well as by raising complaints and positioning some women's issues in the public debate.
- ✓ 1 verification report on the implementation with a gender focus in the PDET, including findings and conclusions.

Corpdesarrollo

- ✓ 87 women participated in training processes on communication skills, conflict transformation, and political advocacy, which contributes to peacebuilding from the political role of women.
- ✓ Progress is being made in the construction of ethno-educational pieces with the children who participate in this process. Through the children's meetings, we are starting the elaboration of handcrafted books with a gender approach based on the arts, games, and children's literature.
- ✓ 1 Document developed outlining the actions needed to manage the emergency fund for the care and protection of women participating in the project.
- ✓ The application of 4 initial and final surveys to identify the impact of the implementation of training processes on the participating children and men.
- ✓ 7 digital literacy sessions along with the delivery of technological inputs to the participating women

COLEMAD

- ✓ 7 grassroots organizations in the territory are working on plans and actions to improve their planning and administrative processes.
- ✓ 178 women were trained and strengthened their knowledge of rights and political participation and actively participated in the interaction scenarios convened by the project, including training spaces and the construction of advocacy strategies such as action agendas from the women of the territory to the central government to open dialogues for advocacy (institutional roadmap, political mandate of the Pluricultural Space).
- ✓ 5 research and data analysis strategies with a gender focus associated with the diagnostic modules of the training process (business, productive, environmental, accounting, and tax).

Akina Saji

- ✓ 168 women trained and participated in the Peaceful and Political School Program on political rights and citizen participation. The modules developed were: self-care and mutual care, discovering the patriarch within us, spirituality, feminist and symbolic violence, rights and black and indigenous communities, and popular feminisms.
- ✓ Developed an assessment workshop with 25 women to establish how well the Middle Pacific Territorial Development Plan has been implemented and to carry out the corresponding monitoring and citizen oversight.
- ✓ 1 strategic dissemination campaign carried out aimed at reconciliation, coexistence, reparation, and peacebuilding with an anti-racist approach (pillar 8) with the participation of institutions and the community.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- ✓ 20 cases of women victims of violence were attended to, with whom social resources and curative measures were implemented according to their cultural contexts.

WPHF Outcome 6 Peacebuilding and Recovery (stream 2 – Programmatic support) – as part of the Funding Initiative on Forced Displacement

OFFP

- ✓ 292 women participated in the elaboration of the assessment of women's gaps in economic issues, which contributed to strengthening their participation in peacebuilding scenarios in the territory.
- ✓ 3 strategies implemented for peacebuilding 1. "Juntas nos cuidamos" safe spaces for women; 2. "Círculos de autoprotección para las mujeres en riesgo de feminicidio", 3. Training methodology in "Social economy, community savings, and administrative management".
- ✓ 50 individual productive initiatives, with technical and financial support from the project, to generate income for women. Technical support and inputs were provided to the following initiatives: 17 poultry and small species breeding projects (hens, chickens, and pigs); 9 in food processing; 9 in the structuring of nurseries for food production; 15 marketing projects (6 stores, 2 stationery stores, 1 handicrafts, 2 clothing, 1 clothing sales, 3 of miscellaneous varieties and beauty products).
- ✓ 10 good practices identified and implemented by women, with their leadership and strengthened the active and comprehensive management of their microenterprises and documented in the process.
- ✓ 25 spaces for advocacy and monitoring where the public social economy program with gender equality is presented to authorities and entities at the territorial level.
- ✓ 284 short marketing and product exchange fairs have been implemented.

Mambrú

- ✓ 5 women's solidarity organizations are being strengthened in their productive and organizational capacities, through the training of 154 women in agroecological production and strengthening the administrative processes of the 5 solidarity organizations.
- ✓ 159 women were trained in agroecology, production of organic fertilizers, and construction of home gardens.
- ✓ 154 women and 73 men were trained in gender and leadership during 5 workshops held.

