

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2025
(Regular Funding Cycle)

Country Colombia	Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹ Name of Entity: UN Women Colombia Name of Representative: María Inés Salamanca Vidak
MPTF Project Number (s) UN MPTF Project ID: 00141152 UN Women Project: 2001326 (CfP 4 Climate Security and Justice, Outcome 2) UN MPTF Project ID: 00141153 UN Women Project: 2001331 (CfP 4 Climate Security and Justice, Outcome 6)	Reporting Period January 1 - December 31, 2025
Track <i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Regular Funding Track ☐ Emergency Funding Track	
WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i> ☐ Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for WPS ☒ Outcome 2: Conflict prevention ☐ Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response ☐ Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution ☐ Outcome 5: Protection of Women & Girls ☒ Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery	
Programme Start Date 01 June 2025	Total Approved Budget (USD) CfP 4, Outcome 2: USD 245,732.57 CfP 4, Outcome 6: USD 760,012.07 Total: USD 1,005,744.64
Programme End Date 31 October 2027	Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD) CfP 4, Outcome 2: USD 82,986.01 CfP 4, Outcome 6: USD 260,910.60 Total: USD 343,896.61

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.*

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) launched its Call for Proposals "Climate Security and Justice" in Colombia in October 2024, closing on 17 November 2024, to strengthen civil society organizations' (CSOs) capacities to promote women's leadership in conflict prevention, climate justice, and public decision-making. From 170 proposals received, 128 met eligibility requirements and 38 were shortlisted, with the National Selection Committee meeting on 28 February 2025 and selecting nine CSOs in total—five under the programmatic mechanism and four under the institutional mechanism. Implementation of the selected projects began in early June 2025 and will conclude in March 2027.

WPHF funding has made a significant contribution to advancing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in Colombia by reinforcing the sustainability, credibility, and operational capacity of women-led and women-focused CSOs as key actors in peacebuilding, gender equality, and climate action. Through combined institutional and programmatic investments, WPHF has strengthened women's leadership, agency, and influence in conflict prevention, environmental governance, and socio-economic recovery, while directly supporting the implementation and territorialization of Colombia's National Action Plan (NAP) 1325. In particular, WPHF has prioritized the leadership of Indigenous, Afro-Colombian, and small-scale farmer women under thematic line 5 of the NAP, *Protection of life and territory*, aligning its interventions with national priorities and local peacebuilding needs.

At the institutional level, WPHF support enabled an average organizational sustainability period of seven months, the retention of 25 staff members in key technical and managerial roles, and the adoption of 23 adaptive strategies and systems that strengthened governance, financial sustainability, risk management, and internal controls. Under Outcome 2, WPHF enhanced women's leadership in conflict prevention, with 59 Indigenous women representing between 65% and 71% of participants in the formal climate governance committees the project creates at the level of both the Gran Tescual and Ipiales Reserve, the establishment of two gender-responsive conflict prevention (multi-level institutional dialogue platforms integrating women's leadership, and a public communication campaign to protect women environmental defenders), and the resolution or referral of two community-level conflicts. Under Outcome 6, women and women-led CSOs influenced five peacebuilding and governance instruments, while 348 women increased their agency through productive economic resources and 669 women participated in political and decision-making processes, consolidating women's collective influence in territorial governance and peacebuilding.

Overall, WPHF interventions reached 603 direct beneficiaries (531 women, 67 men and 5 LGBTQI+ persons) – of which 56% identify as afro-descendant, 17% indigenous and 72% as small-scale farmer— and 2,412 indirect beneficiaries, across 38 municipalities in 4 departments of the Colombian Pacific (Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Chocó), contributing to more inclusive, gender-responsive peacebuilding and humanitarian outcomes. These achievements were realized in a highly challenging context marked by the deterioration of Colombia's security situation in 2025, characterized by armed group fragmentation, suspended peace negotiations, mass displacement, shrinking civic space, political violence, and declining international funding. Despite these constraints, WPHF-supported capacity strengthening enabled nine CSOs to improve results-based management, financial governance, accountability, and safeguarding practices, including the adoption of antifraud policies and the institutionalization of PSEA mechanisms, positioning women's organizations as more resilient and strategic actors within Colombia's evolving peace and humanitarian landscape.

Overall, the implementation of the resources received has proceeded in accordance with the planned objectives and timelines, ensuring that financial and technical support effectively translated into strengthened institutional capacities and programmatic results. In this context, the main achievements reached through project implementation have contributed to positioning CSOs as key actors capable of navigating and responding to a complex and rapidly evolving environment, while providing practical tools and capacities that enable them to address current challenges and advance the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including the effective territorialization of Colombia's National Action Plan 1325.

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	WPHF Outcome / Impact Area ⁵	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁶	Project Start and End Date as per Partner Agreements ⁷	Total Approved Budget (USD)
4 Climate Security	Asociación Mujeres Floreciendo (ASOMUFLOR)	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Chocó		01/Jun/2025 – 31/May/2026	\$ 30.000
4 Climate Security	Asociación Empoderando Pacífico	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 2	Valle del Cauca		01/Jun/2025 – 31/May/2026	\$ 30.000
4 Climate Security	Fundación Bitácora Ciudadana	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 2	Nariño		01/Jun/2025- 31/Dec/2025	\$ 29.998
4 Climate Security	Asociación Víctimas del Conflicto Armado Adelante con Fortalezas (ASOVIAFOR)	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Cauca		01/Jun/2025 – 31/Mar/2026	\$29.828
4 Climate Security	Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE)	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 2	Nariño	Coordinación Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de Colombia- CONAMIC <i>Both Women-led and Women's Rights</i>	01/Jun/2025 – 30/Nov/2026	\$150,000
4 Climate Security	Fundación Barranquilla + 20	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Valle del Cauca – Cauca – Nariño	- Corporación Soy Pacífico - Red de Escuelas campesinas de Yacuanquer <i>Both Women-led and Women's Rights</i>	01/Jun/2025 – 30/Sep/2026	\$139,663
4 Climate Security	Fundación Mujer, Arte y Vida – MAVI	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Valle del Cauca – Cauca – Nariño – Chocó		01/Jun/2025- 30/Aug/2026	\$150,000
4 Climate Security	Corporación Cultural Afrocolombiana	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Nariño		01/Jun/2025 – 31/Aug/2026	\$150,000
4 Climate Security	Asociación Palenqueras	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Cauca	- Corporación de Consejos Comunitarios y Organizaciones de Base de la Cuenca Alta del Río Patía – CORPOAFRO - Colectivo Afropatianidad <i>Both Women-led and Women's Rights</i>	01/Jun/2025 – 28/02/2027	\$150,000

³ For each grant, indicate if it is Country Cfp 1; Cfp 2; Cfp 3, etc. Please also note if it is a Cfp for the Food Security Initiative, Climate Security Initiative, Forced Displacement Initiative, or Peer Learning Grant

⁴ Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth Focused; v) young women led; vi) both youth focused/young women led; vii) LGBTQI+; viii) Other as identified by the CSO.

⁵ 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. If the partner received institutional funding, please use this column to note this. As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

⁶ 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.

⁷ Use the official start and end dates as per the partner agreement and/or amendment. If the project received an extension, please note this.

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

- a) Complete the Excel spreadsheet called "WPHF Beneficiary Template 2025" 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 (2025)					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	30	12	0	42	168
18-29 years	99	16	1	116	464
30 years +	402	39	4	445	1780
Total	531	67	5	603	2412

***ATTACH WPHF Excel Beneficiary Template.**

Cumulative					
Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Other (LGBTQI+)	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	30	12	0	42	168
18-29 years	99	16	1	116	464
30 years +	402	39	4	445	1780
Total	531	67	5	603	2412

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.

In 2025, Colombia experienced a significant deterioration of its peace and security context, marked by the fragmentation of non-state armed groups (GANE), the rupture and suspension of several negotiation processes under the Total Peace policy, and an intensification of territorial disputes over strategic corridors and illicit economies (drug trafficking, illegal mining, human trafficking and smuggling routes). The breakdown of dialogues with the ELN and the Clan del Golfo reshaped power relations in multiple regions and reinforced patterns of armed social control over civilian populations.

Armed conflict and humanitarian situation:

- Between 2024 and 2025, **9.9 million people living in rural areas were identified as being under the influence of at least one GANE in 665 municipalities**, representing **78% of the rural population** across 31 departments and the Capital District (OCHA).
- Compared to the previous period, this represents an **increase of 7%** exposed to armed control, and the identification of **50 new municipalities** with armed group presence (an **8% increase**) (OCHA).
- According to the [Defensoría del Pueblo](#), in 2025, approximately 107.924 people were affected by mass displacement, positioning Colombia as the **first country in the Americas and the third globally** with the highest number of people displaced by conflict, after Sudan and Syria (IDMC).
- More than 128.825 people were affected by confinements, facing severe restrictions on access to essential goods and services, freedom of movement and livelihoods ([Defensoría del Pueblo](#)).
- At least **138,886 people were affected by direct attacks against civilians**, including threats, selective killings, forced recruitment of minors, curfews and social control measures imposed by armed actors (OCHA).
- The humanitarian operating environment deteriorated significantly, with at least **243 incidents and access barriers affecting humanitarian and medical missions** recorded during the period (OCHA).
- In **January 2025**, the ELN launched a large-scale military offensive in the **Catatumbo region** to expel the 33rd Front of FARC dissidents and consolidate control over a strategic border area with Venezuela. According to [UNHCR](#), this offensive triggered the displacement of **more than 40,000 people**, generating one of the most severe humanitarian emergencies of the year and overwhelming local response capacities, particularly affecting women, children, Indigenous and rural communities.

Human mobility:

- In the realm of human mobility, Colombia continued to experience dynamic migration patterns throughout 2025, with significant increases in both irregular transit and return movements. According to the [Defensoría del Pueblo](#), **Colombia reported 152,858 irregular migrants in transit through the country between 1 January and 15 December 2025**, representing a **61% increase compared to 2024**; the vast majority originated from **Venezuela (148,560)**, followed by Ecuador, Peru and the Dominican Republic.

- In addition to transit flows, a notable **reverse migration trend** emerged: **20,474 people returned to Colombia from North and Central America during the same period**, the majority of whom were of Venezuelan nationality, reflecting shifts in regional migration dynamics and increasing pressures on local protection and reception systems.

