



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund 

A United Nations & Civil Society Partnership



ANNUAL REPORT

A Decade of Investing in Women Building Peace

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United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)

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ACRONYMS

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
GRMM	Gender Responsive Monitoring Mechanism	UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls
GSC	Global Steering Committee	UNW	United Nations Women
GWPF	Global Women’s Peace Forum	VSLA	Village Savings and Lending Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	YPS	Youth Peace and Security
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization		
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean		
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Queer		
L-HUB	Global Learning Hub		
MPTFO	Multi Partner Trust Fund Office		
NAP1325	National Action Plan 1325		
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
OHCHR	United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commission		
PSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment		
RFC	Regular Funding Cycle		
RRW	Rapid Response Window on Women’s Participation in Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements		
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence		
WHRD	Women Human Rights Defender		
WPHF	Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund		
WPS-HA	Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action		



FOREWORD

A DECADE OF INVESTING IN WOMEN BUILDING PEACE

2025 was an unprecedented year—marked by continued escalation of conflicts, deepening humanitarian crises, rising global instability, and a constrained funding environment. With 61 active conflicts¹ worldwide and overlapping emergencies—from climate shocks to mass displacement—the scale and complexity of need reached historic levels. Millions were affected, particularly women, girls, and marginalized communities who continue to bear the disproportionate impacts of crises.

And yet, even in the face of these challenges, one reality remains constant - when systems falter and crisis escalates, women step forward.

Across conflict zones and disaster-affected communities, women are not only survivors—they are first responders, peacebuilders, activists, and human rights defenders. They keep schools open when institutions collapse. They deliver food and care when supply chains fail. They mediate disputes before violence escalates and rebuild communities in the aftermath of devastation. Their leadership is not symbolic. It is essential.

However, at the very moment their leadership is most needed, women's rights actors are facing intensifying backlash. Around the world, women leaders and civil society organizations are operating under increasing constraints—shrinking civic space, rising insecurity, threats to their lives, and declining access to funding. The gap between global commitments and actual investment in women-led peacebuilding remains stark.

This is not simply a funding gap. It is a funding crisis. Today, hundreds of millions of women and girls live in close proximity to conflict. At a time when investments in peace are most urgently needed, funding for women-led peacebuilding remains dangerously insufficient.

Despite these challenges, and as the following pages illustrate, the United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) continued

to demonstrate that sustainable peace is possible when local women's organizations and women human rights defenders (WHRDs) are well funded, actively engaged, and protected.

Designed as a flexible and rapid financing mechanism, the Fund was built on a simple premise - those closest to crisis are best positioned to respond, yet least likely to receive direct support. By channeling resources directly to local women's organizations and women human rights defenders, WPHF has helped transform this reality.

From Ukraine to Haiti, from Palestine to Sudan, women supported by WPHF are mediating conflicts, advancing justice, protecting rights, and rebuilding the social fabric of their communities. They are not waiting for peace—they are creating it.

A decade on,
the lesson is
unmistakable.
Supporting women's
leadership is not only
the right thing to do—
it is one of the most
strategic investments
the world can make
for stability, resilience,
and lasting peace.

¹The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

In 2025 alone, with thanks to our donors and partners, WPHF supported 489 new women’s organizations and 456 WHRDs in protection, peacebuilding and recovery, and humanitarian efforts across 30 countries through 334 grants. Since its establishment in 2016, WPHF has supported over 1,870 organizations through 1,283 grants worldwide, representing a 57% increase since 2024.

Nearly half of all organizations supported by WPHF receive United Nations funding for the first time through the Fund—underscoring its unique ability to reach grassroots actors often excluded from traditional financing. As a pooled funding mechanism, WPHF continues to work effectively across the UN system and with civil society partners to deliver flexible, rapid support directly to women on the frontlines—when and where it is needed most.

The international community has long recognized the importance of women’s participation in peace processes. Milestones such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and UN Security Council Resolution 1325 reaffirm this commitment. But commitments alone do not sustain communities—resources do.

As we look ahead, the question is no longer whether women are essential to peacebuilding—we know they are. The question is whether financing will match that knowledge with meaningful investment.

The Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund was built for this moment.

In a world facing intensifying crises, we must be clear - investing in women protecting rights, responding to crisis and building peace is the only way forward. It is a commitment to a more equal, safe, and peaceful world.

Thanks to our donors, civil society and UN partners for their steadfast support.

In solidarity



Tonni Ann Brodber,
Head of Secretariat, United Nations Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund would like to thank its donors, Global Steering Committee (GSC) members and partners for their leadership and generous support.

Donor Governments



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UNHCR



United Nations Population Fund



United Nations Women



UN Peacebuilding Support Office



Politics 4 Her



She's the First



Reach Out Cameroon



Women for Women International

Participating United Nations Organizations



United Nations Women



United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner



United Nations Development Programme



UNHCR



United Nations Population Fund



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Global Initiatives



The 'Global Action Network on Forced Displacement: Women as Agents of Change' funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



WOMEN HAVE WINGS

Women Have Wings

Pro-Bono, Fiduciary, Campaign and Celebrity Partners



Kristen Bell, WPHF Global Advocate



Whoopi Goldberg, WPHF Global Patron



UN Foundation



UN Office for Partnerships



Pledge



Every.org



LSE Center for Women, Peace and Security



NYU Center for International Cooperation



Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)






World Pulse

WPHF OVERVIEW

Contribute to peaceful and gender equal societies

<p>OUTCOME 1</p>  <p>Enabling Environment for Women, Peace and Security</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2</p>  <p>Conflict Prevention</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3</p>  <p>Humanitarian and Crisis Response</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4</p>  <p>Conflict Resolution</p>	<p>OUTCOME 5</p>  <p>Protection of Women and Girls</p>	<p>OUTCOME 6</p>  <p>Peacebuilding and Recovery</p>
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WPHF Funding Windows: Dynamic and Flexible Financing Opportunities for Women’s Civil Society

<p>REGULAR FUNDING CYCLE</p> <p>Established in 2016 in response to UNSCR 1325 to increase women’s meaningful participation across the WPS-HA agenda. Funds are allocated for country or regional responses, articulated around the 6 WPHF impact areas and channelled through two streams – institutional funding for a maximum of 30,000 USD and programmatic funding ranging from 30,000 – 200,000 USD for a maximum of 24 months.</p>  <p>Represents 85% of WPHF investments.</p>	<p>RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW ON WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN PEACE PROCESSES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AGREEMENTS</p> <p>Established in September 2020 to support women peacebuilders and women’s rights organizations to enhance women’s meaningful participation or influence formal peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements. Applications are received on a rolling basis. Funds are channelled through two streams – direct support and short-term grants – implemented together with INGO partners and the UN.</p>  <p>Represents 8% of WPHF investments.</p>	<p>WINDOW FOR WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS</p> <p>Established in 2022 to contribute to the protection and participation of WHRDs from/working in crisis and conflict affected countries who work for the promotion of human rights and inclusive peace. Applications are received on a rolling basis. Funds are channelled through two streams – direct support for advocacy initiatives and safety net grants, implemented together with INGO partners.</p>  <p>Represents 6% of WPHF investments.</p>
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WPHF GLOBAL LEARNING HUB² (L-HUB) facilitates networking of civil society leaders, skills building, peer exchange, and mentoring opportunities to local women’s organizations³ and leaders working to build peace and respond to crises across the globe.

²Represents 1% of WPHF investments

³For the purposes of this report references to civil society organizations and women’s organizations encompass women-led and women’s rights civil society organizations, including youth focused and young women-led organizations, operating in conflict and crisis settings

COUNTRY PRESENCE

GLOBAL REACH, LOCAL IMPACT (2016-2025)

AFRICA

Burundi	■●◆
CAR	■●◆
Chad	■●
DRC	■●◆*
Ethiopia	■●◆
Liberia	■●◆*
Libya	■●◆
Malawi	■●◆
Mali	■●◆
Mozambique	■
Niger	■●◆
Nigeria	■●*
Somalia	■
South Sudan	■●◆*
Sudan	■●◆*
Uganda	■●◆*

LAC

Colombia	■●◆*
Haiti	■●*
Venezuela	■
Guatemala	■
Honduras	■
Nicaragua	■
Dominican Republic	■

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

Moldova	■●
Tajikistan	■●◆
Ukraine	■●◆

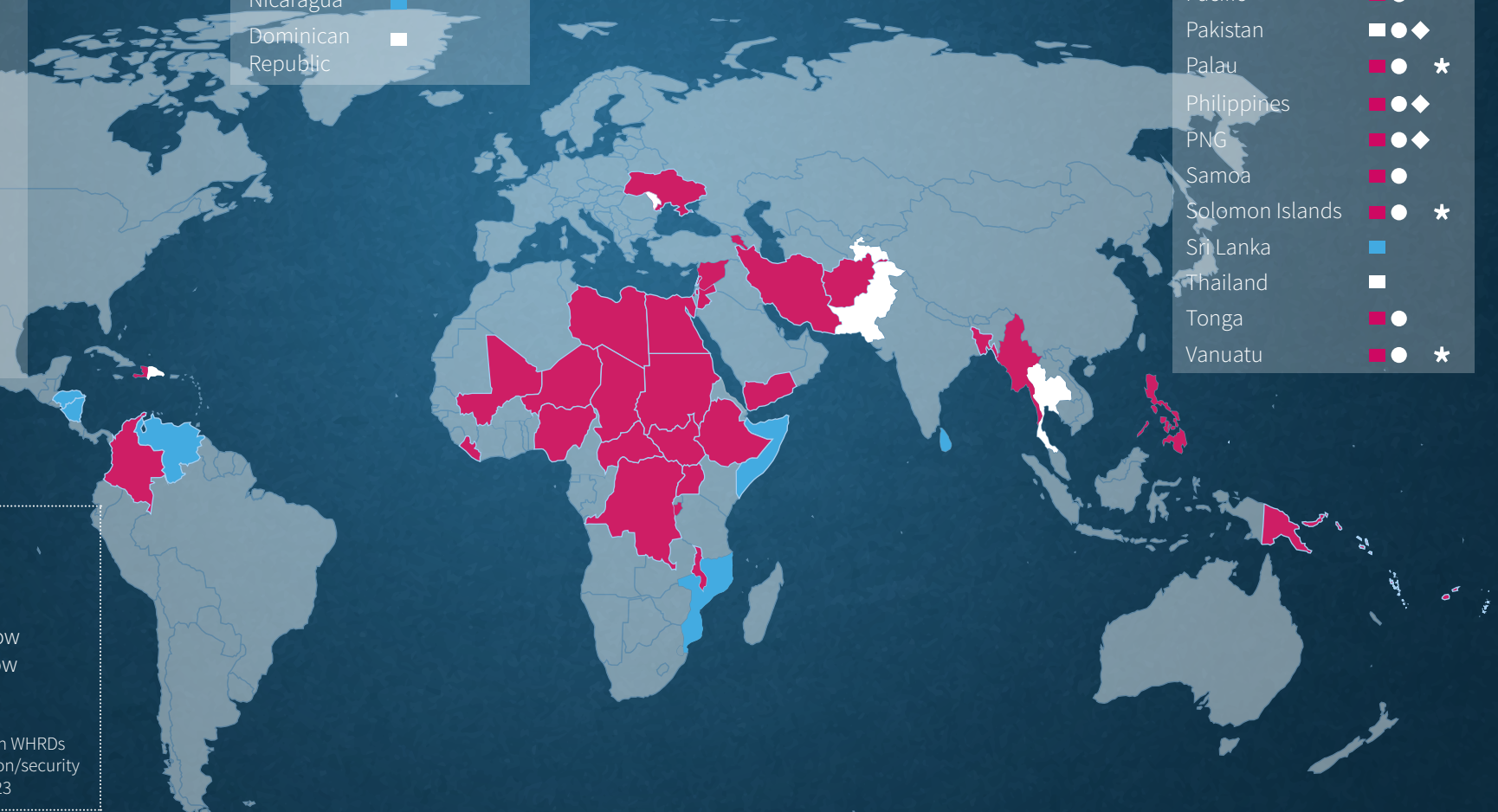
ASIA & PACIFIC

Afghanistan	■●◆*
Bangladesh	■●*
Fiji	■●*
Iran	■●
Myanmar	■●◆*
Pacific	■●
Pakistan	■●◆
Palau	■●*
Philippines	■●◆
PNG	■●◆
Samoa	■●
Solomon Islands	■●*
Sri Lanka	■
Thailand	■
Tonga	■●
Vanuatu	■●*

Legend

- Active Countries
- Reserve Countries
- Regional Response
- Regular Funding Window
- ◆ Rapid Response Window
- * COVID-19 ERW

*Countries for the Window on WHRDs are not included for protection/security
*COVID-19 ERW closed in 2023



EVOLVING LANDSCAPES: FINANCING WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

”

While we have faced funding cuts on WPS-HA interventions, and local women-led and women's rights organizations continue to have limited access to funding sources, [WPHF] support serves as a cornerstone for local resilience and ensures that we can address the vital needs for women and continue to advance the women peace, and security agenda.

CSO partner from Myanmar

October 2025 marked the 25th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). Adopted in 2000, it recognizes women as agents of change in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and security processes. WPHF was established to help translate this commitment into direct support for local women's organizations building peace and responding to crises.

Twenty-five years on, the financing landscape has shifted significantly.

Despite their critical role in advancing gender equality, protecting human rights and building peace, women's rights organizations have long received less than 1% of overseas development assistance (ODA). Since 2023, this amount has declined by 28%, from \$799 million to \$578 million in 2024, and a downward trend is projected to continue according to OECD data.⁴

The effects are being felt on the ground. In WPHF's 2025 annual survey of 228 civil society organizations (CSOs) from 34 countries:

⁴OECD (March 2026), ODA for gender equality is plummeting: How can we protect it? <https://www.oecd.org/en/blogs/2026/03/oda-for-gender-equality-is-plummeting--How-can-we-protect-it.html>

- 67% reported being directly affected by funding cuts in the past 12 months
- Almost half said their overall funding levels had decreased over the past two years
- 71% had been forced to shift their priorities to align with what donor funding was available, rather than what their communities needed most

The consequences for organizational survival are real. Over half of organizations surveyed said that if their funding was to end immediately, they could continue working for six months or less. Nearly one in three had no reserve funds at all.

WPHF has felt these pressures directly. While 2024 was a strong year for resource mobilization, contributions to the Fund fell to \$30.3 million in 2025, a decline of 60%.

The funding crisis comes at a time when the broader aid system is also changing. The UN Reform process, including the Humanitarian Reset - initiated in 2025 to reform the overstretched and under-resourced global aid system - is reshaping the humanitarian financing landscape. It aims to bring the global response closer to the communities it serves, by reducing aid duplication, strengthening

local capacity, and putting people in greatest need first. For women-led organizations, these reforms present both opportunities and challenges in ensuring that local women's leadership remains visible, supported, and resourced.



As women who have committed our lives, safety, and futures to the defense of human rights—based on a shared human and ethical responsibility—we should not be confronted with challenges [of financing] that contradict the core values and principles around which we are united. Our collective struggle is rooted in the pursuit of a just, equal, and safe world, where women are recognized as full human beings, equal to men, and deserving of dignity, protection, and meaningful support.

WHRD from Afghanistan

However, despite these challenges, support for women-led peacebuilding continues. Contributions from Member States and partners have allowed WPHF to provide flexible and accessible funding in crisis and conflict settings. Even as funding declines, the need for a mechanism like WPHF has never been greater.

WPHF is the only pooled fund in the UN System dedicated exclusively to financing local women's organizations and WHRDs in conflict and crisis settings. WPHF provides direct, flexible funding modalities to ensure resources reach actors and movements that are not systematically supported by other mechanisms. Its inclusive governance structure ensures that the voices of women's organizations shape how resources are allocated.

The Fund works closely with other participating UN organizations (PUNOs) and agencies to make this happen. This includes UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR, with IOM and UNHCR joining as PUNOs last year. WPHF also worked closely with OCHA to explore more collaborations and synergies and collaborated with the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and Girls (UNTF) to share resources and skills. In addition, WPHF sits on the advisory committee for the First Response Fund.

WPHF’s funding has been catalytic for CSOs. Women’s organizations that received WPHF funds have leveraged their project results, capacity and experience to access new sources of funding. In 2025 alone, WPHF partners mobilized \$54 million in additional funding from other donors, UN agencies, private sector, foundations and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) – demonstrating that a WPHF grant can unlock far greater resources for a local organization when it comes with trust, flexibility, and recognition.



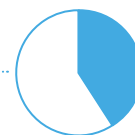
WPHF demonstrated a flexible approach to the implementation of the grant, taking into account the changing security context and operational challenges associated with the war situation. It was possible to adapt program activities to real conditions on the ground, adjust approaches to events and, if necessary, clarify the timing of individual activities.

This approach made it possible to maintain the quality of interventions, the safety of participants and the achievement of the planned results

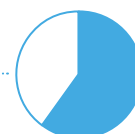
CSO partner from Ukraine



In 2025, WPHF partners have mobilized **\$54 million** in additional funding from other donors, private foundations and INGOs, leveraging their exemplary work in WPS-HA.



Just under half, or **41%**, of all active CSOs in 2025 received financing for the first time through a UN agency.



For youth-focused and young women-led organizations this is close to **60%**, highlighting the accessible nature of WPHF for emerging, young, and grassroots organizations.