GAAT

- ✓ 3 solidarity organizations are making progress in the strengthening of their administrative and financial capacities by i. Contracting for the provision of services for transnational individuals, contractual obligations, and products. ii. Planning, and presentation of an activity report that accounts for planning and contractual obligations, collection account, and payment support. iii. Linking to the contributory social security system.
- ✓ 32 people with trans life experience (transfeminities, transmasculinities, and non-binary people) actively participate in the assessments of their socio-cultural, political, and individual conditions to establish the baselines for the economic and productive rehabilitation of trans people in the prioritized territories.
- ✓ 21 economic initiatives that will be supported for the economic autonomy of the transgender population.
- ✓ 1 Diagnostic Document of the labor, economic, and migratory situation of trans women and men within the framework of the project "My Trans-milestone: from Gender Inequality and Multidimensional Poverty to the Economic Empowerment, leadership and citizen participation of trans people in the Departments of Antioquia, Arauca, and Norte de Santander"

CODHES

- ✓ 179 women and 48 men trained in human rights and gender approach, in the framework of the first two modules of the Itinerant Ethnic School. 10 girls and 6 boys sensitized and trained in human rights.
- ✓ 9 women representatives of the Subregional Network of Early Warnings of the Pacific and Piedemonte Costero Nariñense build and present a proposal for the National Development Plan, within the framework of the Regional Binding Dialogues.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- ✓ 10 communication pieces designed as part of the project's communication and visibility strategy. The construction of these pieces and the sessions of the communications laboratory contribute to the construction of the audiovisual product on stories of resilience and reconstruction of life projects of girls and ethnic women victims of forced displacement and/or confinement.
- ✓ 2 ICOE analyses with input and output tools applied; one to the Barbacoas Resilient Peace Builders Women organization.
- ✓ 2 documents prepared: a document proposing structuring and work plan of the Subregional Early Warning Network of the Pacific and Coastal Foothills of Nariñense and a summary document on the agreements reached in the forum for regional advocacy, called "a pact for the women of Nariño", in which proposals from the organizations were included.

Apoyar

- ✓ 73 women have received training sessions on rights and political participation.
- ✓ 15 women from Isla de Charo, Flor Amarillo, and the women's network of Tame are preparing for and participating in Arauca's binding territorial dialogues as a part of the National Development Plan formulation.
- ✓ 76 women, 36 women in Isla de Charo, and 40 women in Flor Amarillo have been strengthened in the training processes of associativity, basic accounting, business training, and empowerment of money management. These women will be prioritized to support their economic initiatives.
- ✓ 47 economic initiatives supported by crops, breeding of minor species, gastronomy, and dressmaking.

AMII

- ✓ 421 women trained in general knowledge about gender and peace; knowledge about advocacy, participation, and representation of women's interests in decision-making scenarios and protection and self-protection, it is clear that women had little knowledge about the concepts of gender (equated to sex); feminism, pacifism, peace, territory, democracy, and peace agreements, through direct training and replications.
- ✓ 2 advocacy strategies created and established 6 gender committees that will work to consolidate the participation of rural communities in peace-building spaces in the municipality.
- ✓ 67 women participate in the training and assessment stage for the support of economically productive units.
- ✓ 13 local pedagogical meetings were held, in which a total of 676 people participated, acquiring new knowledge and social, political, protection, and self-protection skills.
- ✓ The creation of the JAC Gender Committee was achieved in the Vereda Santa Ana, with 25 women.

AISOS

- ✓ Progress was made in the characterization and targeting of women who will participate in the training and economic rehabilitation processes.
- ✓ A proposal for training in human rights and gender issues was developed.
- ✓ 30 entrepreneurship initiatives of women victims of forced displacement and exclusion supported.
- ✓ 2 fairs were held with entrepreneurs in the municipalities of Istmina and Quibdó, through which the offer of products and services of each one was made visible. Each venture was supported with the design or redesign of its corporate image, allowing its visibility in an organized manner, especially to be promoted through social networks and marketing.