Impact on specific population groups:

- Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities remained among the most affected by the conflict, facing systematic violations of collective rights, territorial autonomy and cultural survival, with persistent risks of physical and cultural extinction.
- Children, adolescents and youth were particularly vulnerable to recruitment, use and exploitation by armed actors.
- **Women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons faced aggravated risks of sexual, reproductive and gender-based violence**, with severe consequences for their physical integrity, mental health and long-term wellbeing.
- Social leaders, human rights defenders, community authorities, teachers and small business owners continued to experience threats, stigmatization and violent social control, restricting civic space and democratic participation.

Political context and run-up to the 2026 elections:

- The political environment in 2025 was characterized by **increasing polarization, political violence and shrinking civic space**, linked to the early configuration of alliances and power struggles ahead of the 2026 national elections.
- High-profile attacks against nationally recognized political figures resulting in the assassination of the presidential candidate Miguel Uribe Turbay reinforced public perceptions of insecurity and weakened trust in democratic institutions.
- In territories under armed group influence, political participation and electoral activities are expected to be severely restricted through threats, curfews and the imposition of “rules” by non-state armed actors.
- **Women political leaders and women human rights defenders were disproportionately affected**, facing gender-based political violence, including sexualized threats, online harassment, defamation campaigns and attacks targeting both their public leadership and private lives.

Human rights situation:

- Despite the continued relevance of Total Peace as a national policy framework, conflict dynamics and territorial violence persisted throughout 2025, with serious impacts on social leaders and human rights defenders.
- According to the [Indepaz](#), **187 social leaders and human rights defenders were assassinated between January and December 2025**, confirming the sustained and differentiated risks faced by women human rights defenders in the country.
- **Cauca** remained the most critical department at national level, concentrating the highest number of cases and reflecting persistent patterns of territorial dispute, weak state presence and high exposure of community leadership to armed violence.
- These figures demonstrate the continued vulnerability of individuals and organizations working on human rights, environmental protection, peacebuilding and gender equality, and the severe constraints on civic space and democratic participation, particularly in conflict-affected territories.

Operational and institutional impacts:

- This context directly affected UN Women and partners through increased security constraints on field missions, restricted access to priority territories, delays in program implementation and reinforced duty-of-care measures.
- These challenges were compounded by a **significant contraction of international cooperation flows**, including funding constraints across the UN system and civil society, as Colombia was deprioritized within global humanitarian financing frameworks.
- This funding crisis undermined the sustainability of gender, peace and humanitarian programming at a time of escalating needs, as evidenced in [UN Women's 2025 report on the impact of foreign aid cuts on women's organizations in humanitarian crises worldwide](#) that states that 90 per cent of respondents said their operations were financially impacted, nearly half expect to shut down within six months, and most have already reduced staff or suspended key services

Women, Peace and Security agenda:

- In 2025, Colombia took a historic step in advancing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda with the formal adoption of its **first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP 1325)** through [Decree No. 1179 of 2025](#), institutionalizing gender-responsive peacebuilding and protection as a state policy and establishing a permanent **Monitoring and Follow-up Committee** to guide and oversee its implementation at national level.
- The NAP was developed through a **broad, inclusive and participatory national process** involving women from conflict-affected territories, civil society organizations and public institutions, positioning Colombia as a regional reference for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.
- A central component of the NAP is its **territorialization strategy**, which aims to operationalize the WPS agenda at departmental and municipal levels, particularly in territories affected by armed violence, humanitarian crises and structural inequalities.
- In support of this territorial rollout, **UN Women, with the support of Sweden, initiated catalytic pilot processes in Chocó, Cauca and Nariño**, strengthening local institutional capacities, facilitating inter-institutional coordination, and advancing gender-responsive peacebuilding frameworks adapted to local contexts.

- These developments create a critical policy window to scale women's leadership in peacebuilding, protection and conflict prevention; however, their effective implementation remains challenged by the deterioration of the security environment, shrinking civic space and financial constraints affecting state institutions and civil society.

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?

- UN Women has continued to co-lead the National Response Area on Joint and Violence Against Women (JBV), as well as three JBV and Gender Subgroups at the territorial level in the departments of Cauca, Chocó, and Nariño. Specific activities were incorporated into the action plans of these four groups to ensure greater visibility of the gender perspective within the cluster system. Two of the JBV subgroups regularly include local NGOs in their sessions. In the case of the Nariño Gender Subgroup, there are 17 member organizations, four of which are regional or local and led by women.
- As a result, within the framework of the humanitarian cycle at both the national and territorial levels, the integration of a gender perspective into humanitarian planning for 2025–2026 was strengthened by supporting eighteen leaders from 16 organizations in advancing advocacy efforts and participation in regional consultations focused on territorial analysis for the development of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.
- Through a participatory process within the cluster system, inputs were developed for the Gender Accountability Framework, outlining the challenges faced by the Humanitarian Protection Team (HPT) in complying with the IASC Gender Standards. This information was subsequently disseminated to ensure that the recommendations were incorporated by humanitarian agencies and organizations.
- Seventy-one humanitarian professionals and government officials received training on integrating a gender perspective into humanitarian action. The training aimed to strengthen their capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies, including prevention and timely assistance, and to address violence against women in humanitarian contexts.

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.

At the country level, WPHF support in Colombia strengthened the institutional sustainability, governance, and operational resilience of women-led and women-focused civil society organizations, reinforcing their role in advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda and supporting implementation of Colombia's National Action Plan 1325. Through combined institutional and programmatic investments, nine CSOs enhanced their financial governance and accountability systems, adopting 23 adaptive strategies to strengthen internal controls, risk management, and safeguarding standards.

Institutional support of 4 CSOs secured an average of seven months of organizational sustainability and enabled the retention of 25 key technical and managerial staff, consolidating organizational continuity and credibility in a highly volatile security and funding context. Programmatic funding generated measurable results in women's leadership, conflict prevention, and territorial governance. Under Outcome 2, WPHF strengthened women's leadership in conflict prevention. A total of 59 Indigenous women—representing 65% to 71% of participants—take part in the formal climate and peace decision-making spaces and climate governance committees created by the project in both the Gran Tescual and Ipiales Reserves. The project also supported the establishment of two gender-responsive conflict prevention mechanisms: multi-level institutional dialogue platforms integrating women's leadership, and a public communication campaign to protect women environmental defenders. In addition, two community-level conflicts were either resolved or referred. Under Outcome 6, women and women-led CSOs influenced five peacebuilding and governance instruments. Meanwhile, 348 women strengthened their agency through access to productive economic resources, and 669 women engaged in political and decision-making processes, reinforcing women's collective influence in territorial governance and peacebuilding.

CSO Impact and Results (do not include outputs):

a) Report on the results achieved⁸ or progress towards⁹ results for EACH WPHF OUTCOME area. Include the impact and outcome indicators as per the results framework and a description to help illustrate the change, including the change from the previous year. Do not describe or include 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.

WPHF INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

Asociación Mujeres Floreciendo (ASOMUFLOR)

- The organization can sustainably operate for an average of seven months based on institutional funding, supported by improved logistical capacity, strengthened organizational processes, and enhanced staff and member competencies.
- Institutional funding enabled the retention of 6 staff members, including 1 Project Manager, 1 Workshop Facilitator, 1 Administrative and Financial Management Consultant, 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Community Manager, and 1 Consultant on Justice and Climate Change, strengthening the organization's operational capacity and program delivery.
- ASOMUFLOR strengthened its institutional risk management capacity by advancing the development of a comprehensive risk analysis matrix, which will significantly improve organizational preparedness, standardize internal controls, and enhance the organization's ability to anticipate, manage and mitigate operational and strategic risks.
- By adopting three institutional tools (a strategic work and resource mobilization plan, an antifraud policy, and a formal affiliation system), the organization strengthened its internal governance and risk prevention mechanisms, enhancing transparency and institutional sustainability.

Asociación Empoderando Pacífico

- The organization can sustainably operate for an average of seven months based on institutional funding, supported by strengthened financial, operational, and administrative systems that improve efficiency, information management, and institutional stability.
- Institutional funding enabled the retention of 9 staff members, including 6 Afro-descendant women (4 young women aged 18–29 and 2 adult women aged 30–65) and 3 Afro-descendant men aged 18–40, strengthening gender balance, age diversity, and institutional stability.
- Through the development of three key systems (a fund diversification plan, a strategic communications plan, and an antifraud policy), the organization improved its financial resilience, visibility, and accountability, increasing its capacity to sustain operations in a volatile funding environment.

Fundación Bitácora Ciudadana

- The organization can sustainably operate for an average of seven months based on institutional funding, supported by strengthened organizational governance, improved internal policies and procedures, and the consolidation of strategic programmatic lines.
- Institutional funding enabled the retention of 3 core staff members, including 2 women over 30 years old and 1 man over 30 years old, contributing to gender-balanced leadership and sustained institutional knowledge.
- The organization strengthened its institutional resilience by establishing its first comprehensive Risk Control and Management Manual, integrating digital security, armed conflict and climate risks, which now provides a strategic framework for systematic risk mitigation, organizational safeguarding and the protection of its mission and reputation in high-risk contexts.
- By adopting fifteen institutional policies, manuals, and strategic systems, the Foundation significantly consolidated its administrative, financial, governance, and risk management structures, strengthening its operational continuity and long-term organizational resilience.

Asociación Víctimas del Conflicto Armado Adelante con Fortalezas (ASOVIAFOR)

- The organization can sustainably operate for an average of seven months based on institutional funding, supported by strengthened administrative and financial management systems that enhance transparency, efficiency, and accountability.
- Institutional funding enabled the retention of 7 core staff members, including 4 women (aged 35, 40, 47 and 48) and 3 men (aged 25, 47 and 68), ensuring gender-balanced and intergenerational continuity of key technical and coordination functions.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

- ASOVIAFOR significantly strengthened its organizational risk preparedness through the design and validation of a comprehensive contingency plan addressing operational, financial, legal and security risks, incorporating climate and women's rights dimensions, and enabling proactive, risk-informed internal management and strategic decision-making.
- Through the formalization of two core systems (internal operational manuals and standardized HR and payroll procedures), ASOVIAFOR reduced administrative and legal risks while improving efficiency, accountability, and institutional credibility with partners and donors.

