

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2024
(Regular Funding Cycle)

Country Nigeria	Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹ Name of Entity: UN Women Name of Representative: Beatrice Eyong
MPTF Project Number (s) 00129802	Reporting Period January 1 - December 31, 2024
Track <i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Track <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Funding Track	
WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for WPS <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection of Women & Girls <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery	
Programme Start Date November 2021	Total Approved Budget (USD) 1,249,338
Programme End Date December 2024	Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD) 358,837.42

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

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

Executive Summary

In 1 page, summarize the most important achievements of the Programme during the reporting period. The executive summary should be an analysis and consolidation of the achievements and should serve as a standalone summary of the WPHF country's results for the year.

Please include:

- a) Background on WPHF: overview of calls for proposals (CfPs) that were launched (date), and details on NSC meetings, how many CSOs were selected, and when implementation is estimated to begin/has begun*
- b) How WPHF funding has contributed to advancing WPS, gender equality and peacebuilding, gender-responsive humanitarian action in the country and explain if any linkages with national processes (NAPs, humanitarian response, peace processes, etc) or how it aligns with country priorities.*
- c) Overall/consolidated WPHF impact at the country level by Outcome*
- d) One sentence with the consolidated direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex).*
- e) Overall challenges (based on context)*
- f) If the CO has received additional funding for capacity strengthening (5%) and/or if CSOs received L-HUB grants for peer learning initiatives, please include one sentence on the results.*

During the period, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) project significantly contributed to improving the socio-economic resilience, political participation, and peacebuilding capacity of women and girls in forcibly displaced and host communities. Through targeted interventions, the project expanded access to economic resources, increased women's representation in leadership, and strengthened community-led peacebuilding efforts, contributing to systemic change for gender equality and stability.

In terms of socio-economic recovery, **577 individuals** benefited from enhanced access to economic resources such as vocational training, business start-up kits, and participation in Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). These enabled 93% of participants to report increased household income, promoting financial resilience and independence. The economic empowerment programs, particularly for women, led to the launch of new businesses and the growth of existing ones. The project also increased women's political participation, with **524 women and girls** actively participating in decision-making processes, marking a substantial shift in gender representation and influence. **90 women** assumed local leadership positions, directly influencing governance and advocating for gender equality. Capacity-building workshops increased confidence and skills, equipping women to lead peacebuilding efforts and policy dialogues.

On the peace and security front, the establishment of local community peace structures played a critical role in reducing conflicts, especially between farmers and herders. The collaboration of local vigilante groups, which included **1,002 individuals (798 women and 153 men)**, strengthened trust and security within the community, strengthening social cohesion.

The project also focused on expanding financial services and credit access. **Approximately 80%** of individuals trained in climate-smart agriculture participated in a "Waste to Wealth" initiative, producing income through organic fertilizers and biocides. This initiative improved agricultural productivity, reduced production costs, and increased food security while promoting sustainable agricultural practices. In addition, the formation of 30 VSLAs in Taraba and Cross River States surpassed expectations, leading to financial stability for 682 members, **72% of whom used their grants to establish new businesses**. These groups exemplified the power of collective action, empowering women to pool funds and support each other's entrepreneurial ventures.

The project also provided vital support for displaced women and girls. Through livelihood and enterprise support initiatives, 580 displaced women and girls gained financial self-reliance. Training in packaging, branding, and marketing boosted the value of locally produced goods, while a rice processing initiative helped improve food security and income generation, enabling women to control their production processes. Community-driven initiatives, such as the construction of latrines and the production of reusable sanitary pads, addressed immediate needs and provided long-term solutions. These projects contributed significantly to the economic and social recovery of crisis-affected women and girls, enhancing their dignity and well-being.

Overall, the WPHF project had a transformative impact on the economic independence, political engagement, and resilience of women and girls. It also fostered peace and stability in conflict-affected regions, underscoring the importance of gender-responsive programming in humanitarian settings. The project demonstrated the potential for sustainable recovery and empowerment, paving the way for greater gender equality and community development.

A significant focus of the project was on **supporting the economic participation** and empowerment of displaced and marginalized women, leading to improved socio-economic resilience and participation in community decision-making. This included the establishment of income-generating businesses through Village Household Savings and Credit Cooperatives (VHSCs) in Calabar Municipal LGA and Ikot Obotoung IDP camp of Bakassi LGA, **where 350 refugee women launched garri production businesses**. Additionally, 100 IDP and returnee women received training and starter kits for vegetable farming, securing personal farmland and cultivating high-demand crops such as cucumber, pumpkin, and okra, which boosted their economic productivity.

Executive Summary

In Ikot Eyo Village, over 20 women were trained as trainers in modern vegetable farming practices, amplifying their influence within the host community. 100 trained IDP women in Ikot Eyo also participated in market linkages, **with an exhibition event where 80% of their goods were sold**. Furthermore, starter kits for producing liquid soap, bleach, and Vaseline allowed women to launch sustainable small-scale businesses.

The project's outcomes also included significant improvements in women's socio-economic resilience, particularly among women aged 17-25, who reported a **37.5% increase in agency**. Women's engagement in civic action and their self-efficacy in advocating for themselves also improved. **At the start of the project, only 4%** of host community women and none of the IDP women felt confident advocating for women's issues publicly. By the end of the project, these figures rose to **71% and 14%, respectively**.

Women's Critical Discussion Groups (WCDGs) played a key role in advocating for women's rights and promoting gender equality. WCDGs organized sensitization outreach events for International Women's Day in schools and broadcast interactive radio programs, empowering women and driving community transformation. Additionally, 40 WCDG members received vocational skills training in entrepreneurship, business management, and trades like tailoring and oil processing, enabling them to establish and grow businesses. Support for sustainability included rent for shops, branding materials, and market linkages, with one women's cooperative securing a catering contract. In the area of peacebuilding, women-led peace clubs contributed to resolving conflicts and promoting social cohesion, particularly in farmer-herder conflicts. They also organized sensitization sessions on peaceful coexistence. The project supported survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) through community mobilization and legal support, providing essential services like legal assistance, case management, and referrals.

In the area of organizational development, the WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) peer learning projects supported the professional growth and technical skills of 6 CSOs' personnel who became better positioned to collect gender-sensitive data, advocate for displaced women's rights in humanitarian settings and engage women in mediation and negotiation in their communities. In addition, following the 2023 Global Women's Forum for Peace and Humanitarian Action, one CSO from Nigeria formed a coalition uniting over 160 feminist CSOs to enhance gender-transformative humanitarian action which has increased local women's participation in humanitarian decision-making.

In conclusion, the WPHF project successfully empowered displaced and marginalized women economically and socially, enabling them to make meaningful contributions to community development, peacebuilding, and decision-making processes.

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.

Funding CFP ³	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁴	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁵	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area ⁶	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁷	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs ⁸	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	ARDA Development Communication Inc.	Women Led and Women's Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Borno state (Konduga and Jere local government area)	Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	7 th July 2022-30 th June 2024	177,373.00
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Debbie Kauna Foundation	Women Led and Women's Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Adamawa state (Gombi, Hong, Maiha, Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika and Madagali Local Government Areas)	-	14 th July 2022-29 th February 2024	140,955.00
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Care for Social Welfare International	Women Led, Youth Led, and Women's Rights and Youth Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Cross River state (Calabar Municipal, Odukpani Bakassi Local Government Area)	-	13 th July 2022-31 st May 2024	131,696.00
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Society for the Rights of the Excluded and Disempowered	Women Led, Youth Led and Women's Rights, Youth Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Cross River state (Ogoja Local Government Area)	-	13 th July 2022-30 th June 2024	168,531.00
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Scripture Union West Africa	Women Led and Women's Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Cross River and Taraba States. (Wukari, Ibbi, Donga, Takum and Ogoja)	-	28 th April 2022-30 th April 2024	169,152.00
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Hopeful Women Initiative	Women Led and Women's Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Adamawa and Taraba state (Mubi North and South LGA, Gassol LGA and Jalingo LGA)	- Association of Disaster Managers Without Borders (ADMWB)	24 th August 2022-21 st April 2024	\$176,776

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

⁴ Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Women's Rights and Youth Focused; v) Youth-focused/led; or vi) Other as identified by the CSO.

⁵ Please select from: i) International; ii) National; iii) Sub-National/Regional; or iv) Community-based (local) for each grant. International organizations operate in more than one country. National organizations have a nationwide coverage. Sub-National are organizations that work across multiple provinces/states/regions, but do not cover all provinces/states/regions in the country. Local organizations focus their work at the community level and do not have a sub-national/regional or national scope.

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

⁷ For each co- implementing partner (those on cover page and who received a transfer), state if they are i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth-led/focused; or v) Other.

⁸ Use the official PCA for start and end dates. If the project received an extension, please note this.

Funding CFP ³	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁴	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁵	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area ⁶	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁷	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs ⁸	Total Approved Budget (USD)
						- Iwuese Multipurpose Cooperative Society (IMCS)		
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Tallafi Initiative for Child and Women Development	Women Led, Youth-Led and Women's' Rights, Youth Rights	Local	Institutional Funding	Yobe state (Damaturu Local Government Area)	-	13 th July 2022- 30 th June 2024	\$25,723
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Center for Advocacy Transparency and Accountability (CATAI)	Youth Led /Women's' Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Borno state (Bama and Konduga LGA)	Network of Women led organisations in Borno AND Lake Chad Network of Youth led Organisations	10 th July 2023 - 30 th June 2024- Extended from June 2024 to August 2024	\$100,000
CfP 2 (Forced Displacement)	Center for Child Care and Human Development	Youth Led/Women's' Rights	Local	Outcome 6	Yobe state (Damaturu, Potiskum and Bursari LGAs in Yobe State, Nigeria)	Forum for Promotion of Gender Equality and Moral Values (FEPGEMOV)	10 th July 2023 - 30 th June 2024- Extended from June 2024 to August 2024	\$77,400
Peer Learning/LHUB Grant	ARDA	Women Led and Women's' Rights	Local	L-Hub Grant	Borno State	CATAI	April 30 th 2024- June 30 th 2024	\$9,991
Peer Learning/LHUB Grant	C3HD	Youth Led/Women's' Rights	Local	L-Hub Grant	Yobe State	MSO	April 30 th 2024- June 30 th 2024	\$10,000
Peer Learning/LHUB Grant	SOREX	Women Led, Youth Led and Women's' Rights, Youth Rights	Local	L-Hub Grant	Cross River	RHEMA	April 30 th 2024- June 30 th 2024	\$10,000
Advocacy	SOREX	Women Led, Youth Led and Women's' Rights, Youth Rights	Local	L-Hub Grant	Cross River	CASOD	April 30 th 2024- August 30 th 2024	\$20,000

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.

Current Reporting Period (2024)					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	1006	305	-	1311	5244
18-29 years	1736	329	-	2065	8260
30 years +	2780	495	-	3275	13100
Total				6651	26,604

***ATTACH WPHF Excel Beneficiary Template.**

Cumulative					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	1338	305	-	1643	
18-29 years		652	-	652	
30 years +	10167	978	-	11,145	
Total	12,425	1798	-	13,338	54,952

3a. Context/New Developments

Describe any relevant updates in the peace/security/humanitarian/political/human rights context experienced by the country during the reporting period. Specifically describe how it has impacted women and operations at the country level.

The North-East region of Nigeria continued to grapple with complex humanitarian challenges in 2024, driven by protracted conflict, climate shocks, and deep socio-economic vulnerabilities. Displacement remains a critical issue, with over 2.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in the region, primarily in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, where women and children constitute 80% of the displaced population⁹. The severe flooding of 2024 further exacerbated these challenges, displacing thousands of households and intensifying food insecurity, malnutrition, and limited access to essential services. While recovery efforts are underway, they face significant resource constraints and ongoing climate-related disruptions¹⁰.