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

42 women graduated from the Yo Podemos Political School "Women builders of peace and territory"

Date: Wednesday, July 5, 2023

'Spinning between young people and women for the sustainability of peace in Macarena - Guaviare' is a project that aims to contribute to the development of capacities of women, young people, and organizations to increase their advocacy and

social and institutional dialogue for the monitoring of the Peace Agreement in the 12 municipalities part of the Development Program with a Territorial Approach - PDET of the Macarena – Guaviare Subregion.

This process allowed 42 women to be certified at the Yo Podemos Political School, 'Women builders of peace and territory', in theoretical and experiential tools in areas such as community and non-violent communication, community feminism, advocacy, regulatory and/or legal political framework, in addition to having a psychosocial component. Karen Grajales is one of these certified women, who commented that “the Political School gave us the tools, concepts, laws and guidelines necessary to be able to appropriate and leave our fears and fears aside, to make the determination to lead in our communities and replicate this knowledge.”

This diploma course, which lasted nine months, culminated on June 3th0 in Villavicencio (Meta), where the Yo Puedo CSO recognized and highlighted the women who successfully completed this course, which included a popular school methodology, where the experiences, and knowledge of the women who make up the PDET municipalities of the subregion were made visible. This space also linked seven allied organizations and the Tejo Paz radio youth initiative.

For the graduate Carolina Castellanos Delgado from San José del Guaviare, “the School showed a lot of sisterhood with some mothers, who expressed that they had no one to leave their children with, giving us the opportunity to participate with them in the meetings, with the same benefits. Ours”.

This process also contributed to the visibility of women's agendas, the monitoring of projects with a gender focus and hopes to position women's interests and commitments in upcoming government programs. It also made possible the implementation of a communication strategy to provide an organizational structure to the networks and groups that work to build peace and defend human rights.

For Eliana Ramírez, project coordinator from the Yo Podemos Corporation, “coordinating ourselves to continue weaving and influencing different scenarios makes women's agendas visible, in the face of the approaching elections and in which we are very interested to ensure that “There are goals and budgets for women.”

This process is supported by UN Women, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF); In addition, the School had large organizations and institutions allied in the development of the diploma modules like GAMIP (GAMIP Latin America & Caribbean - International Alliance for Ministries and Infrastructures of Peace), the UNIMINUTO University, the radio station La Voz de los Llaneros, the Management of Human Rights of the Government of Meta, the Attorney General's Office, the Legacy of the Truth Commission and the Women's Secretariat of Villavicencio, among others.

Other stories are available [here](#): Red de Veeduría CPDH y Doris Bolívar – Apoyar

6. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

Thanks to the implementation of the projects, the organizations have developed many knowledge products and communication pieces as a part of the positioning of their agendas, organizational processes and the productive initiatives they have been promoting. All of them to raise awareness on peacebuilding, defense of human rights, and gender approach. Some of these communication pieces and knowledge products accompanied advocacy actions, like the 16 days of activism with the commemoration of 25N, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Radio programs and podcasts as strategies to disseminate messages for peacebuilding and GBV prevention were also realized, together with assessments on the situation of women in various aspects, recommendations for gender inclusion in peace agreement implementation and proposals for public programs related to social economy, among others.

The following [link](#) includes a sample of communication and knowledge products developed by the projects.

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

In 2023, the Technical Secretariat of UN Women Colombia, in partnership with program staff, has intensified its efforts to implement the **capacity-building initiative** for participating organizations (as per approved prodoc). The key pillars/outputs of the initiative are:

- ✓ **Output 1.1:** Operational, administrative, and accounting procedures manuals of participating CSOs developed and validated
- ✓ **Output 1.2:** CSOs' capacities strengthened for formulation, M&E, and reporting, by incorporating guidelines on monitoring routines as a part of their programmatic and financial accountability processes.
- ✓ **Output 1.3:** Strengthened CSOs' capacities in the adoption of internal measures for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in response to UN Women's Zero Tolerance policy.
- ✓ **Output 1.4:** Strengthened technical and programmatic capacities of CSOs in key thematic areas prioritized by the calls for proposals, starting from gender equality, women's rights, and peacebuilding.
- ✓ **Output 1.5:** Supported women's lobbying, coordination (among CSOs and with local public entities) and communication activities for their positioning and implementation of their peace agenda.