WPHF IN NUMBERS: KEY RESULTS

*WPHF Fund Level Indicators

In 2025, we achieved the following:



\$30.37 million
funds mobilized*⁵



Launched
17
calls for
proposals*



Received
5,553
Proposals*



Approved
334
new grants



548

Active grants
in 2025,
of which:



31% Institutional



69% Programmatic



1,653,496
(59% women
& girls)
Direct
beneficiaries



13 million
Indirect
beneficiaries



456
WHRDs
supported



Supported **836** CSOs*, of which:



91% working at the local level⁶



41% financed by the UN for the first time



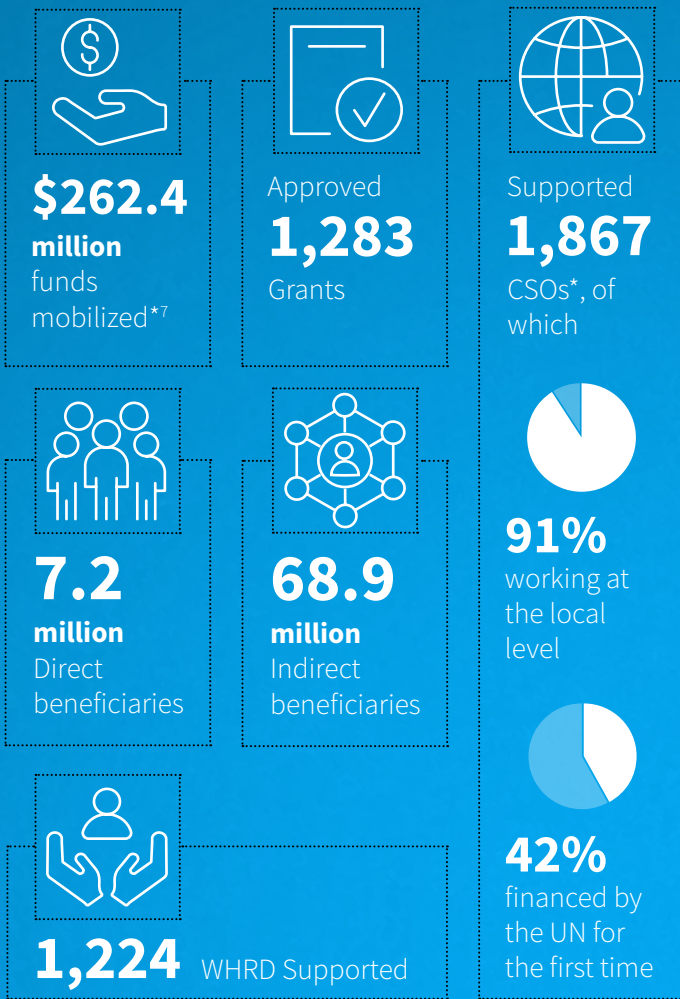
21% led by a person who is forcibly
displaced



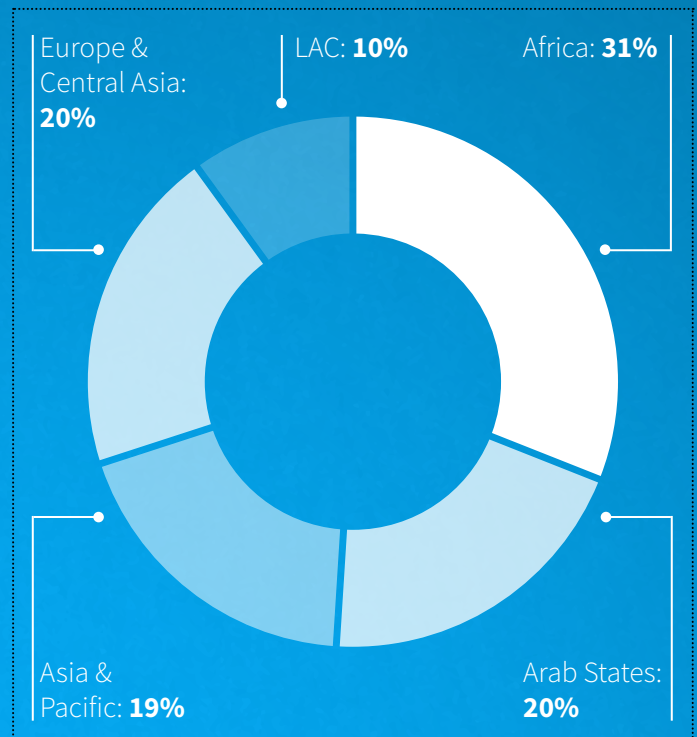
⁵This includes funds that were received in 2025 as well as commitments in 2025 but received in 2026

⁶Inclusive of CSOs working at the local and sub-national levels

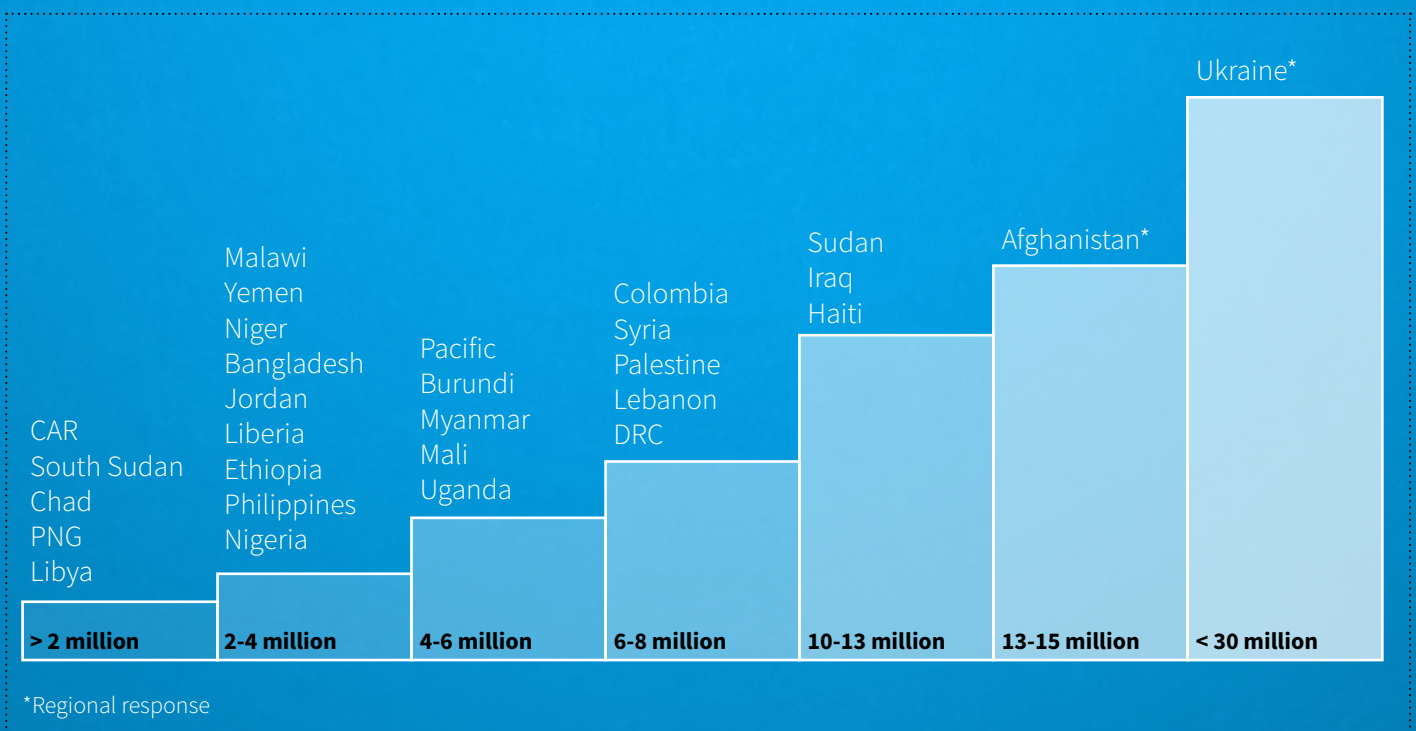
Since 2016, we have:



Investment by Region (2016-2025)⁸



Investment by Country⁹



⁷This includes funds that were received in 2025 as well as commitments in 2025 but received in 2026

⁸Based on funds transferred by MPTFO for approved grants, including funds from the Spotlight Initiative

⁹Investments from 2016-2025 for eligible countries. Does not include investments for RRW or the Window on WHRDs

REFLECTING ON 30 YEARS OF BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION

30 years ago, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Pfa) set an ambitious roadmap for achieving gender equality and advancing women's rights. Similarly, 25 years ago, the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda was established putting women peacebuilders at the center of building peace. Since then, its scope has evolved to address social unrest and global emergencies, integrating WPS within broader agendas such as sustainable development and sustaining peace. At a time when the anti-rights movement and opposition to gender equality is intensifying worldwide, achieving these missions has never been more urgent.

WPHF was established 10 years ago to provide flexible, accessible, and quality funding for local women's civil society and WHRDs on the front lines. 30 years after Beijing and 25 years after Security Council Resolution 1325, women's organizations

remain drastically underfunded worldwide with less than 1% going to women's organizations, and Overseas Development Assistance declining. On the frontlines of conflict and crisis, WPHF is financing grassroots women-led organizations to ensure they have the resources to advocate effectively for the critical role of gender equality and women's empowerment in effective humanitarian response and sustaining peace. Women continue to navigate overlapping crises—climate disasters, economic inequalities, transnational crime, displacement, and gender-based violence (GBV)—providing effective solutions within their communities. WPHF funding has allowed women to finance recovery efforts after hurricanes, mediate conflicts in their communities, and advocate for justice in the face of all forms of violence including conflict related sexual violence.

Evidence has demonstrated time and time again that communities recover faster and peace endures longer when women have a seat at decision-making tables, and when WHRDs and women-led organizations have access to funding. Such investments strengthen women's economic resilience, uphold the right to live free from violence, and expand access to education and health services, particularly in times of conflict and crisis. WPHF will continue to advocate for and provide sustainable, accessible, flexible and high-quality funding for CSOs to deliver on the commitments outlined in the Beijing Pfa and reinforced by the WPS agenda and gender-responsive humanitarian efforts.



UNITED NATIONS
FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
BEIJING, 4-15 SEPTEMBER 1995



WPHF IMPACT IN 2025

TOWARDS A MORE PEACEFUL, SAFE & EQUAL WORLD



OUTCOME 1

Enabling Environment for Women, Peace and Security

7 CSOs from Chad actively involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, involving over **80** women and young women in advocating for accountability for the implementation of commitments and resolutions.



Women have a critical role in peacebuilding and social cohesion, aligning discussions with the core pillars of UNSCR 1325, particularly women's participation in decision-making, protection of rights, and the integration of gender perspectives in peace and security processes.

UN Women Iraq



OUTCOME 2

Conflict Prevention

15,965 women actively participated in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response across **12** countries, resulting in over **992,000** community and individual-level conflicts being averted, resolved or referred through local, regional and national gender-responsive mechanisms.



In the past, women in our communities didn't know how to get involved in peacebuilding. Some were already resolving minor conflicts, but without any real structure or recognition. Today, women are becoming qualified conflict mediators. They work within their communities to prevent or resolve tensions.

CSO from the DRC



OUTCOME 3

Humanitarian and Crisis Response

4,618 women and young women and **46** CSOs actively participated in decision-making processes in humanitarian planning and crisis response across **11** countries addressing the most acute needs of over **61,500** people in crisis settings, many of them refugees and IDPs



Our community women's group leads in humanitarian response. They have leadership skills to contribute to their community for development and security.

CSO from Myanmar



OUTCOME 4

Conflict Resolution

379 women peacebuilders and activists engaged in Track I and Track II peace processes, negotiations or the implementation of peace agreements in **19** countries through the Rapid Response Window. An additional **212** women and young women influenced or participated in formal or informal peace processes in three countries through WPHF's regular funding cycle.



The most significant change achieved has been the strengthened leadership and meaningful participation of women in WPS advocacy and peacebuilding spaces at national and regional levels. Women have moved from being marginally consulted to actively influencing peace and security discussions, priorities, and commitments.

CSO from Uganda



OUTCOME 5

Protection of Women and Girls

600 CSOs including local women's organizations and autonomous social movements coordinated efforts and/or influenced the protection of women and girls' human rights in **15** countries, resulting in **72,217** women accessing survivor-centered mental health, legal and referral services and **370** WHRDs with protection grants.



Through community-based protection activities, awareness and referrals, women and girls - many of whom had never accessed formal support services - better understand their rights, adopt coping mechanisms, and can access survivor-centered support in highly restrictive and underserved contexts.

CSO from Afghanistan



OUTCOME 6

Peacebuilding and Recovery

8,209 women with increased agency and resilience in **21** countries as a result of access to new economic and productive resources, including those who are forcibly displaced. **5,073** women actively participated in political or decision-making processes in **13** countries.



The most significant impact has been the transformation of women from passive community actors into confident, visible, and organized political leaders actively engaging in local decision-making processes... women who were previously excluded from political spaces are now engaging with local authorities and collectively advocating for women's priorities in public and political forums.

CSO from Sudan

Institutional Funding

168 women's rights and youth-focused organizations in **26** countries have increased their institutional capacity and sustained their organizations for a combined **953 months** or an average of **eight** months each and retained **1,436** staff and volunteers. Since 2016, **311** CSOs have accessed core institutional funding for the continuity of their work.

Increasing Inclusion of Marginalized Populations¹⁰



34%

of projects focus on improving the situation of women who are forcibly displaced and creating social cohesion with host communities



29%

of projects focus on provision of survivor-centered services, including self-care, mental health and justice services



12%

of projects aim to improve the lives of people and women living with disabilities



22%

of projects target youth and young women's active participation in their communities



3%

of projects focus on programming to improve the inclusion and participation of LGBTIQ+ communities in conflict and crisis settings



4%

of projects focus on improving the rights and inclusion of indigenous and ethnic minorities



¹⁰Based on 548 active grants in 2025.

GROWING YOUTH AND YOUNG FEMINIST LEADERSHIP IN CRISIS AND CONFLICT CONTEXTS

Young women human rights defenders and peacebuilders continuously face structural barriers to participation in formal spaces, creating lower representation in decision-making bodies or peace processes, have limited support systems within the human rights space, and face additional threats due to their activism, without prior experience on how to protect themselves.

At the same time, they are the activists, changemakers and the leaders of today. WPHF has witnessed a significant increase in the number of young women-led and youth feminist organizations leading in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, protection against violence, humanitarian relief and peacebuilding.

From 2016-2019 there were no youth-focused or young women-led organizations supported by WPHF. However, since then, the increase has been exponential - by 400% - with 2025 so far being our highest year in countries such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Haiti, Malawi, Palestine, and South Sudan.

In 2025, WPHF supported 46 new young women-led and youth-focused civil society organizations across 14 conflict and crisis affected countries in conflict prevention and resolution. Organizations working on protection and peacebuilding and recovery projects represented 13.7% of all organizations supported by WPHF during the year. While youth are also leaders, approximately 151,911 youth and young women also accessed essential medical, psychosocial and legal services in crisis and conflict settings and to ensure their protection. For example, in Mali, 400 young survivors of GBV received safe and confidential health and psychosocial care, as well as dignity kits. Care was provided in health centers and at the One Stop Center in Gao, facilitating access to integrated services. 20 young women were also supported to establish new income-generating activities helping to reduce their economic vulnerability and strengthen resilience within their families.

In Haiti, Vision des Jeunes pour la Prospérité de l'Asile retained 25 staff, digitized their work, and set up a risk management committee after the earthquake, not because they needed rescuing, but because WPHF provided the financing and capacity strengthening opportunities so that they could lead their own recovery.



Through the Rapid Response Window, 1.9% of young women were supported to engage in Track I and II peace processes or implementation of peace agreements. Young women peacebuilders have been at the forefront of peace processes and/or the implementation of peace agreements. In Liberia for example, a WPHF supported consortium of Integrity Watch Liberia, Women NGOs Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL) and the Youth Network for Positive Development (YOUNETPO), enabled youth-led actors to move beyond informal participation to formal roles within the transitional justice architecture by spearheading consultations, advocacy campaigns and policy dialogues linked to the establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court, resulting in increased recognition as legitimate actors in peace and justice processes.

In Armenia, where young women leaders are often excluded from national-level peace processes, one project facilitated localized consultations to identify the priorities and needs of young women and established a capacity-strengthening and networking programme in Yerevan, bringing together up to 24 young women leaders and

strengthening peer exchange, leadership, advocacy and negotiation skills.

Young women were also at the forefront of global advocacy initiatives. The WPHF WHRD Window supported 142 young women human rights defenders (WHRDs) between 18 and 29 years old in 20 countries. In the DRC, young women WHRDs attended COP29 the year before through the Window for WHRDs, highlighted the importance of having youth voices integrated into global dialogue. *“Following the presentation of our participation in COP 29 to the UNFCCC focal point, our recommendation for the integration of young people as climate negotiators was well accepted and steps are underway to train young negotiators.”*

Overall WPHF financing reached over 737,000 young women and young men between 18 and 29 years old, representing almost 43% of all direct beneficiaries this year. This reflects the fact that 49% of all supported projects to date include some element of YPS or focus on youth and adolescents in their project designs.



MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

FROM THE VOICES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

In 2025, WPHF asked CSOs what was the most ‘significant change’ they witnessed as a result of their interventions financed by WPHF. 228 organizations from 34 countries responded through WPHF’s Annual CSO survey. Their answers reveal that change takes many forms, demonstrating that change goes beyond the outcomes on which they report, and that it often goes beyond what any single indicator can capture.



Influencing peace

“The most significant change achieved through the WPHF-funded project was the strengthened leadership and meaningful participation of women in WPS advocacy and peacebuilding spaces at national and regional levels. The project enabled women to move from being marginally consulted to actively influencing peace and security discussions, priorities, and commitments.

Uganda



Building networks and solidarity

“The most impactful change is the programmatic coordination with other women-led organizations in Africa and Europe. We have co-designed new regional initiatives with other WPHF partners in Africa. We have also had a shared learning session with other WPHF partners in Europe - and explored new programme partnerships.

