

## Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

### ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2024

(Regular Funding Cycle)

<p><b>Country</b></p> <p>Colombia</p>	<p><b>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p>Name of Entity: UN Women Colombia Representative Name: Bibiana Aido</p>
<p><b>MPTF Project Number(s)</b></p> <p>UN MPTF Colombia project: 132016 (MPTFO WPHF: 00132015) UN Women Project: 132155 (CfP2 Conflict Resolution)</p> <p>Direct costs: UN MPTF Colombia project: 112831; UN Women Project 132670</p> <p>UN MPTF Colombia project: 132014 (MPTFO WPHF: 00132013) UN Women Project: 132156 (CfP3 Forced displacement)</p>	<p><b>Reporting Period</b></p> <p>January 1 - December 31, 2024</p>
<p><b>Track</b> <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Track <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Funding Track</p>	
<p><b>WPHF Outcomes<sup>2</sup> to which report contributes for reporting period</b> <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for WPS <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection of Women &amp; Girls <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery</p> </div> </div>	
<p><b>Programme Start Date</b></p> <p>June 17, 2022 (Cfp3) June 24, 2022 (Cfp2)</p>	<p><b>Total Approved Budget (USD)</b></p> <p>CFP2a (Conflict resolution): US\$ 1,000,000 US\$ 905,730 + 94,270 direct costs</p> <p>CfP3b (Peacebuilding) US \$1,250,000</p> <p>Peer learning and Mentorship grant in Colombia: US\$ 21,367</p>
<p><b>Programme End Date</b></p> <p>June 16, 2024 (Peacebuilding) 23 June 2024 (Conflict resolution)</p>	<p><b>Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD)<sup>3</sup></b></p> <p>US\$ 2,133,721+ US\$ 19,969 (peer learning)</p>

<sup>1</sup> Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

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

<sup>3</sup> Financial reports are issued by our NY headquarters and sent directly to the MPTF, the information shared is an unofficial indicative data. Please also note that there might be final balances, out of the Country Office responsibility, corresponding to exchange rate differentials originated by the migration processes from Atlas to Quantum ERP systems.

## Executive Summary

In 2024, UN Women Colombia finalized the implementation of 25 projects through 2 Calls for Proposals (CfPs). The selected CSOs include 13 women's CSOs, 9 mixed CSOs, 1 ethnic CSO, 1 FARC peace signatory cooperative, and 1 LGBTIQ+ CSO.

✓ WPHF Outcomes 1 & 4: **CfP for Women's Participation in Conflict Resolution** (10 projects: 5 stream 1 and 5 stream 2).

✓ WPHF Outcomes 1 and 6: **CfP for women victims of forced displacement** (15 projects: 8 stream 1 and 7 stream 2).

**25 implementing with 33 local partners** directly benefiting **6,091 women and men (85% women and girls)**, in **58 municipalities in 10 departments** of the country. Of these 490 girls, 158 boys, 4,733 women, 644 men and 66 LGBTIQ+ people and 24,364 indirect beneficiaries.

Five grants were active in 2024, including two L-HUB Mentorship peer learning grants. In 2024, 2,375 people benefitted (89.8% women and girls)

The key results (consolidated) from these two calls for proposals include the following:

### **WPHF (stream 1 – Institutional Funding):**

**1,707<sup>4</sup> people (83% women and girls) directly benefited** from the WPHF under this outcome through institutional support. The beneficiary CSOs (5 under CfP Outcome 4 and 8 under CfP Outcome 6) have **improved their management capacities and competencies** by establishing clear procedures and enhancing their working environment. As a result, they have made more effective decisions, qualified their staff, and streamlined the implementation for future programs and projects.

### **WPHF Outcome 4 (stream 2 – Programmatic Support):**

**1,733 people (79% women and girls) benefited directly** from the WPHF under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, 1,119 women have strengthened their skills and competencies necessary for exercising their leadership and influencing social and political dynamics to help build local peace. As a result of these efforts, four women ran for election, and one was elected as a counselor in the Department of Meta. This achievement is part of broader organizational processes aimed at transforming their communities and closing gender gaps in political participation. Moreover, women's organizations at the local level have enhanced their perception of security and trust in institutions involved in peacebuilding processes. This improvement specifically relates to the implementation of the peace agreement and the work of the Territorial Renewal Agency. Women actively participated by providing proposals and input to integrate a gender perspective and advocating for conflict resolution in the territorial action plans of the five PDET zones.

### **WPHF Outcome 6 (stream 2 – Programmatic Support):**

**4,358 people (88% women and girls) directly benefited** from the WPHF under this outcome. Among the direct beneficiaries, A total of 3,534 women have strengthened their competencies and skills at both personal and collective levels, enhancing their leadership abilities and social and political impact in local peacebuilding contexts. These women have also benefited from economic empowerment support, particularly those who are victims of forced displacement. This initiative is part of broader organizational efforts to transform their environments and help close gender gaps in political participation. For instance, 394 women have improved their socio-economic recovery through 178 individual and collective economic initiatives designed to generate income. These initiatives included training in financial and digital skills, as well as efforts to recognize, reduce, and redistribute unpaid domestic and care work for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and women at risk, approached from a protection and gender perspective.

### **Closing event of the call "Sorority, Sustainable Activism and Peacebuilding".**

The [closing event](#) for the calls for proposals, organized by the Technical Secretariat of UN Women, brought together 34 women leaders and advocates for women's rights. This gathering provided an opportunity to share best practices and lessons learned, while also equipping representatives from implementing partner organizations with the tools and support needed to advocate for the Women's, Peace and Security Agenda and the formulation and implementation of the 1325 National Action Plan (NAP). Ultimately, **the 1325 NAP was launched on November 30, 2024, with its final content also reflecting the advocacy and work of WPHF grantees.**

### **Capacity Strengthening Strategy**

The Technical Secretariat of Competitive Funds of UN Women has continued to provide technical and strategic support to empower women and strengthen their organizations through the capacity strengthening project funded by WPHF until 23 June 2024. In particular, all organizational plans developed from the baseline of the Organizational Capacity Index (ICO, its acronym in Spanish) have been finalized, and the endline ICO data has been collected. **The results from this endline**

<sup>4</sup> Note that stream 1 beneficiaries are also aligned and counted as beneficiaries of outcome 4 and 6 (as beneficiaries of each CfPs). Therefore, they are not summed up in the overall total beneficiaries.

## Executive Summary

**collection indicate significant progress across all ICO dimensions among the partners.** UN Women and its Secretariat have focused on enhancing capacity in several key areas, including financial management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), anti-fraud measures, and other relevant programmatic priorities.

### **Mentorship grants Colombia 2024**

**129 participants, (94% women and girls), along with 2 organizations funded by WPHF**, implemented peer-to-peer learning initiatives each one with a CSO partners and their networks. These initiatives focused on sharing experiences related to creating protective environments, fostering economic autonomy for organizational sustainability, and integrating ancestral practices into agroecological transition processes. This exchange served as a mechanism for strengthening both organizations and communities, aimed at preventing forced displacement in the departments of Antioquia and Chocó.

### **New Call for Proposals on Climate Security Response (WPHF outcome 2 and 6)**

The overall objective is to provide grants to local civil society organizations in Colombia focused on responses related to community participation and leadership, women in the prevention of climate-related conflicts and injustices, as well as in women's economic and political decision-making regarding climate security and justice.

The call for proposals (CfPs) was open for one month and closed on November 17, 2024. The technical secretariat of UN Women Colombia ensured effective dissemination of information, including hosting a Q&A webinar. A total of 170 proposals were submitted. Following a screening process conducted by the WPHF Secretariat with support from UN Women Colombia, 38 proposals were identified as meeting the requirements for further analysis by the National Steering Committee. The committee meeting is scheduled for February 28, 2025.