The capacity building project led by the Technical Secretariat of UN Women Colombia with WPHF funds benefitted **1707 people (83% women and girls)** representatives of 13 CSOs in 2023. Key **activities and results** achieved in 2023 ¹⁴_[OBJ]:

- ✓ 12 Capacity Building Plans implemented with the CSOs and currently mostly finalized, under the supervision of the Technical Secretariat throughout the project cycle. The Capacity Building Plans include the enhancement and/or formalization of Administrative and Financial Procedures, Anti-Fraud, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies.
- ✓ 13 Organizational Capacities Indexes (ICO) applied to all organizations part of stream 1 of both CfPs. It corresponds to a complementary assessment instrument used by the Technical Secretariat, which allows the characterization of the technical, programmatic, and structural capacities of CSOs. The dimensions of the analysis include:
 - Administrative and Financial Procedures, as well as practices linked to external audit processes and anti-fraud mechanisms.
 - Gender equality and women's rights.
 - Planning, M&E, and accountability processes to account for the technical and programmatic progress of their projects, from a results-based management approach.
 - Organizational and community mechanisms for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
 - Technical capabilities of CSOs to build advocacy and communication strategies, as a part of their positioning and recognition.
- ✓ The 13 ICO quantitatively measures the progress and advances directly obtained from the relationship between CSOs and UN Women during the collaboration established between the parties. The results of the tool's application are used for informed and timely decision-making, as it provides information about the organizations' needs and areas of strengthening. Based on the measurement results, a Strengthening Plan was developed for the organizations, which is implemented throughout the projects.
- ✓ Currently, we are beginning the implementation of the final ICO for the 13 CSOs. These assessments will allow us to visualize the impacts of the strengthening plan for each of the 13 organizations. 13 organizations of stream 1 have updated and adjusted their Manuals of Administrative and Financial Processes and Procedures to national regulations, to the organizational characteristics, and to the demands of their territories. From the Technical Secretariat, technical assistance has been provided, and guidelines and orientations shared. This, in addition to facilitating advisory and exchange spaces to strengthen capacities and clarify doubts.
- ✓ 13 organizations of stream 1 incorporated the Gender Equality and Women's Rights Approach into their organizational proposals and work. Technical support was provided to address conceptual and practical elements to mainstream the gender approach within the structure and programmatic operation of the organizations. It was

¹⁴ Note that activities and results mentioned here are different and complementary to those included by CSOs in their prodoc and reported under section 4a, 4b and in annex A.

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

also consider the elaboration of organizational strategies and strategic plans, based on the interests, needs, and women's agenda.

- ✓ 25 organizations have received technical support for the implementation of their Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation tools and systems.

Based on the Monitoring Plan of the Call, complementary processes were carried out with all the organizations, aimed at facilitating ownership in the accountability processes and monitoring the entire project cycle.

- ✓ 25 organizations carried out a self-assessment of their capacities where organizational strengths and weaknesses were identified regarding the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). CSOs already realized training on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) under the Zero Tolerance Policy of UN Women.
- ✓ Designed a methodological proposal for the construction of "capacity building toolbox" which will allow relevant organizations and actors to contribute to the improvement of sustainability and achievement of objectives effectively. The toolbox will include a Results-Based Management and Strategic Planning module, the module is designed to be applied by UN Women or by organizations that contemplate capacity building within their programmatic commitments.