Nigeria

“The impact was the establishment and strengthening of joint cross-regional advocacy by women-led organizations, including collaboration with partners from South Sudan, to advance the implementation of the Berlin Declaration. We moved beyond isolated local action to a coordinated regional and international advocacy response, resulting in increased visibility and recognition of grassroots women’s voices, stronger cross-border solidarity, and sustained engagement.

Ethiopia



Shift from isolation to access

“The increased safety, resilience, and access to essential protection services for women and girls in remote districts. Survivors of violence were able to access confidential, survivor-centered support through strengthened referral pathways, while community members became more engaged in identifying and responding to protection risks. In a highly restrictive and underserved context, the project also strengthened trust between communities and local service providers, creating a shift from isolation to access, awareness, and community engagement.

Afghanistan

“The establishment and operationalization of a community system for the protection and support of women and girls victims of GBV. In concrete terms, the project made it possible to increase the denunciation and safe referral of survivors, thanks to confidential spaces and local supervision; strengthen the capacities of women’s organizations to support survivors on the medical, psychosocial and legal aspects; reduce economic vulnerability through training and support for income-generating activities, improving women’s autonomy and ability to protect themselves and make decisions.

Haiti



Adoption of WPS and gender equality in local governance

“The formal integration of gender equality into communal development plans. Through our advocacy and capacity building activities, local authorities have adopted a directive that now requires every public service to include gender-sensitive indicators in its planning and monitoring. This change ensures that the needs of women and girls are better taken into account in local policies and creates a sustainable framework for women’s participation in decision-making bodies.

Democratic Republic of Congo



Resilience to stress in crisis settings

“In our project, 93% of women and girls improved their stress resistance skills. Young people and women learned to identify signs of gender-based violence at an early stage and learned how to protect themselves. Many women who received support from the project changed their lives for the better, became leaders of change, and improved their psychosocial situation.

Ukraine



The growth of youth-based organizations in the WPS-Agenda

“The transformation of local youth community-based organizations into sustainable hubs for gender advocacy. They transitioned from being passive recipients of information to active change agents. They moved beyond understanding women’s rights to leading interventions against GBV. Beit Anana and Saier youth forums have become recognized local resources for women and youth seeking guidance and support and will continue beyond the project end as a youth and locally-driven ecosystem with young leaders defending women’s rights.

Palestine



Ensuring intersectional approaches and inclusion

“The most significant change achieved by the project [has been] the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of displaced women and girls with disabilities who were previously excluded from formal and semi-formal financial systems. Collectively, the project reduced economic vulnerability, strengthened self-reliance, and demonstrated that women and girls with disabilities can be active contributors to household livelihoods, community resilience, and peacebuilding when given equitable access to services and skills development.

Nigeria

“Reaching a diverse segment of women in northern and eastern Syria from different national, cultural and political backgrounds has been the greatest impact.

Syria



Institutional strengthening and sustainability

“Institutional funding has enabled our organization to move from logistical and financial instability to a stable and professional work platform. It served as a critical emergency intervention - paying staff salaries - and a strategic structural investment by modernizing our accounting system and developing a three-year resource mobilization plan, creating the conditions necessary for effective, accountable and ultimately long-term sustainability of the organization.

Chad

“Institutional Strengthening and Organizational Resilience Institutional support improved our governance systems, financial management, safeguarding frameworks, and monitoring and evaluation capacity. This strengthened our ability to operate responsibly, meet donor compliance requirements, and withstand funding fluctuations common in humanitarian contexts.

South Sudan

RESULTS AND IMPACT



The most significant impact of our project is the empowerment of local women's organizations in crisis settings to drive transformative change, by bridging funding gaps, building capacity for peacebuilding and crisis response, ensuring women's voices in decision-making, and creating sustainable community-led initiatives for gender equality and peace, even amidst severe risks.

CSO partner from Afghanistan



CONFLICT PREVENTION

12

Active Countries in 2025

Burundi, Colombia, Fiji, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Uganda, Vanuatu

\$2.0

million

Awarded¹¹ to CSOs in 2025

72

Active projects in 2025

113

CSOs Supported

580,133

(37% women and girls)

Direct Beneficiaries

In 2025, 113 CSOs actively strengthened conflict prevention mechanisms across 12 countries and effectively promoted and advocated for women's participation in conflict prevention processes, including the monitoring of early warning signals

of conflict and violent extremism. These initiatives directly reached 580,133 people (37% women and girls) and indirectly benefited 2.7 million people at local and sub-national levels.

¹¹Programmable costs for approved grants in the year



15,965 women have actively engaged in conflict prevention processes, decision-making and response across **12** countries, resulting in over **992,000** conflicts being averted, resolved or referred through local and regional gender-responsive mechanisms.

In 2025, over 15,900 women and young women engaged in conflict prevention decision-making processes across 12 countries, as mediators, monitors, peace promoters and representatives in community monitoring mechanisms, early warning systems, and peace committees. This work contributed to over 992,000 conflicts being averted, resolved or referred through local, community and legal channels. Conflicts ranged from land disputes, displacement conflicts, unlawful evictions, inheritance disputes, to tensions between communities and cases of SGBV.

In **Burundi**, 411 women and young women engaged in community-level conflict prevention initiatives and early warning networks through the ‘Women Mediators Network’. In the prior year, 44 women had been elected to leadership roles within local government and provincial hill committees, positions through which they now contribute to community reconciliation and help resolve cases that would otherwise go to courts and tribunals. More than 930 cases of conflict have been averted, resolved or referred by CSOs (over 42,000 since 2016) through these mechanisms and by women mediators.

In **Colombia**, WPHF-supported partners also established gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate climate-related conflicts linked to scarce natural resources, with 65% representation from indigenous women. These platforms brought together communities and institutions at multiple levels to address resource-related tensions, including through public communication campaigns such as the “spirit of water and climate justice”, and to strengthen the protection of women environmental defenders. Women’s involvement in shaping decisions on cooperative water governance and protection of other natural resources has

contributed to climate security by addressing the drivers of local resource-related tensions and strengthening community-based mechanisms for the peaceful prevention of environmental conflicts.

In the **Philippines**, CSO supported partners strengthened the leadership of former women combatants, elected officials, grassroots mediators and members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Moro National Liberation Front, resulting in 15 community conflicts averted and referred to local authorities for peaceful settlement. 598 women produced local WPS agendas and established accredited early warning and early response (EWER) groups and gained 56 formal seats in barangay and municipal mechanisms and special bodies, contributing directly to preventing escalation of conflicts and the prosecuting of GBV incidents previously settled informally. Former women combatants also gained safe engagement pathways through coordinated work with local government and security units, while women leaders co-developed tools, mediation standards, and risk profiles that will inform the 2026 disaster risk reduction and management framework and upcoming electoral processes.

In **Palestine** YWCA, Women’s Center for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC), Rural Women’s Development Society (RWDS) and REFORM strengthened early warning systems through innovative online applications across Hebron and the West Bank, Ramallah, and Gaza, with mediators and in coordination with relevant authorities. As a result, 210 cases were submitted through the app, including those relating to armed robbery, disputes, rape, and destruction of property, of which 123 have been referred to local women mediators and other stakeholders. Women mediators and early warners also established a “Khotwa Center” to support conflict-affected populations, including addressing psychosocial needs and supporting survivors of violence.

IN HER OWN WORDS: DE-ESCALATING CLIMATE-RELATED CONFLICTS IN MALAWI

Before the Women Voice for Peace project implemented by Umunthu Plus in Malawi, women had limited opportunities to engage in conflict prevention processes or local governance, and disputes in the community often escalated without resolution. In Mphonde, tensions flared between the Water Users Association and rice scheme farmers, as only those paying labor fees were receiving water, leaving many plots dry and households struggling. As a result of the project, women's forums received training in leadership, negotiation, advocacy, and conflict mediation. Equipped with these mediation skills, the forums convened farmers and WUA leaders, facilitating dialogue that led to a practical solution - all

farmers would clean canals on a rotational basis, ensuring fair and equitable water distribution. One woman mediator reflected, "before this training, we didn't know how to speak up or bring people together. Now, we can guide our community to solve problems without fighting." Today, the forum continues to monitor compliance, prevent disputes from escalating, and strengthen trust among community members. This initiative has not only enhanced women's leadership and confidence but also contributed to lasting peace, showing how women-led structures can transform local governance and help communities resolve disputes peacefully.



DIGITAL TOOLS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONFLICT

Digital platforms for early warning and conflict prevention have increased in recent years, offering real-time opportunities for mitigating emerging conflicts, while also introducing new risks. Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights in Iraq and REFORM in Palestine are two organizations that have used WPHF funding to establish and use digital platforms for early warning tracking and mitigating emerging conflicts, sharing alerts and

coordinating response, providing real-time data for mediators and local responders. These tools have strengthened women's visibility and engagement, and enhanced cooperation between civil society and local authorities. However, the use of digital tools also brings new risks, including threats to data protection, online surveillance, and digital harassment, which require sustained attention to digital safety and security for women's organizations and the communities they serve.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND RELIEF



11

Active Countries in 2025

Afghanistan, CAR, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine

\$8.8

million

Awarded to CSOs in 2025

74

Active projects in 2025

117

CSOs Supported

61,542

(79% women and girls)

Direct Beneficiaries



4,618 women and young women and from **46** CSOs were engaged in humanitarian and crisis response decision-making across **11** countries addressing the most acute needs of over **61,500** people in crisis settings.

In 2025, WPHF supported 74 active projects implemented by 117 women's organizations and youth-focused organizations on humanitarian and crisis response in 11 countries, and through WPHF's emergency track in Afghanistan, Haiti, Mali, Palestine, Sudan, and Ukraine. These initiatives directly reached over 61,500 people (79% women and girls, including LGBTIQ+, refugees and IDPs)

with immediate humanitarian relief, including access to shelter, food and hygiene kits, cash support, assistive devices for women living with disabilities, as well as medical, psychosocial, and legal services in humanitarian contexts.

Over 4,600 women and young women leaders took on leadership roles and influenced humanitarian planning across 11 countries, shaping localized responses and addressing the most acute needs of populations in crisis.

In **Ukraine**, WPHF funded organizations supported the strengthening of seven gender-responsive and institutional coordination mechanisms, ensuring that women's priorities and perspectives directly informed crisis response. As a result, over 16,801 war-affected women and girls, including Roma

women, women and girls living with disabilities and IDPs, accessed urgent food assistance, hygiene kits, winter supplies, medication, legal aid, information on humanitarian assistance, and emergency protection referral pathways. 135 women also received assistive devices such as toilet chairs, walkers and canes.

In [Myanmar](#), organizations reached 19,037 people with life-saving assistance, including multi-purpose cash and food support to communities impacted by multiple disasters in 2025. All supported households reported a reduction in negative coping strategies. The distribution of dignity kits and assistive devices to more than 300 persons with disabilities helped families meet urgent daily needs with dignity, reduce stress, and strengthen resilience during overlapping crises.

In [Syria](#), organizations also provided over 3,600 people with food, clothing and ensured that adolescent girls had access to menstrual hygiene kits, reproductive health information and psychosocial support to address trauma and challenge stigma surrounding women's health during crisis. Organizations such as 'Syrian Youth Council', used humanitarian programming as an entry point to foster active citizenship of youth, provide skills building to young women for violence prevention and opportunities for leadership in the new political landscape. Case management sessions also reached over 740 survivors of violence through 'Al Tamayouz's' Women and Girls Safe Space center and introduced cash and voucher assistance reducing the economic stressors of gender-based exploitation during crisis.

In [Palestine](#), women's organizations used WPHF funding to deliver gender-responsive and innovative humanitarian response to a crisis which has forced thousands to flee to displacement camps. Mother's School Society (MSS), for example, launched the Women Emergency Hub, a digital platform for coordination among humanitarian actors to request assistance and access information. Together with three other partners, over 11,530 people accessed protection services, including safe shelter, psychosocial support, legal assistance, case management, mental health services, food parcels, water, first-aid, conflict-related sexual violence and GBV awareness raising, and multi-sectoral referral pathways and emergency response mechanisms.

COPING WITH TRAUMA DURING WAR

"I know how to survive. I am used to dealing with difficulties."

Viktoriia¹² is a mother of two who has been waiting for over a year for her husband to return from captivity. After he went missing during a combat mission, she was left to navigate the uncertainty alone while caring for her children, working, and searching for any information about him. Over time, the ongoing stress and emotional strain began to affect her health. Viktoriia experienced frequent psychosomatic conditions that required medical attention. She was advised to seek professional help and find a regular psychotherapist, explaining that conversations with friends cannot replace professional support and that it is essential to understand the root causes of her condition. Viktoriia decided to join the "Unbreakable Mom" a psychosocial stabilization programme implemented by the Masha Foundation and designed by mental health professionals to help women and children cope with the trauma of war. Viktoriia received psychological support and access to a safe space to recover. Today, Viktoriia is rebuilding her life. She is learning to care for herself while continuing to support her children — and holding on to hope for her husband's return.

"Thanks to the continuous work with psychologists in the 'Unbreakable Mom' programme, I finally understood the cause of my condition. I didn't allow myself to grieve. I blocked everything, and it came out as physical pain... I know that my husband is alive. I know that we will meet again. I just need to wait. And I will — but this time, I will also take care of myself."



¹²Informed consent provided for use of story and photo.

BREAKING BARRIERS FOR WOMEN LIVING WITH DISABILITIES IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS

Duaa Al-Hussainawi¹³ is a young blind woman from a region in southern Iraq known for its strong tribal traditions. Growing up, she spent her life navigating a world not designed for people with visual disabilities—especially women. Yet her determination has always been stronger than the barriers around her. Her commitment to her community set the foundation for a transformation that would eventually position her as a leader in local decision-making and community resilience efforts. The turning point came when she enrolled in a capacity-building workshop delivered by UR Organization for Women and Children Culture,

supported through WPHF funding where she gained practical skills in digital accessibility, project design tools, financial reporting, and community leadership—skills she once assumed were out of reach due to her visual disability.

“We deserve to be part of the decisions that shape our safety and our future. They didn’t give us just training; they gave us the tools to create our own success stories. When women with disabilities participate, communities become stronger and more peaceful.”

Today, Duaa is recognized by local institutions as a knowledgeable advocate. She collaborates with disability directorates, engages in community consultations, and guides other women in building leadership and civic engagement skills. Her work has improved access to services for blind women, created livelihood opportunities, and strengthened relationships between marginalized groups and local authorities. Her leadership demonstrates how empowering women—particularly those with disabilities—can strengthen community cohesion, enhance participation in local planning, and contribute meaningfully to preventing tensions and improving crisis-response efforts.



¹³Informed consent provided for use of full name and story

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

21

Active Countries in 2025

Afghanistan*, Armenia*, Colombia*, Eswatini*, Ethiopia*, Iraq*, Kosovo/Serbia*, Liberia*, Libya^x, Myanmar*, Namibia*, Niger^x, Pakistan*, Palestine*, PNG*, South Sudan*, Sudan^{x*}, Tajikistan*, Ukraine*, Yemen*

[*RRW intervention countries] [^xRFC intervention countries]

\$2.7

million

Awarded to CSOs in 2025

30

Active projects in 2025

57

CSOs Supported

7,142

(82% women and girls)

Direct Beneficiaries

Under WPHF's conflict resolution outcome, 30 projects were implemented by 57 CSOs across 21 countries. These initiatives directly reached over 7,142 people (82% women and girls, and LGBTQ+ and IDP populations) and actively promoted the inclusion of gender provisions in peace agreements and conflict resolution mechanisms at community, national and regional levels.

Through WPHF's Regular Funding Cycle (RFC), 212 women and young women participated in and influenced formal and informal peace processes in Libya, Niger and Sudan.¹⁴

In [Niger](#), more than 1,500 women engaged in community-level resolution mechanisms, notably through their involvement as mediators in negotiation and mediation processes, in land tracking systems, community dialogue forums,

in conflict management committees, and in local decision-making bodies. The strengthening of these mechanisms has increased the influence of women in decision-making process and helped ensure that gender-specific needs are better addressed. Involvement of male community leaders in 'He for She' programmes also fostered men's support for women's participation and gender equality in peace and governance processes.

In [Libya](#), 13 women leaders from local organizations strengthened their knowledge of reconciliation processes and their readiness to engage in community-based conflict prevention. Participating organizations also developed their capacity to conduct gender-responsive conflict analysis and integrate WPS principles into their programming.

¹⁴Projects in Nigeria began implementation in late 2025.

Response on the Implementation of Peace Processes and Peace Agreements



After receiving the Rapid Response Window [funding], women have been very vigilant in raising their voices about peace in their localities - they also talk about security-related issues at grassroots level with community leaders and local authority.

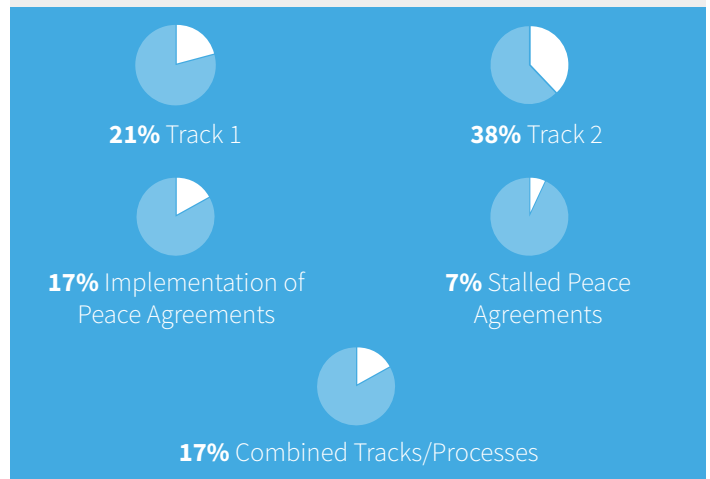
CSO partner from South Sudan

Through WPHF’s Rapid Response Window on Women’s Participation in Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements (RRW), in collaboration with INGO partners, 379 women and young women peacebuilders actively engaged in the participation of Track I, Track II or the implementation of peace agreements in 19 countries including South Sudan, Ethiopia’s Somali Regional State, Ukraine, Colombia, DRC, and through transitional justice processes in Liberia. They moved beyond symbolic inclusion to transformative contributions to negotiations, governance mechanisms, and transitional justice frameworks acting as mediators, negotiators, advocates, and institutional stakeholders. Rather than ad hoc engagement, women gained access to formal roles in decision-making structures, marking an important shift from occasional consultation toward sustained participation.