Women and girls remain at the forefront of these challenges, as they are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence (GBV), exclusion from decision-making processes, and restricted access to healthcare and livelihoods. Female-headed households, in particular, face heightened vulnerabilities due to limited economic opportunities and weak social protection systems. Efforts to promote the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities have gained traction, with targeted initiatives in Adamawa State aiming to provide livelihoods, enhance protection services, and foster their full participation in recovery efforts.

Food insecurity remains a critical concern, with over 4.3 million people in the region face food crises in 2024, and malnutrition among children under five reaching alarming levels, particularly in Yobe and Borno states¹¹. Humanitarian agencies are scaling up assistance through mobile kitchens and food distribution programs, prioritizing women, children, and persons with disabilities to mitigate hunger and malnutrition. Additionally, education systems, disrupted by insecurity and displacement, are being restored through mobile classrooms and safe learning spaces, while vocational training programs empower women and girls to rebuild livelihoods through initiatives such as climate-smart agriculture, food processing, and small businesses.

The region's recovery is further supported by government and partner efforts to integrate gender-sensitive and climate-resilient approaches into policy and programming. The Ministry of Humanitarian and Poverty Alleviation has introduced strategies to enhance coordination and address gender disparities, while climate adaptation programs prioritize sustainable solutions such as solar energy in IDP camps and reforestation efforts. Gender-sensitive community engagement is central to these programs, addressing harmful norms and promoting the empowerment of women and girls as agents of change, essential for the region's long-term recovery and resilience.

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?

⁹ [5.1.1 Annual Results Report](#)

¹⁰ [Nigeria: Floods - Situation Report No. 1 \(as of 25 September 2024\) | OCHA](#)

¹¹ [Nigeria Situation Report, 20 November 2023 | OCHA](#)

During the reporting period, UN Women actively participated in key humanitarian and GBV in emergencies coordination meetings at the State level. As a **Strategic Group Partner** in the **GBV Sub-Sector coordinated by UNFPA**, UN Women has provided **technical expertise on gender issues**, contributing to policy discussions and programmatic interventions. Additionally, through the **GiHA Working Group, chaired by UN Women**, UNFPA and other partners have benefited from **capacity-building initiatives** and gender-responsive humanitarian action strategies.

UN Women also engages in **Protection Sector meetings, chaired by UNHCR**, where it serves as a **Strategic Advisory Member**, influencing decision-making on protection concerns for women and girls in displacement contexts.

Furthermore, **WPHF partners in Yobe, Borno, Adamawa, and Cross River actively participate in these coordination mechanisms**, particularly in the **GBV Sub-Sector and Protection Sector Working Groups**, collaborating with UNFPA and UNHCR on refugee response efforts in Cross River State. Their active involvement has strengthened localized responses to GBV and humanitarian challenges, ensuring the voices of women-led organizations are integrated into national coordination efforts.

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.

In 2024 UN Women in Nigeria and its partners contributed to ensuring that 4516 women and 1006 girls in forced displacement have access to basic services centred on their safety and wellbeing through various empowerment schemes aimed at improving their situation. The WPHF project had a transformative impact on women's empowerment, leadership, and livelihoods across multiple communities. The endline study with 40 women revealed significant progress in women's self-efficacy and agency, with both IDPs and host community women reporting increased respect and confidence to advocate on critical issues. Remarkably, self-esteem among displaced and host community women improved from 31% and 25%, respectively, to 100%, reflecting their enhanced participation in decision-making. Women's leadership roles expanded significantly, with 72.5% of women (29) now leading community discussions and 47.5% (19) serving as lead speakers on state-wide radio programs, amplifying their voices in broader advocacy and decision-making platforms. The projects made strides in addressing GBV through community sensitization, reaching 2,177 individuals and leading to increased demand for GBV services. A total of 201 survivors (120 young women and 81 girls) accessed case management, psychosocial support, and referrals to legal, medical, and livelihood services. Additionally, dignity kits provided to 150 women restored their self-esteem and well-being. Economic empowerment efforts also proved successful, with 93% of 180 participants reporting increased household income through vocational training and start-up kits, fostering financial independence and improved livelihoods. Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) further bolstered women's economic resilience.

Women's involvement in peacebuilding initiatives was equally impactful. Local women-led peace clubs resolved three farmer-herder conflicts, facilitated peace agreements, and organized football matches to foster social cohesion. Advocacy efforts also enabled 90 women to assume leadership positions during local government elections, enhancing gender representation and influence in governance. The training of 100 participants in peacebuilding initiatives amplified community-level engagement, fostering collaboration in addressing conflicts and promoting coexistence.

In Cross River State, the project supported 350 refugee women and 123 children through income-generating activities, education, and nutritional aid. Over 350 refugee women-initiated businesses in garri production, while 123 out-of-school girls and 77 boys returned to education through targeted support. Additionally, starter kits and market linkages enabled 88% of women to achieve self-reliance and actively participate in household decision-making. These interventions underscored the project's holistic approach to addressing gender disparities, building resilience, and fostering sustainable development for women and girls in crisis-affected communities. A total of 6651 individuals -(4516 women, girls-1006 men-824 and boys-305) benefited directly, while ---- were reached indirectly with support to enhance their economic and socio-cultural well-being for their households through increased knowledge and awareness of women's rights and political participation, livelihood programming and access to loans and grants for income generation to women and girls including persons living with disability. The first stream contributes to WPHF impact area 6 which seeks to promote improved socio-economic recovery and political participation for women and girls in peace building contexts. The project has also provided institutional strengthening to one civil society organisation thereby increasing knowledge on internal governance, project management and strategic planning among 40 staff members and community volunteers (33 women and 7 men) who have been able to secure 2 funding opportunities from UNDP worth \$83,000.

CSO Impact and Results:

a) Report on the results achieved¹² or progress towards¹³ results for EACH OUTCOME area and associated indicators for EACH project by WPHF impact area in the country. Also, use any relevant impact and outcome indicators from the CSO results framework (programmatic funding) to help illustrate the change, including the change from the previous year. Do not describe outputs or activities. Ensure that the linkages between the projects and building peace, gender equality and WPS are explained.

b) If an organization has received funding under two impact areas (e.g., Stream 1 (Impact Area 1) and another impact area), please report them separately.

d) For any Global L-HUB grants, please report this in Section 8.

*For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the impact and results by WPHF impact area, rather than for each individual project. Complete the Table in **Annex A: Summary of Results** for a summary of all results, ensuring they align with what is reported in the narrative section.*

Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery

Scripture Union West Africa

¹² Progress achieved of the impact level or of an outcome is defined as actual change in the value of indicators being tracked as well as other indications that the project has had an effect in contributing to the impact/outcome as stated.

¹³ Progress towards an outcome means the target has not yet been met but there is evidence (through data) of meeting incremental milestones towards the eventual achievement of the outcome.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Impact Area: Impact Statement: Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts.

The WPHF project directly contributed to the socio-economic recovery and enhanced political participation of women and girls. Through targeted interventions:

- A total of **577 individuals** benefited from increased access to economic productive resources, empowering them to achieve financial independence and enhance their livelihoods. This achievement was disaggregated by age group as follows: 10–17 years (23 individuals), 18–25 years (69 individuals), 26–35 years (352 individuals), and 36 years and above (134 individuals). The project's vocational training, provision of business start-up kits, and the establishment of VSLAs were instrumental in these outcomes, enabling 93% (n= 536) of participants to report increased household income and fostering financial resilience.
- A total of **524 women and girls** actively participated in political and decision-making processes, marking a significant shift in gender representation and influence. This was disaggregated by age group as follows: 10–17 years (21 individuals), 18–25 years (54 individuals), 26–35 years (331 individuals), and 36 years and above (118 individuals). Advocacy efforts led to 90 women being integrated into local leadership roles, while community sensitization and leadership workshops enhanced their confidence, self-esteem, and ability to advocate for gender equality and peacebuilding.

Outcome 2: Increase peace, recovery and resilience in the IDP camps and host.

- Establishment of an **inclusive local community peace and security structure**, enabling the early detection and resolution of potential conflicts. This initiative significantly reduced mistrust between farmers and herders, with local vigilante groups now collaborating with both parties to ensure mutual protection. This collective effort has strengthened trust, improved security, and promoted lasting peace within the community. This was a direct result of engaging **1,002 individuals (798 women and 153 men)**, including traditional and religious leaders, youth, women, and government representatives, dialogue sessions on peace mediation, peaceful coexistence, and farmer-herder reconciliation.

Outcome 3: Improved access of displaced women and girls to financial services and credit in the project location

- The formation and mentorship of **30 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)** with 682 members in Taraba and Cross River States—surpassing the planned target of **20**—has yielded significant results. Members have enhanced their record-keeping skills, financial literacy, self-sufficiency, and financial stability. By the end of the first cycle, the groups collectively contributed **₦8,427,000 (approximately \$5,584 USD)**, generating **₦1,227,800** in interest (approximately \$813 USD), culminating in a total share-out of **₦9,652,360 (approximately \$6,396 USD)**. These achievements have directly empowered **72% (n=506) of the women and girls involved to establish new businesses**, utilizing grants disbursed to the VSLAs. This initiative has transformed perceptions, showing that women previously viewed as having limited resources can unite, pool funds, and support each other in achieving sustainable livelihoods.

HAWISU Consortium

Impact Area: A total of 580 forcibly displaced women and girls (returnees and refugees) have been empowered through lifesaving livelihoods and enterprise support, enabling them to achieve financial self-reliance. This includes **288 young women aged 18–29 years** and 292 women aged 30–50 years. Additionally, **77 women and girls living with disabilities** have benefited from the project through the participation of their parents and relative

Outcome 1: Improved economic stabilization of women/girls that were forcibly displaced and their increased participation in social and political decision-making processes.

- A total of **160 participants (30 women and 130 girls)** were trained on Packaging, Branding, and Marketing Skills for Locally Produced Goods in Adamawa and Taraba states. As a result of this training, **75% of the trainees** reported an increase in the economic value of their products due to enhanced branding and packaging strategies. This capacity-building initiative equipped young women entrepreneurs with essential skills and knowledge to effectively package, brand, and market their products, positioning them as more competitive in the market.
- An **80% rice processing efficiency** was recorded compared to traditional methods which contributed to increased food security for the beneficiaries and their communities through a stable and reliable food supply. This was as a result of providing a rice milling machine which empowered 20 participants (15 women, 5 girls, including 4 persons living with disabilities). The machine enabled value-added production, allowing beneficiaries to produce high-quality, polished rice that commands better market prices. This improvement has not only boosted income potential but has also led to tangible increases in income generation as beneficiaries now process and sell rice directly to consumers and larger markets. Furthermore, the intervention advanced women's empowerment and autonomy by giving women control over their rice production and processing activities. This sense of ownership has strengthened their confidence, fostered entrepreneurial growth, and laid the foundation for sustainable and successful enterprises.
- A sustainable and self-reliant business model established as **85% of the 80 trainees** from vocational training on tailoring who were equipped with start-up kits have not only become entrepreneurs (generating income and becoming more financially independent) but have also started creating jobs for others in their communities. With access to sewing machines, beneficiaries are producing their clothing and materials, reducing their dependence on outside suppliers.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Debbie Kauna Foundation

Impact Area: Economic empowerment and resilience among **783 women and 80 girls living with disabilities** have yielded significant results, particularly in business and financial management. Strengthening their financial well-being has contributed to reducing tensions in communities, reinforcing the link between economic stability and peace. A key outcome of the initiative is that **37.19% of women with disabilities reported using grants to expand their existing businesses**, demonstrating the program's role in fostering entrepreneurial growth. Additionally, **48.60% of beneficiaries used grants to start new businesses**, showcasing the transformative potential of economic empowerment in promoting self-reliance and financial independence. Beyond direct financial support, the initiative provided comprehensive capacity-building in functional business ideas, traditional accounting, loan accessibility, marketing, customer satisfaction, time management, and competitive strategies. These skills have strengthened beneficiaries' ability to manage and sustain businesses effectively, ensuring long-term economic stability.

Outcome 2: Increase peace, recovery and resilience in the IDP camps and host communities.