## 1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. For each grant (programmatic, institutional and L-HUB grants), please use a separate row. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

### CfP Dispute Resolution (WPHF Outcome 4)

CfP3	Asociación Colectivo Mujeres al Derecho (COLEMAD)	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Subnational/regional	Outcome 4.	Bolívar: El Carmen de Bolívar, María la Baja and Zambrano. Sucre: Ovejas, Los Palmitos, Chalcán.	- Creative Minds and Hands Association, - Association Network of Resistant Salt Workers in the Territory	17/06/2022 14/06/2024	149,459
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### CfPs Peacebuilding and Recovery (Forced Displacement): (WPHF Outcome 6)

Financing of the CFP	Name of the main organization	Type of organization	Coverage/Level of Organization	WPHF/ Result Impact Area	Project location (state, province, or region)	Name of implementing partner(s) and type of organization	Project start and end date according to PCA	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CfP 3	Asociación de Mujeres Ideales de Ituango (AMII)	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Subnational/regional	Outcome 6.	Antioquia: Ituango	- United Women Network of Northern Antioquia (RMUNA)	16/06/2022 30/05/2024	148,225
CfP 3	Mambrú Internacional	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Subnational/regional	Outcome 6.	Cauca: Cajibío, Popayán	ESMUCAP; ASCAÑIGAN; ASMUPAZCAFÉ; - Association of Peasant, Agricultural, and Business Women, AGROMSIPAZ, ASOVIDFU	22/06/2022 31/01/2024	100,171
CfP 3	CODHES	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Community-based (local)	Outcome 6.	Nariño: Barbacoas, Roberto Payán, Magüí Payán and Ricaurte	- Association of Awá-CAMAWARI Indigenous - Resilient Women Peacebuilders.	16/06/2022 15/01/2024	150.000
CfP 3	Fundación Grupo de acción y apoyo trans	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Community-based (local)	Outcome 6.	Norte Santander: Cúcuta Arauca: Arauca Antioquia: Medellín	- Trans Dignity Foundation (FDT), - AsoTransNor - Medellín CityTrans	24/06/2022 15/05/2024	100,000

### CfPs Mentorship grants Colombia 2024

Financing of the CFP	Name of the main organization	Type of organization	Coverage/Level of Organization	WPHF/ Result Impact Area	Project location (state, province, or region)	Name of implementing partner(s) and type of organization	Project start and end date according to PCA	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CfP7	Asociación de Mujeres Ideales de Ituango (AMII)	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Subnational/regional	n/a	Antioquia: Ituango Chocó: Condote	Association of peasant, Afro, indigenous and mestizo women of "ADMUCAICO" condote	26/06/2024 26/10/2024	10.000
CfP7	Corporación Humanizarte	Both women's leadership and women's rights	Community-based (local)	n/a	Antioquia: Valdivia	Puerto Bélgica Indigenous Reservation	13/08/2024 13/11/2024	9.969,32

## 2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

- a) Complete the Excel spreadsheet called "WPHF Beneficiary Template 2024" for each project and submit with your report. Instructions for this working sheet are found in the template. The excel sheet tracks beneficiaries by each CSO.
- b) In the tables below, provide the consolidated number of direct beneficiaries reached for all projects during the reporting period and cumulative numbers.

2024					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	279	52		331	1324
18-29 years					
30 years +	1733	127	55	1915	7660
<b>Total</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2246</b>	<b>8984</b>

Cumulative (2022-2024)					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	490	158	0	648	2.592
18-29 years	0	0	0	0	0
30 years +	4.733	644	66	5.443	21.772
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.223</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6.091</b>	<b>24.364</b>

### CfPs Mentorship grants Colombia 2024

Cumulative					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	13	0	0	13	52
18-29 years	29	0	0	29	116
30 years +	79	5	2	86	344
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>512</b>

### 3a. Context/New Developments

In 2024, the Colombian Government proudly proclaimed the [decree](#) for its [first National Action Plan](#) in line with Resolution 1325/2000. This groundbreaking plan emerged from one of the [most participatory formulation processes](#), reflecting the voices and priorities of over 1,500 women from 32 departments across Colombia. Their invaluable insights were gathered through 6 macro-regional forums, 7 territorial and 7 sectoral meetings, all facilitated by the National Government with the support of UN Women.

The [launch event](#), held on November 30th with UN Women's collaboration, was a powerful gathering, uniting more than 200 women from across the nation with high-level representatives from the National Government, including the Vice President, various ministers, and international cooperation representatives. This National Action Plan outlines 105 impactful actions designed to achieve eight main objectives, directing 33 entities toward a common vision. Each action is imbued with purpose, featuring clear goals, indicators, budgets, and funding sources through to 2034.

Although the country has made such a substantive progress, significant challenges still persist:

- ✓ Regarding the internal armed conflict in Colombia, **9,758,045 victims** have been registered as of July 2024, meaning that 2 out of every 10 inhabitants of the national territory have been victims of the conflict. The most prevalent victimizing event is forced displacement (89%). For every 13 victims of sexual crimes in the context of the armed conflict, 12 are women. Additionally, according to the Victims Registry (RUV), 15 homicides of female human rights defenders were registered in 2023.
- ✓ It is relevant to emphasize that seven years after the signing of the **Final Peace Agreement (AFP)**, the **monitoring report showed that of the 578 provisions in the agreement, only 32% had been fully implemented**, 19% were in an intermediate state, 39% were in a minimal state, and 10% had not been initiated. The report also highlights that the implementation of the gender approach has been uneven; for example, of the 130 gender provisions, 15% have not been initiated, 53% were in a minimal state of implementation, 19% were in an intermediate state, and only 12% were fully completed.
- ✓ **Humanitarian challenges, such as overlapping crises, natural disasters, armed conflicts, and migration issues**, pose significant obstacles to the effective planning and realization of results for the CO. These persistent circumstances not only **increase the vulnerability of women, girls, and communities but also continually affect the CO's established operations and priorities.**

- ✓ **Forced displacement** driven by violence or adverse environmental conditions affected 388,100 persons (see [OCHA Report](#)), which reduced their access to basic services and increased GBV risks.
- ✓ **Mixed migratory fluxes** are rising –with over 635,000 persons crossing the Darien in the Panama 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 [R4V Report](#)).
- ✓ Despite the establishment of Total Peace as a national priority, **conflict dynamics and territorial violence persists**. Between January and September of 2024, 47 homicides against human rights defenders (8 women and 1 LGTBIQ+ person) were verified ([OHCHR Report](#)), and 24 assassinations of ex-combatants and 11 verified massacres ([UN Verification Mission Report](#)) were reported. The Ombudsman Office still reports 181 homicides of social leaders and human rights defenders (21 WLHRD), with the highest number of cases in Cauca, Antioquia, Nariño and Valle del Cauca (see [Ombudsman Office Report](#)).

The CO has been implementing mitigation measures to address such risks and challenges. Also, the CO developed the new Strategic Note (SN) 2025-2028 fully aligned to the UNSDCF 2024-2027 to respond to national and local governments and context demands. The first pillar and related outcome of the new SN is fully focused on promoting Women's Peace and Security Agenda with a nexus lens, while the third pillar and related outcome is focused on gender, environment and climate change.

### 3b. Coordination in Humanitarian/WPS

*Describe if your office has participated in any humanitarian/GBV in emergencies UN cluster meetings (CERF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR), or peace and security (PBF, UNDP, UNICEF) coordination meetings/efforts at the national level during the reporting period? What were the outcomes of these meetings, and have WPHF partners been invited to brief?*

- ✓ Within its role as **co-leader of the Gender-Based Violence National Coordination subgroup** (GIFMM and HCT), UN Women contributed to the protection analysis by applying the gender perspective and integrating the IASC's gender policy into the protection analyses and its updates.  
The objective of the GBV Subgroup is to bring together actors from the international, national, and local communities who work to promote gender equality and respond to GBV in humanitarian action, emergency response, peacebuilding, development, and mixed migration flows in Colombia. The group aims to facilitate coordination and implementation of strategies for analysis, advocacy, prevention, protection, response, and care for GBV survivors, as well as the integration of gender equality in all actions and initiatives.
- ✓ Development of the Work Plan for the **Gender Subgroup in Nariño**, led by UN Women – Nariño Humanitarian Action. This initiative promotes knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and coordinated efforts among 19 partner organizations (7 UN system agencies, 9 international organizations, 2 national and regional organizations, and 1 government entity) through three main components: Information Management – Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Alert System; Protection, Prevention, and Risk Mitigation for Women and GBV; Advocacy.
- ✓ Under UN Women's leadership in the **Gender and GBV Subgroup in Cauca**, six sessions were held in 2024. These sessions led to the creation of a work plan that strengthened the capacities of partners by reviewing the work plan and aligning it with the minimum deliverables of a GBV coordination group. The process included analyzing the situation of women in the municipality and updating the service offerings of subgroup partners, clearly identifying where and with whom response actions are being implemented.
- ✓ The CO has continued its **intense activities and participation in Joint Programmes (JPs)** funded by KOICA for the acceleration women's economic empowerment (with UNFPA), CERF on mainstreaming gender-approach in the humanitarian response (In contexts of humanitarian crises, 34 organizations have enhanced community resilience and protection capacities through initiatives under the Juntas and CERF projects), and by the Peacebuilding Fund (with IOM) to provide technical assistance for the integration of international standards on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence within the JEP (Special Jurisdiction for Peace – for its acronym in Spanish). The PBF is also financing a call for proposals for women's participation in the JEP, which is its second year of implementation.
- ✓ UN Women supported the revision and adjustment of the **inter-agency PEAS SOP**, as well as the **pilot for the localization of the global Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview (SEARO)** in Colombia.
- ✓ WPHF grantees participated in the formulation process of the NAP 1325 and will be fully involved in the monitoring of the Plan.