Through WPHF support, Integrity Watch Liberia, Women NGOs Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL), and Youth Network for Positive Development (YOUNETPO) in [Liberia](#) secured formal roles in the country’s emerging transitional justice architecture through the Office of the War and Economic Crimes Court and WONGOSOL was appointed co-chair of the National Transitional Justice Steering Committee, representing a significant milestone in women’s institutional leadership in justice processes. In [Yemen](#), a key outcome has been the increased participation of historically excluded groups in political processes. SAWA for Development and Human Rights successfully advocated for the inclusion of two women living with disabilities as members of the National Committee for Women – the first time that disability perspectives have been formally integrated into this governmental body.

PEACE PROCESSES

Under the RRW, 29 active initiatives were implemented by 48 unique CSOs across in 19 countries, including Afghanistan, Armenia, Myanmar, Ukraine, Yemen, and Colombia, among others, resulting in 379 peacebuilders engaged in Track 1, Track 2 and implementation of peace agreements.



While Track 2 approaches to peace agreement implementation represents the largest share of RRW interventions (38%), this only partially reflect reality. In practice, women-led organizations operate across multiple tracks simultaneously, engaging in fluid, multi-level strategies that challenge rigid classifications. Recent shifts toward more securitized and fragmented conflict management and resolution have had mixed effects with few women’s groups gaining access to high-level advocacy spaces and influence in policy discussions. In most contexts, these dynamics have further restricted access to Track 1 negotiations.

As a result, women continue to operate primarily in Track 2 and hybrid spaces, where they leverage strong community legitimacy, localization efforts, and links to political participation. These interventions are increasingly integrated, combining peacebuilding with humanitarian response, protection (including response to GBV), and economic empowerment, reflecting both the evolving needs on the ground and the RRW’s flexible approach.

RRW results highlight the growing collective influence through coalitions and networks of women’s organizations, strengthened mediation and knowledge production capacities, the emergence of innovative approaches such as adaptive programming and women-led preventive diplomacy.

2025 also saw the advancement of innovative mechanisms aimed at strengthening gender responsiveness within peace processes through WPHF-supported organizations. In Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Law and Development Association (ELiDA) and Advocacy Center for Democracy and Development (ACDD) collaborated with stakeholders of the Ethiopian National Dialogue Commission to develop and test a Gender Responsive Monitoring Mechanism (GRMM) to strengthen inclusive peace agreements and gender perspectives in decision-making within the country. The mechanism was reviewed and tested with the Women’s Coalition for National Dialogue and other stakeholders, resulting in agreements to produce two versions of the GRMM - one tailored to the Commission and one accessible to broader civil society stakeholders.

In [Colombia](#), Colectiva Justicia Mujer, together with Asociación Mujeres del Plantón and Asociación Mujeres Ideales de Ituango, submitted policy recommendations, “Elements that Sustain the Harvest: Collective Recommendations on the Recognition, Reparations, and Transformation of Women and People with Diverse Gender Identities” to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) addressing structural transformation within ongoing transitional justice cases.

A MOVEMENT OF WOMEN PEACEBUILDERS

“In the past, women in our communities didn’t know how to get involved in peacebuilding. Some were already resolving minor conflicts, but without any real structure or recognition. Today, women are becoming qualified conflict mediators. They work within their communities to prevent or resolve tensions.”

The eastern provinces of the DRC continue to endure cycles of conflict, displacement, and insecurity that have deeply torn communities apart. Women have borne the heaviest burden—victims of violence, loss, and exclusion from the peace processes that nonetheless shape their future. Yet, in this difficult context, a movement of women leaders has emerged to make their voices heard. With support from WPHF and INGO partner Cordaid, Sauti ya Mama Mukongomani (SMM) brought

In contexts where formal peace negotiations are restricted, stalled, or politically sensitive, CSO partners demonstrated the importance of adaptive programming and creative diplomacy. In South Asia, an informal group of women peacebuilders implemented a Track II dialogue between stakeholders in [India and Pakistan](#) on the margins of the Beyond Borders International Festival, providing a neutral platform where senior interlocutors and journalists from both countries could engage in discussions on the gendered dimensions of the conflict. This creative approach enabled dialogue to continue despite highly restrictive political conditions.

Finally, in [Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan](#), women peacebuilders, with support from the Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia of Tajikistan (ASTI), used WPHF funds to amplify the importance of women’s networks and collaboration during the Central Asian Women Leaders Dialogue on the WPS agenda and subsequently submitted a set of recommendations to the chairperson with a commitment for integration into a regional appeal to be presented to the UN Secretary General in upcoming policy discussions.

together 250 women – community leaders, activists and young women in five provincial forums in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika, and Mai, creating spaces for dialogue and reflection on peace and security and developed women’s peace agendas, outlining their priorities and recommendations to end violence and strengthen women’s participation in decision-making processes.

Their efforts have also resulted in the strengthening of skills of 175 mediators who are actively engaged in resolution processes and have succeeded in positioning two women per province in local security councils – where they now contribute to decision-making on security matters. Their success has also led the government to see them as credible peacebuilders and is beginning to systematically take into account the presence of women in negotiations. A national roundtable with civil society and members of Parliament, supported by the Fund, resulted in a renewed mandate on WPS which was presented to the DRC’s president, the facilitator of the ongoing peace dialogue.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS



16

Active Countries in 2025¹⁵

Afghanistan, Chad, D.R.C, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine

\$20.4

million

Awarded to CSOs in 2025

206

Active projects in 2025

284

CSOs Supported

944,947

(70% women and girls)

Direct Beneficiaries

”

Our project has brought about a number of significant improvements, including providing survivors with hope and a means of subsistence after adversity. It has also improved our organization's ability to address and prevent sexual and gender-based violence against women and teenage girls, particularly in areas affected by conflict.

CSO partner from Ethiopia

Protection of women and girls represents WPHF's largest portfolio. In 2025, 206 projects were implemented by 284 civil society organizations. These organizations actively strengthened their coordination and influence in preventing and responding to the violation of women's and girls' human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in 27 crisis and conflict countries¹⁵. These initiatives directly reached 944,947 community members, LGBTQI+ populations, civil society representatives, women leaders and human rights defenders (70% women and girls), and indirectly benefited 4.4 million people at local, sub-national and national levels.

¹⁵The full list of countries of origin for WHRDs is not included for protection and security

¹⁶Inclusive of both the Regular Funding Cycle and Window for WHRDs.

Integrated protection and survivor-centered GBV services for survivors of violence in crisis and conflict settings increased access for **72,662** women, young women, LGBTQI+ communities and those forcibly displaced to shelter and safe spaces, medical, psychosocial, legal and referral services, as well as essential skills to re-build their lives. CSOs have used a variety of survivor-centered approaches to ensure that the most marginalized populations could access support and protection services.

In **Ukraine**, over 36,000 women and girls at-risk received localized and survivor-centered protection and support services delivered by CSOs and their local partners, including mental health, legal, and psychosocial support through the network of support centers, online platforms, access to food, hygiene kits and humanitarian relief, as well as self-protection skills against violence and harassment and longer-term reintegration support. In **Uganda**, over 4,500 survivors of violence reported improved emotional wellbeing and recovery through increased access to survivor-centred medical, comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and legal referral services. A further 682 adolescent mothers and GBV survivors improved their economic well-being through integrated models of recovery, reducing economic vulnerability as an underlying driver of violence.

Innovative mobile and public services in hard-to-reach areas in **Syria** increased access to specialized medical care for women, including psychosocial support to over 3,600 women and girls, helping them to manage physical symptoms of stress. Organizations like ICDA implemented rehabilitation initiatives at public bus stations to reduce harassment risks of women in public.

CSOs in **Sudan** enhanced institutional systems, survivor-centered service delivery, and feminist, rights-based approaches that reduced exposure to violence and improved mental health and resilience outcomes. Through the use of social accountability mechanisms to monitor and address SGBV, including community-level governance engagement, GBV awareness campaigns, and the training of 466 community members, strengthening local oversight, referral pathways, and participatory protection responses, CSOs collectively delivered survivor-centered services to 1,844 women and girls.

Strengthened capacity and strategic partnerships of CSOs also contributed to implementation and response to SGBV addressing the unique and local challenges faced by survivors.

In **Myanmar**, 41 humanitarian-focused organizations accessed training on complaint and court processes, domestic violence laws and community-level response resulting in 92% of CSOs being able to apply legal knowledge in their work and carry out referrals to appropriate services.

Moreover, CSOs broadened public awareness through social advocacy, and engagement with local authorities to influence local strategies. In **Haiti**, Nègès Mowan advocated with police and legal institutions for stronger measures to prevent violence against women and girls in their communities and for increased access to justice for survivors. Through sectoral forums, these organizations also made their voices heard and took joint action to reduce gender-based violence, resulting in 1,134 women and girls accessing various protection services.



600 CSOs including local women's organizations, community-based organizations, and social movements influenced and coordinated efforts in the protection of women and girls' human rights and prevention and response to violence against women and girls and other harmful practices across **15** countries, resulting in increased access for **72,662** women and young women to medical, psychosocial, legal and referral services.

IN HER OWN WORDS

Afnan¹⁷ is a 28-year-old from Gaza. She was living with her family in a refugee camp. The conflict forced her to move to Rafah City and then again to Deir al-Balah amid harsh conditions and to a life living in tents. Living in the middle of a war is not easy. Afnan found herself drowning in a cycle of shock, depression, and isolation.

In July 2024, there was a turning point. Afnan participated in a WPHF-supported workshop aimed at strengthening women's leadership and protection response capacities at the Women's Affairs Center. This included an introduction to the "Amal" app, a digital response to gender-based violence (GBV), in order to facilitate access to multi-sector services for women and girls. The training also included topics of self-care, GBV, identifying cases of violence and referral mechanisms, participatory needs assessment, humanitarian standards, and protection from sexual exploitation

and abuse. This newfound knowledge served as a lifeline and along with her fellow trainees, and new hope and the strength to face challenges amidst the violence and displacement caused by the conflict.

Afnan, however, did not stop there. She decided to take another step toward change. She worked with grassroots and civil society organizations to demonstrate her new leadership skills. Despite the ongoing bombing and mobility restrictions, no obstacles stood in her way. She conducted awareness-raising workshops and dialogue sessions for women, girls, men, and boys in the camps and ensured access to information on legal support, women's peace and security - emphasizing the importance of women's equal participation and full engagement in efforts to maintain peace and security.

Afnan has been a beacon of hope for others, providing counseling and support to girls who have experienced violence in displacement camps and shelters, helping them face the challenges posed by their harsh reality.

Women Human Rights Defenders

IMPACT OF PROTECTION GRANTS AND ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS



The Taliban raided my home and wanted to re-arrest me. The reason for this raid was my failure to fulfill the obligations imposed on me during my imprisonment. They had followed all my human rights activities on my Facebook page, and others had also maliciously reported me to them. When they could not find me, they found my father and beat him

WHRD from Afghanistan

The Window for WHRDs, established in 2022, in collaboration with INGO partners, specifically provides rapid, flexible assistance to protect WHRDs working in and/or from conflict and crisis settings, as well as advance their advocacy efforts.

In 2025, requests for support increased by 63% compared to the previous year - indicating both the continued need to provide accessible and urgent financing to WHRDs and activists on the frontlines and increased awareness of the available financing. WPHF supported 456 WHRDs (32.3% young women between 18 and 29 years old) and their 1,432 dependents from 20 countries - the highest number of WHRDs supported in a given year.

The cases documented through the Window reveal the hostile environments in which WHRDs operate, marked by protracted conflicts and crises, and increased militarization. Threats against WHRDs remain alarmingly high and are frequently intended to silence their voices. Over 68% of WHRDs report facing frequent threats as a result of their activism and work, a figure which has remained consistent over the past three years. These threats have come from armed actors, military and security forces, police and law enforcement, and were experienced both in-person and through online channels. 63%

¹⁷Informed consent provided for use of story

of WHRDs reported having been forced to stop their activism or work at some point in order to protect themselves.

The most frequently reported threats included: 25% of instances where WHRDs faced arbitrary arrest and detention, followed by 19% who were intimidated or harassed, 10% who faced torture or physical attacks, and whose family experienced intimidation. Other WHRDs reported they had to stop their activism, were put on assassination lists, their homes or offices were raided and were surveyed and faced cyber-attacks. For many WHRDs, these risks are compounded by intersecting dimensions of their identity - displacement, age, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, among others, are risk-multipliers.

Despite these threats, 77% of WHRDs reported that the protection grant helped reduce some of the risks and threats they face, a slight decrease from 2024 by 2%, and 78% said they had been able to continue their activism to some extent. WHRDs have adopted a variety of protective measures and strategies to keep them and their families safe, including relocation within their country or elsewhere, moving to safer accommodation, the purchase of security cameras and new phones, adopting digital security measures, and addressing trauma through psychosocial support and accessing medical care, among others in order to continue their activism.

While the safety net grants have been critical for WHRDs to improve their protection, 57% of WHRDs continue to face new threats, including threats forcing them to cease their activism and work, digital threats, kidnapping of children, homes being confiscated, harassment, detention or arrest, and cyber-bullying, among many others.

Despite the continued urgency for protecting WHRDs, their activism and advocacy have been unbounded. In 2025, 86 WHRD delegates from eight countries advocated for human rights, indigenous and ethnic rights, legal rights, conflict resolution and women's rights more broadly in national and international spaces. They amplified their voices at CSW69, the 60th Session of the Human Rights Council, side events at WPS in New York, and the Global Refugee Forum, among others.



The grant resulted in a lot of improvement in my protection and security. I relocated to a safer place, which reduced exposure to surveillance, informants, and immediate security threats. Stable housing reduced my visibility and vulnerability. The grant supported legal documentation processes, which lowered my risk of arrest, detention, or deportation. I was also able to access healthcare, including treatment related to miscarriage complications and support for my mental well-being - strengthening my overall resilience as a WHRD.

WHRD from Myanmar

FROM SILENCE TO STRENGTH

Ayla¹⁸ is a digital activist from Country X¹⁹ who built a following by using social media to challenge gender-based violence and advocate for women's rights in her country. When she publicly condemned the whipping of a woman accused of defying traditional practices, a prominent influencer launched a smear campaign against her. It rapidly escalated into death threats and violence, forcing Ayla to flee her home and ultimately her country. She lost her income, her home, and her sense of safety — describing the experience as a “mental health crisis”.

In early 2025, Defend Defenders, a WPHF INGO partner, provided Ayla with a protection grant, enabling her to secure safe housing abroad and stabilize her situation. The support gave her, in her own words, the space to *“find a place to live, set up and not have to rush to make money”*. Today, Ayla has resumed her advocacy with renewed resolve. *“They’ve played all their cards,” she said. “I feel more empowered than ever. They called me names, but I’m still here — still speaking.”*

¹⁸Names have been changed for protection/security reasons

¹⁹Country name is anonymized for protection/security reasons

PEACEBUILDING AND RECOVERY

উন্নতি প্রাং, হোয়া টেক

21

Active Countries in 2025

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, CAR, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Yemen

\$10.1

million

Awarded to CSOs in 2025

157

Active projects in 2025

241

CSOs Supported

57,671

(81% women and girls)

Direct Beneficiaries

”

The most significant impact has been the transformation of women from passive community actors into confident, visible, and organized political leaders actively engaging in local decision-making processes. . . women who were previously excluded from political spaces began participating in community dialogues, engaging with local authorities, and collectively advocating for women’s priorities in public and political forums.

CSO partner from Sudan

In 2025, with 157 grants implemented by 241 women’s rights/led and youth-focused organizations in 21 countries, CSOs actively contributed to peacebuilding and recovery efforts, including those with forcibly displaced communities. These organizations supported the economic recovery of women in crisis settings and advocated for women’s participation in political



8,209 women with increased agency as a result of access to new economic and productive resources in **21** countries.

5,073 women and young women actively participated in political and decision-making processes in **13** countries.

processes and leadership positions with the aim of improving social cohesion, advancing economic empowerment of women in crisis settings, and closing the gender gap in political participation. The initiatives directly reached over 57,600 people (81% women and girls) and indirectly benefited 524,518 people at local, sub-national and national levels.

As a result, the partnerships between CSOs and WPHF contributed to the social inclusion, livelihoods, economic empowerment of over 8,200 women through vocational education, business development, and job counselling, as well as the political participation of 5,073 women and young women in local governance structures, decision-making processes and political posts.

Over 5,000 women across 18 countries actively participated in political and decision-making processes in countries such as [Lebanon](#) where women sustained women-led platforms and took on more visible civic roles, including running for political platforms, and shaping community-decision making and reinforcing social cohesion in conflict-affected areas.

In [Iraq](#), displaced women leaders increased their capacity to engage with provincial councils and government institutions, political participation was strengthened with 42 women who engaged in political and decision-making processes, including women assuming leadership roles and participating in local decision-making spaces, including 6 young women contributing to political dialogue, reflecting the growing inclusion of younger voices in governance processes.