- As a result, **28 women with disabilities** are now **utilizing solar dryers**, significantly reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing food security while creating economic opportunities. They have adopted faster, more efficient, and healthier methods for drying various agricultural products. Additionally, they are producing sustainable briquettes from agricultural waste, providing an eco-friendly alternative to traditional charcoal and further promoting environmental sustainability.
- Debbie Kauna successfully secured funding through a consortium with UNDP, with a **budget ceiling of \$45,000**. This result demonstrates the transformative impact of institutional capacity building through mentorship, equipping organizations with the technical skills and strategic positioning needed to compete with other entities and secure funding awards.

Society for the Righted of the Excluded and Disempowered

Impact Area: This intervention has improved the economic status of women affected by forced displacement. The women have, in particular, shown their resilience by using the Garri Processing Facility to serve their communities – addressing food security and other emerging needs of households affected by crisis. One significant result of this intervention is that the women quickly progressed from being mere beneficiaries of humanitarian aid to identifying as social entrepreneurs – setting up a social impact fund through which they channel part of their business profits to supporting more humanitarian interventions. This is considered a humanitarian innovation, given that previous interventions have, inadvertently, projected refugees as helpless beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance. This innovation makes a strong case for using humanitarian aid as a tool to improve the status of refugees as useful partners and contributors to their host communities' development, rather than mere beneficiaries of humanitarian aid.

Outcome 1: Increased recognition of women's contribution to the economic and humanitarian needs in their communities

- Women cassava production cooperative in Ogoja took an initiative to respond to the challenges to water access, being one of the urgent needs identified by forcibly displaced households. Through this intervention, the women worked with community-based WASH Committee to **identify and replace 10 dysfunctional water taps within Adagom 3 refugee settlement** and the host community. Additionally, **they provided food and livelihood supports to 5 female-headed household using her own internally generated resources**.
- The women cooperative are now legally registered as a cooperate organization (**Women's Initiative for Social and Environmental Action**) with the cooperate Affairs commission and were part of the consortium of local partners who worked to implement community-based activities operationalizing the local refugee response plan in ogoja, cross river state.
- **13 women lead CSO's** in Cross river state have been supported to develop gender policy for their organizations to guide the integration of gender into their operations and programs, 3 of the 13 were supported to develop finance policies and all **13 were supported to develop PSEA policy**.
- The recent **training of refugee women in reusable sanitary pad production** has yielded impactful results. Trained beneficiaries **utilized their newly acquired skills to produce 120 reusable sanitary pads, which were distributed to 29 of the most vulnerable women and girls who could not afford menstrual pads**. This initiative, supported by WPHF, not only addressed immediate menstrual hygiene needs but also empowered the trained women to contribute to their communities. By leveraging the pad-making materials provided, these women have demonstrated increased self-reliance and the ability to support others, fostering improved dignity, hygiene, and well-being for vulnerable groups.
- In the WASH impact area, the project supported the socio-economic recovery of crisis-affected women and girls through targeted, community-driven initiatives. **These included the construction of 25 latrines for vulnerable refugee households**. These activities, led by the target groups themselves, were aligned with the local Plan and addressed the self-identified needs of crisis-affected women and girls in the target locations, enhancing their dignity, hygiene, and overall well-being.

Care for Social Welfare International

Impact Area:

80% of 1273 women who benefitted from this intervention have experienced economic recovery through the different economic empowerment initiatives, 50% are involved in farming for commercial purpose generating #780,000 Annually, others are involved in garri (Stapel food) food processing with an Annual revenue of #1,800,000. These women are now supporting their household needs and sponsoring their children's education.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Outcome 1: Increased economic capacity of forcibly displaced women lead household and young girls in Cross River State, supporting greater economic participation.

350 refugee women, organized under 4 Village Household Savings and Credit Cooperatives (VHSCs) in Calabar Municipal LGA and Ikot Obutoung IDP camp of Bakassi LGA, have successfully initiated income-generating businesses in garri production and sales. This was achieved through the construction and installation of garri processing equipment in their IDP camp, resulting in increased livelihoods and financial independence for the women as they generate a revenue of #1,800,000 Annually.

100 active IDP and returnee women, who previously received vegetable farming training and starter kits, have successfully secured personal farmland to cultivate high-demand vegetables such as cucumber, pumpkin, and okra. By providing them with vegetable seeds, the women have enhanced their economic productivity, fostered greater financial independence and increasing their participation in decision-making processes at the community level. Additionally, **over 20 women in the Ikot Eyo Village community have begun training as trainers in modern vegetable farming practices**, specifically for cucumber, okra, and pumpkin cultivation. This initiative is not only expanding their agricultural knowledge but also amplifying their voices and increasing their respect within the host community.

Enhanced income-generating capacity for 100 IDP women in Ikot Eyo through market linkages, demonstrated by a successful exhibition event where **80% of their goods were sold and they made profits of #150,000**. Additionally, the provision of starter kits for liquid soap, bleach, and Vaseline production equipped the women to initiate and sustain small-scale businesses, fostering long-term economic self-reliance.

ARDA Development Communication inc and Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative

Impact Area: At the endline evaluation, the project's most significant impact was identified as the enhancement of socio-economic resilience among women. The percentage of women who reported increased agency through access to economic productive resources varied by age group, with 37.5% of women aged 17-25, 25% aged 26-34, 22.5% aged 35-43, 10% aged 44-52, and 5% aged 53-61. Furthermore, the evaluation highlighted notable improvements in women's engagement in civic actions and their self-efficacy in advocating for themselves. At baseline, only 4% of host community women and 0% of IDP women reported confidence and capability to advocate in public spaces for women's issues. By the end of the project, these figures had risen to 71% for host community women and 14% for IDP women in terms of confidence, while capability to advocate increased to 83% for host community women and 14% for IDP women. 12 women from the Women critical discussion group were featured as guests on the radio program where they had the opportunity to advocate for themselves and amplify the voices of other community women in matters of women leadership, women economic empowerment and women's involvement in decision making. This initiative not only boosted their confidence but made them advocates and celebrities in their communities. These outcomes underscore the project's success in empowering women both economically and socially.

Outcome 1: Increased Engagement of displaced and marginalised women in substance civic action, social cohesion and political processes.

- The Women's Critical Discussion Group marked International Women's Day by organizing self-facilitated sensitization outreaches at Jajal Primary and Secondary School in Konduga LGA and Dusuman Primary School in Jere LGA. As a result of these efforts, 93 young girls and schoolteachers gained enhanced knowledge about the importance of investing in personal development, particularly in the education of young girls. The activity successfully emphasized how such investments can accelerate progress within their communities, contributing to a broader understanding of gender equality and empowerment
- The broadcast of interactive radio magazine programs in Hausa and Kanuri languages achieved significant outcomes in empowering women and driving community transformation. Currently community leadership have recognized the Women critical discussion group and consult with them during decision making that affects the community. This demonstrates the increase agency from the women and the trust gained through their contributions in doable actions in their communities.

Outcome 2: Increased self-efficacy of displaced and marginalized women advocate for themselves and other IDPs in public spaces.

- The mentorship session for members of the Women's Critical Discussion Groups (WCDGs) enhanced the self-efficacy and confidence of participants, empowering them to take on more active roles within their communities, 12 out the 40 Women were featured in radio programs including women with disabilities as guest to advocate for issues around women in leadership, women economic empowerment and violence agent women and girls thus inspiring other WCDG members to become more vocal and proactive in advocating for themselves and their communities, fostering a sense of empowered leadership.
- Members of WCDGs self-organized and facilitated community peace events at community levels due to the improved capacity of the WCDG members through their weekly meetings and simple doable actions. The WCDG members self-organizing and self-facilitating community events contributed to their self-efficacy as they are able to speak to a wide audience. It also improved their ability to advocate in public spaces. Additionally, having the key stakeholders in attendance provided the opportunity for

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

the women to engage with their community leaders and this positioned them as thought leaders in contributing to community building, hence the community leaders realizing the important roles women can play in peacebuilding and key decision-making processes. This will motivate the community leaders to include women in key decision-making processes in their communities.

Outcome 3: Increased capacity of displaced and marginalized women to achieve socioeconomic resilience in humanitarian contexts.

- The soft and hard skills training provided to 40 members of the Women's Critical Discussion Groups (WCDGs) resulted in significant empowerment, equipping them with the knowledge and abilities to manage and sustain their businesses. Through training in entrepreneurship development, basic business management, financial literacy, and savings and loans cooperative management, participants gained the capacity to develop business plans and set clear financial goals. Additionally, women acquired specialized vocational skills in tailoring, maize processing (including snacks and local spaghetti), and oil processing (groundnut processing), enabling them to establish and grow their enterprises. Notably, trained women in Borno State have also **created mentorship structures to ensure the sustainability** of their business endeavors, highlighting the long-term impact of the initiative on economic resilience and community development.
- To support the sustainability and growth of women cooperatives trained in vocational skills have shops **rented for a period of two years, and branding materials—including customized nylons, stickers, receipts, and invoices—were provided to enhance the packaging and marketability of their products.** Additionally, **access to markets was facilitated** for four women cooperatives by assisting them in opening **bank accounts, enabling e-payment options** and promoting financial inclusion, which further strengthened their business operations and market reach. One of these women cooperatives **secured a contract to supply catering services at a close out event in Borno state.**

Center for Advocacy Transparency and Accountability (CATAI)

Outcome 2: Increased access to resources and opportunities for recovery of small-scale businesses for conflict-affected women and girls.

- **88% of women** who received business start-up kits are now self-reliant, support their families, participate in HH decision making and have better savings. This was the result of training of **150 women on vocational skills**(Cap making, soya bean cake baking, bean cake, groundnut oil extraction, petty trading, local pasta, Milling and tailoring), business management, basic financial literacy, business plan development, advocacy, and decision-making

Outcome 3: Promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development using traditional and social media approach.

- **31% increase in knowledge** and a commitment to **stepping down knowledge to women and men across 14 communities in Bama and Konduga** thereby amplifying the reach of peacebuilding initiative and fostering community-level engagement was the result of training 100 participants (73 women and 27 men) from Konduga and Bama Local Government Areas (LGAs)
- **28% increase in knowledge and understanding of peacebuilding principles and counter-extremism strategies** and a commitment to **fostering stronger coordination and information-sharing within their units and developed action plans to engage and sensitize community members, including men and women, on preventing violent extremism, ensuring a more cohesive and community-centered approach to security** was the result of training 100 local security personnel (78 men, 12 women), including members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), Military, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), and Police on peacebuilding and countering violent extremism in Bama and Konduga LGAs
- Through the use of traditional and social media, the program effectively promoted peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. It connected like-minded individuals and organizations(e.g CATAI and ARDA), fostering collaborations and coordinated efforts to amplify women's political roles and contributions. The initiative also inspired men and community leaders to actively support women's inclusion in decision-making processes, creating allies for gender equality and more inclusive governance. Furthermore, the program encouraged women to participate in political and leadership processes, resulting in a gradual increase in their representation within local decision-making bodies and committees.

Center for Child Care and Humanitarian Development (C3HD)

Impact: no impact reported in 2024.

Outcome 1: Women and Girls safety security enhanced and improved economic activities.