#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

##### Country Level Impact and Results:

*Provide a short, consolidated COUNTRY LEVEL description of the impact and results achieved for all projects (1-2 paragraphs maximum, drawing on the impact level indicators. DO NOT INCLUDE REACH NUMBERS.*

**The consolidated results from 2022-2024 for the two calls for proposals include the following:**

**WPHF institutional funding: 1707 people (83% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF** under this outcome through institutional support. Key results:

- ✓ The **13 beneficiary CSOs** (5 under Outcome 4 and 8 under Outcome 6) **have improved their management capacities and competencies** by having clear procedures and a better working environment, resulting in more effective decision-making processes, strengthening staff capacities and streamlining the implementation of future programmes and projects, generating conditions to maintain their work in the territory and **position the agenda of women and girls victims of forced internal displacement, with a focus on gender equality, women's rights and peacebuilding.**
- ✓ 13 CSOs improved their capacities for **project cycle management and sustainability**, as well as accountability mechanisms. This has translated into additional capacities that allow them to continue the dialogue with other international cooperation agencies and institutions, in the search to expand 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 achieved access and representation in key local instances of political participation.

**WPHF Outcome 4: WPHF Outcome 4 (stream 2 – Programmatic Support): 1,733 people (84% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF** under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **1,119 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective level to exercise their leadership** and social and political impact in the construction of local peace, as a result 4 women stood for election and 1 was elected as a councilor in the Department of Meta. This was done as part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation. Key results also include:

- ✓ **523 women actively participated in peacebuilding and sustainability, increasing representation and leadership** in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementing peace agreements, contributing to the transformation of their communities and peacebuilding.
- ✓ **5 women's organizations** increased their technical capacities for **the promotion and creation of networks**, including coordination with local entities, for the construction of routes and protocols, resulting in **more effective guarantees for their protection and security, strengthening their capacity for advocacy.**
- ✓ **3 organizations strengthened** their capacities to generate and apply **collective protection strategies**, generating environments of protection and resilience for women living in territories of high vulnerability and conflict.
- ✓ **5 women's organizations** enhanced their capacities and **empowered other women to take on leadership roles.** Thanks to this impulse, women actively contributed in their communities and promoted participatory methodologies and learning approaches that facilitated individual and collective transformations towards gender equality and peacebuilding.

**WPHF Outcome 6: 4,358 people (88% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF** under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **321 girls and 3,534 women (PDI)<sup>12</sup> have acquired competencies and skills at the personal and collective level, their leadership and social and political impact in local peacebuilding contexts and have benefited from economic empowerment support, with a focus on women victims of forced displacement.** Key results include:

- ✓ **394 women improved socioeconomic recovery with 178 individual and collective women-led economic initiatives for income generation**, including the development of financial and digital skills, 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 Social Economy with Gender Equity program developed by the OFP for the municipality of Yondó** in a participatory and democratic manner with 190 women and 34 men, who dialogued with the 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 action plans 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.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

**WPHF institutional funding: 1707 people (83% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF** under this outcome through institutional support. Key results:

- ✓ 13 beneficiary CSOs (5 under Outcome 4 and 8 under Outcome 6) **have improved their management capacities and competencies** by having clear procedures and a better working environment, resulting in more effective decision-making processes, strengthening staff capacities and streamlining the implementation of future programmes and projects, generating conditions to maintain their work in the territory and **position the agenda of women and girls 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 of the organizations managed to maintain thanks to institutional funding.
  - 123 girls, 1344 women, 66 boys, 171 men and 3 LGBTQI+ directly benefited from the response/projects in institutional funding.
  - 13 grassroots, community and victims' organizations have carried out 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 – PEAS, of the 8 standards required by the United Nations System, within the framework of UN Women's Zero Tolerance Policy on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.
  - 8 grassroots, community and victims' organizations have carried out a Mapping of actors, to identify their role and potential within the social and territorial dynamics, as well as to establish potential allies between local institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society and other actors, for their advocacy and political dialogue work.
- ✓ 13 CSOs improved their capacities for **project cycle management and sustainability**, as well as accountability mechanisms. This has translated into additional capacities that allow them to continue the dialogue with other international cooperation agencies and institutions, in the search to expand 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 Corporación Rural has been selected within UN Women in the Call for Phase II of the ProDefensoras Program funded by Norway. This has ensured the sustainability and consolidation of the results of organizational strengthening.
  - The organization Buscafuturo has submitted a proposal to the WPHF Rapid Response Window. This shows that, thanks to 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 achieved access and representation in key local instances of political participation.
  - From the advocacy and participation of the Violet 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 the 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 approach.
  - In 2023, the agenda of Mujeres Unidas del Salado consisted of five axes or lines of action, which are interconnected. These axes revolve around the comprehensive process of care for women and girls. It begins by recognizing and valuing women as rights-holders, agents of change, and transformers in various decision-making scenarios.
  - 1 political school was held with ninth grade students from the Antonio Nariño Educational Institution in Lomitas – Bolívar. This initiative was carried out in collaboration with the Telecentro Ceteje collective. The aim was to raise awareness among young people about their importance and responsibility in participating in various community processes and becoming future agents of change in society. In



#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

addition, considering the impact of armed conflict in rural areas, it is crucial to activate generational transitions. During this activity, four workshops were held on the following topics: Introduction to the world of theatre, Gender Equality, Peaceful Conflict Resolution and Appropriate use of ICT tools (including the use of cameras) (Asophino).

**WPHF Outcome 4: WPHF Outcome 4 (stream 2 – Programmatic Support): 1,733 people (84% women and girls) directly benefited from WPHF under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, 1,119 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective level to exercise their leadership and social and political impact in the construction of local peace, as a result 4 women stood for election and 1 was elected as a councilor in the Department of Meta.** This was done as 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 peacebuilding and sustainability, increasing representation and leadership in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementing peace agreements, contributing to the transformation of their communities and peacebuilding.
  - 2 CSOs participated in the territorial meetings for the formulation of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 (Yo Puedo cfp2 and Organización Femenina Popular cfp3). For the first time in Colombia, a roadmap for the formulation of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 was presented, which includes the inputs and priorities of more than 1,500 women who participated in 6 macro-regional forums, 7 territorial meetings and 7 sectoral meetings (including one for rural women), it 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, carried out mainly in the PDET municipalities. Its objective is to follow up on plans, projects and programs in coordination with the Municipal Councils, Assemblies of the Departments of Meta and Guaviare.
  - 1 document with the findings discovered during the gender-sensitive follow-up process on the implementation of the peace agreement and PDET (CPDH Project).
  - 83 actively participated in peacebuilding by improving their communication skills, participating in social and political advocacy and achieving economic autonomy. This was achieved through the development of 2 action plans for life in Nariño.
- ✓ 5 women's organizations increased their technical capacities for **the promotion and creation of networks**, including coordination with local entities, for the construction of routes and protocols, resulting in **more effective guarantees for their protection and security, strengthening their capacity for advocacy.**
  - 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 advocacy and political participation work.
  - 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 outgoing authorities and candidates in the electoral context.
  - 3 advocacy agendas for peacebuilding and sustainability, built and led by women, in which they integrate approaches and practices, incorporate evidence-based planning tools and processes. 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 generate and apply **collective protection strategies**, generating environments of protection and resilience for women living in territories of high vulnerability and conflict.
  - The Network of Citizen Oversight of Women and Diverse Population in Catatumbo (CPDH project) was created, 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 for monitoring and citizen oversight. to verify the incorporation of the gender approach in the PDETs, the identification, compliance and progress of the commitments and initiatives marked for women and the LGBTI population, in the municipalities of El Tarra, Hacarí, San Calixto, Sardinata, Teorama and Tibú.
  - Two strategies of psycholegal support and self-care were developed and implemented, resulting in improved health and well-being of the participating women.
  - A strategy of legal accompaniment was established in the processes of reporting cases of sexual aggression against children in Buenaventura, which has allowed effective actions against aggressors and

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

- 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 measures to care 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, as a result, have **empowered other women to take on leadership roles** and actively contribute to their communities. In addition, participatory methodologies and learning approaches were promoted to carry out individual and collective transformations towards gender equality and peacebuilding.
  - Tejo Paz: A youth radio program in partnership 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 opportunity to network. In fact, a key outcome of the school was the creation of a platform for policy advocacy and knowledge sharing among participants.
  - "Paving the way to an anti-racist peace" campaign (Akina Project) aimed at reconciliation, coexistence, reparation and peacebuilding with an anti-racist approach with the participation of institutions and the community.