WPHF PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING – OUTCOME 2

Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE)

- **Indicator 1: Number and percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response**
The project results in 60 indigenous persons (59 women) from the Pasto People actively participating in decision-making processes related to the prevention and response to socio-environmental conflicts by using the climate governance committees to strategically position their proposals based on their longstanding trajectories as WEHRD. These women hold recognized roles as leaders, environmental defenders, and peacebuilders within community governance structures and institutional dialogue spaces. At the territorial level, women now represent between 65% and 71% of participants in formal climate and peace decision-making forums, indicating a shift in power dynamics where women constitute the majority of actors influencing governance related to water, climate justice, and conflict prevention.
- **Indicator 2: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive**
The project established two types of gender-responsive mechanisms: multi-level institutional dialogue platforms integrating women's leadership, and a public communication campaign to protect women environmental defenders. The dialogue platforms were strengthened through multi-actor and multi-level engagement spaces held during BIOEXPO 2025, including institutional sessions, academic forums, a joint formulation workshop with MADS and UNDP, the Mountain Agenda workshop, the launch of GEF BIOSER, and territorial advocacy stands. These spaces incorporated ethnic and feminist approaches, enabling Indigenous women to contribute their perspectives and leadership to discussions on the prevention and management of socio-environmental conflicts and on water governance, while also facilitating inter-institutional coordination, cooperation, and follow-up. In parallel, the project advanced the implementation of a communications plan and advocacy campaign aimed at the prevention of violence against and protection of women environmental defenders. The campaign recognizes women as the “spirit of water and climate justice” and disseminates strategic messages that highlight the links between women's leadership, water protection, autonomy, and climate resilience. Through this narrative, the campaign contributes to raising public awareness of the role of women as key actors in climate governance and promotes greater recognition and protection of their environmental defense work.
- **Indicator 3: Number of conflicts avoided, resolved, or referred**
As a result of the intervention, two critical conflicts affecting community security and governance were addressed through dialogue, institutional referral, and humanitarian support, reducing risks to community safety, preventing forced displacement, and enabling sustained participation of women and communities in project activities (1 resolved, 1 referred).

WPHF PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING – OUTCOME 6

Fundación Barranquilla+20

Impact indicators

- **Indicator: Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources**
The project increases the number and percentage of women with greater capacity for action as a result of productive economic resources, reaching 130 women out of 140 participants (92.8%). These women demonstrate strengthened capacity for action through the completion and certification of the Diploma on Feminist Leadership and Climate Justice, which equips them with practical knowledge, skills, and tools to engage in income-generating initiatives, collective economic strategies, and socio-environmental leadership.

Fundación Mujer, Arte y Vida – MAVI

- **Indicator 1: Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations**
Women and women-led civil society organizations influence three (3) policy-relevant peacebuilding and environmental governance instruments at national and international levels:
 - One gender-responsive advocacy proposal is formally integrated into the agenda of the National Biodiversity Week through the Global Summit of Women Biodiversity Caretakers.
 - One national legislative process (Inírida Law) is influenced through women's direct participation and the submission of technical inputs in the Congress of the Republic.
 - One Manifesto of Concrete Actions on financing and representation is produced and aligned with COP16 commitments and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, contributing to international policy coherence.
- **Indicator 2: Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources**
No impact to report in this phase.

- **Indicator 3: Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes**
A total of 600 women (from 7 departments in Colombia) directly participate in political dialogue and decision-making processes related to biodiversity governance and peacebuilding. These women engage in formal political dialogues with subnational authorities (Valle del Cauca Government and Cali Mayor's Office), influencing the planning and institutional design of the Women's Summit on Biodiversity, a national and international policy space to follow up on the gender commitments that resulted from COP-16, resulting in the Manifesto of Women Biodiversity Caregivers, a declaration reaffirming their commitment to caring for life, protecting ecosystems, and advancing the transformation toward sustainable, collaborative, and ecofeminist development models.

Corporación Cultural Afrocolombiana

Impact indicators

- **Indicator 1: Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources**
The project reports that 184 people (147 women), representing 50% of the target population of 300 women, demonstrate increased capacity for action as a result of their participation in productive economic initiatives. This impact is reflected in their active involvement in community-based activities and in the establishment of food and medicinal nurseries that provide inputs for the development of home gardens aimed at strengthening food security. Through these initiatives, women gain greater control over productive resources, enhance their skills in managing small-scale economic activities, and strengthen collective decision-making around the use of these assets. These processes contribute to increasing women's agency by improving their capacity to make economic decisions, participate more actively in community initiatives, and lay the foundation for productive assets with medium-term income-generation potential.
- **Indicator 2: Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes**
Impact will be reported in the next reporting phase.

Asociación Palenqueras

- **Indicator 1: Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations**
Two concrete planning instruments are generated and influenced by women's organizations:
 - 1 territorial diagnostic that informs peacebuilding and livelihood strategies by identifying agroclimatic conditions, land use, and productive capacities of rural women's organizations.
 - 1 technical assistance plan that guides the strengthening of rural women's organizations and the establishment of agroecological productive units, integrating environmental restoration and peacebuilding priorities.
 These instruments constitute formal inputs for territorial planning and peacebuilding processes with gender and environmental perspectives.
- **Indicator 2: Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources**
84 Afro-descendant (76 afro-descendant rural women) increase their capacity for economic action through participation in the characterization of the productive land and its preparation for the transformation into agroecological productive units for food security and ecosystem restoration. These women represent the direct beneficiaries with strengthened organizational, productive, and climate resilience capacities linked to sustainable livelihoods.
- **Indicator 3: Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes**
Around 100 women representatives from rural women's organizations participate in territorial decision-making spaces through a multi-actor exchange process carried out in coordination with the University of Cauca, the CRC, Community Councils, and the Municipality of Mercaderes. Through the first exchange of practices and knowledge, women and other local stakeholders jointly strengthened climate resilience efforts and the climate leadership of Afro-descendant rural women in the southern subregion of the Cauca department. Within these spaces, women actively contribute their local knowledge and priorities, engage in dialogue with institutional actors, and help shape collective responses to environmental challenges. As a result, territorial actions were jointly agreed upon to mitigate ecosystem degradation, while women's perspectives and proposals were incorporated into locally managed environmental strategies, formally positioning them as key actors in environmental governance and peacebuilding processes.

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

- During the reporting period, two organizations participating in the CfP managed to mobilize additional resources of approximately \$23,100 USD: CIASE and MAVI. For these organizations, the experience and capacity strengthening acquired within the framework of the CfP with the WPHF contributed to consolidating their technical, administrative and strategic capacities, enabling them to access new funding opportunities and scale up their work.

Within the framework of the accompaniment provided by UN Women—particularly in project formulation, strategic planning and reporting—both organizations were able to present well-structured proposals aligned with donor priorities and national frameworks:

- CIASE was able to mobilize additional funding of COP 35,000,000 (approximately USD 8,600) from UN Women core funding provided by the Government of Sweden, to support an initiative on the territorialization of the National Action Plan (NAP) 1325, with a specific focus on environmental justice, territorial defense and women's leadership. The experience gained through the WPHF grant strengthened CIASE's positioning as a key actor on Women, Peace and Security at the territorial level and directly contributed to securing this additional funding.
- MAVI mobilized additional funding of COP 58,000,000 (approximately USD 14,500) from Germany (BMZ) through the project "Women Changing their World", which enabled the organization to scale up and strengthen the "Cumbre de las Mujeres Cuidadoras de la Biodiversidad" in Cali. The WPHF-supported project enhanced MAVI's visibility, technical credibility and advocacy capacities, facilitating access to new international cooperation resources to expand the scope and impact of their work on environmental care, women's rights and collective action.

- b) CSOs supported through the WPHF implemented several complementary strategies to ensure the sustainability of their project impacts beyond the grant period, with a strong focus on institutional strengthening, strategic positioning and long-term process building.

At the institutional level, **small grants prioritized the elaboration of sustainability and resource mobilization strategies**, including plans for **diversification of funding sources**, strengthening of **risk analysis and mitigation mechanisms**, and improved organizational planning, enabling CSOs to reduce dependency on a single donor and enhance their long-term financial resilience.

For example, **Bitácora Ciudadana** implemented a comprehensive organizational strengthening consultancy that resulted in the consolidation of seven core governance and administrative documents and the advancement of seven additional institutional tools, directly reinforcing internal governance structures and clarifying administrative and financial procedures. A complementary consultancy on project formulation and resource mobilization strengthened capacities in Logical Framework design, Results-Based Management, and Theory of Change from a gender and intersectional perspective, while also integrating structured risk management and context analysis processes. This process culminated in the development of a Risk Management Manual proposal, positioning the organization to operationalize a formal risk strategy and strengthen adaptive, context-responsive decision-making from 2026 onward.

At the programmatic level, sustainability was ensured by embedding projects within **broader political, social and territorial processes**:

- **CIASE** positioned the WPHF-supported project as part of a wider, bottom-up process aimed at strengthening a gender perspective within the **constitutional and governance processes of the Indigenous Pasto Reserves Gran Tescual and Ipiales**. Rather than operating as a stand-alone intervention, the project contributes to a long-term organizational strategy, ensuring continuity through community ownership and sustained territorial engagement.
- **MAVI** linked project activities to the broader advocacy process around the **Ley de Inirida**, using the WPHF intervention to lay foundations for future legal and policy engagement with State institutions, thereby anchoring sustainability in formal governance and regulatory frameworks.
- **Barranquilla+20** focused on building a **regional CSO alliance in the Pacific**, strengthening collective capacities and networks as a basis for long-term collaboration. This process has already yielded tangible results, including a **new strategic partnership with the University of Nariño**, which supports sustainability through knowledge production and institutional linkages.
- **Corporación Cultural** emphasized an **intergenerational strategy**, ensuring the transmission of knowledge, memory and leadership through the active involvement of children and youth as well as elders, reinforcing cultural continuity and long-term social impact.
- **ASOPALENQUERAS** prioritized sustainability through the development of **long-term productive and economic initiatives**, laying the foundations for income generation and economic autonomy as a key pillar for the continuity of women's collective organizing.

Overall, sustainability across CSOs was achieved by combining **organizational strengthening, strategic alliances, policy engagement, and community-based ownership**, ensuring that project outcomes are embedded in longer-term transformation processes rather than limited to short-term results.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Summarize the progress on **OUTPUTS** in narrative form by each project. **DO NOT** include a long list of activities, rather report against 2-4 main bullet points to illustrate the output was completed. 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.