- **93% of participants** reported increased household income as a result of the vocational skills training where **180 women and girls received business start-up kits.** This support enabled them to apply their newly acquired skills, providing them with the tools necessary to establish and sustain their own businesses, thereby fostering economic independence and enhancing their livelihoods. Additionally, VSLAs have been instrumental in fostering financial independence among women, with savings reported to be increasing steadily

Outcome 2: Women and Girls' safety, physical and mental health and security are enhanced, and their human rights protected:

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

- As a result of this intervention, **27 survivors (20 young women and 7 girls) of violence received legal assistance**, including free legal representation in court provided by a human rights lawyer. This support **led to the successful prosecution of 10 perpetrators**, who are now serving jail sentences with other cases still in court. These outcomes highlight the crucial role of legal aid in ensuring justice for survivors and holding perpetrators accountable, contributing to the broader fight against gender-based violence.
- Through the efforts of the project, **mobile legal clinic sessions** were established and conducted, offering **direct legal support and advice to X90 conflict-affected women and girls in remote communities** in Potiskum and Bursari LGAs. These sessions successfully **overcame geographical barriers** that often lead to the marginalization of these women, ensuring that they had access to essential legal services and guidance in addressing their rights and needs in the context of ongoing conflicts.
- The community sensitization on GBV types, causes, women's right, support to GBV survivors and the availability of GBV services, which reached **2,177 beneficiaries (1,013 women, 300 men, 268 boys, and 596 girls)**, led to a significant increase in demand for GBV services for example, **provision of GBV services to 131 GBV survivors**, including case management, psychosocial support, and referrals to other essential services such as legal assistance, medical care, and livelihood support. This outcome demonstrates the effectiveness of community awareness in mobilizing survivors to access critical GBV support services.

Outcome 3: The Enabling environment for the successful implementation of WPS commitments is strengthened.

- **The local women, through peace clubs, played a pivotal role in leading peace processes at the community level, resulting in the successful resolution of three farmer-herder conflicts.** They also **facilitated nine sensitization sessions** on peaceful coexistence, significantly contributing to building peace, addressing GBV, and raising awareness within their communities. The women-led peace clubs, especially in Bursari LGA, have been **instrumental in mediation efforts, fostering social cohesion, and responding to local conflicts.** Notably, **they facilitated the signing of a peace agreement between farmers and herders, establishing conditions for lasting peace.** Additionally, **they organized a football match between farmers and herders as part of a social cohesion activity in Damaturu, Yobe State,** further strengthening inter-community relationships and promoting peaceful coexistence. These achievements highlight the active and effective role of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution within their communities.
- C3HD Facilitated **para-legal assistance in settling 4 dispute cases** related to domestic violence, resulting in amicable resolutions using the state Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) committee otherwise known as Zaren Sulhu which was established by the state government.

Institutional Funding

Tallafi Initiative for Women and Child Development

Impact Area: 40 Staffs and Volunteers (33women and 7 men) from Tallafi showed increased capacity in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS.

Additionally, the organization had capacity building on financial management, governance, Human resource development and resource mobilization. This training and capacity development positioned Tallafi **to receive funding twice from UNDP** with a budget ceiling of **\$83,000.**

Outcome 1.2: Staff and volunteers' show increased capacity in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS

- The training and capacity-building initiative for 40 staff through this project for Tallafi Development Initiative has resulted in the organization accessing funding from other donor agencies, specifically UNDP. Notably, **Tallafi was able to secure funding opportunities twice from UNDP, with a ceiling of \$83,000.** This result demonstrates the transformative impact of institutional capacity building, equipping the organization with the technical skills and strategic positioning needed to compete with other organizations and secure funding awards. Additionally, Tallafi Development Initiative has demonstrated a strong commitment to fostering a robust and ethically sound operational framework, which has significantly enhanced the organization's overall effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

4b. New Resource Mobilization and Sustainability

a) New Resource mobilization of CSO partners: For CSOs where new resources/funding has been mobilized (as indicated in the Beneficiary Excel File), share 1-2 examples of CSOs who have mobilized new funding during the reporting period, describing how much they accessed, from where and how their grant with WPHF/Country office has contributed to securing more funding, if relevant.

b) Sustainability: Share a couple of examples and strategies used by CSOs to ensure the sustainability of their project's impact

- The training and capacity-building initiative for 40 staff through this project for Tallafi Development Initiative has resulted in the organization accessing funding from other donor agencies, specifically UNDP. Notably, **Tallafi was able to secure funding opportunities twice from UNDP, with a ceiling of \$83,000.** This result demonstrates the transformative impact of institutional

capacity building, equipping the organization with the technical skills and strategic positioning needed to compete with other organizations and secure funding awards. Additionally, Tallafi Development Initiative has demonstrated a strong commitment to fostering a robust and ethically sound operational framework, which has significantly enhanced the organization's overall effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

- Debbe Kauna successfully secured funding through a **consortium with UNDP**, with a **budget ceiling of \$45,000**. This result demonstrates the transformative impact of institutional capacity building through mentorship, equipping organizations with the technical skills and strategic positioning needed to compete with other entities and secure funding awards.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Summarize the progress on OUTPUTS and key activities in narrative form by each project. Describe how these outputs were reached (or in progress) and explain if any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Ensure all data is disaggregated if reporting on training, capacity building or other outputs. Please put organization names in the same order as Section 4a.

Please note that you DO NOT need to complete Annex A for the output level. For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the outputs by outcome area.

Scripture Union West Union

Output 2.1: Peace Ambassadors and peace clubs established to foster dialogue and sessions on mediation, co-existence and reconciliation.

- Establishment of an inclusive local community peace and security structure, enabling the early detection and resolution of potential conflicts. This initiative significantly reduced mistrust between farmers and herders, with local vigilante groups now collaborating with both parties to ensure mutual protection. This collective effort has strengthened trust, improved security, and promoted lasting peace within the community. This was a direct result of engaging 1,002 individuals (798 women and 153 men), including traditional and religious leaders, youth, women, and government representatives, dialogue sessions on peace mediation, peaceful coexistence, and farmer-herder reconciliation.

Output 3.1: Women/girls trained in vocational skills (income generation Activities) and provided start-up support.

- A total of 703 individuals (572 women and 131 men) were trained in climate-smart agriculture, focusing on sustainable and innovative farming techniques. Climate-smart agriculture aims to stabilize crop production, mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, and maximize food security. 80% of the women trained are farmers, they were equipped with skills to produce organic fertilizers and biocides using locally available materials such as banana leaves and cow dung. This not only improved their farm yields through enhanced soil productivity and reduced plant pest activity but also created income-generating opportunities as they now produce and sell organic fertilizers. The women have discovered the value of agricultural waste, transforming materials they once discarded into valuable products. This shift has led to cleaner, healthier, and tidier environments and a stronger understanding of zero-waste practices in agriculture. Additionally, the use of organic fertilizers has improved soil structure due to increased organic matter, enhancing the soil's ability to retain water and nutrients. This has also supported the growth of beneficial soil microorganisms, boosting soil fertility. As a result, there has been enhanced production efficiency and quality, reduced production costs, and overall increased food security within their communities

Output 3.2: Women/girls trained and mentored in VSLA.

- The formation and mentorship of 30 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) with 682 members in Taraba and Cross River States—surpassing the planned target of 20—has yielded significant results. Members have enhanced their record-keeping skills, financial literacy, self-sufficiency, and financial stability. By the end of the first cycle, the groups collectively contributed ₦8,427,000, generating ₦1,227,800 in interest, culminating in a total share-out of ₦9,652,360. These achievements have directly empowered 72% of the women and girls involved to establish new businesses, utilizing grants disbursed to the VSLAs. This initiative has transformed perceptions, showing that women previously viewed as having limited resources can unite, pool funds, and support each other in achieving sustainable livelihoods.

HASIWU Consortium (A total of 58 women with disabilities were reached in 2024)

Output1.1 Integrated lifesaving and livelihoods financial support systems are established at grassroots levels to enhance early economic recovery for forcibly displaced women and girls (returnees/refugees)

- 160 participants (30 women and 130 girls) were trained on Packaging, Branding and Marketing Skills of Locally Produced goods in Adamawa and Taraba states. The training progressively empowered young women entrepreneurs with necessary skills and knowledge to effectively package, brand and market their locally produced goods, making them competitive in their respective markets. Also, it equipped young women with practical skills in creating strong and distinctive brand identities that differentiate their products from competitors and appeal consumers. It provided guidance on pricing strategies, understanding the cost structure of the products and effective negotiation techniques to maximise profitability and sustainability in their businesses. It advanced in fostering a supportive network among young women entrepreneurs, providing opportunities for knowledge sharing, collaboration, and peer-to-peer learning in the packaging, branding and marketing of locally produced goods

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- 20 participants (15 women and 5 girls) including 4 PLWD were empowered with one (1) locally fabricated rice milling machine at Mubi North. The provision of rice milling machine and its massive rice processing, there is an increased food security. The rice milling machine has helped beneficiaries process their harvested rice much more efficiently than traditional method. It has increased overall food security by ensuring stable food supply for all beneficiaries and their communities. It improved value-added production. With a rice milling machine, beneficiaries process rice and produce high quality polished rice that can fetch better prices in the market. This has added value to the rice and increased the income potential for the beneficiaries. Also, there is an increased income generation. The beneficiaries process and sell rice directly to consumers or large markets
- A sustainable and self-reliant business model established as 60% of the 80 trainees from vocational training on tailoring who were equipped with start-up kits have not only become entrepreneurs (generating income and becoming more financially independent) but have also started creating jobs for others in their communities. With access to sewing machines, beneficiaries are producing their clothing and materials, reducing their dependence on outside suppliers.

Output 1.2 Peace and security platforms are established to support women and girls to participate in peacebuilding, security, social and political processes.

- Training of 40 Traditional and Religious Leaders and State actors on Women Involvement in decision-making and Peace building in Taraba and Adamawa states. The training achieved heights in promoting women's participation in decision-making processes and peacebuilding by advocating for gender equality principles within traditional and religious governance systems as well as within institutions. Also, it recorded a better awareness about the important role that women play in promoting peace and conflict resolution, and advocate for an increased representation of women in peacebuilding initiatives and decision-making process.

Output 1.3 Women-led CSOs have increased access to information on gender equality, women empowerment and capacity to advocate for gender-just and gender-responsive and inclusive policies and legislation is strengthened.

- The training on women participation and gender responsive practices resulted in 40 participants (25 women, 15 men, including 6 Persons Living with Disabilities) across four LGAs in Adamawa and Taraba States advocate for and implement gender-inclusive decision-making processes. MDAs, community stakeholders, civil society organizations, and private sector actors, promoting partnerships to support women leaders and advance gender equality initiatives.
- Following training on leadership and advocacy, 40 participants (24 women, 16 men, including 7 persons with disabilities) from four LGAs in Adamawa and Taraba states established the "Civil Society Alliance Network for Women Advocacy" (CSA-NET). CSA-NET has actively advanced women's empowerment and gender equality by conducting advocacy visits to MDAs, traditional leaders, and key stakeholders, raising awareness, lobbying for policy changes, and promoting women's inclusion in decision-making and peacebuilding processes.
- As an outcome, 40 women, including 8 Persons Living with Disabilities, across four LGAs in Adamawa and Taraba States, enhanced their leadership skills, confidence, and self-esteem through a two-day intensive Women Leadership Workshop. This empowerment enabled them to take on leadership roles and address gender disparities in their communities. Additionally, the training fostered a strong support network among community women leaders, promoting collaboration, experience-sharing, and collective action to tackle shared challenges.

Debbie Kauna Foundation:

Output 1:0; Target beneficiaries organized and identified, safe workspaces prepared.

- As a result, 28 women with disabilities are now utilizing solar dryers, significantly reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing food security while creating economic opportunities. They have adopted faster, more efficient, and healthier methods for drying various agricultural products. Additionally, they are producing sustainable briquettes from agricultural waste, providing an eco-friendly alternative to traditional charcoal and further promoting environmental sustainability.

Society for the Righted of the Excluded and Disempowered

Output 1.3 Institutional partnerships with women's cooperatives for local humanitarian response

- Within the project duration, 2 partnerships (in form of informal collaborations) have been established through a series of advocacy efforts. First, following the advocacy for women's access to farmland there was a partnership arrangement between the women's cooperative and the host community leadership in which the host community offered 5 acres of farmland to the women's cooperative. Secondly, the recent institutional advocacy for local women's political participation has also resulted in the inclusion of the local women representatives in 2 cluster coordination meetings, each being organized monthly by a UNHCR Cluster Lead.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Output 2.2 Community-led initiatives operationalizing Humanitarian Response and Resource Governance Plan in the crisis affected communities.