**WPHF Outcome 6: 4,358 people (88% women and girls) directly benefited** from WPHF under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **321 girls and 3,534 women (PDI)<sup>12</sup> have acquired competencies and skills at the personal and collective level, their leadership and social and political impact in local peacebuilding contexts and have benefited from economic empowerment support, with a focus on women victims of forced displacement.** This was done as part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation and economic autonomy. Key results include:

- ✓ 394 women improved socioeconomic recovery with 178 women-led individual and collective economic initiatives 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 GBV survivors and women at risk, from a protection and gender perspective.
  - 6 CSOs 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.
  - 21 Livelihood initiatives and skills training for 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. These initiatives achieve affirmative action for economic rehabilitation and the provision of livelihood opportunities for people with trans-life experience.
  - 157 productive initiatives led by women have contributed to the generation of income and the development of entrepreneurial skills as an element of social protection, organizational sustainability, access to and control of productive and financial assets, as well as contribution and dynamization of their local economies.
- ✓ **1 Public Social Economy with Gender Equity program developed by the OFP for the municipality of Yondó** in a participatory and democratic manner with 190 women and 34 men, who dialogued with the candidates and the local administration. Thanks to the program's recommendations, 30 women were linked to the feminist popular 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.
  - 2 intersectoral committees on Gender Violence were activated 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 route of care for victims of GBV and a report of 69 cases of GBV presented. to the Ministry of Health of the municipality of Quibdó.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

- 1 Subregional Early Warning Network of the Pacific and Coastal Piedmont of Nariño with the active participation of 30 women, 9 of them indigenous and 21 Afro-descendants with the capacity to effectively influence public policies of prevention and protection, interaction with authorities at the local and departmental levels. participatory construction, materializing eight commitments signed by the candidates for governor of Nariño in the forum called "Without women, democracy is incomplete".
- 43 people with greater technical skills and citizen participation in favor of the defense of human rights and full citizenship of the trans population based on the implementation of three (3) pedagogical methodologies (all virtual) within the framework of the School of Trans Policy Advocacy: 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. New Resource Mobilization and Sustainability

3 organizations participating in the CfPs managed to mobilize resources: Yo Puedo, Humanizarte Rural and Asociación de Mujeres Ideales de Ituango – AMII. For these organizations, the experience acquired within the framework of the CfPs with the WPHF and the capacity deployed within the framework of the WPHF to meet the proposed objectives contributed to consolidate a positive experience in their resource implementation processes. Within the framework of the accompaniment to strengthen their capacities in the formulation and reporting processes, the three organizations were able to present very well-structured proposals in new projects/CfPs implemented by UN Women and different donors. For instance:

- ✓ Yo Puedo managed to implement a project with UN Women for budgeting with a gender focus in Villavicencio – Meta.
- ✓ Humanizarte Rural managed to implement a project within the framework of the Prodefensoras II program implemented by UN Women (funded by Norway) for the protection of women leaders in Bajo Cauca Antioquia. This is the result of the strengthening of capacities promoted in the institutional component.

##### CfPs Mentorship grants Colombia 2024

- ✓ Humanizarte Rural was also selected in the mentorship CfPs for the exchange of experiences and capacity building for women in the Puerto Bégica Reservation.
- ✓ Asociación de Mujeres Ideales de Ituango was selected in the CfPs for the exchange of experiences and capacity building for women Association of peasant, Afro, indigenous and mestizo women of Condoto "ADMUCAICO"

#### 4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

The consolidated outputs for the two calls for proposals were the following:

**WPHF institutional funding: 1,707 people (83% women and girls) directly benefited** from WPHF under this outcome through institutional support. Key results:

**13** beneficiary CSOs (5 under Outcome 4 and 8 under Outcome 6) have **improved their management capacities and competencies** by having clear procedures and a better working environment, resulting in more effective decision-making processes, strengthening staff capacities and streamlining the implementation of future programmes and projects, generating conditions to maintain their work in the territory and position the agenda of women and girls victims of forced internal displacement, with a focus on gender equality, women's rights and peacebuilding.

- 7 procurement, contracting, and payroll procedure manuals for cash payment cycles made.
- Members of the organizations were remunerated for services rendered at the administrative, technical and managerial levels.
- Professionals were hired in areas such as communication and management of social networks, accountants, consulting on gender violence, women's rights and referral channels.
- Purchase of assets for your strengthening, including chairs, tables, printer, filing cabinet, projector, sound booth, projector curtain, computers, and accounting software.
- Adaptation of 13 organizational headquarters, in terms of infrastructure, remodeling and purchase of basic furniture, as well as equipment and assets necessary for the operation of CSOs (TV, laptops, computers, cameras, among others).
- Strengthening administrative capacities and management skills.

#### 4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- 1,344 women trained in entrepreneurship, economic leadership, feminist economies, resolution 1325 and law 1257 to end violence against women.

**WPHF Outcome 4: 1,733 people (79% women and girls) directly benefited** from WPHF under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **1,119 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective level to exercise their leadership and social and political impact in the construction of local peace, as a result 4 women stood for election and 1 was elected as a councilor in the Department of Meta.** This was done as part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation. This was done as part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation.

##### Yo puedo

- 7 grassroots organizations have strengthened their capacities based on their strengthening plan at the administrative, financial and communication 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 the regulations, route for the construction of development plans and history of participation.
- 13 advocacy actions agreed with partner organizations, among which are: actions carried out in terms of advocacy in the Council and another 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 participated in the national meeting in which we spoke with the new director of the Territorial Renewal Agency - ART, and in turn we led an exchange of experiences of women leaders from different areas of the country in PDET subregions. one of the main results was to strengthen coordination between women's organizations and 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 in person and virtually the editorial boards for the construction of the 9 scripts of the radio programs.

##### CPDH

- 124 women from 6 PDET municipalities have participated in a training and organizational process of the Network of Ombudsmen's Offices, 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 Approach of the Peace Agreement.
- 1 Strategy for peacebuilding in areas with a territorial focus PDET is making progress in the creation of the Network of Ombudsmen's Offices with a gender approach.
- 1 advocacy proposal has been launched, which consists of disseminating information related to human rights and peacebuilding in the territory through community radios, as well as raising complaints and positioning some women's issues in the public debate.
- 1 verification report on implementation with a gender perspective 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 the construction of peace 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 children's meetings, we are starting to produce handmade books with a gender focus based on the arts, play and children's literature.
- 1 Document prepared that describes the actions necessary to manage the emergency fund for the care and protection of the 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 boys and men.
- 7 days of digital literacy along with the delivery of technological inputs to the participating women

##### COLEMAD

#### 4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- 12 territorial-based organizations belonging to the multicultural space promote planning and administration processes for the economic and organizational improvement of their collective 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).
- 9 territorial proposals for the strengthening of strategic political dialogues have been presented to key actors and allied organizations situations: Ombudsman's Office, Municipal Personerías of Montes de María and academic organizations such as AvanCiencia and the Society, Human Rights and Peace research hotbed of the University of Sucre, international civil society organizations such as the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), and Commissioners of the thematic rapporteurships of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

##### Akina Saji

- 168 women trained and participants in the Political and Peaceful School Program on political rights and citizen participation. The modules developed were: self-care and mutual care, discovering the patriarch in us, spirituality, feminist and symbolic violence, black and indigenous rights and communities, and popular feminisms.
- A diagnostic workshop was held with 25 women to establish how well the Territorial Development Plan for the Middle Pacific has been implemented and to carry out the corresponding citizen monitoring and control.
- 1 strategic dissemination campaign aimed at reconciliation, coexistence, reparation and peacebuilding with an anti-racist approach (pillar 8) with the participation of institutions and the community.
- 20 cases of women victims of violence were attended, with whom social resources and curative measures were implemented according to their cultural contexts.

**WPHF Outcome 6: 4,358 people (88% women and girls) directly benefited** from WPHF under this outcome through programmatic support. Among the direct beneficiaries, **3,534 women have acquired competencies and skills at a personal and collective level, their leadership and social and political impact in local contexts of peacebuilding and have benefited from economic empowerment support, with a focus on women victims of forced displacement.** This was done as part of organizational processes to transform their environments and contribute to closing gender gaps in terms of political participation and economic autonomy.