8. Risks and Mitigation

<i>Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)</i>	<i>Risk Level</i> 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	<i>Likelihood</i> 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	<i>Impact</i> 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	<i>Mitigation</i> <i>Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk</i>
<p>CONFLICTS AND DETERIORATION OF SECURITY CONDITIONS AT THE TERRITORIAL LEVEL:</p> <p>The presence of illegal armed actors in the implementation territories can lead to possible cases of tension and conflict and affect the human rights of human rights defenders and leaders. Increase in threats and murders of women leaders and defenders, confinement, and displacement of communities, by illegal armed actors, who took advantage of the isolation measures of the health emergency, to expand and strengthen their social and territorial control.</p>	3	3	4	<p>Permanent context analysis with CSOs, to monitor the situation of risk of women, changes in social conditions, conflicts, situation of confinement, and presence of armed actors in the territories.</p> <p>Field missions to accompany the CSOs and the processes linked to their projects</p> <p>Implementation of security protocols managed by UN Women.</p> <p>Adjustments to planning to implement mitigation measures effectively.</p> <p>Coordination with UN Human Rights, the United Nations Verification Mission.</p> <p>Capacity building on self-protection and other relevant topics.</p>
<p>CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:</p> <p>Recent flooding and similar events as a consequence of climate change in different departments and their impact on productive initiatives.</p>	3	3	4	<p>Monitor environmental emergencies that may occur in the targeted territories.</p> <p>Accompany CSOs to identify risk situations and alerts during the emergency, as well as the development of mitigation actions.</p> <p>Coordination with key public entities in charge of risk management and emergency response (Unit of risk management, etc.).</p>
<p>ECONOMIC RISKS: Related to fluctuations in product prices, input prices, and transportation</p>	3	3	3	<p>Constantly monitor the macroeconomic situation of the country.</p>

8. Risks and Mitigation				
logistics, also related to exchange rate fluctuations.				Adjustments in the planning of projects that allow organizations to adapt to these changes, if required.
INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND FRAGILE INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE FOR EFFECTIVE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Institutional changes and fragile institutional presence at the local level may affect projects' results.	2	3	3	The governance mechanisms established for the project, as well as the project's monitoring system, allow the necessary adjustments to be made according to the evolution of the political context. Maintain coordination mechanisms with key institutions to build trust, and ensure an adequate flow of information and timely decision-making. Conduct institutional mapping to establish a local roadmap for the implementation of actions that promote the sustainability of activities promoted by the projects.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL WEAKNESSES OF THE CSOs	2	3	3	Implementation of the capacity building initiative for CSOs by the Technical Secretariat and constant support and advice provided by UN Women during projects' implementation.
LOCAL ELECTIONS. CHANGE AND FORMALIZATION OF NEW OFFICIALS (CONTRACTORS). The Early Warning warns of the risks related to conduct against the mechanisms of democratic participation that, in the context of the armed conflict and related violence, may constitute violations of the rights to life, liberty, integrity, security, political and civil liberties, as well as IHL, during the election days scheduled for 2023. Mainly for elections for governors and municipal mayors.	3	3	4	Adjustment of schedules, priorities, new themes, or tools that may be useful for public officials, and also for the private sector in the territories. Agreements not to use political advertising from local and institutional actors in any project scenario. Presentation of the project to new municipal and departmental authorities. Articulation strategy for new officials of this or the next government (link to training processes and definition of work plans).
LOSS OF PRODUCTIVE UNITS DUE TO VARIOUS FACTORS The productive units are the basis for the generation of agricultural products that are marketed and in turn, contribute to increasing women's income. If these units are affected, their income will be affected to the same degree.	3	3	4	Permanent technical support by qualified personnel. Integrated plans to manage animal health. Disease and insect pest management plans, adjusted to the conditions of each productive unit. Training and technical assistance on the main effects of the crop Implementation of good agricultural and livestock practices.

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
<i>If there were delays at the country level, please explain the delays and reasons/factors for contributing to the delay, actions taken to mitigate future delays, and adaptations made to account for the delays. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets, or key outcomes that took place. This section should also include information on contracting and programmatic changes related to COVID-19 or other crisis.</i>
At the Project Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An amendment has been requested and formalized for the extension in time of the general project with the MPTF. The overall project will remain open until June 23, 2024 (5 PAs). This was due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate crisis accentuated in 2023, which generated difficulties in access to prioritized communities and preparation times for some productive initiatives linked to optimal planting times for harvest.