- Community-led initiatives to operationalize local crisis response plan – Following a 2-day capacity building of 40 local women's organizations on gender-transformative crisis response, 13 proposals were selected to implement community-based initiatives that aligns with the needs of women and girls identified in the local Refugee Response Plan. Sub-grants were thereafter disbursed to local women's organizations leading the local crisis response.

Care for Social Welfare International

Output 1.2 Training on cultivation of high valued garden crops provided.

- 100 active IDP and returnee women, who previously received vegetable farming training and starter kits, have successfully secured personal farmland to cultivate high-demand vegetables such as cucumber, pumpkin, and okra. By providing them with vegetable seeds, the women have enhanced their economic productivity, fostered greater financial independence and increasing their participation in decision-making processes at the community level. Additionally, over 20 women in the Ikot Eyo Village community have begun training as trainers in modern vegetable farming practices, specifically for cucumber, okra, and pumpkin cultivation. This initiative is not only expanding their agricultural knowledge but also amplifying their voices and increasing their respect within the host community.

Output 1.3; Training on food processing/add value for sales provided.

- Enhanced income-generating capacity through market linkages (exhibition event where they sold 80% of their goods) for 100 trained IDP women in Ikot Eyo and the provision of starter kits for liquid soap, bleach, and Vaseline production, enabling them to initiate and sustain small-scale businesses.

Output 1.4 Women empowered to set up processing businesses.

- 350 refugee women, organized under 4 Village Household Savings and Credit Cooperatives (VHSCs) in Calabar Municipal LGA and Ikot Obutoung IDP camp of Bakassi LGA, have successfully initiated income-generating businesses in garri production and sales. This was achieved through the construction and installation of garri processing equipment in their IDP camp, resulting in increased livelihoods and financial independence for the women.

Output 1.5 Families supported with educational packages.

- 200 beneficiaries, including 123 out-of-school girls and 77 boys from Ikot Eyo camp and Cameroonian refugees in Calabar Municipal, received back-to-school educational packages (School bags, sandals, exercise books, water bottle, pens) successfully facilitating their return to education and improving access to learning opportunities.

Output 1.6 Families supported with nutritional packages.

- 200 female-headed refugee households from Cameroon in Cross River State received essential nutritional support, enhancing food security and meeting the critical dietary needs of these households. (5kg rice, 5kg beans, 1lit oil, salt(500g), 1kg processed soya drink, 1kg tom-brown for children)

ARDA Communications Inc.

Output 1.1 Interactive radio magazine programs developed and broadcasted in local languages focusing on entrepreneurship, leadership and displaced and marginalised women.

- ARDA broadcasted two (2) more radio programs with the theme 'Women's Radio Programs' on Al Ansar radio station in Kanuri and Hausa Languages. The women's radio program was a feature of the Hasken Rayuwa (Hausa) and Temande Jirezena (Kanuri) radio programs which are the signature WE LEAP radio programs on the radio station. During the programs, the guests who were members of the Women's Critical Discussion Groups (WCDGs) turned cooperatives, spoke about their exploits as women taking on leadership roles in their communities.
- The radio programs which have been redesigned with messages addressing the gaps identified during the monitoring visit, improved listeners knowledge and specifically, women's capacity to advocate for themselves and actively participate in decision-making and political processes, including community development. It also provided a platform and built the confidence of WCDG members who participated as guests on the radio programs to voice their opinions to a mass audience. The radio programs also increased the visibility of the women, increased respect and trust for them in their communities, and projected them as thought leaders among their fellow community members

Output 1.2 Displaced and marginalised women have substantive discussions about civic actions and political processes.

- As part of the plans to amplify the voices of displaced and marginalized women, 8 members of the WCDGs were featured on both the Hasken Rayuwa (Hausa) and Temande Jirezena (Kanuri) radio programs to speak on the significance of the WE LEAP project and how the project has impacted them and the activities of the women in their communities. This amplified the voices

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

of the women in peacebuilding and leadership issues and boosted their self-esteem while positioning them as thought leaders in peacebuilding and leadership matters in their communities.

Output 1.3 Displaced and marginalised women engage with local leaders from host communities.

- The four (4) Women's Critical Discussion Groups in the target communities in both Jere and Konduga LGAs in Borno State self-facilitated and self-organized community events in their various communities. The community events were aimed at amplifying the voices of the women. At the events, they shared their thoughts on some issues in their communities and how they can be resolved. The women also used the platform to showcase their products to members of their communities to purchase from them, hence promoting their businesses. The community events had community leaders and other key community stakeholders in attendance. This improved the engagement of the women with their community leaders as it provided a platform for them to share their thoughts in the presence of their community leaders. The community event had a total of 204 females and 46 male participants across the four target communities.

Output 2.1 Displaced and marginalised women have platforms to speak about the issues affecting them to a wide audience.

- ARDA aired an additional four episode of the Hausa radio program and three episodes of the Kanuri radio program. The radio programs aimed at re-enforcing messages that strategically build the capacity of marginalized groups (women, girls, PWDs and Internally Displaced Persons) to achieve socio-economic resilience and increase their participation in leadership processes. The radio programs featured expert guests, members of the WCDGs from the four project communities, and Persons with Disabilities who shared their knowledge and insights on each of the topics and how it affects them. The radio programs topics addressed the following themes:
 - Roles of women in contributing to the economic growth and development of their communities.
 - How women's involvement in decision making and political process can contribute to the economic growth and development of their communities.
 - Addressing barriers that limit women's participation in leadership and decision-making process.
 - How women can contribute to decision-making processes and take on leadership roles in their communities.

Output 2.2 Weekly women's group meetings conducted to build capacity of self-expression, and deliberating solutions on peace and security issues affecting them.

- Building on the capacity the members of the WCDG have gained from their weekly discussions overtime, the WCDG designed outreaches to commemorate International Women's Day. On their own, they planned and self-facilitated sensitization outreaches to educate young girls in primary and secondary schools in Jere and Konduga LGA on the importance of investing in education and how it enables community development. A total of 93 girls and schoolteachers were reached.
- This was achieved through the small doable actions assigned to them at every meeting. These saw the women sharpen their advocacy skills by speaking to other community members on their learnings. They discussed with their community leader on how they can include women in the leadership and political processes. This was part of their International Women's Day activity. The community leader pledged to carry the women along by getting their opinions regarding issues that affects them. The women also spoke to their husbands and neighbours about the importance of supporting women to contribute to decision making in the communities. All these small doable activities helped build the confidence and advocacy skills of the women to host their own community events where they advocate for themselves, confidently speaking to a large crowd including representatives from their community leadership structures. Through these events, the women are able to get community members including their leaders to pledge their support to them.

Output 3.1 Displaced and marginalised women are trained in viable livelihoods (trained women)

- ARDA and YIPDI conducted training for the four WCDGs on entrepreneurship development, basic business development and management, fundamentals of financial literacy, and formation and management of savings and loans cooperatives. In attendance were 40 members of the WCDG and 4 members of the Project Management Committees across the four project communities. The trainings held at the community level and each WCDG group was trained for 5 days on different aspects of entrepreneurship. The training featured practical sessions, group work, and group assignments. During the trainings, the women were able to develop business plans, financial plans, and set goals for their businesses. A training manual was pre-developed to guide the training session and to also serve as a working document that the women can always refer to. Pre and post-tests were also carried out to test the effectiveness and efficiency of the training and get feedback from the women on their key learnings from the training. The pre and post-test were translated into Hausa and Kanuri languages for easy assimilation by the women. At the end of the training, the women were provided with Village Saving Loan (VSLA) kits containing local saving boxes, padlocks, passbooks, membership number cards, etc., to facilitate their learning on starting a local co-operative among themselves.
- Socio-Economic Livelihood Training (soft skills and hard skills): The soft skills and hard skills (practical) training administered to the members of the WCDGs empowered the women with skills on entrepreneurship development, basic business management, financial literacy, and savings and loans cooperatives management. The women are now able to develop business plans, set financial goals and objectives which indicates that they had gained the requisite knowledge and skills to manage their own

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

businesses. Following the hard skill training, the different WCDGs are now skilled in their choice of businesses which includes tailoring skills, maize processing skills (including snacks and local spaghetti), and oil processing skills (groundnut processing

- ARDA and YIPDI organized a mentorship training program for the WCDGs now cooperatives. The mentorship program was aimed at promoting the sustainability of the project to ensure that the women build more confidence in implementing their livelihood skills and that they can grow their businesses independently even after the project's life cycle. The women were also taught how to make some fast-selling items such as hijabs and reusable sanitary pads. They were also trained on how to market their products on social media to improve the reach of their businesses. The training reached a total of 40 women across the 4 cooperatives and 4 Project Management Committee (PMAC) members.

Output 3.2 Displaced and marginalised women engage in supportive cooperative networks or organisations to pursue livelihoods.

- To promote the sustainability of the WE LEAP project, ARDA registered the trained women as cooperative groups to enhance their business ventures as business groups. Each cooperative group also has an official account linked to them to help the women properly manage and account for the funds generated from their businesses hence promoting financial stability among the members of the group. It will also aid the women in accessing opportunities from the government or other stakeholders. This helps the women to continue with their peacebuilding and leadership advocacy efforts in their communities. Below are the names of the corporate groups

Names of the 4 cooperative groups

- 1) Dadin K Lawantee Enterprise (Dusuman Lawanti WCDG)
- 2) Tsusuya Dusman Enterprise (Dusuman Hausai WCDG)
- 3) Njimtilo Lawanti Alkairi Enterprise (Njimtilo Lawanti 1 WCDG)
- 4) Taimakekiyar Matan Jimtilo Enterprise (Njimtilo Lawanti 2 WCDG)

On the 8th of August 2024, ARDA, in collaboration with Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative (YIPDI), the local partner on the project, ARDA organized a close out event for the WE-LEAP project in Maiduguri, Borno State. The event was targeted at showcasing the achievements, learnings, and outcomes of the project. The project implementation partners made presentations on the impact of the project in the target communities. The event had 108 participants (73 female and 35 males) in attendance. During the event, there was an opportunity for the business groups to display their products from the livelihood training they participated in during the project. The stakeholders present at the event were impressed and they commended the efforts of the implementing organizations for the great job done. The women were also given opportunities to share how the WE LEAP project has helped them financially as they are now business owners and built their capacity to contribute to key decision-making processes in their communities

Tallafi Initiative for Widows and Child Development

Output 1.2.6: Staff and volunteers trained on human resource development.

- Tallafi's capacity-building training on Human Resource Development (HRD) for 40 staff members and volunteers resulted in significant improvements in organizational performance and workforce efficiency. Participants gained a deeper understanding of HR principles, policies, and best practices, enhancing their ability to manage personnel effectively. The training also strengthened performance management, enabling staff and volunteers to implement evaluation frameworks, set clear goals, and provide constructive feedback. Additionally, teamwork and leadership skills improved, fostering a more cohesive and high-performing work environment. Increased awareness of workplace ethics and HR compliance ensured better adherence to organizational and legal standards. Furthermore, the training boosted motivation and productivity, as participants reported greater morale and a clearer sense of purpose in their roles. Overall, the training significantly contributed to enhancing HR capacity, fostering leadership, and improving workplace effectiveness within Tallafi

Output 1.2.7 : Staff and volunteers trained on external relations and advocacy

- Tallafi successfully trained its staff and volunteers on external relations and advocacy, equipping them with the necessary skills to engage stakeholders, build strategic partnerships, and effectively communicate the organization's mission. The training enhanced participants' ability to advocate for key issues, influence policy discussions, and strengthen relationships with government agencies, donors, and community leaders. As a result, staff and volunteers are now better positioned to represent Tallafi in external engagements, mobilize resources, and drive impactful advocacy efforts that align with the organization's objectives.