For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the outputs by outcome area.

WPHF INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

Asociación Mujeres Floreciendo (ASOMUFLOR)

- Capacity building for 27 women associated to the organization in areas including climate change, Escazú Agreement, gender equality and women's leadership.
- Strengthening of capacities for resource mobilisation by developing and appropriating a strategic plan for resource mobilization, and a workshop on project formulation reaching an audience of 46 women associated to the organization.
- Capacity building in social security for the organization's administrative team comprising 4 women.
- Remuneration of 6 professional staff members (4 administrative professionals, 1 psychosocial and 1 communications professional, all women).

Asociación Empoderando Pacifico

- Strengthening of programmatic capacities, including two international training workshops with UNAS Heliópolis in Brazil, one local training on strategic negotiation with a gender and climate justice focus, and the consolidation of a strategic alliance with the Environmental Public Authority (EPA), strengthening capacities, partnerships, and territorial action.
- An accounting software was purchased and adapted as the central tool for financial, operational, and project management, alongside training for 10 staff members, strengthening their skills in accounting, budgeting, and administrative monitoring to optimize processes, centralize information, and improve decision-making.
- Signature of an office rental contract and adequation of the space for the organization's purposes.
- Remuneration of 9 professional staff members (all women).

Fundación Bitácora Ciudadana

- Strengthening of organizational governance by updating, improving, and developing processes for both its internal policy (statutes, strategic planning, and policies, among others) and its operational and administrative procedures (purchasing manuals, human resources management, petty cash policy, and others), with a total of 15 documents approved, updated or formalized.
- Consolidation of guidelines on climate security and justice with a gender and intersectional approach, based on a specialized training process benefitting 32 persons affiliated with the organization, which made it possible to define and position the Peace with Nature program and strategically influence key spaces (Departmental Climate Change Roundtable) from the perspective of human rights, gender equality, and peacebuilding.
- Completion of a professional communications consultancy, resulting in the participatory design and initial implementation of the Organizational Communication Strategy, staff training through four workshops, strengthened digital presence (Facebook institutional page and LinkedIn), and increased visibility in local media and community events.
- Consolidation and remuneration of a team of 3 permanent staff members, supported by temporary consultants and volunteers.

Asociación Víctimas del Conflicto Armado Adelante con Fortalezas (ASOVIAFOR)

- Strengthening of institutional systems through the completion of internal management manuals, standardized HR and payroll procedures, implementation of an integrated financial software, and establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system, improving transparency and efficiency.
- Design and validation of a comprehensive contingency plan, addressing operational, financial, legal, security, climate, and gender-related risks, and now guides ASOVIAFOR's internal risk management.
- 30 people associated (19 women and 11 men) have strengthened their advocacy capacities in territorial and climate governance through the design and implementation of a climate security program, one technical advisory and participatory diagnostic session, and the formalization of environmental manuals and protocols for practical workshops on ecological restoration and environmental monitoring.
- Design of a multichannel communication strategy (social media, website, and traditional media), increasing institutional visibility and raising community awareness on climate justice and women's rights.
- Remuneration of 7 professional staff members.

WPHF PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING – OUTCOME 2

Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE)

- Increased participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes:
The project currently consolidates a group of 60 indigenous (59 women) from the Pasto People, all characterized as leaders, environmental defenders, and peacebuilders with active roles in community governance structures. These women are directly

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

involved in committees, dialogue spaces, and mechanisms for conflict prevention and response, creating sustainable conditions for women's leadership in peace and environmental governance.

- Strengthened visibility and leadership of women in climate and peace spaces:
In the "Peace and Climate" Forum, women represent between 65% and 71% of total participants, positioning indigenous women as central actors in climate governance and the prevention of socio-environmental tensions. The installation of the "Tulpa del Agua" further establishes a community-based and intercultural mechanism for water governance with a feminist perspective, integrating women and youth into ethical agreements (NATUCZARA) that recognize water as a subject of rights and align community decisions with territorial and environmental planning instruments.
- Gender-responsive mechanisms for conflict prevention:
During BIOEXPO 2025, the project contributes to the consolidation of multi-level dialogue and coordination mechanisms with an ethnic and feminist approach, ensuring that indigenous women's voices are integrated into national and regional platforms for socio-environmental conflict prevention. In parallel, a communications plan and campaign are being implemented to promote the protection of environmental women defenders, framing women as "the spirit of water and climate justice" and reinforcing messages on autonomy, resilience, and environmental rights.
- Enhanced community capacities for conflict prevention and response:
Two conflicts were effectively managed: (i) a high-risk security conflict in Monopamba was referred to national and international human rights mechanisms, accompanied by community dialogues and humanitarian support that helped prevent displacement; and (ii) a governance and gender-related conflict in the Ipiales Indigenous Reserve was resolved through inter-institutional dialogue, enabling uninterrupted project implementation and acceptance of the gender approach.

WPHF PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING – OUTCOME 6

Fundación Barranquilla+20

- Strengthened capacities of women through certified training:
In close collaboration with the University of Nariño, the project successfully completes its core output with the graduation of 130 women from the project's Diploma on Feminist Leadership and Climate Justice, out of a total of 140 women participants. Graduates include women from diverse territories of the Colombian Pacific, strengthening their technical, political, and organizational capacities to act as leaders in climate justice, socio-environmental governance, and community-based economic initiatives. This represents a completion rate of over 92%, evidencing high levels of commitment, retention, and relevance of the training process.
- Increased collective capacity for socio-economic and political action:
Through the diploma process, participating women demonstrate increased agency and readiness to engage in productive initiatives, community leadership, and political participation. The project consolidates a diverse and committed cohort of women with improved knowledge and tools to promote economic recovery, environmental sustainability, and feminist climate action in their territories.
- Consolidated alliances and co-designed transformative model:
The project establishes strategic alliances and collaborative networks that support women's access to resources, visibility, and collective action. The co-design of a relevant and transformative training model ensures that learning responds directly to the realities of women in the Colombian Pacific, strengthening the sustainability and scalability of the project's impact.

Fundación Mujer, Arte y Vida – MAVI

- Influence on gender-responsive policies and peacebuilding frameworks:
The project successfully integrates a gender approach into the National Biodiversity Week through the implementation of one concrete advocacy proposal developed during the Global Summit of Women Biodiversity Caretakers. In addition, the project influences the national policy debate through active participation in the "Inírida Law: Women Caretakers of Biodiversity" Forum at the Congress of the Republic, where technical inputs are presented to highlight women's contributions to the formulation and implementation of the law. As a key outcome, one Manifesto of Concrete Actions on financing and representation is produced, aligned with COP16 commitments and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- 21 people; 18 women leaders (16 adult women and 2 young women) and 3 men (1 young men) are advancing in strengthening their capacities for the protection of water and biodiversity through the consolidation of the working methodology, the definition of participation criteria for community organizations, and the design of participatory workshop methodologies that will integrate traditional knowledge and the contents of the Inírida Law to strengthen their advocacy and influence in their territories.
- Strengthened foundations for women's economic action:
The project advances in building an expanded and systematized database of 290 women-led organizations, which becomes a strategic input for the next phase focused on prioritizing productive and economic initiatives led by women. This strengthens the structural conditions for women's access to economic resources and collective action.
- Expanded political participation and decision-making by women:
During the Biodiversity Week, an initiative facilitated by the CSO, women from 7 departments in Colombia engaged in high-level dialogues with the Government of Valle del Cauca and the Mayor's Office of Cali. This process strengthened their capacities to influence the planning of the upcoming Women's Summit on Biodiversity, a unique intergenerational and international space for policy dialogue. This process positions women leaders as key actors in shaping agendas on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and environmental and climate justice from an ecofeminist and territorial perspective. A total of 600 women participated in this initiative.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Corporación Cultural Afrocolombiana

- Increased economic agency through productive initiatives:
The project reaches 184 women (60% of the target), who strengthened their economic agency through participatory food sovereignty and ecosystem restoration actions. Women led the selection of native food and medicinal species and established four community nurseries—surpassing the initial target—equipped to supply seedlings for household gardens and agroforestry systems. In parallel, they contributed to the production of 14,400 native seedlings for the restoration of 30 hectares of degraded ecosystems, reinforcing technical skills in agroecological production, nursery management, and territorial restoration while enhancing food security, climate resilience, and medium-term livelihood opportunities.
- Strengthened political and leadership capacities:
A total of 27 women participate in the first session of the Political Training School (Ethnohistory), disaggregated into 9 young women (18–29 years) and 18 adult women (30 years and above). Their participation strengthens political, cultural, and organizational capacities, as well as leadership, awareness of rights, and confidence to engage in community decision-making spaces.
- Foundations for future political incidence:
While it is still early to report quantitative results in terms of direct political incidence, the project achieves significant qualitative outcomes. The strengthened capacities and emerging leadership among participating women contribute to reinforcing organizational networks and create solid conditions for more active and effective participation in political and decision-making processes in their territories in the next phases.

Asociación Palenqueras

- Strategic planning for gender-responsive livelihoods and peacebuilding:
The project completes one comprehensive assessment that identifies agroclimatic conditions, soil characteristics, land use, and productive capacities of rural women's organizations. Based on this, one technical assistance plan is developed to guide the strengthening of women's organizations and the establishment of agroecological productive units. These instruments serve as key planning tools to align livelihoods strategies with environmental restoration and peacebuilding objectives.
- Strengthened economic agency of rural women:
Six rural women's organizations are selected to implement agroecological productive units (UPA) focused on food security and ecosystem restoration. According to the organizations' responses, all are interested in diversified agricultural arrangements, particularly involving edible, aromatic, and medicinal crops. Through this process, the project strengthens the organizational and productive capacities of 84 Afro-descendant rural persons: 76 women (including 7 girls and 8 young women) and 8 men, enhancing their resilience to climate change and their ability to lead sustainable livelihood initiatives in the southern subregion of Cauca.
- Increased participation in territorial decision-making:
Around 100 women and men representatives from rural women's organizations participate in the first exchange of practices and knowledge, in articulation with the University of Cauca, the regional environmental authority (CRC), Community Councils, and the Municipality of Mercaderes. This multi-actor space enables the co-definition of territorial actions to mitigate ecosystem degradation and formally integrates women's participation as part of locally driven climate and environmental solutions.