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
<p>2. Increased security risks in some municipalities prioritized by electoral context.</p> <p>3. Due to the exchange rate differential, the 13 SG had two agreements, because the figure does not allow amendments.</p> <p>4. A 6-month extension was also requested and approved for the capacity building project which will conclude in June 2024.</p>

10. Lessons Learned ¹⁵			
Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
The situation of risk and threat to which communities particularly women are exposed continues to increase.	Women in regions where the presence and actions of illegal armed groups persist face greater exposure to being victims of various types of violence (threats, harassment, sexual and gender-based violence)	Support actions, psychosocial activities, and self-care practices, from CSO projects.	The importance of spaces for dialogue, trust-building, and emotional support to respond to the stress, anxiety, and saturation situations that women, leaders, and defenders experience due to their interaction through virtuality
The winter crisis in several departments of the country caused floods, supply challenges, and mobilization difficulties in the regions.	This affected the planning of the organizations and implied implementing adjustments in implementation strategies.	Support CSOs to identify risk situations and alerts during emergencies, and support for the development of protocols that allow responding to risks in the territory.	In such types of projects, it is key the constant monitoring of the context, including climate conditions. This includes continuous situation analyses with the CSOs, as well as coordination mechanisms with other UNS agencies and Local Coordination Teams (LCTs).
PA with productive initiatives livestock, especially poultry, pig farming, and fish farming, require strict compliance with health measures and regulations.	It is because they require strict compliance with health measures and regulations issued by authorities such as AUNAP, ICA, and INVIMA, in addition to the veterinary support required permanently.	Support CSOs to identify risk situations and alerts to incorporate these additional preparation and monitoring times into your activity plan.	Livestock production initiatives, especially poultry, pig farming, and fish farming, are mostly chosen by women because they allow them a quick and daily cash flow, making these types of initiatives viable by estimating longer preparation and investment times in the work plan times.
Difficulty in accessing the prioritized territories and in building trust around the project.	The issue of public order and confrontations between armed actors continues to be a major challenge in reaching the beneficiary communities. Building trust with communities so affected by violence takes a long time that the project does not contemplate.	Some activities were postponed pending the stabilization of the territory. Realized meetings in the field to build trust in the projects.	Estimate longer times for the entry of projects in the territories considering that these issues of public order and fragmentation of trust are very common in the Colombian territories.

¹⁵ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

10. Lessons Learned ¹⁵			
<p>Low level and intention of associativity in some municipalities where support to organizations in their productive strengthening had been planned.</p>	<p>This is because women have not yet regained confidence in other women or institutions, which have been hard hit by the actions of the armed conflict and prefer to work more individually.</p>	<p>We work on two fronts: On the one hand, in spaces for conversations in the field, learning and psychosocial spaces where women can meet again and build trust, while also emphasizing in training programs the benefits of associativity when it comes to producing and marketing. On the other hand, individual initiatives are being supported.</p>	<p>Assessments of these types of cases should be carried out before formulating proposals to support women's organizations or associative processes.</p>

11. Innovations and Best Practices ¹⁶
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Yo Puedo Political School for 42 women leaders implemented in the department of Meta. Participants recognized that this has become much more than a school. They valued the learning but also the networking opportunity. Indeed, a key outcome of the school was the creation of a political advocacy and knowledge exchange platform among participants. ✓ Psychosocial support as a cross-cutting action for the care and management of GBV cases, as well as a joint action that strengthens the community fabric to process additional situations of stress and emergencies due to the context of armed conflict, promotes the permanence and adherence of women to the processes organizational premises. ✓ The establishment of alliances and networking among the different organizations and institutions has been fundamental to facilitate the deployment of complementary actions in terms of sexual and reproductive health, prevention of gender-based violence, and water and basic sanitation. ✓ The overall capacity building initiative and the Capacity assessment (mandatory) and the Organizational Capacity Index (ICO), as initial and final assessment instruments, are tools that allow identifying the technical strengthening needs of the Organizations linked to the Call for Proposals and will allow the quantitative measurement of the progress and advances obtained thanks to the implementation of their projects and the Capacity Building Strategy. The results of the initial measurement have enabled timely decisions for the design and execution of capacity-building plans by the Technical Secretariat. ✓ The ICO's methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The ICO is applied on two different occasions: at the beginning of the project (followed by the development of the organizational strengthening plan) and at the closure of the project. This is done to establish the variation in the capacities of the organizations after UN Women's support. ▶ The instrument consists of 39 variables, each with reference statements that are quantitatively answered using the scale mentioned in the following section. Additionally, the instrument includes a comments section for qualitative annotations. These comments will contribute to the development of the strengthening plan and subsequent ICO applications. In this section, it is essential to provide comments with examples, evidence, and the status of initiated or incomplete processes. This complementary qualitative information enhances the quantitative measurement.