-

Output 1.2.8 : Staff and volunteers trained on financial management

- Tallafi conducted a financial management training for its staff and volunteers, enhancing their capacity to manage budgets, track expenditures, and ensure financial accountability. The training improved their understanding of financial planning, reporting, and compliance with donor and organizational requirements. As a result, participants are now better equipped to handle financial resources efficiently, reduce risks, and maintain transparency in financial operations, strengthening overall organizational sustainability.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Center for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability (CATAI)

Output Statement 1: Increased number of women and young women participation in politics, political offices, and community leadership.

- Research on factors affecting young women's participation in political spaces: For the reporting period, CATAI researched factors affecting young women's participation in political spaces and offices. Findings from the study aim to identify factors affecting the participation of women and young girls in political spaces and offices within Konduga, Bama, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), and Jere LGAs in Borno State Central Senatorial District. The research, conducted provided insights to shape advocacy efforts.. The study specifically;
 - Offered an overview of the status of women and young women's involvement in politics and peace processes in the targeted areas.
 - Identified key challenges hindering the active participation of women and women-led groups in the political landscape of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Jere, Konduga, and Bama LGAs in Borno State.
 - Provided concrete advocacy notes to serve as a basis for policy development, encouraging greater participation of women and young women in politics and peace processes. The findings and recommendations from this study are expected to contribute to the broader objectives of the project, fostering women's engagement in peacebuilding initiatives.

Output Statement 2: Increased access to resources and opportunities for recovery of small-scale businesses for conflict-affected women and girls.

- 150 women were trained on vocational skills(Cap making, soya bean cake baking, bean cake, groundnut oil extraction, petty trading, local pasta, Milling and tailoring), business management, basic financial literacy, business plan development, advocacy, and decision-making .88% of women who received business start-up kits are now self-reliant, support their families, participate in HH decision making and have better savings.

Output Statement 3: Promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development using traditional and social media approach

- CATAI aired thirteen (23) episodes of the weekly radio program "MATA ADON GARI" on the station, featuring invited guests discussing topics related to women's involvement in decision-making. The program aimed to promote peacebuilding, advocate for women's political participation, and highlight the benefits of women in political spaces within Borno State.
- 31% increase in knowledge and a commitment to stepping down knowledge to women and men across 14 communities in Bama and Konduga thereby amplifying the reach of peacebuilding initiative and fostering community-level engagement was the result of training 100 participants (73 women and 27 men) from Konduga and Bama Local Government Areas (LGAs)
- 28% increase in knowledge and understanding of peacebuilding principles and counter-extremism strategies and a commitment to fostering stronger coordination and information-sharing within their units and developed action plans to engage and sensitize community members, including men and women, on preventing violent extremism, ensuring a more cohesive and community-centered approach to security was the result of training 100 local security personnel (78 men,12 women), including members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), Military, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), and Police on peacebuilding and countering violent extremism in Bama and Konduga LGAs

Centre for Child Care and Human Development (C3HD)

Output 1.1: Enhanced Socio-economic Capacity of Women and Girls

- The Project made significant progress in enhancing the socio-economic capacity of women and girls through various outputs and activities. Under Output 1.1, the project through the completion of 6 months tailored socioeconomic training programs for 90 women and girls (10 from each of the 9 communities and 30 per LGA and for 3 LGAs), offering diverse skills ranging from vocational skills to entrepreneurship in Tailoring, Pasta Making, Grinding and Cap Knitting. With 9 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established through promoting financial inclusion and sustainability. In addition, the 90 IGA graduating participants were selected and trained on digital skills to enable them to bring out their voices and improve their business with wider coverage under Activity 1.1.4.

Output 1.2: Selected Women and Girls Empowered after Successful Completion of Training

- The provision of start-up kits for graduating beneficiaries, facilitating their entry into entrepreneurial ventures.Additionally,provided gender-friendly life skills training, equipping women, girls, with essential skills for personal and economic development reaching a total of 180 participants across Damaturu, Potiskum, and Bursari LGAs. The overall progress aligns with the project's objectives of empowering women and girls in conflict-affected areas.

Output 2.1: Comprehensive Services for Women and Girls Affected by Violence

- The project successfully provided comprehensive services for 131 women and girls affected by violence under direct case management services were extended to three Local Government Areas (LGAs), ensuring timely assistance to survivors. Furthermore, psychosocial support and dignity kits provision (150 kits) contributed to promoting healing and well-being among survivors.

Output 3.1: Women and Girls' Capacity to Participate Meaningfully in Peacebuilding

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- Training on the UN normative framework empowered 30 women-led CSOs to advocate for gender equality and peacebuilding, it also amplified women's voices in decision-making processes related to peace and security. While some activities faced challenges in reaching the planned number of participants, particularly due to logistical constraints, the project demonstrated significant progress in advancing women and girls' participation in peacebuilding efforts
- The project focused on strengthening women and girls' capacity to participate meaningfully in peacebuilding efforts through supporting community-based women initiatives to promote conflict resolution through dialogues, town hall and village square meetings.
- Women organizations supported to organize forums and lobby local and state decision making bodies on WPS, presenting Charter of demands and engaging stakeholders to make commitments.

5. Impact Story (1/2 page maximum)

Include an impact story focused on either an individual beneficiary or CSO partner which demonstrates the change that has occurred during the reporting period as a result of the implementation of a partner grant. The story should:

- capture the change that has occurred*
- illustrate the main objective of the project (WPHF impact area).*
- include a high quality photo with caption close-up photo portraits of individual beneficiaries and CSO partners being profiled, and include quotes if available.*

Please ensure that consent has been obtained from the individual beneficiary or CSO partner to use the story and photo in the WPHF global annual report, website, community of practice and/or social media. Also, consider using a **pseudonym (not the person's real name) to ensure protection/security. If obtaining a story could cause an individual harm/emotional stress, please consider doing a story on an organization instead.*

Justice Served: A Step Forward in the Fight Against Sexual Violence

In the fight against sexual violence, Fatima's family (Pseudonym) found solace and hope as justice was delivered. The perpetrators responsible for her ordeal were held accountable, receiving sentences of 15 years jail term. This outcome reflects the unwavering commitment to ensuring accountability and protection for survivors, made possible through the dedicated efforts of human rights lawyer. Legal advocacy continues to amplify the voices of survivors like Aisha, paving the way for a future free from violence and injustice. With the engagement of a project-based human rights lawyer, survivors are assured of swift legal intervention and timely administration of justice. Each case fought and won strengthens the resolve to uphold survivors' rights and build a society where justice prevails. (C3HD)

Empowered Voice: Hadiza Saleh's Journey to Confidence and Community Engagement

Hadiza Jalo (Pseudonym), a resident of Njimtilo 2 in Konduga LGA, is an active member of the Women's Critical Discussion Group (WCDG) established by the WE LEAP project. Reflecting on her journey, Hadiza shared that before joining the WCDG, she struggled to engage in group discussions and found it difficult to connect with other women in her community. However, through the support of regular WCDG meetings, training sessions, and the impactful radio program, she gradually overcame her anxiety and developed stronger communication skills. The turning point for her was the series of radio programs highlighting women's roles in community development. With each session, she noticed a transformation—she became more confident in expressing herself, actively engaging with fellow WCDG members, community leaders, and other women. Today, Hadiza not only participates but thrives in discussions, contributing meaningfully to conversations that shape her community's future. (ARDA)

Building Success in Livestock Farming: Husaina's Story

My name is Husaina Sanusi (Pseudonym) from Ibi, and I am a poultry farmer and goat rearer. Before attending the animal husbandry training, I struggled with high poultry mortality rates and slow growth in my goats, which affected my productivity. Through the training on animal husbandry, I gained valuable knowledge on proper feeding techniques, disease prevention, and improved livestock management. Since then, I have seen remarkable progress—my chickens are healthier, my goats are growing stronger, and my overall productivity has increased. More importantly, this training has given me the confidence to expand my livestock business, improve my livelihood, and secure a better future. (SUWA)

Championing Peace: Anna Ezekiel's Impact on Conflict Resolution

My name is Anna Ezekiel (Pseudonym), and I am a peace ambassador with a Master's degree in Conflict Resolution. The peacebuilding training conducted by SUWA reinforced my academic knowledge and deepened my dedication to promoting peace within communities. In September 2023, I took a step further by establishing a peace club in a mixed school, focusing on SS3 students as they prepare for life beyond school. The students have embraced the initiative with enthusiasm, and I have witnessed remarkable growth in their ability to resolve conflicts peacefully. Through this platform, they are acquiring essential conflict resolution skills, fostering a culture of dialogue, understanding, and harmony within their school and beyond (SUWA)

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

a) Report on any new knowledge products and communication materials produced by UN/ ME during the reporting period. This can include case studies, major surveys/research, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. This section should

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

also include a list and description of any new products (websites, policy briefs, social media, case studies, photos, videos, etc.) developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.

* Please attach a copy of the study/evaluation/research/survey/assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available.

- Quarterly Newsletter produced by the Country Office

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

a) List a few examples of high-quality knowledge products and communication materials produced by an implementing partner during the reporting studies, major surveys/research, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. This section should also include a list and description (websites, policy briefs, social media, case studies, etc.) developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.

* Please attach a copy or link of the study/evaluation/research/assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available. For photos, attach a copy (with a caption) to the WPHF communications team.

Link to drama on girl child education

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1feEtV36aI8uw8QHWG1yVZxQQT42A6j22?usp=sharing>

Link to advocacy campaign videos

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/C9iC0hPtWVN/?igsh=MTB4emk5ZGFpcDc5MA==>

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/C9Px0jRNtEq/>

Link to pictures from peer mentorship activities

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1FuqD9q5OLEQzG3DwjEwcN8LPAOBVZ7it?usp=sharing>

Link to social media page

https://docs.google.com/document/d/12jRNlib4jM1OTRxWFAGAE6wmtN_P1iPC/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=1103229703881909

Link to access co-capacity building workshop report

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pUmK_2J1o2_mv5BTMBokfYcUJbgaYYsd?usp=sharing

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

a) For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

i) If your country has received funds for capacity strengthening initiatives, report against your results framework and ProDoc, including the results/changes in capacity, skills, or practices of CSO partners and their organization.

ii) Describe any results from pre and/or post training surveys that may have been completed (e.g. OCATs) or if any capacity strengthening materials were produced using this funding and share these with WPHF.

N/A

There was delay in start up of this project as it was to kick start with the Climate justive project

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.

Financial Management Training:

A financial management training was conducted by UN Women onsite to enable partners acquaint themselves with the ways of working for UN Women, financial requirements and supporting documentation. The UN FACE Form was discussed in detailed with partners asking relevant queries on each section. It was also an opportunity partners to raise concerns in terms of available financial policies for their various organisations and also challenges that can reasonably be anticipated during project implementation

Training on Result based reporting

The UN Women team during monitoring visits to field locations as well as during monthly virtual meeting with partner have continued to train partners on result-based reporting, moving from just activity reporting which was done previously. This has helped to ensure that

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

the partners do not miss to capture critical results during project implementation ensuring that they are documented and reported accordingly.

8. L-HUB Grants (Peer Learning, Mentorship or Joint Advocacy Actions)¹⁴

If CSO partners have implemented a L-HUB grants during the year, please summarize the key initiatives and results from these grants. This should include results related to skills, coalition building/networking, etc. as aligned with the CSOs' project document. Also include the number of CSO representatives (disaggregated by sex and age group) that have benefited from these grants. Please share the completed peer learning/mentorship grant reporting template with your annual report submission.

**Partners who received these grants must also be included in the CSO Profile (Section 1) and WPHF Beneficiary Template 2024 as a separate row*

Peer Learning (Mentorship Scheme)

ARDA -CATAI

The mentorship and peer learning project was a partnership activity implemented by ARDA Development Communication Incorporated (ARDA) and Centre for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability (CATAI), aimed at ensuring that the two Civil Society Organizations learn from each other's core areas of expertise to strengthen both organizations. The partnership between ARDA and CATAI was as such mutually beneficial. The ARDA team-built capacity in community mobilization, grassroots engagement and documentation of key learnings which are areas of expertise of the CATAI team. The CATAI team also built capacity in designing human-centered entertainment-education programs and storytelling to promote advocacy for marginalized and vulnerable groups which are the forte of ARDA.