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.*

Impact Story – Yaku Amaru Warmi: Mujeres espíritu del agua y la Justicia Climática en Nariño

Since the implementation of Yaku Amaru Warmi, CIASE's work in the territory of Gran Tescual and Ipiales shows significant qualitative changes. Previously, CIASE's support focuses on the community in general, responding to collective interests and only partially prioritizing women's participation. Now, as the project advances, a clear shift is taking place. According to the testimony of Genith Quitiaquez, one of the indigenous leaders involved, the project places women at the center of the process. Women are no longer seen as secondary participants, but as key protagonists in community decision-making, positioning effectively their proposals based on their trajectories as WEHRD in their territories. This represents a substantial gain within the indigenous resguardos, where women's leadership has historically been limited. At the same time, the project expands its reach beyond Gran Tescual and currently engages other resguardos, strengthening a broader network of indigenous women leaders in the region.

A second important change is the growing and concrete understanding of the connection between gender and water conservation. Through ongoing dialogues of knowledge and collective reflection, women and community members increasingly recognize that protecting water sources is not only an environmental issue, but also deeply linked to women's roles, knowledge, and daily practices. This understanding strengthens women's legitimacy as environmental defenders and positions them as central actors in governance and decision-making related to natural resource management.

In relation to dialogue, the project emphasizes the importance of first developing a characterization of the communities. This process allows the project team to understand relational dynamics, identities, and power structures, and provides a foundation for meaningful and inclusive dialogue. As a result, current spaces for participation become more culturally relevant, respectful, and effective in fostering collective solutions.

An innovative dimension of the project is its effort to connect the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda with Indigenous governance systems at the territorial level. Through Yaku Amaru Warmi, elements of Colombia's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 are translated into practice by strengthening women's leadership in water governance, environmental protection, and conflict prevention within the institutions of the resguardos. The approach combines climate justice, peacebuilding, and Indigenous knowledge systems. For example, the project promotes the revitalization of traditional ecological practices such as ancestral planting systems linked to the chagra—a traditional Indigenous agroforestry garden—and the tulpa, the communal hearth that functions as a space for cultural learning and collective dialogue. These practices serve as entry points for locally grounded climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies while reinforcing women's leadership within community governance processes.

These changes directly contribute to the main objective of the project under WPHF Impact Area 2: Prevention of Conflicts. Yaku Amaru Warmi seeks to strengthen the leadership and participation of indigenous women in environmental governance and territorial planning in the resguardos of Gran Tescual (Puerres and Ipiales, Nariño). Through strategies such as dialogues of knowledge, capacity-building for water management and conservation, and meaningful participation in climate justice processes, the project actively prevents conflicts related to natural resources. By empowering at least 75 indigenous women and 15 women from other organizations, the initiative improves water security, reduces tensions over resources, and promotes women's leadership as a key factor for peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable community development.

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 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.*

Here Are the Organizations Selected for the "Climate Security and Justice" Call for Proposals!

Date: Tuesday, July 15, 2025

Funded by the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), this call for proposals will support initiatives in the departments of Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, and Nariño.

Women- and youth-led organizations will receive support to strengthen their technical capacities, enhance their leadership in the prevention of conflicts linked to climate injustice, and advance policy advocacy to promote socio-economic recovery processes with a peace and sustainability approach. This programme, which promotes active and inclusive participation in environmental governance, reinforces the role of women in building more equitable and climate-resilient territories.

Selected Partner Organizations

Association of Victims of the Armed Conflict Adelante con Fortalezas (ASOVIAFOR)

Puerto Tejada, Cauca

ASOVIAFOR, an organization led by displaced women, women and youth, will work to improve its operational, technical and strategic capacities, and will address issues related to climate justice, gender equality, environmental sustainability and human rights, seeking to consolidate its leadership in the defense of vulnerable communities through an inclusive approach.

Asociación Mujeres Floreciendo (ASOMUFLOR)

El Carmen de Atrato, Chocó

ASOMUFLOR will implement a project aimed at strengthening its organizational capacity to promote women's empowerment through sustainability and climate justice. Through training in leadership, risk management and financing strategies, the organization seeks to generate decent employment and promote sustainable, women-led solutions. This initiative reinforces its commitment to more just, resilient and equitable territories.

Fundación Bitácora Ciudadana

Pasto, Nariño

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

The Foundation will implement a project to strengthen its organizational capacity with a focus on gender equality and climate justice. Through training in circular economy, climate security and risk management, it seeks to consolidate its work in human rights, peace and social coexistence.

Asociación Empoderando Pacífico

Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca

This association, led by young women, will develop a project on climate justice through training in leadership, financial management, negotiation and strategic communication, aiming to consolidate its impact and build alliances that drive change in their territories.

Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE), in alliance with the National Coordination of Indigenous Women of Colombia (CONAMIC)

Gran Tescual and Ipiales Indigenous Reserves, Nariño

CIASE and CONAMIC will implement the project “*Yaku Amaru Warmi: Women, Spirit of Water and Climate Justice*” in the Indigenous Reserves of Gran Tescual (Puerres) and Ipiales (Nariño). This initiative will strengthen the leadership of Indigenous women in environmental governance, access to water and the prevention of territorial conflicts linked to climate change.

Asociación Palenqueras, in alliance with CorpoAfro and the Afropatianidad Collective

Mercaderes, Patía, Balboa and El Tambo, Cauca

These organizations will lead a project aimed at strengthening livelihoods, economic autonomy and political participation of Afro-descendant rural women through agroecological strategies, environmental education and community leadership.

Corporación Cultural Afrocolombiana

Tumaco, Nariño

The Corporation will implement the project “*Women as Givers of Life and Well-being in Ancestral Territories*”, which seeks to strengthen the leadership of Black women in processes of climate justice, environmental restoration and food sovereignty, from a cultural and ancestral perspective. Through actions in Community Councils, the project will promote mangrove restoration and empower women heads of household as guardians of territory and life.

Fundación Mujer, Arte y Vida – MAVI

Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Nariño

The Foundation will implement the project “*Mobilization and Social Participation of Women in the Protection of Life and Biodiversity from an Ecofeminist Approach*” to promote the participation of rural, Indigenous, Afro-descendant and ecofeminist women in environmental governance, territorial care and climate action, from a gender and environmental justice perspective.

Fundación Barranquilla+20, in alliance with Corporación Soy Pacífico and the Network of Peasant Schools of Yacuanquer

Buenaventura, Caloto, Popayán, Yacuanquer, San Lorenzo, Tumaco

The Foundation will implement the project “*Feminist Climate Collective Action in Biocultural Territories for Security, Life and Peace*”, aimed at strengthening the leadership of Indigenous, Afro-descendant and rural women in climate justice, agroecology, water management and territorial sovereignty from an ecofeminist perspective. Inspired by collective action and environmental justice, the project will promote sustainable solutions aligned with the defense of life and territory.

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

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

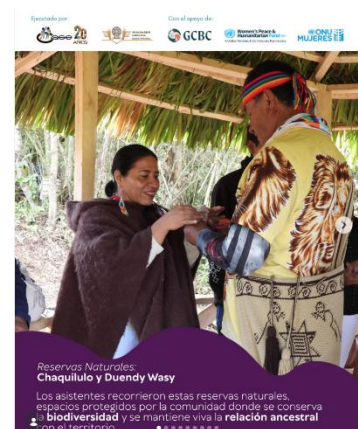
* Please attach a copy or link of the study/evaluation/research/ assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available. For photos, kindly share these (along with a caption) to the WPHF communications team.

Several CSO partners implemented high-quality digital communication and social media campaigns as part of their projects, significantly strengthening visibility, outreach and advocacy at territorial and national levels.

- **ASOMUFLOR** carried out a digital communication campaign focused on showcasing institutional strengthening results, including organizational advances, leadership processes and community impact. This was complemented by the update and strengthening of their [institutional website](#), improving their public visibility, accountability and capacity to engage donors and partners. Selection of relevant posts:
 - <https://www.instagram.com/p/DUIUGilkbG-/>
 - <https://www.instagram.com/p/DUa5J2QEerm/>

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

- <https://www.instagram.com/p/DTRosQgkdu4/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/DROPj73Ec18/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/DRV2ML0kce6/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/DOdptBhkSCS/>
- Barranquilla +20** developed and implemented a comprehensive social media campaign accompanying the *Diploma in Feminist Climate Solidarity in Biocultural Territories*, which helped amplify participation, disseminate learning products, and position feminist climate narratives across biocultural territories. Selection of relevant posts:
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DOdtb82kSMu/?img_index=1
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DPPB -mkTmr/?img_index=2
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DPOab8ukb6g/?img_index=1
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DPpeFJfDZXO/?img_index=1
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DQptOC4kcV4/?img_index=1
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DRAbl-MlhHx/?img_index=1
- CIASE/CONAMIC** implemented a targeted digital campaign around the *Foro Paz y Clima desde el Mundo de los Pastos*, using social media and online platforms to disseminate key messages on Indigenous women's leadership, climate justice and territorial defense, reaching diverse audiences and strengthening advocacy efforts. Selection of relevant posts:
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DQvCKblEQsd/?img_index=1
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DQxEgiikT5T/?img_index=1
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DQxjnjf49B/?img_index=2
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DQzJ1c5kTyH/?img_index=2
 - <https://www.instagram.com/p/DQzqL8RDHnt/>
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/DQ67HiokWV0/?img_index=2



Overall, these campaigns contributed to increased public awareness, stronger positioning of women-led climate and peace agendas and enhanced digital capacities of CSOs to sustain advocacy and resource mobilization efforts beyond the project lifecycle.

7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) 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 Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

2) In bullet form (2-4), note the outputs completed as per your ProDoc.

1) Impact and Outcome

During the reporting period, nine (9) civil society organizations (CSOs) were supported through targeted technical assistance, organizational accompaniment and institutional capacity building to strengthen their ability to influence and advocate for the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in climate security and justice contexts.

These CSOs demonstrated initial and emerging changes in institutional practices, technical skills and organizational capacities in the design, implementation and monitoring of projects. Changes were assessed through two complementary mechanisms:

- The mandatory UN Women Capacity Assessment Tool applied to the five (5) CSOs supported through Partner Agreements (PAs); and
- The Organizational Capacity Index (OCI) applied to the four (4) CSOs supported through the Small Grants modality.