##### OFF

- 292 women participated in the preparation of the diagnosis 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. "Together we take care of ourselves" safe spaces for women; 2. "Self-protection circles for women at risk of femicide", 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 (chicken, chicken and pig) breeding projects; 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 various varieties and beauty products).
- 10 good practices identified and implemented by women, with their leadership and strengthened in the active and comprehensive management of their microenterprises and documented in the process.
- 25 advocacy and monitoring spaces where the public program of social economy with gender equity is presented to authorities and entities at the territorial level.
- 284 short fairs for marketing and product exchange have been implemented.

##### Mambrú Foundation

- 5 women's solidarity organizations are strengthening 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, organic fertilizer production and construction of family gardens.
- 154 women and 73 men were trained in gender and leadership during 5 workshops held.



#### 4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

##### GAAT

- 3 solidarity organizations strengthened their administrative and financial capacities through 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 the planning and contractual obligations, collection account and payment support. III. Linkage to the contributory social security system.
- 32 people with trans life experience (transfemininities, transmasculinities and non-binary people) actively participate in the diagnoses of their sociocultural, political and individual conditions to establish the baselines for the economic and productive rehabilitation of trans people in the prioritized territories.
- **21** economic initiatives 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 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, within 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 Coastal Piedmont of Nariño build and present a proposal for a National Development Plan, within the framework of the Regional Binding Dialogues.
- 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 ethnic girls and women victims of forced displacement and/or confinement.
- 2 ICOE analyses with input and output tools applied; one to the organization Women Resilient Peacebuilders of Barbacoas.
- 2 documents prepared: a document that proposes the structuring and work plan of the Subregional Early Warning Network of the Pacific and Coastal Piedmont of Nariño and a summary document of the agreements reached in the regional advocacy forum, called "a pact for the women of Nariño", in which proposals from the organizations were included.

##### Apoyar

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

##### AMII

- 529 women trained in general knowledge about gender and peace; knowledge about the defense, participation and representation of women's interests in decision-making and protection and self-protection scenarios, it is evident that women had little knowledge about the concepts of gender (equipped with sex); feminism, pacifism, peace, territory, democracy and peace agreements, through direct training and replications. 16 gender committees were strengthened through replication workshops and the training of 30 women leaders of the committees and AMII.
- 2 advocacy strategies were created and 6 gender committees were established that will work to consolidate the participation of rural communities in peacebuilding spaces in the municipality.
- A total of 62 displaced women and girls were improved in the production **processes and administrative and financial management of the production units** : 40 in the banana production unit, 6 in the snack production unit, and 6 in the clothing production unit, and 10 women who were trained in banana processing with SENA.
- 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 and skills.
- The creation of the JAC Gender Committee was achieved in the Santa Ana village, with 25 women.

#### 4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- 38 communicative pieces were made that began in the survey of the construction of graphic line for AMII, as well as banners, audiovisual pieces, covers, invitations, among others, most of which sought to incorporate the vision of women, arranged in physical or virtual spaces.
- 16 murals were made in the 13 villages and the 3 townships impacted by the project.
- The protection and self-protection strategies agreed upon by women were delivered and disseminated to 14 local authorities, territorial entities and other bodies and partners.

#### AISOS

- Progress was made in the characterization and targeting of the women who will participate in the processes of training and economic rehabilitation.
- A training proposal on human rights and gender issues was developed.
- 30 entrepreneurship initiatives of women victims of forced displacement and exclusion supported.
- 2 fairs were held with businessmen from 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 way, especially to be promoted through social networks and marketing.

#### 5. Impact Story (1/2 page maximum)

Link Systematization of the project with Yo Puedo: [SYSTEMATIZATION PROYECTO.mp4 - Google Drive](#)

Also see the folder with communication and knowledge products material [here](#).

#### 6a. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Management Entity

##### *Sisterhood, sustainable activism and peacebuilding: UN Women and WPHF initiative in Colombia finalized*

*Date: Wednesday, July 26, 2024*

Women leaders from Cauca, Chocó, Antioquia, Meta, Valle del Cauca, Arauca, Bolívar, Sucre, among other departments of the country, met on July 23 and 24 in Choachí, Cundinamarca, to exchange experiences around the achievements and their participation in the project of [the Fund for Women, Peace and Humanitarian Action \(WPHF\)](#) with the leadership of UN Women. In this space, reflections on the reality of the country were shared to advance sustainable activism and economic empowerment as a condition for the construction of peace that the leaders advance from each of their territories.

The meeting began with a space in which the leaders were able to highlight their knowledge and their organizational processes and how from there they have made bets on transformation in their territories. All of them were part of a process that managed to summon more than 5 thousand women in 58 municipalities of Colombia.

'Touring Colombia with women from their experiences of peace', was the name of the space in which the leaders commented on the most important results of the projects they carried out within the framework of the UN Women and WPHF project in Colombia, all this while they jointly put together the map of Colombia and each one located, after his participation, the piece of his apartment.

According to Nancy Cobos of the Foundation for Women, Family and Work La cayenas de Arauca, this project helped them to train and also enabled them to strengthen themselves in "psychosocial and legal support to the women of our community. Most of them have not graduated from school, so with all the support through the project we managed to create a school for adults."

In turn, Adolfa Perea of the 'Women and Life Foundation', made up of 80 leaders from various municipalities of Chocó, commented that thanks to the initiative "we did very important things to strengthen our organization and leadership, such as the generational transfer workshops through our food and traditional medicine of the Afro peoples, which helped us to consolidate community rooftops."

The agenda continued with some reflections on the country's current situation in Colombia within the framework of the 'Women, Peace and Security' agenda. Later, and in working groups, the participants were able to share their reflections on sustainable activism for the defense of human rights and economic empowerment as an important factor for peacebuilding.

## 6a. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Management Entity

For the second day of exchange, the leaders had a session on self-care and self-protection with the organization 'Cuidacultoras', in which through essential oils and aromatic plants they were able to reflect on the importance of self-care for their leadership to be sustainable.

Bibiana Aido, UN Women's country representative in Colombia, commented during the closing of the space that the work of the women leaders has "served to make visible what women do for peacebuilding. This serves to move us towards a more decent Colombia. We know that the networking that you do is essential to advance in the fight for women's rights."

Also see the folder with communication and knowledge products material [here](#).

## 6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners

Thanks to the implementation of the projects, the organizations have developed many knowledge products and communication pieces as part of the positioning of their agendas, organizational processes and the productive initiatives they have been promoting. All of them to raise awareness about peacebuilding, the defense of human rights and the gender approach.

Radio programs and podcasts were also made as strategies to disseminate messages for peacebuilding and the prevention of GBV, along with diagnoses on the situation of women in various aspects, recommendations for the inclusion of gender in the implementation of peace agreements and proposals for public programs related to the social economy. closing event, among others.

Also see the folder with communication and knowledge products material [here](#). This includes a sample of communication and knowledge products developed by implementing partners.

## 7. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity

In 2024, the Technical Secretariat of UN Women Colombia, in partnership with the programme staff, consolidated its efforts to finalize the capacity strengthening initiative for participating organizations (as approved by PRODOC).

The capacity strengthening project led by the Technical Secretariat of UN Women Colombia with funds from the WPHF benefited all 25 implementing partners and their allies and included a tailored strategy for small CSOs participating in stream 1 (institutional strengthening). This specific strategy benefited 1,707 people (83% women and girls) representing 13 CSOs. Main activities and results achieved are:

### Key results

#### **Organizational capacity Index (ICO) substantive progress.**

Partners have shown a substantive progress in all ICO dimensions as shown in the table below:

<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>BASELINE ICO</i>	<i>ENDLINE ICO</i>
<i>Governance</i>	3.29	4.57
<i>Administrative</i>	3.29	4.29
<i>Technical capacities</i>	3.57	4.43
<i>Operative capacities</i>	3.14	5
<i>Monitoring (M&amp;E)</i>	1.57	4.29
<i>Advocacy</i>	3.86	3.86
<i>Communications</i>	1.71	3.43

**Impact on Governance and Organizational Structure:** The organizations have shown a noticeable improvement in their governance and organizational structure, evidenced by the increase in final ICO scores. For example, the "Association of United Women of Salado" achieved a significant increase, going from an initial score of 4 to 5 in this area. This progress

## 7. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity

suggests that more effective leadership and management practices have been implemented, which not only strengthen internal trust, but also improves their ability to interact with outsiders.