Organizations in [Ukraine](#) focused on providing access to financial, technical and advisory support for women and girls affected by the continued war, the majority of them IDPs. Over 13,460 women and girls, many of them displaced benefited from livelihood and economic opportunities, access to productive assets, business start-up support, and joined community cohesion initiatives. Specifically, 837 women demonstrated increased economic agency with expansion of existing income-generating activities, securing seasonal employment, or formally launching and registering new innovative businesses, and improving the quality, scale and sustainability of their economic engagement ultimately driving economic resilience. Integrating psychosocial well-being for IDPs in interventions also improved the emotional resilience of 390 individuals through MHPSS consultations, helping them to sustain their businesses under crisis conditions.

As a result of WPHF's regional programming for forced displacement, partners in [Moldova](#) supported over 1,000 refugees with access to

employment-related programmes, including job counselling to build their career path and enter the labor market in their new host country. Moreover, The First Ukrainian Women Refugee Network continued to contribute substantially to inter-agency humanitarian coordination to the Refugee Response Plan for 2025-2027 and contributed to the amendment of the Law on the Temporary Protection emphasizing the importance of intersectional and gender-responsive approaches to refugee support and peacebuilding of Ukrainian refugees in Moldova.



Economic recovery has expanded beyond traditional gender roles and positions by fostering active entrepreneurs and income earners. In [Syria](#), vocational and business training for youth and women in solar energy systems, electrical maintenance and engineering, digital content creation and design has resulted in new employment and the launch of diverse small businesses which are generating steady revenue.



FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Ongoing and new conflicts continue to drive and increase the number of women and girls in forced displacement. The number of displaced persons reached unprecedented heights in 2025 with over 117 million people displaced worldwide²⁰.

Since 2016, 22% of WPHF supported CSOs have been led by a displaced person and 37% of projects have focused on promoting displaced women's leadership and participation. In 2025 alone, 186 active projects were implemented by CSOs aimed at addressing the impacts of forced displacement and ensured that women and girls who are forcibly displaced were able to access opportunities to influence decision-making while ensuring their safety and wellbeing.

To further accelerate displaced women's agency and leadership, WPHF established a dedicated funding initiative on Forced Displacement in partnership with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in 2021 with a current investment of 33.5 million EUR, with 250 local civil society organizations supported to date across 14 countries.

As part of its efforts to amplify displaced women's participation and leadership in policy making and the need to support underfunded and sidelined refugee-led organizations, WPHF contributed to global research by ODI on financing refugee leadership: navigating a humanitarian system at breaking point²¹, and in collaboration with UNHCR, UN Women, the Action Network on Forced Displacement, Germany and France, organized a high-level event on the sidelines of CSW69 – *We, Displaced and Stateless Women: Leading Transformation to Shape a Peaceful Future*.



²⁰UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/>

²¹<https://odi.org/en/publications/how-to-finance-refugee-leadership-navigating-a-humanitarian-system-at-breaking-point/>

As part of WPHF’s initiative on climate security and justice, CSOs in the Pacific were instrumental in shaping community disaster preparedness maps and plans and crisis governance tools, integrating priorities of GBV prevention, child safety, hazard exposure and evaluation routes, particularly for vulnerable populations. This has positioned women as influential leaders in community reliance, environmental stewardship and crisis preparedness.

In Vanuatu, partner Elau Iros, created advocacy spaces called ‘toktok wetem ol mama’, for communities to bring forward priority concerns for effective disaster preparedness mapping. Women leaders also led reef assessments and coastal protection activities, reinforcing WPS pillars and aligning with national climate resilience priorities.

Strengthened advocacy on climate security leadership by Afro-decedent women in Colombia resulted in joint territorial actions 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. Drawing

on global digital campaigns and online platforms, organizations such as ASOMUFLUR, Barranquilla +20 and CIASE have reached diverse audiences advocating for Indigenous women’s leadership, climate justice and the preservation of ancestral memory²².

The use of village savings and lending associations (VSLAs) and groups have also been a catalytic entry point for peacebuilding, solidarity, social cohesion and economic recovery in crisis and conflict settings. In Afghanistan, for example, 320 women were mobilized into 18 self-help groups (SHGs), collectively saving and disbursing AFN 246,500 through internal lending for the establishment of 750 new or expanded micro businesses, all of which was fully repaid—demonstrating strong accountability and contributing to women’s economic recovery. Liberia, also using this modality, engaged 2,353 young women, including those living with disabilities with technical skills in financial literacy, climate-smart agricultural skills, and entrepreneurship development through VSLAs resulting in increased confidence, improved business practices and stronger peer networks.



²²See examples at https://www.instagram.com/p/DOdtb82kSMu/?img_index=1 and https://www.instagram.com/p/DQxEgiikT5T/?img_index=1

IN HER OWN WORDS: THE POWER OF COLLECTIVE SELF-HELP GROUPS IN CRISIS SETTINGS

Jane²³, a 26 year old mother of two, displaced to a marginalized neighborhood in Afghanistan with limited access to services. Through a door-to-door campaign she was invited to join a self-help group in Azadi which provided training on business management, financial literacy, and marketing. More importantly, the group instilled self-confidence and created a supportive network of women who became more than neighbors—they

became companions and allies. Jane says that the group, *“was the first step towards building my confidence and hope.”*

Jane learned to save regularly, make financial decisions, and access interest-free loans through the group. With her husband’s growing support, she took a loan to start a small business making and selling bags. Initially, she faced challenges balancing childcare and family discouragement, and at one point considered quitting. However, encouragement and solidarity of her group motivated her to persevere. After three months, Jane now produces bags professionally and in the past month alone earned 3,500 AFN, enabling her family to purchase winter clothes and food supplies. Jane’s story is a testament to the transformative power of group solidarity and support. She reflects, *“I am witnessing change in my life because of the support, guidance, and training provided by the organization. I hope such programmes can expand to other provinces, especially for vulnerable women, so they too can benefit from opportunities that bring hope and self-reliance.”*



²³Pseudonym. Informed consent provided for use of story.

WPHF GLOBAL LEARNING HUB (L-HUB)

SUPPORTING SOLIDARITY, EXCHANGE AND CAPACITY OF LOCAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS ON THE FRONT LINES

”

The peer learning initiative acted as a catalyst, enhancing staff competencies, improving safeguarding behavior, and motivating our organization to strengthen policies and operational standards.

CSO partner from Bangladesh

The WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) fosters capacity strengthening, knowledge sharing, peer learning, and movement building across the global network of WPHF supported CSO partners.

In 2025, the L-HUB engaged civil society activists from 35 countries on topics related to sustaining the work of local women's organizations in fragile settings through various capacity strengthening

webinars, peer exchanges and knowledge cafés. As a result, 81% of organizations report that they are now actively using the knowledge and skills they acquired in their organizations in improving both institutional processes and programming in WPS-HA – a trend that has remained consistent since 2023, demonstrating the effectiveness of the L-HUB initiatives to local women's organizations in strengthening their capacity.

Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) at a Glance

30

Capacity building webinars, peer exchanges,
and knowledge cafés

361

CSOs from 35 countries participated in at least
one capacity strengthening session

81%

of CSOs report actively using new
knowledge and skills
acquired through the L-HUB

28

WPHF partners (including 8 youth speakers)
presented and shared at capacity
strengthening, peer exchange or knowledge
café sessions

26

CSOs working in pairs through 13 peer
learning projects

3,163

People directly benefited from L-HUB grants
(58% women, girls and LGBTQI+)

noted that by leveraging each other's strengths, the collaboration between CSO pairs broadened each CSO's scope of work in a cost-effective way.

Key Results:

- 30% of CSOs improved their case management and referral systems in working with survivors of violence, as well internal prevention of sexual exploitation policies, including the expansion of shelter services for female sex workers and the application of survivor-centered complaint mechanisms and HIV self-testing in humanitarian and resettlement contexts
- 30% of CSOs enhanced the use of digital tools and AI in safe ways for data analysis, reporting and visualization
- 58% of CSOs enhanced their emotional resilience in crisis settings through new skills on reducing workplace burnout and promoting both physical and mental well-being approaches and strategies
- 23% of CSOs improved their communications, advocacy and social media presence highlighting the importance of women's inclusion in peace and security

In 2025, as in previous years, the L-HUB has been a critical forum for learning, exchange and networking. Investment in mutual capacity strengthening among CSOs helped reduce competition for limited resources and supported the sustainability of women's organizations where their role in supporting peace and security remains critical in a global context marked by increased insecurity and shrinking funding.

In 2026, the Global L-HUB will explore new partnerships to support CSOs in their 'sustainable learning journey' through an innovative incubator programme. It will also implement a climate security learning pathway, inter-generational and regional dialogues, and refreshed formats for online events.

To deliver on its mandate of fostering movements of women's organizations and peer learning between civil society, 13 peer learning and mentorship grants were implemented by 26 women's organizations working in partnership in Malawi, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Lebanon, Palestine, Bangladesh and Ukraine.

The peer learning approach enabled CSOs to enhance their skills in a variety of programmatic and organizational areas including programme management, feminist monitoring and evaluation, crisis and disaster management, GBV case management, safeguarding, and advocacy for women's rights including using digital tools. CSOs

ADVOCACY & VISIBILITY

ELEVATING THE VISIBILITY & INFLUENCE OF WOMEN PEACEBUILDERS
WORLDWIDE



In 2025, WPHF continued to position itself as a leading voice advancing the women, peace and security and humanitarian action agenda at a critical moment marked by shrinking civic space and declining funding for women’s organizations. WPHF

scaled its communications and advocacy efforts to elevate the visibility, influence, and resourcing of women peacebuilders worldwide through strategic partnerships, and sustained engagement across major international platforms.

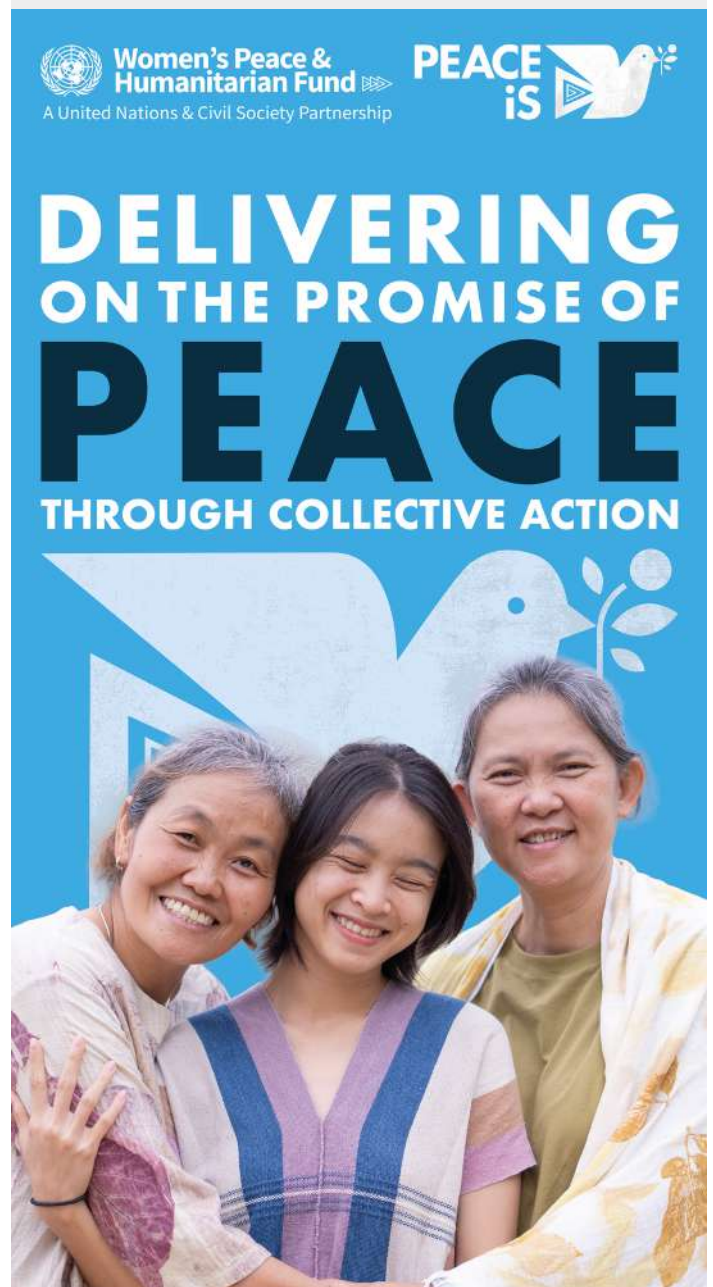
AN URGENT MOMENT FOR PEACE: “PEACE IS” GLOBAL CAMPAIGN

Launched in September 2025, WPHF’s flagship global campaign, “Peace Is” is a collective call to action to reimagine peace. It recognizes that peace is not merely the absence of conflict, but the presence of justice, accountability, equality, and feminist leadership. At a time marked by the highest levels of violent conflict since World War II and increasing threats to women’s rights, the campaign underscores a powerful truth: peace is not a relic of the past—it is actively being built every day by women and communities on the frontlines. The campaign serves as a global call to:

- Celebrate and accelerate progress on key global milestones, including the 25th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, and WPHF’s 10-year milestone
- Amplify the voices of women building peace in the world’s most challenging settings
- Advance peace as a living, breathing, everyday act rooted in local realities
- Revitalize a multilateral, intergenerational, and inclusive global peace movement

Through global summits, high-level advocacy moments, and dynamic partnerships, the campaign amplifies the voices of women peacebuilders across contexts—from war zones and refugee camps to negotiation tables and community movements—reinforcing that peace begins with collective action at every level. To date, over 650 people have engaged in events and summits, and the campaign has contributed to a large online engagement with a total of 64,763 new website visitor sessions, and overall, 30 million viewers across 170 countries.

The “Peace Is” campaign will continue to expand throughout 2026, through sustained advocacy, new strategic partnerships, and continued engagement across major international platforms. It will culminate at WPHF’s Third Global Women’s Peace Forum in Geneva, convened on the sidelines of Geneva Peace Week and ahead of the UN Security Council’s 26th Open Debate on Women Peace and Security. This milestone moment will bring together women civil society, government, private sector and UN leaders to accelerate support for women peacebuilders, humanitarians and WHRDs while consolidating momentum, showcasing impact, and advancing collective commitments to the Women, Peace and Security agenda—ensuring that the campaign not only inspires action, but delivers tangible progress toward a more just, inclusive, and peaceful world.



Other high-impact global campaigns such as the Global Luminary Campaign was launched in February 2025, which mobilized prominent women leaders, entrepreneurs, youth activists, and influencers—alongside Global Advocate Kristen Bell—to spotlight the work and impact of frontline women peacebuilders and calling on governments, philanthropists, corporations, and individuals to increase investment in women-led peacebuilding efforts. This campaign mobilized over USD 150,000 in support for local women’s organizations, leveraging their networks and led to a range of fundraising and advocacy initiatives throughout the year, from New York, to Boulder, Colorado to, Johannesburg and Cape Town, South Africa.



On International Women’s Day 2025, Whoopi Goldberg became WPHF’s first Global Patron, following decades of commitment to social justice, women’s rights, and gender equality, making her a natural champion for WPHF’s mission to support women building peace in conflict and crisis-affected countries. Ms. Goldberg has leveraged her global influence on creating awareness and solidarity for women builders – leveraging her platform to promote the launch of the WPHF “Peace Is” global campaign and broadening WPHF’s reach to new audiences for sustained advocacy for gender equality and peace.

Across all engagements, WPHF emphasized storytelling rooted in the lived experiences of women peacebuilders, strategic media engagement, and partnerships with influential global actors. By bridging global policy frameworks with local realities, WPHF successfully amplified the voices of women civil society leaders, strengthened global solidarity, and mobilized increased political and financial support.

Collectively, WPHF’s communications and advocacy actions in 2025 contributed to enhanced awareness on global narratives around peace and security, reinforcing the indispensable role of women’s leadership, and driving forward a renewed global movement to invest in and stand in solidarity with women building peace on the frontlines.



Key Advocacy Events in 2025

MULTILATERAL AND POLICY SPACES	PEACE IS CAMPAIGN LAUNCH	PEACE IS UBUNTU	GLOBAL MEDIA & CULTURAL PLATFORMS	PEACE IS ALL OF US
March 2025	September 2025	November 2025	November 2025	December 2025
<p>CSW69 High-level launch of the WPHF 2024 Annual Report in Geneva, convening Member States, UN partners, and civil society actors to highlight impact, share data-driven insights, and advocate for sustained and flexible financing for local women’s organizations.</p> <p>Joint advocacy with the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, issuing a renewed global call to action to finance feminist movements amid escalating crises, funding shortfalls, and backlash against women’s rights.</p>	<p>Introduced at the inaugural “Peace Is All of Us” Summit in London and New York. The campaign seeks to reframe peace as an active, inclusive, and feminist process—centered on justice, accountability, and collective action.</p> <p>Global traction through its presence at the Global Citizen Festival in Central Park, where WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell led a call to action for the general public to support WPHF and women building peace, driving awareness for the fund’s core message and mission before a global audience of more than 30 million viewers in 170 countries across Global Citizen’s channels.</p>	<p>“Shaping the Future Through Collective Action”. On the margins of the first-ever G20 Summit hosted on the African continent, convened a landmark summit in South Africa highlighting the intersection of gender equality, economic justice, and peace, while fostering dialogue among business leaders, media, civil society, and youth.</p>	<p>“Women Taking Action”. 7th Annual Marie Claire Power Trip Conference in Athens. Convening influential voices across media, culture and advocacy to amplify women’s leadership and inspire collective change. WPHF delivered a powerful keynote address highlighting the interconnectedness of identity, culture, and peacebuilding, and underscoring the critical importance of women’s participation in peace processes.</p>	<p>Advancement of youth-centered advocacy through the “Peace Is All of Us” Summit in the Republic of Korea, where young leaders co-developed a Youth Action Pact for Peace. This initiative underscored the critical role of youth in shaping inclusive and sustainable peace, while reinforcing WPHF’s commitment to intergenerational leadership and grassroots innovation.</p>



LESSONS LEARNED



Building on previous lessons learned and best practices, WPHF has always taken an iterative approach to addressing challenges while reflecting on how it and its partners have mitigated and responded to these issues. WPHF's approach continues to be driven and shaped by a feminist lens and guided by its core mandate to ensure

quality and flexible funding is directly channeled to local women's rights organizations. This mandate continues to be even more relevant with escalating crises and conflicts globally, a shrinking civil society space, and with women's rights organizations and WHRDs facing increased threats and retaliation.