¹⁶ A best practice is strategy, approach, technique, or process that has proven to work well and deemed to be effective or appropriate for addressing a problem based on experience, evaluation or in comparison to other practices, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is also a practice that has been tested and validated and has potential to be replicated and there is value in sharing with others working in similar contexts, sectors, or with similar target groups.

11. Innovations and Best Practices¹⁶

- ▶ The instrument is administered through a working meeting, where individuals from the organization with relevant knowledge will respond to the questions or statements. The meeting should include a management-level person, an individual from the administrative and financial area, and a person with technical and programmatic expertise. The objective of this workspace is to engage in a dialogue with the organization using the ICO tool, avoiding treating it merely as a questionnaire with simple “Yes” or “No” responses based on the proposed statements for each variable or dimension.
- ✓ The participatory construction of communicative pieces has led to strengthening the capacities of women and their organizations, allowing them to assume the role of co-creators and protagonists, which will contribute to better dialogue and work for the replication processes and the transfer of knowledge.
- ✓ Providing technical and financial support to productive enterprises with a focus on women's economic empowerment (including organizational, financial, commercial, and business strengthening) is key to ensuring their right to control and benefit from resources, goods, and income, as well as to dispose of their own time.
- ✓ The application of participatory methodologies for both the measurement of capacities and training processes has allowed for a more decisive integration of participating women and empowering them in the learning process.

12. Auditing and Financial Management

In 2023, the following projects were audited: Corporación para el Desarrollo Social – CORPDESARROLLO, Organización Femenina Popular - OFP, Consultoría Para Los Derechos Humanos – CODHES y Fundación Comité Permanente por la Paz – CPDH.

In 2023, the CO increased the number of PA RPs’ audits by 43% while also reducing the number of financial findings associated with said processes. The CO operations team and technical secretariat of competitive funding mechanisms for civil society keep implementing a capacity-building strategy that includes the provision of close and detailed continued support to partners on administrative and financial matters, as well as the execution of resources by UN Women regulations. The audit results that meet international standards reflected the effort exerted by UN Women, led by the Technical Secretariat and the CSOs. The ICO served as a key tool to identify areas for improvement in organizations and respond positively to the conducted audits.

It is positively evaluated that organizations comply with international standards and successfully undergo these audit processes. 95% of the organizations received a positive report, which demonstrates that the organizations embrace policies linked to continuous support from the Technical Secretariat. The Technical Secretariat provided training, reviewed documents, and requested necessary corrections. The remaining 5% also reflects positive results and represents the percentage of organizations with remediable findings related to internal control practices that need improvement. Thanks to this systematic review and support process, organizations strengthen their capacities and successfully meet audit reviews.

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

- ✓ Based on the challenges identified, the CO is committed to jointly advocating for the improvement of processes related to the CfPs including UN Women rules and regulations, as well as to work on improving governance mechanisms at the country level. To this end, it would be important to follow up on the discussions and agreements

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

- made during the 2023 global retreat (i.e. a joint proposal by UN Women COs implementing WPHF CfPs and WPHF Secretariat for UN Women to advocate for tailored procedures to implement PAs and SGs funded by the WPHF).
- ✓ The collection of endline the Organizational Capacity Index (ICO) will begin in 2024. This will make possible to establish the progress made by the organizations.
 - ✓ In first quarter of 2024, the CfPs for the WPHF Global learning Hub Mentoring Program for CSOs working with displaced women and girls will be launched. Peer-to-peer learning proposal selected will be implemented during the first semester.
 - ✓ In 2024, a formal closing event will be held with the organizations benefiting from the current CfPs as a space for exchange and recognition of organizational and peacebuilding achievements.
 - ✓ The CO is working on the draft ToR and launch of the CfPs on climate security response. Governance mechanism is yet to be established. Ongoing conversations between WPHF, UN Women Colombia and RCO to define the governance.