**Technical and Programmatic Capacity Building:** The development of technical and programmatic capacities is a critical aspect for the success of organizations. Most of the entities evaluated, such as "Empoderarte" and "Nuevo Horizonte - ASOPINHO", managed to maintain high scores in this area, reflecting a solid base of knowledge and skills. This is critical to the effective implementation of their programs, ensuring that they can adequately respond to the needs of their communities and maximize their social impact.

For instances, CSOs have incorporated a gender equality, women's rights and peace-building approach into their organizational purposes and objectives like statutes, institutional presentations, vision, mission with explicit references to women's rights, normative frameworks, gender equity or women's empowerment.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategies:** Implementing monitoring and evaluation strategies has allowed organizations to not only measure their performance, but also adjust their approaches in real-time. The variability in M&E scores across organizations indicates that some have integrated these processes more effectively than others. This is key to fostering a culture of continuous learning and adaptation, which, in turn, increases the effectiveness of your interventions and programs.

**Advocacy and Dialogue as Tools for Social Impact:** Organizations have recognized the importance of advocacy and dialogue in improving their operating environments. Through strong scores in this area, it is evident that they have cultivated effective relationships with key actors, enabling them to influence policy and make a greater impact in their communities. This approach not only strengthens their mission but also amplifies their voice on critical issues affecting the populations they serve.

Training in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) tools has benefited 25 organizations, improving their capacity to perform effective accountability and project follow-up. These organizations also carried out a self-assessment of PSEA, identifying strengths and weaknesses that have driven the implementation of training under UN Women's Zero Tolerance Policy. Taken together, these achievements not only show significant progress in organizational strengthening, but also ensure a lasting impact on promoting gender equality and protecting the rights of women and girls in their communities.

The 25 CSOs have made progress in the PSEA process in relation to the UN standards. All the organizations made progress in the recognition of the 8 standards requested by the United Nations, identified in their self-assessment process the strengthening needs in each one of them and actively participated in the PSEA training provided by UN Women during their projects.

The general capacity building initiative and the Capacity Assessment (mandatory) and the Organizational Capacity Index (ICO), as initial and final evaluation instruments, are tools that allow identifying the technical strengthening needs of the Organizations linked to the Call for Proposals and will allow quantitative measurement of the progress and progress obtained thanks to the implementation of their projects and the Training Strategy. The results of the initial measurement have made it possible to make timely decisions for the design and execution of capacity-building plans by the Technical Secretariat.

### Strengthening Collaborative Networks (Strengthening within the framework of PAs)

- ✓ Through the strengthening process, the 33 partners of selected CSOs have been able to establish stronger and more effective collaboration networks. This strengthening not only improves their ability to work together in the defense of the rights of women and girls, but also promotes the exchange of good practices and experiences, generating an environment of mutual learning that enriches their advocacy strategies and visibility in their communities.
- ✓ The accompaniment and training provided to the 33 allies have resulted in a notable increase in their capacity to advocate at the local and national levels. These organizations have developed more effective strategies to advocate for public policies that promote gender equality and the protection of women's rights, which translates into greater recognition and prominence in the gender and peace agenda in their specific contexts. 2 allied organizations Hypatia (Barrancabermeja, Santander) and EnredHadas (Mesetas, Meta) have presented themselves as leading organizations in call processes with competitive funds from UN Women.
- ✓ The deployment of the team to carry out missions and on-site accompaniment made it possible to identify specific needs, establish clear goals and measure progress on an ongoing basis. By receiving direct guidance and support,

## 7. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity

organizations were able to optimize their resources, improve the training of their members, and foster a culture of self-evaluation and adaptation. In this way, their capacity to generate sustainable changes in their communities was enhanced, contributing to a more inclusive and resilient development.

- ✓ Within the framework of strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations (CSOs), 12 Capacity Building Plans have been implemented, which have contributed to the improvement and formalization of policies in critical areas such as Administrative and Financial Procedures, Anti-Fraud, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).<sup>13</sup> 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.

### b) Other countries' capacity strengthening initiatives that have benefited WPHF Partners

*If your country (those who have not received funds for capacity strengthening initiatives) has carried out any capacity strengthening sessions (webinars, in-person training sessions, workshops, etc.) that were conducted by the Country Office, Management Entity or other external agencies with CSO partners, please describe. Include i) the topic/subject; ii) who conducted the capacity strengthening; iii) where (virtual/in person); iv) number of CSOs and CSO representatives that participated. Describe any results from pre and/or post training surveys that may have been completed. Finally, if any capacity building materials were produced and would benefit other CSOs, please share these with WPHF.*

NA

## 8. L-HUB Grants (Peer Learning, Mentorship or Joint Advocacy Actions)<sup>5</sup>

**Call for mentoring and exchanges of experiences: 129 people (93% women and girls) and 2 organizations** made progress in promoting peer-to-peer learning with their allies, networking and solidarity between organizations committed to promoting socio-economic recovery and political participation of displaced women and girls in peacebuilding contexts. The exchange of experiences from the generation of **protective environments, elements of economic autonomy for organizational sustainability and the integration of ancestral practices in the processes of agroecological transition** established a mechanism for organizational and community strengthening in the departments of Antioquia and Chocó.

In the first quarter of 2024, the internal call for peer learning projects of the WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) Mentorship Scheme was launched, targeting civil society organizations (CSOs) beneficiaries or former beneficiaries of PIC 3 working with displaced women and girls. After completing the selection process, the proposals of AMII and HumanizArte were chosen to develop a joint project, each with a partner CSO, over a period of 3 months. The aim of this call is to foster peer-to-peer learning, networking and solidarity between these two CSOs, both of which are committed to promoting the socio-economic recovery and political participation of displaced women and girls in peacebuilding contexts. By sharing similar interests, both organizations will mutually benefit from the knowledge and mentorship they will be able to exchange, thereby strengthening their ability to impact their communities

### Association of Ideal Women of Ituango - AMII and ally ADMUCAICO

- Hiring process of the team that will execute it, which designed a baseline information collection instrument, which will be applied to the women members of both organizations.
- Realization of two tours of exchange of experiences between the two organizations AMII and ADMUCAICO, in order to learn about and share both the productive experiences and the actions of recognition of rights in the territories of Condoto and Ituango.
- A meeting for the exchange of experiences in Medellín, between representatives of AMII, ADMUCAICO and the Pacific Route of Women Regional Antioquia, to learn about the experience of the Peaceful Route of Women in the context of Bajo Cauca Antioquia, on protective environments from the productive side.
- Signing of an agreement of wills between the two organizations to share information, work methodologies and actions to prevent forced displacement in their territories in the future.

### Humaniz-Arte Rural and allied women of the Puerto Belgica Reservation

- The construction of the Protocol of self-care and self-protection for both peasant and indigenous women.

<sup>5</sup> For partners that have also been engaged in the Women Have Wings Awards, please use this section to report on the main results and activities completed as aligned with the Project Document.



- Training in the use of machines for the transformation of turmeric and other products such as bananas for the production of banana flour and exchange of experience with the women of the reservation in the elaboration of handicrafts in production processes for the agroecological transition.
  - Exchange of experiences for the continuity and preservation of medicine and plants.
- Final grantees reports are available here: [Mentorship grants Colombia 2024](#)

## 9. 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>
<b>CONFLICTS AND DETERIORATING SECURITY CONDITIONS AT THE TERRITORIAL LEVEL:</b> The presence of illegal armed actors in the territories of implementation can generate possible cases of tension and conflict and affect the human rights of defenders and human rights leaders. An increase in threats and murders of women leaders and defenders, confinements and displacements 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.	2	3	4	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.  Field missions to accompany CSOs and the processes linked to their projects  Implementation of safety protocols managed by UN Women.  Adjustments to planning to implement mitigation measures effectively. Coordination with UN Human Rights, United Nations Verification Mission.  Capacity building on self-protection and other relevant issues.
<b>CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:</b> Recent floods and similar events as a result of climate change in different departments and their impact on productive initiatives.	2	3	4	Monitor environmental emergencies that may occur in the target territories.  Accompany CSOs in the identification of risk situations and alerts during the emergency, as well as the development of mitigation actions.  Coordination with key public entities in charge of risk management and emergency response (Risk Management Unit, etc.).
<b>ECONOMIC RISKS:</b> Related to fluctuations in product prices, input prices, and transportation logistics, also related to exchange rate fluctuations.	2	3	3	Constantly monitor the country's macroeconomic situation.  Adjustments in project planning that allow organizations to adapt to these changes, if necessary.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND FRAGILE INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE FOR EFFECTIVE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:</b>	2	3	3	The governance mechanisms established for the project, as well as the project monitoring system, allow for the necessary adjustments to be made according to the evolving political context.