Results of the Capacity Assessment (5 Partner Agreements)

Baseline Capacity Assessment results show that the five (5) PA CSOs initially presented moderate to low levels of institutional capacity, with common structural weaknesses in the following areas:

- Results-based management and monitoring systems, including limited use of indicators and weak documentation of outcomes.
- Administrative and financial procedures, particularly in standardized procurement, contracting and internal controls.
- Governance and internal coordination mechanisms, including unclear roles, decision-making processes and formalized policies.

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

For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) 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. Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

2) In bullet form (2-4), note the outputs completed as per your ProDoc.

- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), identified as a critical institutional weakness, with most organizations lacking formal PSEA policies, internal reporting mechanisms, staff training or safeguarding protocols at baseline.

Throughout the reporting period, these CSOs engaged in continuous technical accompaniment, mentoring and operational support. This led to observable improvements in organizational practices, particularly in project planning, internal documentation, compliance with donor requirements, accountability mechanisms and institutional awareness of safeguarding responsibilities, including PEAS standards.

Across the nine (9) CSOs, assessment-informed capacity building actions resulted in tangible institutional changes, including:

- Strengthened application of Results-Based Management (RBM) in planning, implementation and reporting.
- Improved data collection capacities through the use of monitoring and beneficiary profiling tools (Kobo Toolbox)
- Improved financial governance and accountability, through standardized administrative procedures and internal controls.
- Increased institutionalization of safeguarding and ethical standards, particularly in response to initial PSEA gaps.

A key systemic outcome is that all nine (9) CSOs developed and formally adopted institutional antifraud policies, reviewed and approved by both the organizations and UN Women. Additionally, all CSOs initiated formal processes to develop or update their PSEA internal policies and reporting mechanisms, directly addressing one of the most critical weaknesses identified at baseline.

Results of the Organizational Capacity Index – OCI (4 Small Grants):

As part of UN Women's capacity-strengthening strategy, the Organizational Capacity Index (OCI) has been implemented for approximately seven years as a tool adapted to the specific needs of each project. Within the framework of the "Climate Security and Justice" project, it included five strategic dimensions: governance and organizational structure; administrative and financial capacity; planning, monitoring and evaluation; advocacy and stakeholder engagement; and programmatic capacities in gender, climate, peace, and climate justice.

For the four (4) Small Grant CSOs, three (3) completed the OCI baseline (línea de base) and one (1) completed both baseline and endline (línea de salida) after full project implementation.

Baseline OCI results confirmed similar capacity gaps to those identified among PA CSOs, especially in:

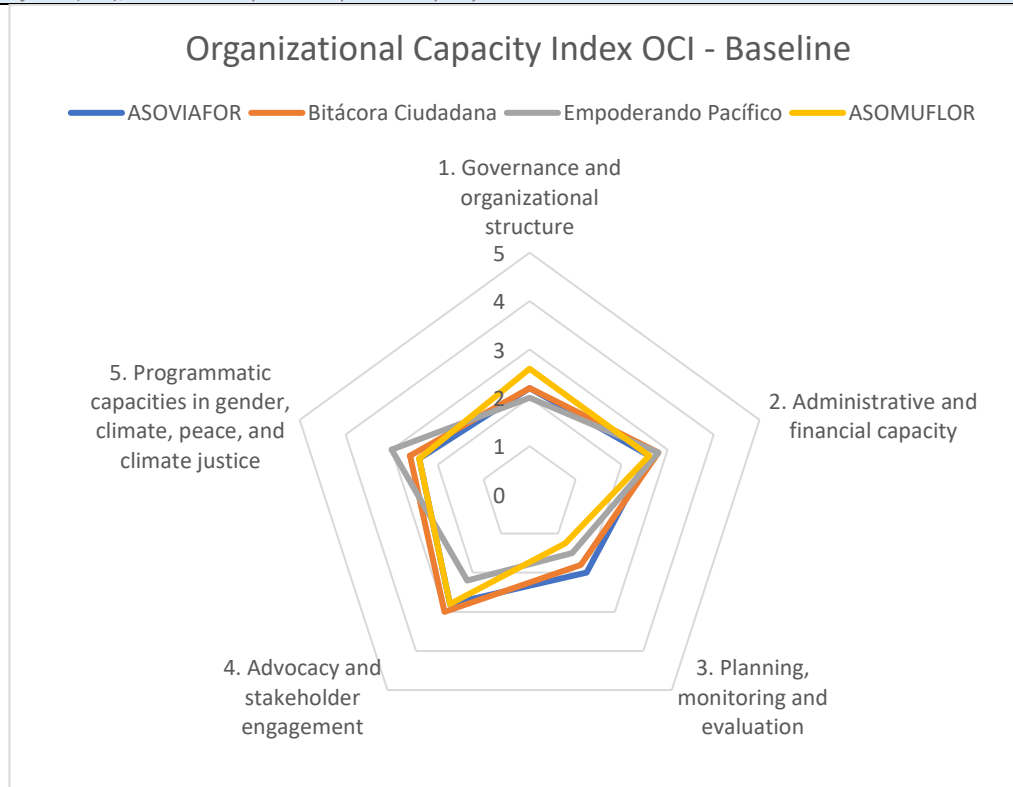
- Monitoring and evaluation systems
- Financial management and internal controls, including PSEA
- Strategic planning and institutional sustainability

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

For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) 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 Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

2) In bullet form (2-4), note the outputs completed as per your ProDoc.



For the one (1) CSO with completed endline, OCI results demonstrate measurable organizational strengthening, including:

- Technical and programmatic capacity: improved use of results-based planning tools, clearer articulation of outcomes and indicators, and stronger integration of gender, climate and peace frameworks.
- Monitoring and reporting capacity: enhanced data collection and systematization, increased use of indicator matrices, and improved quality of technical and financial reports.
- Administrative and financial capacity: adoption of standardized procedures for procurement, contracting and payroll, contributing to improved transparency and institutional risk management, consolidation of their PSEA policy.

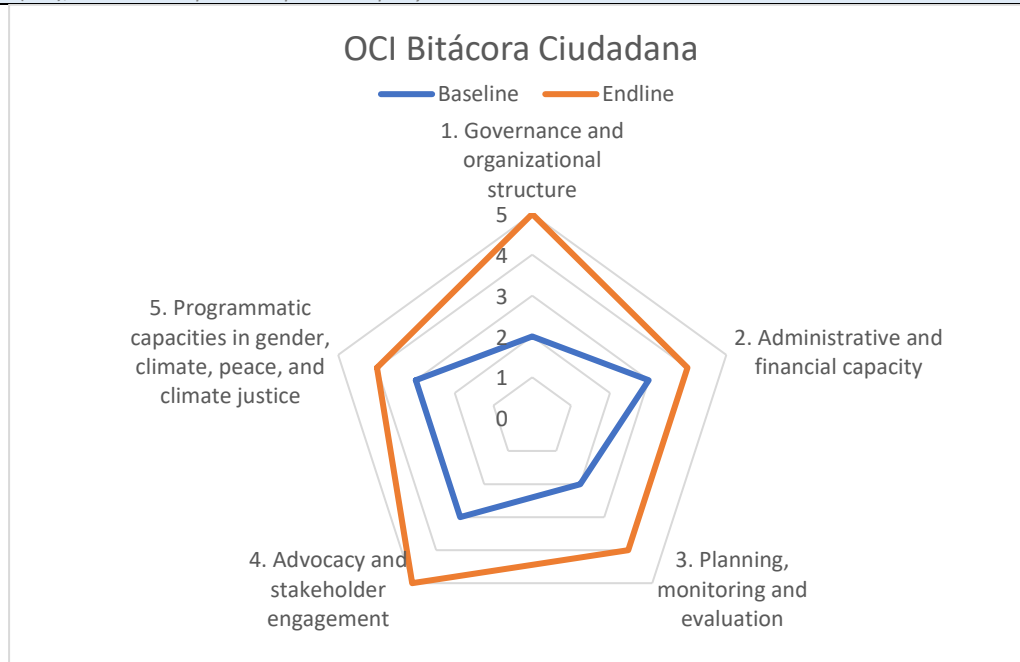
At this stage of implementation, 1 out of 9 CSOs (11%) has demonstrated fully measurable organizational capacity improvement through completion of both OCI baseline and endline. As evidenced by the organizational improvements achieved by Bitácora Ciudadana, the implementation process has led to the following key institutional results:

- Strengthening governance, administrative capacity, and strategic projection through the updating and formalization of the organization's internal structure, including its organizational chart, functions manual, anti-fraud policy, and PSEA protocol.
- Improving decision-making processes, which are now clearer, more participatory, and sustained at both the executive and operational levels.
- Strengthening administrative and financial capacities through new procedural manuals, segregation of duties, and the systematic use of accounting software, thereby increasing transparency and internal control.
- Strengthening planning and monitoring capacities through the development of the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, enhanced monitoring tools, and improved team capacities.
- Increasing/strengthening programmatic and advocacy capacities by improving articulation in environmental and climate-justice spaces, generating technical inputs for decision-making, and positioning key approaches such as peace with nature, protection of environmental women defenders, and gender-responsive climate-risk analysis.

7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity
For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) 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 Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

2) In bullet form (2-4), note the outputs completed as per your ProDoc.



These advances demonstrate a comprehensive evolution of the organization, which now holds greater technical, administrative, and political capacity to lead territorial agendas, mobilize resources, and promote the participation of women and communities in peacebuilding and climate-justice processes.

The remaining CSOs are in mid-implementation phases, with capacity strengthening processes ongoing and endline measurements scheduled for the next reporting period.

2) Outputs

OUTPUT 1 – Operational, administrative and financial capacity building opportunities provided to CSO partners

- Capacity Assessments applied to five (5) CSO partners and Organizational Capacity Index (OCI) applied to four (4) Small Grant partners, establishing institutional baselines for governance, administration, finance, planning and programmatic capacities.
- Internal operational, administrative and financial manuals updated or developed by partner CSOs, including policies on governance, financial management, procurement, human resources and internal control systems.
- Technical strengthening provided on project formulation and Results-Based Management (RBM), leading to improved results frameworks, risk matrices, budgets and theories of change across all partner projects.
- Antifraud capacity building conducted with all partners, resulting in nine (9) institutional antifraud policies developed and formally approved by both the project and UN Women, strengthening internal control systems, transparency and financial integrity.
- Monitoring and reporting systems strengthened through the adoption of Kobo for beneficiary characterization, indicator tracking and data management.