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the CSO partner Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of impact and outcome indicators for each project in the table below, including capacity building grant, if relevant. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

***DO NOT include outputs** as these are reported in narrative Section 4b only. For projects which have come to an end in the reporting year, impact level must be reported. For other organizations, and where possible progress towards the impact indicator(s) should be reported.

Please make sure that the results presented in this table, align with the narrative (Section 4a).

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁷	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁸)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
UN MPTF Colombia indicators					
UN MPTF Colombia result 1.4: Strengthened local and territorial institutional capacities to strengthen and enable constructive dialogue with communities, supporting access to basic services.	1.1 MPTF. Number of solidarity organizations strengthened in productive and administrative capacities in PDET municipalities.	0	22 (forced displacement CfPs)/17 (conflict resolution CfPs)	58 (7 PAs+16 fortalecidas + 8 SG Displacement 5PAs + 17 fortalecidas + 5SG Conflict)	
	1.2 Gender Indicator G.1.3.1: Number of women trained in political rights and participation through MPTF projects.	0	1225 (forced displacement CfPs)/530(conflict resolution CfPs)	4615 (3427 displacement/1188 conflict resolution)	
WPHF Stream 1 – Institutional support)					
	1.1. Average number of months that the organization is able to maintain itself thanks to institutional funding	0	9 (forced displacement CfPs)/10 (conflict resolution CfPs)	9,6 months (13 CSOs)	
	1.2 Number/types of adaptation strategies, tools or systems adopted by the organization for business continuity.	0	24 (forced displacement CfPs)/17 (conflict resolution CfPs)	45 This includes, for example: Tools for analyzing the situation of rural women, strategies for strengthening and advocacy by the CSOs, programmatic, administrative, and productive manuals.	

¹⁷ Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

¹⁸ Report on the progress made against each indicator, highlighting the indicator value for the reporting period and any cumulative results. These results should align with the narrative in Section 4a and/or 4b.

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁷	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁸)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
Impact: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments	R1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response/projects (by gender, age group or other variables)	0	586 (forced displacement CfPs)/670 (conflict resolution CfPs)	1707 (123 girls, 1344 women, 66 boys, 171 men and 3 LGBTQI+)	
	Number of organizations that have finalized the improvement to their infrastructures in accordance with their needs and territorial dynamics.	0	3 (forced displacement CfPs)/4 (conflict resolution CfPs)	13 CSOs	
WPHF Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution (stream 2 – Programmatic support)					
Impact: Increased representation and leadership of women in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementation of peace agreements	4.3 Types of strategies used/implemented to participate in and contribute to the peace process and/or implementation of a peace agreement (Número y tipo de estrategias utilizadas/establecidas para la construcción y sostenibilidad de la paz en las zonas de focalización territorial PDET)	0	16	15	The CSOs part of the CFPs have completed and defined the protection strategies, only a final action by COLEMAD is pending, which will be implemented in 2024.
Outcome level	R1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	806	942 (68 girls, 723 women, 37 boys, 110 men and 4 LGBTQI+)	
	R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	3224	6764	
WPHF Outcome 6 Peacebuilding and Recovery (stream 2 – Programmatic support)					
Impact: Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts	6.2 Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (disaggregated by type of displacement and age group)	0	256	726 women (217 women forcibly displaced ¹⁹)	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁷	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁸)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
Outcome level	Number of women's income-generating initiatives provided with technical and financial support to contribute to their economic autonomy.	0	213	394	
	R1. Number of women forcibly displaced who are supported by the project (by type of displacement and age group)	0	NA	224 girls and 1788 women (IDPs) were directly benefited	
	R2. Number of other people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or type of beneficiary)	0	NA	286 girls, 41 boys and 59 men	
	R3. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	NA	16.976	