ITERATIVE, FLEXIBLE AND ACCESSIBLE FUNDING MODALITIES FOR CSOS IN CRISIS AND CONFLICT CONTEXTS

In 2025, WPHF continued to employ pivoting approaches and reallocation of funds from programmatic interventions to institutional ones to ensure the continuity of the organizations until it is safe for them to resume activities.

The Fund has adapted to restrictions faced by women's organizations in Afghanistan, Palestine and Sudan among others, where state breakdown or burdensome processes prevented organizations from obtaining registration or renewal of their legal documents needed to apply for funding. WPHF has continued to accept, in select cases, unexpired legal registrations and a new partnership with UNHCR will enable unregistered organizations led by forcibly displaced women or who work with forcibly displaced communities. Moreover, adapting to several disasters in 2025, including earthquakes in Myanmar and Afghanistan and flooding in Sudan and Philippines, WPHF and its participating United Nations partners, worked with CSO partners to adapt activities, or top up funding to address the new needs.

ADAPTING TO A NEW FINANCING ENVIRONMENT

The financing environment in the past year has brought several challenges, including funding freezes and stalling calls for proposals in several countries. WPHF continues to promote pooled and unearmarked funding as an appropriate mechanism for the funding of local women's organizations. In 2025, earmarking rates decreased by 9% from the previous year, a positive trend to ensure continued flexible and responsive funding. This has enabled WPHF to remain flexible to reallocate funds to other countries to ensure continuity and ensure that no one is left behind.

ADAPTING TO DIGITAL ENVIRONMENTS

Artificial Intelligence tools are increasingly being used in the submission of proposals and report writing. While these tools can support local organizations, they also come with risks. In response, WPHF has taken several steps to ensure women's organizations are equipped with the skills to use digital tools safely and responsibly.

WPHF has integrated statements into its call for proposals process to encourage applicants to



write in ‘their own voice’, and clearly outlining that evaluations are not based on the quality of writing, but on the content and relevance of proposals. As part of the Global L-HUB, several sessions on the use of AI for local organizations have also been conducted, highlighting how AI can be used to promote women, peace and security, with strategies to ensure continued safety in its use, particularly around sensitive information.

To ensure digital safety, through the Window for WHRDs, WPHF has continued to ensure anonymization through identification by codes, rather than names of WHRDs at risk, the use of encrypted survey tools, and communication through Signal, where relevant. In late 2025, the Window also transitioned from email-based submissions to encrypted online proposal forms through HubSpot, significantly decreasing review times by 89%, allowing funding to reach WHRDs more quickly.

Moving forward, WPHF will continue to ensure accessibility through digital application processes and approaches that allow local organizations to access the Fund, including the expansion of internal management information systems to a cloud-based analytics and dashboard platform, making information more readily accessible for decision-making.

BUILDING SYNERGIES ACROSS THE UN TO STRENGTHEN WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS IN CONFLICT AND CRISIS SETTINGS

WPHF over the past few years has continued to build on synergies across UN agencies. These collaborations have been forged on multiple fronts. From engaging five UN entities (UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, and IOM) to provide funding for local women-led organizations, to drawing on technical expertise across UN agencies for capacity strengthening through the Global L-HUB, and in sharing resources and skills with UNTF. In the work centering WHRDs, WPHF worked closely with OHCHR who sits on the Window for WHRDs advisory committee with plans to continue to build on this partnership. This coordination has strengthened WPHF’s ability to ensure that local women’s organizations in crisis and conflict settings not only have access to flexible funding but to a strengthened ecosystem where the WPS-HA agenda is delivering on what it set out to do.

As part of WPHF’s new Strategic Plan, system-wide coordination will continue to be a priority, particularly focusing on ensuring financing for women’s organizations is sustained in a systematic way.

ENSURING CONTINUED SPACES FOR SELF-CARE AND WELL-BEING OF WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

CSOs operate in complex crises and fragile contexts, where their organizations’ activities, staff security and community rights are often at risk. Despite the risks they face, they continue their work, often leading to exhaustion, burnout and trauma. Many are regularly targeted, threatened and face retaliation as a result of their work, while operating with limited opportunities for rest, recovery and psychosocial support. For example, in 2025, 40% of CSOs reported that they have directly received threats as a result of their work, and 10% of WHRDs supported have used protection grants to access mental health and psychosocial support.

WPHF has responded by encouraging CSOs applying to WPHF’s institutional stream to include the development of safeguarding policies and activities to promote the physical and mental well-being of staff and volunteers into their project designs. In addition, almost 40% of programmatic grants have integrated approaches such as healing circles, safe spaces for critical dialogue, psychological first aid, and easier access to essential services through mobile teams. As part of WPHF’s Strategic Plan (2026-2029), the safety and wellbeing of women civil society leaders and WHRDs working in WPS-HA is a key cross-cutting area of focus, and will continue to provide funding opportunities and spaces for protection and self-care, while supporting initiatives covering psychosocial assistance for CSO partners, development of internal policies for staff protection and healing, with particular focus to locally innovative approaches to trauma-healing.

THE WAY FORWARD



After a decade of financing to women's rights organizations in crisis and conflict settings, and as we mark the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, WPHF enters its next chapter with a clear mandate: to deepen its support for the women peacebuilders, humanitarian responders, human rights defenders and local civil society organizations who are leading on the frontlines.

In 2026, WPHF launches its new Strategic Plan (2026-2029) building on a decade of learning and results and of a proven model. The plan reaffirms the Fund's core mission - direct, flexible funding for local women's organizations and WHRDs in contributing to more peaceful, safe and equal societies in conflict and crisis countries.

These interconnected areas have been reflected in a more streamlined results framework to better reflect the lived realities of women’s leadership across the humanitarian–development–peace continuum. The Fund will also further invest in cross-cutting and emerging risks, including climate insecurity, forced displacement, shrinking civic and digital space, and economic fragility. In parallel, the Fund will strengthen its system-level impact by contributing to shifts in the institutional and financing environment for women’s civil society. WPHF will continue to work through its RFC emergency track to address the immediate needs of women and girls, while launching new regional initiatives addressing forced displacement and strengthening the capacity of women’s organizations. WPHF will also continue to support advocacy initiatives, prioritize institutional funding, and aim to bridge the funding gaps in the countries it supports.

WPHF will also continue to advocate for the benefits of contributing to a global pooled Fund for WPS-HA from a diverse funding base to sustain accessible and flexible funding for local women’s organizations and WHRDs.

2026 will see the convening of the Global Women’s Peace Forum (GWPF) in Geneva, the third of its

kind, by connecting women civil society leaders and activists to strengthen inter-generational and cross-border solidarity and networking. The Fund will also explore new partnerships to establish an innovative incubator to support CSO graduation and sustainability.

With the support of its generous base of donors and diverse makeup of global partners, WPHF will continue to build on its priorities, guided by the strategic vision of the Global Steering Committee. It will also continue to capitalize on new opportunities, contribute to the global discourse on financing WPS-HA, defend civic spaces, leverage innovative partnerships and adapt to emerging challenges as they arise.

The escalating and complex nature of conflicts and crisis, continued cuts to global aid and shrinking civic space in the last year alone is testament to WPHF being needed now more than ever. WPHF will continue to fulfill its core mandate to provide flexible and quality institutional and programmatic funding for local women’s rights organizations, women peacebuilders and women human rights defenders, supporting them to respond and lead in peace.



APPENDICES



Appendix A: WPHF Dashboard (2016-2025)

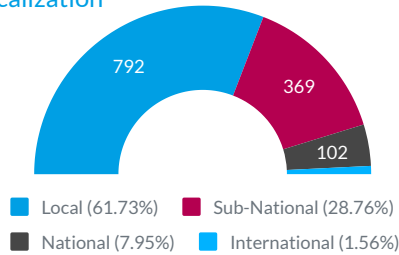


WPHF - Dashboard 2016-2025

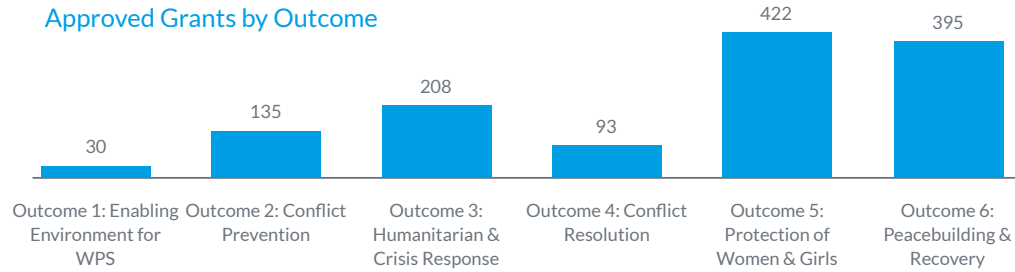
Calls for Proposals 132	Approved Grants 1,283	Number of Countries 49	CSOs Supported 1,867	CSOs financed by UN for the first time 42.1%	Average size of grants \$124,612 USD	Types of CSOs 85% women's rights and/or led 11% youth focused and/or led	Resources Mobilized \$269,420,210
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The United Nations Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), launched in 2016, mobilizes critical support for local and grassroots civil society organizations working on women, peace and security and humanitarian action. WPHF is a flexible and rapid financing mechanism supporting quality interventions designed to enhance the capacity of women to prevent conflict, respond to crises and emergencies, and seize key peacebuilding opportunities.

Localization



Approved Grants by Outcome

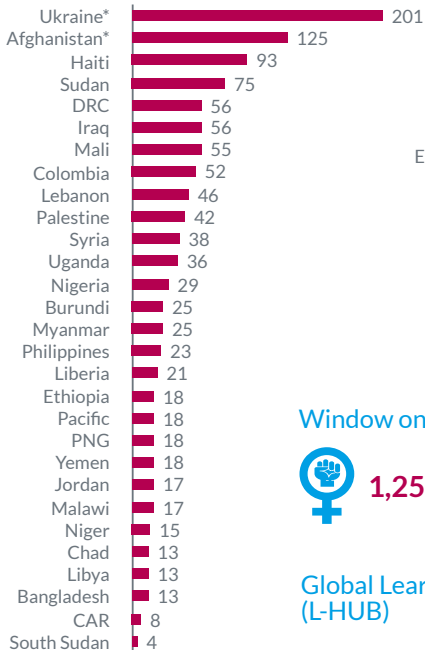


CSOs Led by a Forcibly Displaced Person
22.3% (of 1325 CSOs)

Lead CSOs 21.5%
Co-Implementing Partners 24.4%

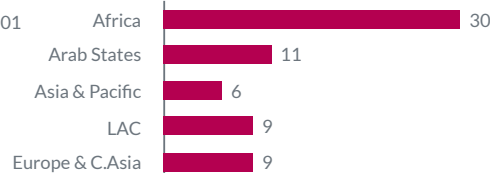
Regular Funding Cycle (1,170)

*regional response

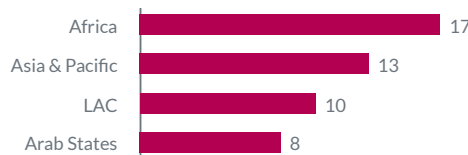


Rapid Response Window (65)

short-term grants



COVID-19 ERW (48)



Window on WHRDs

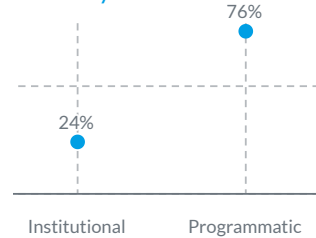
1,251

women human rights defenders supported through advocacy and safety net support in 30 countries

Global Learning Hub (L-HUB)

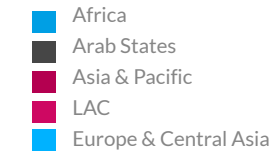
50 peer learning and mentorship grants in 19 countries
70% CSOs who have attended at least one webinar

Grants by Stream



Allocated Funds by Region

\$189.8 million USD



Leaving No One Behind (% of projects)



Improving the situation for women who are forcibly displaced (refugees and IDPs)
37%



Improving the lives of women and men living with disabilities
15%



Prevention and services for survivors of SGBV
32%



Advocating for the rights of LGBTQI communities
3%



Projects targeting youth and young women's active participation
22%



Projects supporting Indigenous and Ethnic Minorities
5%



Projects focused on Climate Security
71 (6%)



Beneficiaries (2016-2025)

7.2 million directly served
71% women and girls
68 million indirect beneficiaries

WPHFund.org



Appendix B: Results Framework

The following summarizes the consolidated key results achieved in 2025 for each of the WPHF Outcome areas based on document review of country reports.

Indicator	Consolidated Results (2025)
Outcome 1: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments	
Chad, Sudan	
1.1 Number/Percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation	7 CSOs and CBOs in Chad actively involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, involving over 80 women and young women in advocating for accountability for the implementation of commitments and resolutions.
1.2 Number/Types of propositions by civil society that are included in policy documents	No results for 2025. CSOs in Sudan began implementation in late 2025.
Outcome 2: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	
Burundi, Colombia, Fiji, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Uganda, Vanuatu	
2.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	15,965 women from 11 countries participated in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response including in the monitoring and management of early warning systems and resolving conflicts.
2.2 Number/Types of conflict prevention mechanisms are gender-responsive	85 various gender-sensitive conflict prevention mechanisms established or strengthened at local and national levels, including women-led early warning systems, district-level peace structures, climate and preparedness systems, reporting platforms, municipal and provincial gender and development plans, and conflict mediation and resolution forums.
2.3 Number of conflicts resolved, averted or referred	In 2025 992,538 conflicts were resolved, averted or referred through local, regional and national gender-responsive mechanisms. Since 2016, mediators and women leaders have addressed over 1 million conflicts at household and community levels, including those related to land and inheritance, violence, between agro-pastoralists, related to elections, and community/tribal conflicts.
Outcome 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	
Afghanistan, CAR, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine	
3.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	12,273 women and young women from 23 CSOs actively participated in decision-making processes in humanitarian planning and crisis response across 11 countries addressing the most acute needs of over 98,100 people in crisis settings, 72% of them women and girls.
3.2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender-responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	60 gender-responsive humanitarian and crisis mechanisms established in eight countries (ETH, HTI, IRQ, SYR, MMR, UKR, TON, SLB) including women-led self-help groups, food security task forces, community disaster management committees, humanitarian networks, and Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA) processes.
Outcome 4: Increased representation and leadership of women in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementation of peace agreements	
RFC: Libya, Niger, Sudan	
RRW: Afghanistan, Armenia, Colombia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kosovo/Serbia, Liberia, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Palestine, PNG, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Yemen	
4.1 Number and/or percentage of women that influence or participate in formal and informal peace processes or negotiations	379 women peacebuilders and activists participated in Track I and Track II peace processes, negotiations or the implementation of peace agreements through the Rapid Response Window in 19 countries. An additional 212 women and young influenced or participated in formal or informal peace processes through WPHF's Regular Funding Cycle in three countries.

Indicator	Consolidated Results (2025)
4.2 Existence of gender responsive provisions in peace agreements, dialogues, and/or decision-making processes	RRW-supported initiatives in 2025 demonstrated a strong commitment to institutionalizing women's participation in formal peace negotiations and decision-making bodies. These efforts have led to the creation of accountability mechanisms to monitor gender responsiveness, and development of evidence-based advocacy agendas, policy papers and studies for improved accessibility and inclusion for marginalized women and channeling the needs of women peacebuilders and their recommendations on effective mechanisms to increase their influence on formal and informal peace processes. Gender perspectives were also advanced through Track II diplomacy, particularly in contexts where formal peace negotiations remain stalled.
4.3 Types of strategies used/implemented to participate in and contribute to the peace process and/or implementation of a peace agreement	In 2025, RRW supported initiatives demonstrate a range of complementary strategies to influence peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements, particularly in contexts where formal participation spaces remain limited or limited by ongoing violence. These included targeted high-level advocacy and policy influence, data collection and evidence-building, outreach and public awareness campaigns, capacity strengthening and innovations, participation through trust building, engaging institutional gatekeepers and stakeholders, platforms for women's dialogue and collective action, leveraging advocacy, media and public engagement, and adaptive programming in politically constrained contexts.
Outcome 5: Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	
Afghanistan, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine	
5.1 Number/Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	73 local women's organizations across 15 countries with increased influence and agency to advance gender equality and protect women and girls, including advocating for marginalized groups, national campaigns, presenting policy recommendations, spearheading local and national law changes, and direct service delivery in survivor-centered services.
5.2 Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV	High degree of CSOs using and influencing gender-responsive social accountability and monitoring mechanisms for the prevention and response of SGBV, including community, district or regional mechanisms that been strengthened ranging from gender rights early warning committees, referral mechanisms, GBV networks, community justice centers, community-based monitoring systems using score cards and citizen-led monitoring of commitments towards the protection of women and girls, and victim support units.
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	600 CSOs including local women's organizations and autonomous social movements coordinated efforts to protect women and girls' human rights, mental health and end sexual and gender-based violence in 15 countries, resulting in over 72,217 survivors and at-risk women and young women accessing survivor-centered services (medical, psychosocial, emergency kits, legal and referral). These organizations have also reached millions through targeted awareness and sensitization campaigns.
Outcome 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts	
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, CAR, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Yemen	
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	CSOs in 18 countries have contributed to 41 different plans and policies in peacebuilding contexts, ensuring they are gender-responsive, including key recommendations by CSOs for women who are forcibly displaced, public prevention and protection local refugee response plans, local, municipal and national development and plans, barrier-free policies for women living with disabilities, contributions to global frameworks such as Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and community disaster preparedness plans.