OUTPUT 2 – Training on the Prevention of PSEA, self-assessments and development of internal guidelines conducted

- Nine (9) CSO partners completed PSEA training and certification under the UN system and conducted institutional self-assessments against the eight minimum PSEA standards.
- Internal PSEA policies developed or updated by partner CSOs and submitted for validation, strengthening formal safeguarding frameworks for prevention, reporting and response.
- Organizational awareness and internal protocols strengthened on ethical standards, protection, and safe engagement with communities and beneficiaries.

OUTPUT 3 – Knowledge exchange and communication on climate security risk, climate justice and the gender–climate–peace nexus

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

For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) 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 Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

2) In bullet form (2-4), note the outputs completed as per your ProDoc.

- Capacity strengthening sessions conducted with CSO partners on strategic communication, brand management and co-branding standards (CSOs – UN Women), to improve the quality, coherence and ethical standards of institutional communication.
- Promoted use of digital communication channels and social media campaigns by partner CSOs to amplify advocacy messages and raise awareness on women's leadership in climate justice, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach territories.

7b) 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.

n/a

8. L-HUB Grants (Peer Learning, Mentorship or Joint Advocacy Actions)¹⁰

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 2025 as a separate row

n/a

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 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
Risk 1: Security and Territorial Context Risks <i>Risk area (contextual / programmatic)</i> Contextual and programmatic risk associated with the persistence of armed conflict dynamics, the presence of illegal armed actors, illicit economies, threats against women social leaders, and restrictions on mobility in the territories of implementation (Nariño — Pasto, Puerres, Ipiales, Tumaco, Yacuanquer, San Lorenzo; Cauca — Mercaderes, Patía, Balboa, El Tambo,	4	4	4	• Continuous monitoring of the security context and coordination with local actors to ensure safe planning and implementation of field activities. • Operational and logistical adjustments, including rescheduling activities, use of hybrid or virtual modalities, and selection of safe venues. • Strengthening the capacities of partner organizations in risk prevention, self-care, and security protocols. • Integration of protection and prevention measures into the design of community security strategies, in line with the project's approach.

¹⁰ 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.

9. Risks and Mitigation				
Caloto, Popayán, Puerto Tejada; Valle del Cauca — Cali, Buenaventura; and Chocó — Carmen de Atrato). These conditions have affected the implementation of in-person activities within the initially planned timelines and schedules, as well as the safety of local partners, and may pose a risk to the operational continuity of project activities.				
Risk 2: Environmental and Climate Risks <i>Risk area (contextual / programmatic)</i> Contextual and programmatic risk associated with extreme climate events and environmental degradation — including heavy rainfall, floods, landslides, droughts, damage to road infrastructure and livelihoods — in the territories of implementation (Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Chocó). These factors may cause operational delays, limit access to communities, and affect the sustained participation of partner organizations and beneficiaries.	3	4	3	- Adjustments in operational planning to respond to climate contingencies, including flexible timelines and adaptive territorial prioritization. - Integration of climate resilience and environmental risk management considerations into the design of activities and community strategies. - Use of digital tools and remote modalities to ensure continuity of capacity building and monitoring processes. - Support partner organizations to incorporate climate security, climate justice, and adaptation approaches into their projects and livelihoods. - Promotion of environmentally responsible practices and strengthening of local capacities for managing climate impacts.
Risk 3: Economic Climate Risks <i>Risk area (contextual)</i> Broad economic conditions can make it difficult to operate due to factors such as financial market instability and/or failures. This could include changes in the volatility of foreign currency that ultimately income on the organization's revenue streams and/or overall performance.	3	3	3	- This risk will be mitigated through the recently signed Cooperation Framework, and a strong alliance with the UNCT and the new National Government to ensure the continuity of UNW work in the country. The CO also established a resource mobilization taskforce that aims at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Country Office's resource mobilization to increase the diversification and flow of resources for its programs and projects. - Produce and disseminate gender-based economic analyses to support policy advocacy changes to support women's rights. Implement economic empowerment programs for women, that focus on increasing access to literacy, finance and markets, income generation and closing gender gaps.
Risk 4: Funding and Resource Mobilization <i>Risk area (strategic)</i> Challenges in securing long term strategic note/flexible funding, versus short term smaller project funding, and/or limited channels for mobilizing sustained interest for increased resourcing, thereby impacting on resource availability and/or delivery of programmes.	4	4	4	- Resource mobilization (RM) will therefore remain a key institutional priority to address current funding shortfalls, mitigate programmatic risks, and sustain strategic interventions. In this regard, the CO continues to implement its RM strategy, led by a dedicated Task Force, to enhance efficiency, diversify and expand the donor base, strengthen pipeline monitoring, and increase overall resource inflows to ensure the sustainability of key programmatic areas. - Submission of new projects to donors according to new priorities, while strengthening partnerships with institutions and donors for the post-conflict initiatives. Continue to strengthen multi-annual and non-earmarked financing initiatives with strategic donors, as well as continue engaging in joint resource mobilization and programming. Seek increased opportunities for resource mobilization from non-traditional donors.
Risk 5: Programme/Project Management <i>Risk area (strategic)</i> Lapses or challenges in the design or execution of management processes because of various factors such as delays in planning (due to external/internal factors), implementation, lack of	3	3	3	- As required by the PPG, the CO conducts a technical evaluation and a risk-based capacity assessment to ensure that its partners have the needed capacities to deliver the results as established in their project documents. - If required, the COs also aids the partners in the formulation and implementation of the Capacity Building Plans that are part of the mandatory compromises of their agreements.

9. Risks and Mitigation

resources, or other factors that do not support overall program or project delivery. This risk may also relate to the limited absorption capacity of funding provided, leading to the inability to meet project delivery milestones.				Constant monitoring of program implementation to identify the need for adjustments in a timely and effective way.
--	--	--	--	---

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.

During the reporting period, some CSO partners experienced implementation delays due to a combination of contextual, operational and administrative factors:

- Barranquilla +20 experienced delays in the initial phase of project implementation due to challenges in the recruitment and retention of qualified technical personnel in the territories. These delays affected the sequencing of some planned activities. As a mitigation measure, adjustments were made to the order and timing of activities, prioritizing those that could be implemented with existing capacities, while maintaining the overall strategic objectives. The Country Office provided close programmatic and operational accompaniment to support recruitment processes and ensure timely resumption of activities.
- ASOPALENQUERAS faced significant implementation delays due to a severe deterioration of the security situation in the intervention territories, including the occurrence of several paros armados (armed shutdowns), which restricted mobility and access to communities. This context also led to the cancellation of a planned UN Women field mission in December 2025. Additionally, the intensification of climate-related impacts (extreme weather events) delayed productive and livelihood-related activities. Adaptations included rescheduling field activities, shifting to safer modalities of engagement, and extending implementation timelines to ensure the safety of beneficiaries and staff.
- MAVI experienced delays in implementation primarily associated with challenges in meeting reporting and administrative requirements in a timely manner. These delays affected the processing of cash advances and, consequently, the sequencing of planned activities. In response, the Country Office provided close technical and operational accompaniment to strengthen reporting capacities, clarify compliance requirements, and support the organization in aligning its internal processes with UN Women's financial and accountability standards. As an adaptive measure, implementation timelines were adjusted, and additional guidance was provided to ensure continuity of activities and mitigate the risk of future delays.

In response to these challenges, the Country Office deployed a strategy of close and continuous accompaniment, including specialized in situ and remote technical support, to strengthen implementation capacities, risk management and adaptive planning. Programmatic timelines were adjusted where necessary, without affecting core objectives or expected outcomes. No major changes were made to strategic priorities or key results, but implementation modalities were adapted to ensure continuity, relevance and safety under volatile security and operational conditions.

11. Lessons Learned¹¹

What challenges and lessons were learned during the reporting period at both the project and country level? Include those lessons that can benefit other WPHF countries and of the fund overall. For each challenge, identify and describe the challenge, provide details on what are the factors that may have contributed to it occurring, describe how the challenge was addressed in the reporting period, or will be addressed in the future, and summarize the key lesson that can help inform the project, or improve in the future. These should include both programmatic and operational challenges. Add rows as required.

Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
The risk and threat environment for communities, particularly women, continued to intensify during the reporting period, significantly affecting the	This challenge is driven by the expansion and fragmentation of armed groups, increased territorial control by illegal actors, persistent political violence, weak state presence in rural	The challenge was addressed through strengthened risk analysis and security protocols, flexible programming and timelines, close accompaniment to partners, prioritization of remote and	Operating in highly volatile contexts requires embedding adaptive management, strong duty of care for women leaders, and security-informed program design from the outset, ensuring that peace and climate action initiatives remain

¹¹ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

11. Lessons Learned¹¹

safe implementation of activities and the protection of women leaders and human rights defenders.	areas, and the targeting of women due to their leadership in peacebuilding, environmental defense and social mobilization.	community-based modalities, and systematic coordination with UN security and humanitarian mechanisms.	feasible, ethical and responsive to rapidly changing risk environments.
Increasing variability in precipitation patterns is generating more frequent and severe climate shocks, including prolonged droughts and extreme rainfall, which are directly affecting livelihoods, food security and access to water in project territories.	This challenge is driven by climate change impacts that are altering historical rainfall regimes, combined with environmental degradation, weak local climate resilience systems, and high dependence of rural and ethnic communities on climate-sensitive livelihoods such as agriculture and natural resource use.	Projects integrated adaptive strategies such as promoting agroecological practices, water management and ecosystem restoration, adjusting implementation calendars, and strengthening community capacities for climate risk management and early response.	Climate variability must be systematically integrated into project design and implementation, as flexible, climate-responsive programming is essential to ensure the sustainability and relevance of peacebuilding and women's empowerment interventions.
Reporting in line with United Nation's technical, financial and accountability standards continues to represent a significant challenge for CSO partners, including experienced organizations, affecting the timely flow of funds and implementation of activities.	Contributing factors include the complexity of UN financial and results-based reporting requirements, limited administrative capacity within grassroots organizations, high staff turnover, and the additional operational burden generated by insecurity and remote working conditions.	The challenge was addressed through close technical accompaniment, tailored capacity-building sessions on financial management and results-based reporting, simplified guidance tools, and ongoing feedback loops between UN Women and partners to progressively strengthen compliance and quality.	Sustainable partnerships in fragile contexts require long-term investment in institutional capacity development, as strong programmatic outcomes are intrinsically linked to partners' ability to meet rigorous accountability and reporting standards.