9. Risks and Mitigation				
Institutional changes and a fragile institutional presence at the local level can affect project outcomes.				<p>Maintain coordination mechanisms with key institutions to build trust and ensure an adequate flow of information and timely decision-making.</p> <p>Carry out institutional mapping to establish a local roadmap for the implementation of actions that promote the sustainability of project-driven activities.</p>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL WEAKNESSES OF CSOS</b>	2	3	3	Implementation of the CSO capacity building initiative by the Technical Secretariat and ongoing support and advice provided by UN Women during the implementation of the projects.
<b>LOSS OF PRODUCTIVE UNITS DUE TO VARIOUS FACTORS</b> The productive units are the basis for the generation of agricultural products that are marketed and in turn, contribute to increasing women's incomes. If these units are affected, their revenue will be affected to the same extent.	2	3	4	<p>Permanent technical support by qualified personnel.</p> <p>Integrated animal health management plans.</p> <p>Insect disease and pest management plans, adjusted to the conditions of each production unit.</p> <p>Training and technical assistance on the main effects of the crop.</p> <p>Implementation of good agricultural and livestock practices.</p>

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
<p><b>At the project level in 2023:</b></p> <p>A modification has been requested and formalized for the extension in time of the general project with the MPTF. The general project will remain open until June 23, 2024 (5 PA). This was due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The climate crisis was accentuated in 2023, which generated difficulties in accessing prioritized communities and preparation times for some productive initiatives linked to optimal planting times for harvest.</li> <li>2. Greater security risks in some municipalities prioritized by electoral context.</li> <li>3. Due to the exchange rate differential, SG 13 had two agreements, because the figure does not allow modifications.</li> <li>4. A 6-month extension was also requested and approved for the capacity building project to be concluded in June 2024.</li> </ol> <p><b>At the project level in 2024:</b></p> <p>Some organizations presented significant delays in their accountability process, due to security risks: Persistent risks are identified, especially as a result of the intensification of the armed conflict in Antioquia and Montes de María, in accordance with the PAs in force until June 2024 and difficulties in connecting and/or uploading media to the extranet.</p> <p>In view of this, two actions were deployed, mainly related to close accompaniment to request amendments for extension in time by AMII and COLEMA and on-site accompaniment to guide the liquidation process and that this would allow the organizations to move forward with the expected and committed activities and disbursements.</p>

11. Lessons Learned <sup>6</sup>			
<b>Identify Challenge/Describe</b> <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	<b>What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?</b>	<b>How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be</b>	<b>Key Lesson Learned</b> <i>As a result of the challenge, what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or</i>

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<b>11. Lessons Learned<sup>6</sup></b>			
		<b>done to address the challenge?</b>	<i>improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
The situation of risk and threat to which communities, especially 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 situations of stress, anxiety and saturation experienced by women, leaders and defenders due to their interaction through virtuality.
The winter crisis in several departments of the country caused floods, supply challenges and mobility difficulties in the regions.	This affected the organizations' planning and involved making adjustments to implementation strategies.	Support CSOs in identifying risk situations and alerts during emergencies, and support the development of protocols to respond to risks in the territory.	In this type of project, constant monitoring of the context, including weather conditions, is key. This includes ongoing situation analyses with CSOs, as well as coordination mechanisms with other UNS agencies and Local Coordination Teams (LCTs).
PA with productive initiatives Livestock, especially poultry, pigs and fish farming, require strict compliance with health measures and regulations.	It is because they require strict compliance with the sanitary measures and standards issued by authorities such as AUNAP, ICA and INVIMA, in addition to the veterinary support they require on a permanent basis.	Support CSOs in identifying risk situations and alerts to incorporate these additional preparation and follow-up times into their business plan.	Livestock production initiatives, especially poultry, pig and fish farming, are mostly chosen by women because they allow them a fast and daily cash flow, making this type of initiative viable by estimating longer preparation times and investment in the times of the work plan.
Difficulty in accessing the prioritized territories and generating trust around the project.	The issue of public order and clashes between armed actors continues to be a major challenge in reaching the beneficiary communities. Building trust with communities so affected by violence takes a while that the project does not contemplate.	Some activities were postponed pending the stabilization of the territory. I held meetings in the field to build trust in the projects.	Estimate longer times for the entry of projects into the territories, considering that these problems of public order and fragmentation of trust are very common in Colombian territories.
Low level and intention of associativity in some municipalities where support for organizations in their productive strengthening had been planned.	This is because women have not yet regained trust in other women or institutions, which have been hard hit by the actions of the armed conflict and prefer to work more individually.	We work on two fronts: On the one hand, in spaces for conversation in the field, learning and psychosocial spaces where women can meet again and build trust, while emphasizing in training programs the benefits of associativity when it comes to producing and marketing. On the other hand, individual initiatives are supported.	Evaluations of such cases should be carried out before proposals to support women's organizations or associative processes are made.

## 12. Innovations and Best Practices<sup>7</sup>

- ✓ The Yo Puedo Political School **has been implemented** for 42 women leaders in the department of Meta. Participants recognized that this has become much more than a school. They valued the learning, but also the opportunity to network. In fact, a key outcome of the school was the creation of a platform for policy advocacy and knowledge sharing 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 organizational premises of the processes.
- ✓ The establishment of alliances and **networking** between the different organizations and institutions has been essential to facilitate the deployment of complementary actions in the areas of **sexual and reproductive health**, prevention of gender-based violence, and water and basic sanitation.
- ✓ Investing in **women's economic empowerment as a comprehensive strategy** 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. Projects that contribute to the economic empowerment of women in Colombia address several key aspects: strengthening their productive units to increase their income, developing skills for decision-making regarding their income, establishing commercial chains for their products, and promoting a more favorable institutional environment through the sensitization of local public officials.
- ✓ **The ICO methodology**
  - 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 end of the project. This is done to establish the variation in the capacities of the organizations following UN Women's support.
  - The instrument consists of 39 variables, each with reference statements that are answered quantitatively using the scale mentioned in the next section. In addition, the instrument includes a comments section for qualitative annotations. This feedback 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 the processes initiated or incomplete. This complementary qualitative information enhances quantitative measurement.
  - The instrument is administered through a work meeting, where people from the organization with relevant knowledge will answer the questions or approaches. The meeting should include a person at the management level, a person from the administrative and financial area, and a person with technical and programmatic experience. The aim of this workspace is to engage in a dialogue with the organisation through the ICO tool, avoiding treating it simply as a questionnaire with simple "Yes" or "No" answers based on the statements proposed 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 a better dialogue and work through the processes of replication and 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, as well as dispose of resources, goods and revenues in their own time.
- ✓ The application of **participatory methodologies** for both capacity measurement and training processes has allowed for a more decisive integration of women participants and their empowerment in the learning process.
- ✓ Creating **meeting spaces** between organizations promotes the recognition of initiatives and lessons learned around peacebuilding and advocacy agendas led by women and encourages organizations to identify **innovative practices** that could strengthen their processes and be replicated to generate a greater impact in their communities.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

### 13. Auditing and Financial Management

As strong evidence of the CO solid performance, the [corporate audit](#) conducted in 2024 assessed the overall state of governance, risk management, and internal controls within the Country Office as satisfactory, which is the highest rating. This indicates that “the assessed governance arrangements, risk management practices, and controls were adequately established and functioning well. Any issues identified by the audit are unlikely to affect the achievement of the objectives of the audited entity/area.” Overall, only four medium-level recommendations were made to the Office, which the CO promptly began to address, including during the audit process.

The audit highlighted **several good practices** of the Country Office, including “a solid process of competitive selection of partners and a Technical Secretariat for competitive funds that has a structured approach to identify small CSOs needs and capacity gaps, as well as to develop capacities of CSOs, so they can evolve from subgrantees holding small grant agreements to eventually become programme partners with their own partner agreements, which includes a capacity building strategy for partners that foster the sustainability of programmatic partnerships”.

Note that some WPHF projects were included in the PAs and SGs sample.

Moreover, in 2024, the CO increased the number of audits of PA PRs by 43% while reducing the number of financial findings associated with such processes.

In 2024, the following projects were audited: Corporation for Social Development – CORPDESARROLLO, Popular Women's Organization – OFP, Women in Law Collective Association – COLEMAD, Development Support Association – APOYO, Permanent Committee for Peace Foundation – CPDH, Akina Saji Foundation and Mambrú International Foundation. For the audited organizations, no financial findings related to the project process were presented this year. However, there is an internal control finding that urges organizations to improve their control and administrative support processes.