- The ARDA and CATAI team comprising a total of 23 participants (16 from ARDA and 7 from CATAI- 12 women and 11 men), co-designed, created and implemented a Joint Awareness and Advocacy Campaign around two thematic areas: Girlchild education, women's inclusion in leadership and decision-making processes. The Joint Awareness and Advocacy Campaign embarked on by both CSOs addressed 2 thematic areas- Girl-child education and Women's inclusion in leadership and decision-making processes. The social media campaign was launched in **July** and as of August 30, 2024, it had garnered **114 engagements** and **627 reach/views**.
- The learnings on community advocacy and mobilization have so far supported ARDA's proposal efforts who now propose better advocacy strategies that can help support the sustainability of projects. Also, the knowledge ARDA gained on the processes to documenting learnings from activities, especially for annual reports and newsletters, has immensely contributed to the design of ARDA's annual report, and this will help project and position ARDA better to potential and existing donors.
- CATAI has learned how to develop communications and campaign materials using animations and drawings for comics, and this has helped in reshaping the approach of CATAI's IEC materials development for behavioral change. The mentorship on script writing and voicing was something new for CATAI. This newly acquired skill will enable CATAI's staff to present future radio programs for better impact and challenge CATAI to write and develop stories in line with project objectives.
- As a result of the impact of the training, the proposals for funding submitted by ARDA after the workshop have been more results-oriented, human-centered, and strategic. They clearly show the connections between ideation, implementation, and outcomes, thus enhancing the quality of our proposals. Also, CATAI have utilized the learnings in developing more impactful communications materials with clear messaging, while ensuring the messages are gender sensitive

The mentorship and peer learning project was such an eye-opening opportunity to learn from our partner CSO on how they implement their project activities and the organizational structures that have existed over the years. The experience gave us an insight on better ways to get the job done and strategically impact the lives of our target audiences during project implementation. The collaboration is an awesome opportunity because both teams now have stronger skills and will surely have better project implementation outcomes"-
Oluwaseun Ajiboye, Program Officer, ARDA

From the far northeast of Nigeria to the southwest, learning from a partner that is into communications, utilizing drama and radio programming, was an avenue for me to learn about behavioural change communication, including messaging for IEC materials, and script writing for development. This opened my understanding to appreciate the uniqueness of our intervention. Staff management relationship was exhibited to the level unity in work. I learnt that gender mainstreaming into activities will uphold sustainability of projects in communities."- Ishaku Yohanna Balami, Programs Manager, CATAI

C3HD-MSO

¹⁴ 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.

- **Peered development of C3HD and MSO 4-year strategic plan leveraging on the strengths of each other. The strategic which has a lifespan of 4 years (2024 – 2028)** highlights the two organizations commitments and priorities to strengthen women's engagement, promotion and participation in leadership, peace building, climate security and decision-making process, it also showcases the tandem organizations plans and strategies to amplify conflict affected women and girls' voices, respond to GBV, promote gender equality and women empowerment
- it has also **yielded in the development of both C3HD and MSOs Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) and review of financial policies for tandem partners**
- The project has increased capacity and broaden scope on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, **which has greatly translated to the review of C3HDs Policy on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWEP)**, this policy review is a milestone that will continue to greatly shape our support to conflict affected women and girls.
- In addition, the project has **fostered new collaboration between C3HD and its learning partner MSO as we have developed two project proposals aimed at improving the living conditions of conflict affected women and girls in Yobe**. Also, the trainings have improved the understanding of M&E concepts and frameworks. Among other impact reported by staff members, Enhanced skills in data collection and analysis, Improved capacity in producing high-quality M&E reports, Proficiency in financial management principles, Improved communication and stakeholder engagement skills. Enhanced strategic planning and advocacy skills. Improved resource mobilization techniques.
- As a result of these new advocacy skills, C3HD has supported MSO to lead a high stakeholder advocacy activity to Emir of Damaturu, the event was grand and commitment was gotten from the Emir to increase women's participation in his cabinet, as local traditional leaders and in traditional mediation processes. In addition, as a result of our follow up advocacies, the Emir has ordered to all community leaders to appoint women in traditional positions and engage them in mediation and decision making at their various communities

SOREX-RHEMA

The Peer Learning and Exchange Program aimed to improve the mutual capacities of the pairing organizations, RHEMA CARE and SOREX, around two project-level innovations exchanged through the peer learning activity, namely:

- a) Refugee women's access to menstrual hygiene in contexts where they are unable to afford these services themselves nor have this peculiar need prioritized in the humanitarian resource allocation
- b) Collaborative data processes to catalyze political will for gender-transforming response to refugee and IDP crises

The peer learning and exchange program reached over 300 beneficiaries – including staff, volunteers, partners and beneficiaries of the pairing organizations – including women refugee and IDPs in Ogoja, Cross River State and Takum, Taraba State of Nigeria. In Cross River State where refugee women and girls have faced period poverty, the knowledge exchange program helped improve women and girls' access to reusable and affordable menstrual pads. It also provided them with training and start-up kits for a commercial production of reusable menstrual pads, thus addressing women's economic deprivation that had led to period poverty. Thus, the program not only helped improve menstrual hygiene practices in resource-poor context but is also helping to improve livelihood income of refugee women.

In Taraba State, the training on collaborative data approaches for refugee response planning helped increase the understanding of state actors and humanitarian organizations on how poor delivery of humanitarian programs are linked to lack of sex-and-age-disaggregated data (SAAD) on the needs of displaced populations. The hands-on experience on collaborative research design, data collection and use for response planning, also built the capacity of state actors and humanitarian organizations on gender sensitive data collection and analysis. The participation of key representatives of refugees and IDP communities in Baissa and Takum in the hands-on learning exercise helped ensure greater relevance of the training, as well as better contextualization and local ownership of its future applications. This includes objectives that are closer to the priorities of the displaced communities – including women and girls; a methodology that is more contextualized, indicators and a data collection tool that are more meaningful to the target populations as well as sensitive to their realities. One of the immediate results of the knowledge exchange program in Taraba State is the identification of a women-focused intervention priority by the local actors around which they will implement a collaborative data strategy (i.e. access to maternal health in forced displacement context). UNHCR also offered to support such initiative and collaborate with SOREX and Rhema Care throughout the process

Impact

- The intervention addressing period poverty had a significant impact on refugee women and girls by improving their access to sustainable menstrual hygiene solutions. The distribution of reusable sanitary pads enhanced the year-round menstrual health of **270 beneficiaries**, while the follow-up training on pad production empowered an additional **23 women** with skills to produce affordable, eco-friendly alternatives. This initiative not only strengthened SOREX's capacity to support women and girls more sustainably but also created economic opportunities, as beneficiaries in Cross River State incorporated reusable pad production into their income-generating activities. The successful sale and exhibition of their products at UN Women's Open Day in Calabar further demonstrated the economic and social impact of the initiative.
- **The collaborative data strategy on maternal health in forced displacement contexts had a transformative impact by strengthening community participation and trust in humanitarian efforts.** Displacement-affected communities, previously disengaged due to mistrust and survey fatigue, now see themselves as key humanitarian partners. Their active involvement in research training enhanced their understanding of data processes, leading to the identification of five critical community engagement elements for CSOs and state actors. **This shift towards people-centered solutions ensures more sustainable and impactful interventions, as communities are now committed to mobilizing participation at all stages of the data process.**

Joint Advocacy Actions

SOREX-Community for sustainable development organization (COSDO) from Liberia

Impact

- a. **A review of SOREX newly approved program for refugees by PRM Bureau of the U.S Department of States, to include the operationalization of *The Women's Space for Empowerment and Inclusion* in Cross River, Nigeria with an updated Program Results Framework incorporating specific indicators for inclusion of displacement-affected women's organizations (including those led by refugee women and their host counterparts) in humanitarian coordination processes.** This milestone opened up another opportunity to extend SOREX advocacy efforts through a joint roundtable session with UNHCR and their partners in Cross River, where we raised awareness of the Global Women's Forum Berlin Declaration as well as offered our new PRM-funded program as an opportunity to implement the Declaration's demands in collaboration with UNHCR.
- b. **A new collaboration with UNHCR resulting from this advocacy action has led to the inclusion of SOREX grassroots women partners (led by refugee women and their host counterparts) in the monthly cluster coordination meetings being organized by CUSO International, (UNHCR's Livelihood partner) and Caritas, (UNHCR's protection partner).** Under this collaboration, *The Women's Space for Empowerment and Inclusion*, in addition to providing economic empowerment for displacement-affected women, has also become a rallying point for the **displacement-affected women to contribute to feminist humanitarian action through their participation in periodic needs assessment, safety audits and feedback sessions on programs that are designed to address their needs.** The estimated outcome for women's inclusion is that **displacement-affected women and girls are actively engaged in humanitarian needs assessment, and their protection needs as well as their group-identified solutions are presented at the monthly cluster coordination meetings to inform response planning.** In order to mainstream accountability in the collaborative efforts, UNHCR's official humanitarian action reports are expected to include women and girls' feedbacks on specific gender indicators identified in the response plans.

9. Risks and Mitigation

Using the table below, identify any risks that occurred during the reporting period and assess their i) risk level; ii) likelihood of it occurring; and iii) the impact this risk would have on the project, programme, or country. What are the mitigation measures to minimize the risk to prevent it or respond to it if it occurs? Consider risks related to COVID-19, new or escalating conflict/tensions, climate change, programmatic or institutional risks, monitoring and evaluation and Do No Harm

Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)	Risk Level 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	Likelihood 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	Impact 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	Mitigation Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
(Programmatic) Diversion of funds or grants by participants to other non-income generating ventures.	4	5	4	Beneficiaries were grouped into smaller cooperatives for accountability and check-ups by DEC and Debbie Kauna Foundation. They were also asked to select leaders for each cooperative for would manage them and also give feedback.
(Contextual) Unpredicted increase in the number of participants involving aids and care givers.	2	5	3	Food, water was provided for a maximum of 2 non-participants for each beneficiary.
Security risk – access to Mubi North, Mubi South and Gassol LGAs is a challenge.	3	3	3	HASIWU Consortium had synergies with armed security forces (military), police, Department of state services as well as other relevant security agencies with a view to increase access to security alerts to guard project implementation across the three LGAs –Mubi North, Mubi South and Gassol.
Programmatic risk-Data inconsistencies on displaced populations who are the targeted participants on this project	3	3	4	HASIWU Consortium monitored closely beneficiary selection through an established selection criterion that addresses inconsistencies observed.
Cultural risks-resistance from communities in women's involvement in peacebuilding and political processes might affect affective participation of women	2	3	3	HASIWU Consortium had proper dialogues and sensitization with community influencers, decision-makers, and stakeholders to ensure that positivity is stimulated to the project to reduce cultural risks, such as those hindering women from participating

9. Risks and Mitigation				
and girls in the planned project activities				in social and political process which might impede the success of the project.
Prioritizing the needs of refugees in communities whose resources have been severely depleted by the refugees pose the risk for a new conflict dynamics	3	5	4	Key community actors and influencers were trained on Equity Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) and affirmative actions were agreed on the quota system for selection of beneficiaries between the refugees and their host communities
Contextual (Security and Conflict)	3	4	4	Continuous engagement with local communities and stakeholders. Coordination with local authorities, security forces and UN OCHA security advises. Community dialogue sessions to address tensions and promote understanding.
Institutional (Capacity and Coordination with partners)	2	3	3	Capacity-building initiatives for partners and stakeholders. Regular coordination meetings. Transparent communication channels.
Removal of subsidy and high inflation of commodity	4	5	4	During the reporting period, CATAI works with relevant providers of service to ensure priority of service is given to the affected population and target beneficiaries to ensure their safety so as to avoid exposing them to further risks. We also leveraged our existing collaboration with consultants, contractors, and vendors to bargain on average and standard pricing to ensure accountability.
High rate of attempted entry by the insurgent or non-armed group into Bama town	4	5	5	implemented its basic security protocols to convey staff across field locations to ensure safety and security. Also engaged with security agencies, i.e., the military at the state and local government levels, to get updated information about the security situation before embarking on visits to locations of implementation.