12. Innovations and Best Practices¹²

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.

a) Innovations:

- Integrating the Women, Peace and Security Agenda through Indigenous environmental governance** (CIASE / CONAMIC – Nariño, Gran Tescual and Ipiales Reserves):
An innovative programmatic practice was the integration of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 into Indigenous governance structures through the project *"Yaku Amaru Warmi: Women, Spirit of Water and Climate Justice."* This initiative operationalized the WPS agenda at the territorial level by embedding women's leadership in water governance, environmental justice and conflict prevention within Indigenous reserve institutions. The approach links ancestral knowledge, climate security and peacebuilding, offering a replicable model for advancing WPS in ethnically diverse and environmentally fragile contexts. Examples on how to include ancestral knowledge include the recovery of ancestral planting practices around the *chagra*—a traditional Indigenous agroforestry garden—and the *tulpa*, the traditional communal hearth that serves as a space for cultural transmission and collective decision-making, as a starting point for developing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. **Ecofeminist climate education as a peacebuilding tool** (Fundación Barranquilla+20 – Pacific region):
The *Diploma in Feminist Climate Solidarity in Biocultural Territories* represents an innovative pedagogical model that combines ecofeminism, climate justice, agroecology and peacebuilding. By using collective learning ("juntanza") as a political and social mobilization strategy, the diploma strengthened women's agency and intergenerational leadership while creating a scalable methodology for climate peace education.
- Digital advocacy and social media campaigns for WPS and climate justice** (Multiple CSOs):
Several partners implemented high-quality social media campaigns as a strategic innovation for political incidence, visibility and accountability, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach territories where physical access, mobility and connectivity are constrained by insecurity, geographic dispersion and weak state presence. These campaigns enabled women-led organizations to

¹² 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 Practices¹²

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.

amplify community voices, sustain advocacy during periods of restricted mobility, and position local women as national and regional actors in debates on climate justice and peace.

b) Best Practices:

- **Linking institutional strengthening with long-term sustainability** (Small Grants):
A key operational best practice was the investment in internal systems (financial management, governance, administrative procedures and staff training) as a foundation for sustainability. The use of accounting software, office formalization, updated policies and risk management frameworks strengthened organizational resilience and enabled CSOs to continue operating despite shrinking humanitarian funding.
- **Strategic policy linkage for sustainability and impact** (MAVI – national level):
MAVI effectively connected project activities to national policy processes, particularly the Inírida Law and biodiversity governance spaces, ensuring that community-level actions were anchored in institutional and legal frameworks. This approach increased political relevance and long-term influence beyond project cycles.
- **Intergenerational and community-based peacebuilding** (Corporación Cultural Afrocolombiana – Tumaco, Nariño):
The integration of intergenerational approaches, cultural memory and ethnohistory in climate and peace initiatives strengthened social cohesion and leadership continuity. Engaging children, youth and elders together proved effective for sustaining community ownership and reinforcing women's leadership.

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.

n/a

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.

- **Support to ongoing CSO projects:** As most WPHF-funded project agreements will close in 2026, priority will be placed on providing continuous technical, programmatic and operational support to CSO partners to ensure full achievement of planned results, quality implementation, timely reporting and sustainability of project outcomes.
- **Targeted monitoring missions:** Monitoring missions will be conducted with the participation of specialized colleagues from UN Women territorial sub-offices, with a strong focus on projects facing implementation challenges, in order to provide in situ accompaniment, strengthen risk mitigation, support adaptive management and reinforce accountability mechanisms.
- **Potential co-hosting of the WPHF Global Women's Peace Forum Pre-Forum (TBC):** UN Women Colombia will co-host the WPHF Global Women's Peace Forum Pre-Forum in July 2026, positioning Colombia as a regional hub for dialogue on Women, Peace and Security. The Pre-Forum will convene grassroots organizations, international NGOs, Member States and UN agencies to co-develop the global forum agenda, potentially complemented by an intergenerational exchange on women in peace processes as part of the WPHF 10-year anniversary, in strategic partnership with national academic and civil society actors.
- **Remaining funds from previous implementation cycles:** Resolve outstanding issues related to remaining funds from previous implementation cycles to enable their timely reallocation and reinvestment in civil society organizations (CSOs), particularly to support new grants and targeted capacity-building activities.
- **Facilitating CSO engagement with new government counterparts following elections:** Support women-led and women-focused CSOs to strengthen dialogue with newly appointed authorities, positioning territorial perspectives at the national level and advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including the implementation of Colombia's National Action Plan 1325.

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. DO NOT include consolidated data, only for the 2025 year.

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). Include the number and a short description. This is a consolidation of what is done in 4a.
Institutional Funding		
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	4	Across the four partner organizations, institutional funding enabled an average sustainability period of 7 months, reflecting strengthened financial, administrative and governance systems that collectively enhanced institutional stability, operational efficiency and the capacity to maintain core activities in complex contexts.
1.2 Number/Percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	4	Institutional funding enabled the retention of a total of 25 staff members across the four organizations, ensuring the continuity of key managerial, technical, administrative and community roles, and contributing to gender-balanced, intergenerational and diverse teams that strengthened organizational resilience and programmatic delivery.
1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	4	Across 3 projects, partner organizations strengthened their institutional resilience by developing concrete risk management and contingency tools, including institutional risk manuals, contingency plans and integrated risk analysis frameworks. These processes enhanced organizational preparedness, improved internal controls, and enabled more systematic, proactive and risk-informed decision-making in complex and high-risk operational environments.
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	4	Across the four partner organizations, a total of 23 adaptive strategies, tools and systems were adopted, significantly strengthening institutional governance, financial sustainability, risk management and administrative efficiency, thereby enhancing the organizations' collective capacity to ensure continuity of operations in complex and volatile contexts.
Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for Women, Peace and Security		
1.1 Number/Percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation	N/A	N/A
1.2 Number/Types of propositions by civil society that are included into policy documents	N/A	N/A
Outcome 2: Conflict Prevention		
2.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	1	. The project supported the participation of 42 Indigenous women from the Pasto People in decision-making processes related to the prevention and response to socio-environmental conflicts, particularly through the climate governance committees promoted under the initiative. These women were identified based on their longstanding trajectories as women environmental human rights defenders (WEHRD) and their recognized roles as community leaders, environmental defenders, and peacebuilders within community governance and institutional dialogue spaces. Through these mechanisms, women represent between 65% and 71% of participants in formal climate and peace decision-making spaces, reflecting a significant strengthening of women's leadership and influence in governance processes related to water management, climate justice, and conflict prevention. By enabling women to shape decisions on the management and protection of water sources and other natural resources, the project contributes to climate security by addressing the drivers of local resource-

		related tensions, promoting cooperative water governance, and strengthening community-based mechanisms for the peaceful prevention of environmental conflicts.
2.2 Number/Types of conflict prevention mechanisms are gender responsive	1	The project established two gender- and climate-responsive mechanisms: multi-level institutional dialogue platforms integrating women's leadership and a public communication campaign to protect women environmental defenders. Dialogue spaces convened during BIOEXPO 2025—bringing together government, academia, and territorial actors—applied ethnic and feminist approaches to incorporate Indigenous women's voices in discussions on water governance and the prevention of socio-environmental conflicts, while enabling inter-institutional coordination and follow-up. In parallel, a communications campaign recognizing women as the “spirit of water and climate justice” promotes messages linking women's leadership, water protection, autonomy, and climate resilience, contributing to greater visibility and protection of women environmental defenders.
2.2b Number of conflicts resolved, averted or referred	1	A total of two conflicts were addressed (1 resolved, 1 referred), improving community security and enabling continued participation in peace and conflict prevention processes.
Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response		
3.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	N/A	N/A
3.2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	N/A	N/A
Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution		
4.1 Number and/or percentage of women that influence or participate in formal and informal peace processes or negotiations (by role [mediator/advisor/stakeholder])	N/A	N/A
4.2 Existence of gender responsive provisions in peace agreements, dialogues, and/or decision-making processes	N/A	N/A
4.3 Types of strategies used/implemented to participate in and contribute to the peace process and/or implementation of a peace agreement	N/A	N/A
Outcome 5: Protection of Women and Girls		
5.1 Number/Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	N/A	N/A
5.2 Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV	N/A	N/A
5.3 Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to advocate and implement interventions to protect women and girls' human rights and ending SGBV	N/A	N/A
Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery		
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	2	Women and women-led CSOs influenced a total of five (5) peacebuilding and governance instruments through advocacy, technical inputs, and territorial planning processes. At the national and international levels, this included the integration of a gender-responsive advocacy proposal into the agenda of National Biodiversity Week through the Global Summit of Women Biodiversity Caretakers, women's direct participation and technical contributions to the legislative process of the Inírida Law, and the development of a Manifesto of Concrete Actions on financing and representation aligned with COP16 commitments and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. At the territorial level, women-led organizations contributed to a territorial diagnostic identifying agroclimatic conditions, land use, and productive capacities of rural women's organizations, as well as a

		technical assistance plan to strengthen these organizations and support the establishment of agroecological productive units integrating environmental restoration and peacebuilding priorities. Together, these processes strengthened gender-responsive environmental governance and women's participation in peacebuilding.
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	4	Across projects, 348 women increased their agency through access to productive economic resources (125 from Barranquilla+20 (97 adult women, 28 young women), 147 from Corporación Cultural Afrocolombiana (102 adult women, 45 young women and girls), and 76 from ASOPALENQUERAS (61 adult women and 15 young women and girls), representing a substantial consolidation of women's economic and livelihood capacities.
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes	3	A total of 669 women participated in political and decision-making processes (600 from MAVI participants in the Biodiversity week, 69 from ASOPALENQUERAS (61 adult women and 8 young women), expanding women's collective influence in biodiversity governance, territorial planning, and peacebuilding. This participation occurred through formal policy dialogues with subnational authorities and multi-actor territorial exchanges, where women contributed their knowledge and priorities to environmental governance processes, influenced the design of national biodiversity policy spaces, and helped define territorial actions to address ecosystem degradation and strengthen climate resilience.