The CO operations team and technical secretariat continued to implement a capacity strengthening strategy that includes the provision of continuous, close and detailed support to partners in administrative and financial matters, as well as the execution of resources according to UN Women standards. The results of the audit that complied with international standards reflected the effort made by UN Women, led by the Technical Secretariat and CSOs.

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 shows that the organizations adopt policies linked to the continuous support of the Technical Secretariat. The Technical Secretariat provided training, reviewed documents and requested the 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. Through this systematic review and support process, organizations strengthen their capacities and successfully complete audit reviews.

See all the audit related evidence in the folder here: [Audit 2024](#).

### 14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

The overall objective is to provide grants to local civil society organizations in Colombia focused on responses related to community participation and leadership, women in the prevention of climate-related conflicts and injustices, as well as in women's economic and political decision-making regarding climate security and justice. The CfPs was opened for one month and closed on November 17<sup>th</sup> 2024. UN Women Colombia technical secretariat ensured a solid dissemination, including a Q&A webinar. 170 proposals were received. After the screening led by the WPHF Secretariat with the support of UN Women Colombia, 38 proposals met the requirement to be analyzed by the National Steering Committee.

The committee is scheduled for February 28<sup>th</sup> 2025.



## ANNEX A: Summary of WPHF Results for 2024 (by Indicator)

For each WPHF Outcome which is relevant to CSOs supported during the reporting year, report against the Impact Level (WPHF Outcome) Indicator.

Note for how many CSOs this is relevant (Column 2) and provide a very brief summary the results (Column 3), presenting both the numeric value and summary. If an outcome is not relevant to your country, enter N/A in both CSO and summary columns.

WPHF Indicator	Relevant for How Many CSOs (number)	Summary Result (1 short paragraph)
<b>Institutional Funding (Consolidated 2022-2024)</b>		
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	(13 CSOs)	(n/a no institutional partners), however and average of 9.6 months 9 (Forced Displacement CpP)/10 (Conflict Resolution CpT)
1.2 Number/Percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding		N/A no institutional partners
1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization		N/A no institutional partners
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	45	This includes, for example: Tools for the analysis of the situation of rural women, strategies for strengthening and advocating CSOs, programmatic, administrative and productive manuals.
<b>Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution</b>		
	1 CSO in 2024 10 CSOs from 2022-2024	2024: 235 people (80% women) have participated in local political participation scenarios, action plan 1325  COLEMAD: - 188 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).
4.1 Number and/or percentage of women that influence or participate in formal and informal peace processes or negotiations (by role [mediator/advisor/stakeholder])		Consolidated: 1,199 women (69%) Women have participated in local political participation scenarios, action plan 1325 and PDETS scenarios.
4.2 Existence of gender responsive provisions in peace agreements, dialogues, and/or decision-making processes	1 CSO in 2024 10 CSOs 2022-2024	COLEMAD: 9 territorial proposals for the strengthening of strategic political dialogues have been presented to key actors and allied organizations situations: Ombudsman's Office, Municipal Personerías of Montes de María and academic organizations such as AvanCiencia and the Society, Human Rights and Peace research hotbed of the University of Sucre, international civil society organizations such as the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), and Commissioners of the thematic rapporteurships of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.  Consolidated: The 12 CSOs of the call generated inputs such as follow-up reports, advocacy actions in councils and assemblies.
4.3 Types of strategies used/implemented to participate in and contribute to the peace process and/or implementation of a peace agreement	8 Strategies 2022-2024	COLEMAD: 6 organizational meetings were held at the sub-regional level, enabling the leaders of the participating organizations to develop a sub-regional action plan aimed at demanding protection guarantees for women defenders of land, territory, and the environment. This plan was designed with a comprehensive and participatory approach, resulting in the identification of 15 specific demands, including progress in restitution and reparation processes, as well as the management of productive projects focused on environmental preservation. This ensures not only the production and transformation of agricultural and cultural products but also their commercialization in a healthy and sustainable manner.  Consolidated: 1 Network of Citizen Oversight of Women and Diverse Population in Catatumbo,

		<p>2 strategies for psycholegal support and self-care, 1 a strategy of legal accompaniment in the processes, 2 emblematic cases included in the Report presented to the JEP (Special Jurisdiction for Peace), communication campaigns, 1 School of political participation Tejo paz (strategy with young people)</p>
<b>Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery</b>		
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations		Not applicable
	<p>2024: 3 CSOs 2022-2024: 10 CSOs</p>	<p>2024: 236 CSO1: Fundación Grupo de acción y apoyo trans 21 economic initiatives supported for the economic autonomy of the transgender population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This allowed the recognition of the value of their work and / or product; the competition and demand for service and / or product in their territory and the positioning of their personal brand or seal.</li> <li>• The integration of financial skills that allowed them to identify what are the prices of production of their services and/or product, the price of labor and the price of the services and/or product, the price of labor and the price of upgrading or purchasing inputs for the or purchase of inputs to sustain their service and/or product.</li> <li>• The latter allowed them to position prices for their products and/or services that would guarantee the sustainability of the business idea and the and the coverage of their personal life projects.</li> </ul> <p>CSO2: Mambrú Internacional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 153 people are more empowered as a result of capacity for action as a result of the economic and productive rehabilitation processes.</li> </ul> <p>CSO3: Asociación de Mujeres Ideales de Ituango 62 women benefited from 3 productive initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The snacks and apparel production units have experienced fluctuations in sales over the last few years, but achieved a remarkable recovery in 2023, even surpassing the sales of previous years. At 20%, this reflects adaptive management and an effective response to market adversities, positioning the unit on a path of sustained growth.</li> <li>• A total of 58.6% of the Dominican plantain producers in the plantain production unit have achieved sales in the last year, thanks to efforts aimed at strengthening marketing</li> </ul>
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources		Consolidated: 394 Women directly benefited from 174 productive initiatives
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes		<p>2024: 149 women actively participated in political and decision processes (give examples how and which organizations)</p> <p>CSO 1: Mambrú Internacional 5 strategies for participation and sustainability of peace in Cajibío. The first of these was the approach of the institutional offer of the Family Commissariat, the Ombudsman's Office, the municipal gender liaison, and the Departmental Gender Secretariat; the second strategy was the recording of a podcast highlighting the capabilities of rural women in the transformation of the territory and the strategies used to accompany the initiatives led by the participants; the third was the establishment of 23 agroecological enterprises, through which women participate in fair marketing spaces, as a strategy to reduce economic dependence and build peace in the territories; The fourth strategy was the establishment of a permanent marketing space called "Agroecological Market for Good Living", and the participation of women in marketing spaces organized by the mayor's office and the governor's office. The fifth strategy was the approach of municipal and departmental public programs for the sustainability of agroecological enterprises, highlighting the</p>

		<p>presentation and recognition of one of the enterprises as a green business, through the CRC's Green Business Program.</p> <p>CSO 2: CODHES</p> <p>15 Women formulated and presented for the monitoring and advocacy of and advocacy in public policies associated with the implementation of the PDETs and the sustainability of territorial peace.</p> <p>the main changes to which the project contributed are, firstly, the consolidation of the Subregional Early Warning Network as an organization with clear Early Warning Subregional Network as an organization with a clear purpose of defending human rights and with sufficient capacity to effectively influence to effectively influence public policies for prevention and protection, the interaction with local and departmental authorities for the authorities at the local and departmental level for the participatory construction of risk scenarios that allowed for the transformation of the authorities' perception of the testimonies of women leaders in the territory, thus allowing for the construction of relevant proposals for the construction of pertinent proposals for peace-building, as well as the protection of women leaders through the emergency humanitarian fund. the emergency humanitarian fund allowed the voice of five women to survive, also protecting their families,</p> <p>Consolidated: 1, 029 women participated in political decision-making processes, including through the Public Social Economy Program with Gender Equity developed by the OFP for the municipality of Yondó (228)</p> <p>1 Subregional Early Warning Network of the Pacific and Coastal Piedmont of Nariño (30)</p> <p>1 document on the diagnosis of the labor, economic and migratory situation of trans women and men within the framework of the project "My Trans Milestone: in the Departments of Antioquia, Arauca and Norte de Santander". (32)</p> <p>Binding territorial dialogues of Arauca as part of the formulation of the National Development Plan. (15)</p> <p>Women from Ituango trained in general knowledge about gender and peace; knowledge on the defence, participation and representation of women's interests in decision-making and protection and self-protection scenarios (529)</p> <p>Nariño Traveling School (227)</p>
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