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

If there were delays at the country level, please explain the delays and reasons/factors for contributing to the delay, actions taken to mitigate future delays, and adaptations made to account for the delays. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes that took place. This section should also include information on contracting and programmatic delays related to escalating crisis or other factors.

At Project Level

Initiating No-Cost Extension (including NCEs that were less than 6 months): Due to some unforeseen challenges with quantum, there was delay in advancing funds to partners, this was later resolved however it was expedient to give partners more time to implement and deliver on project deliverables. Partners including Debbie Kauna Foundation, Hopeful women initiative, Center for child care and human development and CATAI had No-Cost extension to enable them complete pending activities and fully utilize the funds

10. Lessons Learned¹⁶

Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
A new Policy by UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air service) that supports the team for onsite monitoring of activities in the field. Previously, it was free, however a new policy was	Shrinking donor funding to UNHAS	The team reverted to starting a monthly check in meeting with all WPHF partners where we follow up on the progress of implementation, address real	Developing innovative solutions such as the use of monthly virtual check-in meetings with partners to follow up on progress, address challenges and provide other technical support is

10. Lessons Learned ¹⁶			
adopted resulting in a \$300 charge for each trip, meaning \$600 going and returning		time challenges and provide technical support	critical while in a humanitarian context as situations change abruptly
Partners Implementing in Silos	Though partners went through the induction process, they didn't fully understand that they could reach out to Country office for technical support	Through the monthly check-in meeting, the CO emphasised the open-door policy for partners to feel free to reach out should they require any support from the team and the team has since been providing the necessary support	Use of Virtual alternatives to check in with partners, regular follow up with partners on progress of activities and providing capacity building for project implementation
Delay in submission of Narrative and financial reports by Partners	Due to unforeseen challenges in the context like security issues, they may experience some delay in implementation if activities	Proactively send partners a reminder of date reports are due, so that partners are aware and work to delivery within the stipulated timeline	In working with partners, one needs to be proactive, especially in ensuring that reports are submitted in a timely manner.
Poor inclusion of PWD as targeted population in interventions	Lack of awareness on the principle of leave no-one behind and ensuring inclusivity in humanitarian response	During monthly check-in meetings, the team emphasised the importance of reaching PWD and reporting same during the monthly meetings	The monthly check-in meetings enable the team to identify gaps in programming and quickly address it.

12. Innovations and Best Practices¹⁵

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.

- Cost-effective approach to economic resilience: Solar dryers are an innovative technology designed to significantly reduce post-harvest losses by providing a sustainable and efficient way to dry crops. Unlike traditional drying methods, which often rely on sunlight, open air, or inefficient electric dryers, solar dryers harness solar energy to efficiently remove moisture from agricultural produce, thereby preventing spoilage, mold growth, and insect infestation. The key advantage of solar dryers is their ability to maintain a controlled drying environment, which reduces the risk of over-drying or contamination. They also provide a more reliable and environmentally friendly solution, especially in regions with inconsistent electricity supply or where firewood is scarce. By using the sun's free energy, these dryers reduce the cost of drying, making it a highly cost-effective solution for farmers, especially in rural areas. Solar dryers come in various forms, including direct, indirect, and hybrid models. Direct solar dryers expose crops directly to the sun's heat, while indirect solar dryers use solar energy to heat air, which is then circulated over the produce. Hybrid models combine both approaches, offering greater flexibility and efficiency. The adoption of solar dryers can significantly benefit farmers and communities by improving the shelf life of crops, increasing income through reduced waste, and enhancing food security. This technology is particularly valuable for small-scale farmers in developing countries, where post-harvest losses can be as high as **30-40%**, especially for crops such as fruits, vegetables, and grains. By reducing these losses, solar dryers contribute to improved food availability and greater economic stability for rural farmers

From Beneficiaries to Partners: Unlocking Refugees' Potential for Community and Economic Growth Previous interventions have, inadvertently, projected refugees as helpless beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance. This approach often creates new crisis dynamics when assistance to refugees comes directly from the host communities' resources or otherwise reduces opportunities available to host community members. This, in turn, limits progress towards refugees' integration with the host communities. This project adopts a new approach to engaging and supporting refugees through building their recognition as useful partners and contributors to the development of their host communities. This business case for refugee access to host communities' resources makes it a promising approach to engaging and supporting the refugees with the host countries' resources. It has become abundantly clear that beyond being partners and contributors to their host communities, refugees can provide much needed labour, skilled and educated workforce, and a source of innovation. Adopting a partnership approach in engaging and supporting refugees can thus be beneficial to business sector organizations too. For instance, skills of refugees could be mapped, clustered and offered as contract services to businesses within the host countries. Businesses needing specific workforce skills can also partner with service clusters to provide skills training and matching. An additional advantage is that

¹⁵ 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.

12. Innovations and Best Practices¹⁵

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refugees tend to stay with the same organization for longer than other hires, and can also open the door to engagement of other refugees.

b) Best Practices:

- Leaving no one behind: Inclusion of the Association of Persons living with disability, engagement of other actors (women led, women rights and youth-led organization) during the development and validation desk review of existing policies in Borno state. It enhanced accountability by making sure policies are shaped by those most affected and It leads to more **effective, equitable, and rights-based** policy outcomes
- Community-led programming: Engaging state and LGA officials, traditional rulers, and religious leaders ensures local ownership, legitimacy, and long-term sustainability of programs. Their involvement enhanced trust and participation, as community members are more likely to engage when respected figures lead initiatives. In fragile contexts like Borno State, this approach fosters conflict sensitivity and social cohesion by navigating sociopolitical complexities and reducing resistance. Additionally, local leaders play a crucial role in identifying beneficiaries, ensuring interventions reach those most in need while strengthening governance structures rather than bypassing them. Aligning humanitarian efforts with local customs and values minimizes rejection risks and builds community resilience, enabling continuity even after external partners exit.
- The formation of peace clubs in schools fostered a culture of peace from an early age, shaping future peace advocates by actively engaging students in peacebuilding efforts. By providing a platform for girls to lead, the initiative empowered them as key actors in conflict prevention, bridging gender gaps in leadership and promoting greater participation of women and girls in peace processes. These clubs also played a crucial role in mitigating school-related violence, bullying, and discrimination, creating safer and more inclusive learning environments. Beyond schools, the impact extended into families and communities, as students applied their peacebuilding knowledge to strengthen social cohesion and encourage non-violent conflict resolution. By embedding peace education within school structures, the initiative ensured long-term sustainability, institutionalizing peace clubs as an enduring strategy for cultivating peace-oriented mindsets. Additionally, these clubs served as a means of educating and mobilizing students to influence their peers and the wider community, reinforcing the broader goal of peace and social harmony.

13. Auditing and Financial Management

Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Do not include detailed findings of the audit as reports are public. Alternatively, you can share an audit report with your programme lead, if relevant.

No audits took place during the reporting period

*In 2024, ARDA and SUWA partners underwent a comprehensive audit, and the results confirmed **no financial findings**. This indicates that both organizations demonstrated:*

- **Strong financial management practices**, ensuring compliance with donor and regulatory requirements.
- **Transparent and accountable financial reporting**, with no irregularities or misstatements.
- **Efficient internal controls**, effectively mitigating financial risks.
- **Proper utilization of funds**, aligning with project objectives and expected outcomes.

The audit outcome reinforces ARDA and SUWA's credibility as reliable partners in humanitarian and development efforts, strengthening their position for future collaborations and funding opportunities.

14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new partners, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

Onboarding of Selected Partners

- Formalization of grant agreements with selected organizations.
- Conduct inception meetings to align expectations, reporting requirements, and project timelines.
- Provide technical guidance on compliance with WPHF standards and donor requirements.

Capacity Assessments

- Conduct organizational capacity assessments to evaluate financial, programmatic, and operational capacities of implementing partners.
- Identify strengths, gaps, and areas requiring support, particularly in gender-responsive climate security programming.
- Develop tailored capacity-strengthening plans for each partner.

Monitoring Missions

- Plan and conduct field visits to assess project implementation progress, challenges, and impact.
- Engage with beneficiaries to ensure gender and climate security considerations are adequately integrated.

14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new partners, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

- Provide real-time feedback and recommendations to partners.

Capacity Building

- Organize training sessions on gender-responsive climate security approaches, financial management, and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER).
- Strengthen partners' ability to integrate protection, resilience-building, and climate adaptation in humanitarian response.
- Develop learning exchanges between partners for peer-to-peer knowledge sharing.

Reporting and Compliance

- Ensure partners have a clear understanding of WPHF reporting templates and timelines.
- Establish routine check-ins and mentorship to support accurate and timely reporting.
- Facilitate data collection and documentation of best practices for potential scaling.

Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy

- Coordinate with government agencies, local women-led organizations, and humanitarian actors to ensure alignment with national climate security priorities.
- Engage in policy dialogues to advocate for women's leadership in climate security interventions.
- Document lessons learned and success stories for broader dissemination

ANNEX A: Summary of WPHF Results (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)
Institutional Funding		
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	1 CSO	12 months (40 staff trained-33Fand 7M)
1.2 Number/Percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	1 CSO (40 staffs trained-33Fand 7M)	40 Staffs and Volunteers (33men and 7 women) from Tallafi showed increased capacity in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS. Additionally, the organization had capacity building on financial management, governance, Human resource development and resource mobilization. This training and capacity development positioned Tallafi to receive funding twice from UNDP with a budget ceiling of \$83,000.
1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	1 CSO (40 staffs trained-33Fand 7M)	Tallafi developed their risk matrix register and contingency plan for their organization through this funding.
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	1 CSO (40 staffs trained-33Fand 7M)	SOPs and Policies reviewed and updated including HR policies, financial management policies etc
Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery		
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	N/A	N/A
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	8CSOs	A total of 5,363 women benefited from increased access to economic productive resources, empowering them to achieve financial independence and enhance their livelihoods. This includes 577 individuals across different age groups (10–17 years: 23, 18–25 years: 69, 26–35 years: 352, and 36+ years: 134), with 93% reporting increased household income due to vocational training, business start-up kits, and the establishment of VSLAs. Additionally, 580 forcibly displaced women and girls (288 aged 18–29 and 292 aged 30–50), including 77 women and girls with disabilities , gained financial self-reliance through livelihood and enterprise support. Furthermore, 989 women living with disabilities and 1,174 women (surpassing the estimated 1,200) reported increased agency as a result of economic resources. 400 women reported sharing household responsibilities due to economic empowerment, while 1,273 women overall exceeded the initial target, demonstrating significant progress in enhancing women's decision-making capacity regarding their livelihoods. Additional beneficiaries included 370 women with increased agency due to access to economic resources. These achievements collectively highlight the project's success in fostering economic resilience and financial independence among women and girls, particularly those from vulnerable groups
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes	8CSO's	As a result of targeted advocacy and capacity-building efforts, 564 women and girls actively participated in political and decision-making processes , contributing to a significant shift in gender representation and influence. This increased engagement spanned different age groups, with 21 girls (10–17 years) , 54 young women (18–25 years) , 331 women (26–35 years) , and 118 women (36+ years) taking on active roles. Notably, 90 women secured (were elected into) positions in local leadership , demonstrating tangible progress in integrating women into governance structures. Community sensitization and leadership workshops further strengthened their confidence, self-esteem, and advocacy skills , enabling them to champion gender

		<p>equality and peacebuilding more effectively. Additionally, the participation of 40 more women in political and decision-making spaces reinforced the growing representation of women in governance, paving the way for sustained gender-inclusive leadership and decision-making at the community level.</p> <p>40</p>
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