Indicator	Consolidated Results (2025)
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	8,209 women with increased agency as a result of access to new economic and productive resources in 21 countries, including those who are forcibly displaced who have increased their economic resilience. These women have secured new employment, established or expanded micro-businesses, or established local income-generating activities.
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes	5,073 women and young women actively participated in political and decision-making processes in 13 countries, including being elected in new governance structures and political parties.
Institutional Funding	
Afghanistan, Burundi, CAR, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Haiti, Fiji, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Jordan, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Ukraine	
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	A total of 168 local women's CSOs across 26 countries have sustained their organizations for a combined 953 months with an average of 8 additional months each.
1.2 Number/percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	1,436 staff and volunteers retained through staff remuneration, stipends and payment of office costs to sustain organization operations.
1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	45 CSOs developed and adopted various plans and strategies and adopted, including risk management and humanitarian contingency plans/strategies, WPS-HA strategies, and networking and coordination strategies developed in 18 countries to strengthen the mitigation of risk and response to emergencies and crisis.
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	204 new adaptive strategies, tools and/or systems of CSOs in 22 countries were developed and adopted, including financial and procurement policies, strategic plans, human resource and volunteer policies, board and governance manuals, self-capacity building protocols, resource mobilization strategies, gender and diversity policies, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, PSEAH policies, financial systems, digital security policies and upgrading and installation of new IT systems for continuation of work.

Appendix C: Issues Report

Measures and Other Actions Taken in Response to Fraud, Corruption and Other Wrongdoing as well as Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment.

1. Introduction

The following outlines the measures and actions taken by WPHF and Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) for WPHF funded projects in relation to cases of fraud, corruption, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) and other allegations about WPHF funded organizations.

In 2025, cases involving mismanagement of finances, fraud or corruption were detected by PUNOs in Afghanistan, the Pacific, Bangladesh and Malawi. All previous cases have been successfully closed and remaining funds allocated and absorbed for successful project implementation by WPHF partners.

UN Women and UNFPA Country Offices (CO) apply their respective policies on fraud and corruption and addressing allegations of fraud by a partner or its personnel. These policies outline the steps to take when an allegation of fraud by a WPHF Partner or its personnel is detected and describes measures to be taken. The WPHF stays in close contact with the respective CO during this process and informs the WPHF Global Steering Committee (GSC) and donors as well as other external stakeholders, as required.

2. Cases involving allegations of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

In 2025 no cases of misconduct were registered under this category.

3. Cases involving mismanagement of finances, fraud and corruption

In Afghanistan two projects were cancelled due to lack of accountability and transparency in line with the PUNO's policy and procedure during ongoing projects. Investigations into potential fraud are ongoing.

In the Pacific and in Bangladesh two cases of audit findings of non-eligible costs led to organizations being requested to reimburse the non-eligible costs. The respective PUNOs in country are following up with the CSO Partner to ensure the reimbursement.

One partner organization in Malawi was reported having internal governance challenges, which led to the respective PUNO not transferring further funds and requested the unused funds to be return for risk-management. The respective PUNO in country is following up with the CSO Partner to ensure the reimbursement.

4. Terrorist lists

In 2025, no cases were registered.

5. Mitigation measures

Risks and mitigation measures linked to anti-corruption and fraud as well as Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) are integrated in the WPHF risk matrix, as found in its Operations Manual.

Concerning the mismanagement of funds, the WPHF Secretariat submits budgets and allocation suggestions, as well as relevant ME/Transmittal forms to the WPHF GSC for review and approval for each call for proposals. The country ME also conducts regular financial checks and controls as per its respective rules and regulations as well as financial training with WPHF CSO partners. In line with the respective rules and regulations of the PUNO, any partnership based on any sign of financial mismanagement, the partnership and all activities are paused, and an investigation conducted. The WPHF is informed throughout the process, and the next steps are being discussed with the PUNO. Where a case of financial mismanagement is evidenced, the PUNO will terminate the project, inform the WPHF and request the funds misappropriated to be repaid and take any other legal measure, if necessary. The WPHF informs all relevant internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.

All Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCA) include language on SEA. WPHF has a zero-tolerance policy towards SEA and all cases reported have to be investigated. During inception meetings with partners, SEA and the zero-tolerance policies towards SEA is stressed. In case SEA is evidenced the PUNO will terminate the contract with the partner after informing the WPHF National Steering Committee (NSC). At the country level, organizations are checked against the UN Security Council consolidated sanctions list before contracts are signed for transfer of funds.

6. WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB)

Through its WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB), the WPHF Secretariat regularly offers opportunities to strengthen CSO partners' knowledge of risk management, anti-corruption and PSEAH strategies. Training materials on risk management with a focus on corruption and fraud in multiple languages have been designed in partnership with UN Women Uganda in 2024, to encourage CSOs to recognize signs of fraud and take measures to prevent them. Examples of CSOs' anti-corruption policies and response mechanisms that can be adopted are also included, aiming to encourage the reporting of fraud cases within CSOs.

In 2025, a webinar on preventing fraud and managing risks was conducted in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. It engaged 58 CSO members representing 43 organizations from 17 countries. The webinar's recording and a tip sheet were published in the L-HUB Digital Library. In addition, a new resource on Response to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) was also developed in 2025 and made available in multiple languages through the L-HUB digital library. The module defines different forms of SEAH and provides effective strategies to detect and report cases.

According to the post-webinar survey, one CSO participant noted, "Among the most useful for us are what makes some [organizations] defraud and how to conduct context-specific security assessments to understand threats and vulnerabilities in the operational areas, and develop comprehensive security plans for staff, assets, and programmes implemented in the conflict areas."

Finally, in 2025, through the WPHF L-HUB Mentorship Scheme grants, several CSOs serving displaced communities in conflict-affected settings worked in consortium enabling peer support in their organizational development through training and exchanging methods and strategies. In 2026, knowledge building sessions will continue to be organized in multiple languages to train CSOs on trauma informed care, embedding safeguarding in humanitarian programmes, and to encourage the adoption of anti-fraud and PSEAH policies.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

for the period 23 February 2016 to 31 December 2025

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
United Nations Development Programme
GATEWAY: <https://mptf.undp.org>

May 2026





DEFINITIONS

Allocation/Total Approved Budget

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for funds' allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed donor agreement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed donor agreement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization or Non-UN Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organizations.

Contribution Agreement

Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

An organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing the applicable legal agreement with the MPTF Office for that particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund reported to the AA.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the Steering Committee has approved the final narrative report.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

Transferred Funds

Funds transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.



INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other relevant agreement signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the donor agreement signed with contributors/donors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. It receives, administers and manages contributions,

and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 23 February 2016 to 31 December 2025 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>).



2025 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2025**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2025**, **28** contributors deposited US\$ **249,361,769** and US\$ **6,197,036** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **255,558,805**.

Of this amount, US\$ **211,900,040** has been net funded to **13** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **151,080,813** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **2,493,618**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** as of 31 December 2025.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2025	Total
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	222,971,139	26,390,630 ¹	249,361,769
Sub-total Contributions	222,971,139	26,390,630	249,361,769
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	3,722,033	2,475,003	6,197,036
Total: Sources of Funds	226,693,172	28,865,632	255,558,805
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	136,729,864	54,910,568	191,640,432
Transfers to MPTFs	4,250,000	-	4,250,000
Transfers to Participating Organizations for Direct Cost - Fund Secretariat etc.	11,626,564	4,451,230	16,077,794
Sub-Total Transfers	152,606,428	59,361,798	211,968,226
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(66,136)	(1,600)	(67,736)
Refunds received from Participating Organizations for Direct Cost	(450)	-	(450)
Sub-Total Refunds	(66,585)	(1,600)	(68,186)
Administrative Agent Fees	2,229,711	263,906	2,493,618
Bank Charges	4,799	1,386	6,185
Total: Uses of Funds	154,774,353	59,625,490	214,399,843
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	71,918,819	(30,759,857)	41,158,962
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	45,662,987	71,918,819	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	71,918,819	41,158,962	41,158,962
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	152,539,843	59,360,198	211,900,040
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	104,519,889	46,560,924	151,080,813
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	48,019,954	12,799,274	60,819,228

¹ The WPHF 2025 resource mobilization figure is USD 30,373,598. WPHF's 2025 resource mobilization figure differs from MPTFO's reported total contributions received from donors in FY 2025, as USD 3,000,000 in funds received in 2025 were counted towards the 2024 resource mobilization figure, and USD 6,982,968 in funds committed in 2025 but received in 2026 have been counted towards the 2025 resource mobilization figure.



2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December 2025.

The **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** is currently being funded by **28** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December 2025 and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2025.

Table 2.1 Contributions, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Austrian Development Agency	16,761,597	16,761,597
Government of Albania	5,000	5,000
Government of Australia	9,852,913	9,852,913
Government of Belgium	2,117,175	2,117,175
Government of Canada	12,268,625	12,268,625
Government of Cyprus	164,000	164,000
Government of Estonia	24,264	24,264
Government of France	4,777,173	4,777,173
Government of Germany ²	95,254,088	95,254,088
Government of Iceland	1,487,136	1,487,136
Government of Ireland	3,244,797	3,244,797
Government of Italy ³	13,605,295	13,605,295
Government of Japan	892,857	892,857
Government of Liechtenstein	333,928	333,928
Government of Lithuania	149,652	149,652
Government of Malta	72,670	72,670
Government of Netherlands	2,272,727	2,272,727
Government of Norway	18,804,851	18,804,851
Government of Poland	75,738	75,738
Government of Republic of Korea	1,900,000	1,900,000
Government of Slovenia	249,247	249,247
Government of Spain	3,492,288	3,492,288
Government of Switzerland	1,198,000	1,198,000
Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office)	10,723,555	10,723,555
Government of the United Kingdom	3,676,789	3,676,789

² This figure does not include USD 4,651,184 in funds counted towards the 2025 resource mobilization figure as they were received in 2026.

³ This figure does not include USD 2,331,784.85 in funds counted towards the 2025 resource mobilization figure as they were received in 2026.



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	3,491,664	3,491,664
UN Foundation/UN Partnership Office	2,965,738	2,965,738
USAID	39,500,000	39,500,000
Grand Total	249,361,769	249,361,769

2.2 SPOTLIGHT CONTRIBUTION

The [Spotlight Initiative Fund](#) is a contributor to the WPHF and has provided funding within the WPHF framework, governance structure, and oversight, while the administration remains in parallel due to the specific contracting modality of the EU Spotlight arrangement. The table below provides the details on the Spotlight contribution.

Table 2.2 Funding from Spotlight Initiative Fund

Project	Project id	Fund	Approved Budget (real-time)	Transfers	Refunds	Expenditures
SPOTLIGHT GRANTS WPHF	00117247	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 7,075,472	\$ 7,075,472	\$ -134,627	\$ 6,940,845
SPOTLIGHT WPHF AFGHANISTAN	00123503	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 2,000,000
SPOTLIGHT WPHF HAITI	00123504	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -938	\$ 1,999,062
SPOTLIGHT WPHF PNG	00123505	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -955,067	\$ 1,044,933
Total			\$ 13,075,472	\$ 13,075,472	\$ -1,090,632	\$ 11,984,840

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December 2025, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 6,197,036 and no interest was received from Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	3,722,033	2,475,003	6,197,036
Total: Fund Interest Earned	3,722,033	2,475,003	6,197,036
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency Interest Earned	-	-	-
Grand Total	3,722,033	2,475,003	6,197,036



4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2025, the AA has transferred US\$ 211,968,226 to 13 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount to Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
Agir Ensemble (AEDH)	625,209	-	625,209	90,000	-	90,000	715,209	-	715,209
Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia (COL_MPTF)	4,250,000	-	4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000	-	4,250,000
Defend Defenders	1,159,859	-	1,159,859	405,000	-	405,000	1,564,859	-	1,564,859
Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders (EMHRF)	317,407	-	317,407	87,247	-	87,247	404,654	-	404,654
Front Line Defenders	655,744	-	655,744	105,000	-	105,000	760,744	-	760,744
Forum Asia	240,000	-	240,000	270,000	-	270,000	510,000	-	510,000
Gender Equality Network (GEN(GEN)Mvanmar	160,000	-	160,000	40,000	-	40,000	200,000	-	200,000
MADRE Inc.	1,817,901	-	1,817,901	719,617	-	719,617	2,537,518	-	2,537,518
Mina's List	399,726	-	399,726	399,932	-	399,932	799,658	-	799,658
NGO/UNDP	-	-	-	535,991	-	535,991	535,991	-	535,991
UNFPA	2,363,177	-	2,363,177	9,065,495	-	9,065,495	11,428,672	-	11,428,672
UNWOMEN	30,161,583	(450)	30,161,133	8,994,747	-	8,994,747	39,156,330	(450)	39,155,880
UNWOMEN NGO	110,455,822	(66,136)	110,389,687	38,648,770	(1,600)	38,647,169	149,104,592	(67,736)	149,036,856
Grand Total	152,606,428	(66,585)	152,539,843	59,361,798	(1,600)	59,360,198	211,968,226	(68,186)	211,900,040



5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint Programme/Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2025 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2025, US\$ **59,360,198** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **46,560,924** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **211,900,040** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **151,080,813**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **71.3** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Cumulative	
Agir	715,209	715,209	477,002	227,042	704,043	98.44
COL_MPTF	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,056,931	-	4,056,931	95.46
DefendDef	1,619,888	1,564,859	918,304	356,377	1,274,681	81.46
EMHRF	431,654	404,654	274,748	80,318	355,066	87.75
FLD	805,744	760,744	647,361	35,621	682,982	89.78
Forum Asia	1,160,000	510,000	100,371	244,456	344,827	67.61
GEN Myanmar	200,000	200,000	66,754	133,246	200,000	100.00
MADRE	2,777,518	2,537,518	1,666,815	644,430	2,311,246	91.08
Mina's List	999,658	799,658	289,384	329,769	619,153	77.43
NGO/UNDP	535,991	535,991	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	11,910,254	11,428,672	838,692	2,214,266	3,052,959	26.71
UNWOMEN	72,266,035	39,155,880	23,360,661	9,121,195	32,481,856	82.96
UNWOMEN NGO	148,930,127	149,036,856	71,822,866	33,174,204	104,997,070	70.45
Grand Total	246,602,078	211,900,040	104,519,889	46,560,924	151,080,813	71.30



5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting.

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	8,691,660	4,751,881	13,443,541	9.75
Supplies, commodities and materials	1,793,274	110,506	1,903,780	1.38
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	1,603,956	150,901	1,754,856	1.27
Contractual Services Expenses	18,434,112	3,533,630	21,967,742	15.93
Travel	3,874,892	825,642	4,700,534	3.41
Transfers and Grants	43,199,008	30,745,528	73,944,537	53.62
General Operating	17,165,820	3,014,463	20,180,283	14.63
Programme Costs Total	94,762,722	43,132,550	137,895,272	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	9,757,167	3,428,373	13,185,541	9.56
Grand Total	104,519,889	46,560,924	151,080,813	-

1 Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed upon for on-going projects. Once projects is financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.



6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2025, were as follows:

- The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of the contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2025, US\$ **2,493,618** has been charged in AA fees.
- Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period US\$ **3,428,373** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **13,185,541** as of 31 December **2025**.

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2025, US\$ 16,077,344 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Cumulative	
UNWOMEN	20,913,303	16,077,344	10,533,569	4,422,411	14,955,980	93.03
Grand Total	20,913,303	16,077,344	10,533,569	4,422,411	14,955,980	93.03

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<https://mpf.undp.org>). Refreshed daily from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.



Annex 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY OUTCOME/WINDOW

Annex 1 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Outcome⁴/Window by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization

Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Outcome/Window

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ⁵	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Enabling Environment						
00134254	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,034,303	1,034,303	622,469 60.18
00141167	Chad (Outcome 1) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	419,689	419,689	89,325 21.28
00141413	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	408,895	408,895	26,750 6.54
Enabling Environment: Total				1,862,887	1,862,887	738,544 39.65

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Conflict Prevention						
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	4,248,994	4,248,994	3,893,619 91.64
00112477	ME Iraq (outcome 1 & 2)	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	6,666,595	6,666,595	6,086,737 91.30
00125449	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	4,203,312	4,203,312	3,855,115 91.72
00131730	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,622,244	3,622,244	2,412,515 66.60
00140287	Palestine (Outcome 2) ME funct	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,983,709 99.19
00140371	Niger (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,972,848	1,972,848	1,919,141 97.28
00140695	Malawi (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	729,029 72.90
00141069	ME function of the Women's	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	503,171	503,171	32,906 6.54
00141152	Colombia (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	245,733	245,733	109,730 44.65
00141164	Nigeria (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	337,690	337,690	128,347 38.01
00141281	Jordan Outcome 2 ME function o	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	210,042	210,042	13,741 6.54
00141410	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	468,067	468,067	30,621 6.54
Conflict Prevention: Total				25,478,695	25,478,695	21,195,210 83.19

⁴ The outcomes referenced throughout this annual report reflect the original outcome language entered into MPTFO's database at the inception of the Fund. Since then, WPHF's Theory of Change and outcome language has been updated. The table below presents a mapping between the original and revised outcome language. Additional information on WPHF's outcomes and Theory of Change is available on MPTFO Gateway (<https://mpf.undp.org/fund/gai00>).

MPTFO Outcomes as listed in Gateway	WPHF Outcomes
Enabling Environment	Enabling Environment
Conflict Prevention	Conflict Prevention
Crisis Relief	Humanitarian & Crisis Relief
Peace Negotiations	Conflict Resolution
Safety and Security	Protection of Women & Girls
Socioeconomic Recovery	Peacebuilding & Recovery

⁵ Project Closed refers to a project whose end date has passed but has not yet completed the operational closure.



Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Crisis Relief							
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	2,018,628	2,018,628	1,995,818	98.87
00105709	ME function of the WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	1,999,789	1,999,789	1,972,613	98.64
00116753	WPHF ME DRC	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	1,581,800	1,581,800	1,565,553	98.97
00118850	ME WPHF Iraq (outcome 3)	UNWOMN NGO	Financially Closed	490,936	490,936	490,936	100.00
00129062	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,623,931	2,623,931	2,187,276	83.36
00131406	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	11,650,930	11,650,930	5,144,299	44.15
00131876	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	669,841	669,841	648,270	96.78
00140232	ME function of the WPHF Iraq O	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,366,423	1,366,423	1,041,729	76.24
00140250	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNFPA	On Going	2,947,853	2,466,270	1,936,330	78.51
00140275	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,134,947	1,134,947	228,971	20.17
00140781	Ethiopia (Outcome 3) ME functi	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	920,000	920,000	604,012	65.65
00140905	Palestine (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	490,465	490,465	411,921	83.99
00140960	Afghanistan (Outcome 3) ME WP	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,962,080	2,962,080	531,591	17.95
00140995	South Sudan (Outcome 3) ME WPH	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,212,752	1,212,752	283,331	23.36
00141073	ME function of the Women-s	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,126,037	1,126,037	410,458	36.45
00141157	CAR (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	474,006	474,006	100,098	21.12
00141366	ME function of the Women s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	608,769	608,769	39,826	6.54
00141394	ME function of the Women s Pea	UNFPA	On Going	210,002	210,002	-	-
Crisis Relief: Total				34,489,191	34,007,608	19,593,032	57.61

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Peace Negotiation							
00132015	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	Project Closed	1,000,000	1,000,000	903,878	90.39
00134255	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,110,273	2,110,273	665,426	31.53
00141093	Libya (Outcome 4) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	251,820	251,820	124,092	49.28
Peace Negotiation: Total				3,362,093	3,362,093	1,693,395	50.37

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Safety and Security							
00131407	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	10,423,151	10,423,151	10,936,549	104.93
00131408	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	323,453	323,453	308,582	95.40
00133172	ME function of the WPHF Haiti	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	5,389,538	5,389,538	2,955,013	54.83



00133173	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,309,971	2,309,971	1,328,340	57.50
00133699	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,505,313	2,505,313	1,921,303	76.69
00140378	Lebanon (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,552,971	3,552,971	2,084,028	58.66
00140408	DRC (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,810,015	2,810,015	1,779,133	63.31
00140416	Myanmar (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,329,256	1,329,256	1,272,308	95.72
00140528	AFG (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	6,003,415	6,003,415	3,187,273	53.09
00140676	Sudan (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,926,278	2,926,278	621,947	21.25
00140906	Palestine (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	619,207	619,207	574,642	92.80
00140961	Liberia (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	188,522	188,522	50,447	26.76
00141094	Libya (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	491,470	491,470	263,273	53.57
00141171	Chad (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	1,088,928	1,088,928	287,641	26.42
00141287	Jordan Outcome 5 ME function o	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	589,958	589,958	38,595	6.54
00141333	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNFPA	On Going	3,658,417	3,658,417	-	-
00141393	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNFPA	On Going	1,396,441	1,396,441	-	-
Safety and Security: Total				45,606,305	45,606,305	27,609,074	60.54

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Socio-economic Recovery							
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post	COL_MPTF	Project Closed	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,929,406	96.47
00119248	ME Function WPHF Mali	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	2,136,029	2,136,029	2,071,524	96.98
00120333	ME Function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	1,815,521	1,815,521	1,815,521	100.00
00127518	ME Function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,709,814	3,709,814	1,899,064	51.19
00129802	Management Entity (ME) function	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,922,743	1,922,743	1,305,353	67.89
00131172	Yemen ME function of the Women	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,104,636	2,104,636	1,768,384	84.02
00132013	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	Project Closed	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,223,646	97.89
00132054	WPHF ME Ukraine outcome 6 25Ma	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	7,974,588	7,974,588	7,500,284	94.05
00132697	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,719,334	2,719,334	1,093,278	40.20
00132698	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,611,478	1,611,478	1,244,589	77.23
00133659	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	427,988	427,988	427,379	99.86
00133673	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	3,615,404	3,615,404	3,613,592	99.95
00133808	Management Entity (ME) of WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	1,424,144	1,581,939	1,467,879	92.79
00134059	Management Entity (ME) of the	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,235,496	3,235,496	3,105,563	95.98
00134256	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,753,171	1,753,171	1,276,915	72.83
00140226	Management Entity (ME) function	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,245,672	99.65
00140677	Sudan (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,832,069	1,832,069	411,240	22.45



00140972	Iran (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	378,489	378,489	10,643	2.81
00141068	DRC (Outcome 6) ME function	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	816,507	816,057	344,865	42.26
00141071	ME function of the Women-s	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	502,573	502,573	32,879	6.54
00141095	Libya (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	1,067,145	1,067,145	341,654	32.02
00141153	Colombia (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	760,012	760,012	250,089	32.91
00141158	CAR (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	525,994	525,994	162,289	30.85
00141289	Moldova Outcome 6 ME function	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,008,852	1,008,852	66,013	6.54
00141315	ME function of the Women?s Pea	NGO/UNDP	On Going	535,991	535,991	-	-
00141377	ME function of the Women?s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,125,068	1,125,068	73,603	6.54
00141414	ME function of the Women?s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	555,172	555,172	36,320	6.54
Socio-economic Recovery: Total				48,058,218	48,215,563	34,717,641	72.01

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
COVID-19 Emergency Resp Window							
00122551	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	5,999,289	5,997,410	5,839,106	97.36
00122842	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	Project Closed	769,694	720,956	720,956	100.00
COVID-19 Emergency Resp Window: Total				6,768,983	6,718,367	6,560,063	97.64

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Rapid Response Window							
00122550	Rapid Response Window Unit - W	UNWOMEN	On Going	40,431,510	16,726,067	13,683,863	81.81
Rapid Response Window: Total				40,431,510	16,726,067	13,683,863	81.81

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Global Learning Hub							
00131748	WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HU)	UNWOMEN	On Going	2,916,045	2,417,212	1,334,131	55.19
Global Learning Hub: Total				2,916,045	2,417,212	1,334,131	55.19

Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Direct Cost Budget							
00101763	WPHF Secretariat DC	UNWOMEN	On Going	20,671,676	15,836,167	14,714,803	92.92
00119411	Global Women-s Forum for Peace	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	241,627	241,177	241,177	100.00
Direct Cost Budget: Total				20,913,303	16,077,344	14,955,980	93.03



Outcome / Window / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status ¹	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Women Human Rights Defenders							
00131365	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	On Going	3,900,012	1,983,340	1,226,501	61.84
00131366	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	On Going	4,105,165	1,951,917	1,281,380	65.65
00133049	ME function of the Women-s Pea	MADRE	On Going	2,777,518	2,537,518	2,311,246	91.08
00133050	ME function of the Women-s Pea	FLD	On Going	522,872	477,872	400,110	83.73
00133051	ME function of the Women-s Pea	FLD	Project Closed	282,872	282,872	282,872	100.00
00133052	ME function of the Women-s Pea	Agir	On Going	715,209	715,209	704,043	98.44
00133210	ME function of the Women-s Pea	EMHRF	On Going	431,654	404,654	355,066	87.75
00133350	ME function of the Women-s Pea	DefendDef	On Going	1,619,888	1,564,859	1,274,681	81.46
00140697	Forum Asia (AFG) ME WPHF	Forum Asia	On Going	217,000	119,000	85,478	71.83
00140698	Forum Asia (Global) ME WPHF	Forum Asia	On Going	943,000	391,000	259,349	66.33
00140699	GEN (Global) ME WPHF	GEN Myanmar	Project Closed	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
00140700	Mina s List (AFG) ME WPHF	Mina's List	On Going	999,658	799,658	619,153	77.43
Women Human Rights Defenders: Total				16,714,848	11,427,899	8,999,880	78.75
Grand Total				246,602,078	211,900,040	151,080,813	71.30



Annex 2. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Annex 2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Country by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization

Table Annex 2 Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country

Country / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Afghanistan						
00131365	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	3,900,012	1,983,340	1,226,501	61.84
00134059	Management Entity (ME) of the	UNWOMN NGO	3,235,496	3,235,496	3,105,563	95.98
00140528	AFG (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	6,003,415	6,003,415	3,187,273	53.09
00140697	Forum Asia (AFG) ME WPHF	Forum Asia	217,000	119,000	85,478	71.83
00140700	Mina s List (AFG) ME WPHF	Mina's List	999,658	799,658	619,153	77.43
00140960	Afghanistan (Outcome 3) ME WP	UNWOMN NGO	2,962,080	2,962,080	531,591	17.95
Afghanistan: Total			17,317,661	15,102,989	8,755,559	57.97
Bangladesh						
00122842	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	769,694	720,956	720,956	100.00
00134256	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,753,171	1,753,171	1,276,915	72.83
00141410	ME function of the Women?s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	468,067	468,067	30,621	6.54
Bangladesh: Total			2,990,932	2,942,194	2,028,493	68.94
Burundi						
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	4,248,994	4,248,994	3,893,619	91.64
Burundi: Total			4,248,994	4,248,994	3,893,619	91.64
Central African Republic (the)						
00141157	CAR (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	474,006	474,006	100,098	21.12
00141158	CAR (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	525,994	525,994	162,289	30.85
Central African Republic (the): Total			1,000,000	1,000,000	262,387	26.24
Chad						
00141167	Chad (Outcome 1) ME WPHF	UNFPA	419,689	419,689	89,325	21.28
00141171	Chad (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNFPA	1,088,928	1,088,928	287,641	26.42
Chad: Total			1,508,617	1,508,617	376,966	24.99
Colombia						
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post	COL_MPTF	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,929,406	96.47
00132013	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,223,646	97.89
00132015	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	1,000,000	1,000,000	903,878	90.39
00141152	Colombia (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	245,733	245,733	109,730	44.65



00141153	Colombia (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	760,012	760,012	250,089	32.91
Colombia: Total			5,255,745	5,255,745	4,416,750	84.04

Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)						
00116753	WPHF ME DRC	UNWOMN NGO	1,581,800	1,581,800	1,565,553	98.97
00140408	DRC (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	2,810,015	2,810,015	1,779,133	63.31
00141068	DRC (Outcome 6) ME function	UNWOMN NGO	816,507	816,057	344,865	42.26
Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total			5,208,322	5,207,872	3,689,551	70.85

Ethiopia						
00133699	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	2,505,313	2,505,313	1,921,303	76.69
00140781	Ethiopia (Outcome 3) ME functi	UNWOMN NGO	920,000	920,000	604,012	65.65
Ethiopia: Total			3,425,313	3,425,313	2,525,315	73.73

Fiji						
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	2,018,628	2,018,628	1,995,818	98.87
00141069	ME function of the Women-s	UNWOMN NGO	503,171	503,171	32,906	6.54
00141071	ME function of the Women-s	UNWOMN NGO	502,573	502,573	32,879	6.54
Fiji: Total			3,024,373	3,024,373	2,061,602	68.17

Global and Interregional						
00101763	WPHF Secretariat DC	UNWOMEN	20,671,676	15,836,167	14,714,803	92.92
00119411	Global Women-s Forum for Peace	UNWOMEN	241,627	241,177	241,177	100.00
00122550	Rapid Response Window Unit - W	UNWOMEN	40,431,510	16,726,067	13,683,863	81.81
00122551	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	5,999,289	5,997,410	5,839,106	97.36
00131366	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	4,105,165	1,951,917	1,281,380	65.65
00131748	WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HU)	UNWOMEN	2,916,045	2,417,212	1,334,131	55.19
00133049	ME function of the Women-s Pea	MADRE	2,777,518	2,537,518	2,311,246	91.08
00133050	ME function of the Women-s Pea	FLD	522,872	477,872	400,110	83.73
00133051	ME function of the Women-s Pea	FLD	282,872	282,872	282,872	100.00
00133052	ME function of the Women-s Pea	Agir	715,209	715,209	704,043	98.44
00133210	ME function of the Women-s Pea	EMHRF	431,654	404,654	355,066	87.75
00133350	ME function of the Women-s Pea	DefendDef	1,619,888	1,564,859	1,274,681	81.46
00140698	Forum Asia (Global) ME WPHF	Forum Asia	943,000	391,000	259,349	66.33
00140699	GEN (Global) ME WPHF	GEN Myanmar	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
Global and Interregional: Total			81,858,325	49,743,935	42,881,828	86.21

Haiti						
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00132697	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	2,719,334	2,719,334	1,093,278	40.20
00133172	ME function of the WPHF Haiti	UNWOMN NGO	5,389,538	5,389,538	2,955,013	54.83
00140275	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	1,134,947	1,134,947	228,971	20.17
Haiti: Total			9,243,820	9,243,820	4,277,261	46.27

Iran (Islamic Republic of)						
00140972	Iran (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNFPA	378,489	378,489	10,643	2.81
Iran (Islamic Republic of): Total			378,489	378,489	10,643	2.81

Iraq						
00112477	ME Iraq (outcome 1 & 2)	UNWOMN NGO	6,666,595	6,666,595	6,086,737	91.30
00118850	ME WPHF Iraq (outcome 3)	UNWOMN NGO	490,936	490,936	490,936	100.00
00140226	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,245,672	99.65
00140232	ME function of the WPHF Iraq O	UNWOMN NGO	1,366,423	1,366,423	1,041,729	76.24
Iraq: Total			9,773,954	9,773,954	8,865,074	90.70

Jordan						
00105709	ME function of the WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,999,789	1,999,789	1,972,613	98.64
00141281	Jordan Outcome 2 ME function o	UNWOMN NGO	210,042	210,042	13,741	6.54
00141287	Jordan Outcome 5 ME function o	UNWOMN NGO	589,958	589,958	38,595	6.54
Jordan: Total			2,799,789	2,799,789	2,024,950	72.33

Lebanon						
00127518	ME Function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	3,709,814	3,709,814	1,899,064	51.19
00140378	Lebanon (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	3,552,971	3,552,971	2,084,028	58.66
Lebanon: Total			7,262,785	7,262,785	3,983,092	54.84

Liberia						
00132698	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,611,478	1,611,478	1,244,589	77.23
00140961	Liberia (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	188,522	188,522	50,447	26.76
Liberia: Total			1,800,000	1,800,000	1,295,036	71.95

Libya						
00141093	Libya (Outcome 4) ME WPHF	UNFPA	251,820	251,820	124,092	49.28
00141094	Libya (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNFPA	491,470	491,470	263,273	53.57
00141095	Libya (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNFPA	1,067,145	1,067,145	341,654	32.02
Libya: Total			1,810,435	1,810,435	729,019	40.27

Malawi						
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00140695	Malawi (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,000,000	1,000,000	729,029	72.90
Malawi: Total			1,000,000	1,000,000	729,029	72.90

Mali						
00119248	ME Function WPHF Mali	UNWOMN NGO	2,136,029	2,136,029	2,071,524	96.98
00133173	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	2,309,971	2,309,971	1,328,340	57.50
00141073	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,126,037	1,126,037	410,458	36.45
Mali: Total			5,572,037	5,572,037	3,810,321	68.38

Moldova (the Republic of)						
00131408	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	323,453	323,453	308,582	95.40
00131876	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	669,841	669,841	648,270	96.78
00133673	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	3,615,404	3,615,404	3,613,592	99.95
00141289	Moldova Outcome 6 ME function	UNWOMN NGO	1,008,852	1,008,852	66,013	6.54
Moldova (the Republic of): Total			5,617,550	5,617,550	4,636,456	82.54

Myanmar						
00129062	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	2,623,931	2,623,931	2,187,276	83.36
00140416	Myanmar (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,329,256	1,329,256	1,272,308	95.72
Myanmar: Total			3,953,188	3,953,188	3,459,583	87.51

Niger (the)						
00140371	Niger (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,972,848	1,972,848	1,919,141	97.28
00141413	ME function of the Women?s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	408,895	408,895	26,750	6.54
00141414	ME function of the Women?s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	555,172	555,172	36,320	6.54
Niger (the): Total			2,936,915	2,936,915	1,982,211	67.49

Nigeria						
00129802	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	1,922,743	1,922,743	1,305,353	67.89
00141164	Nigeria (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	337,690	337,690	128,347	38.01
Nigeria: Total			2,260,433	2,260,433	1,433,700	63.43

Pakistan						
00133808	Management Entity (ME) of WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,424,144	1,581,939	1,467,879	92.79
Pakistan: Total			1,424,144	1,581,939	1,467,879	92.79

Palestine, State of						
00120333	ME Function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,815,521	1,815,521	1,815,521	100.00
00140287	Palestine (Outcome 2) ME funct	UNWOMN NGO	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,983,709	99.19



00140905	Palestine (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	490,465	490,465	411,921	83.99
00140906	Palestine (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	619,207	619,207	574,642	92.80
00141377	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	1,125,068	1,125,068	73,603	6.54
Palestine, State of: Total			6,050,261	6,050,261	4,859,395	80.32

Philippines (the)						
00131730	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	3,622,244	3,622,244	2,412,515	66.60
Philippines (the): Total			3,622,244	3,622,244	2,412,515	66.60

South Sudan						
00140995	South Sudan (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,212,752	1,212,752	283,331	23.36
South Sudan: Total			1,212,752	1,212,752	283,331	23.36

Sudan (the)						
00134254	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	1,034,303	1,034,303	622,469	60.18
00134255	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	2,110,273	2,110,273	665,426	31.53
00140676	Sudan (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	2,926,278	2,926,278	621,947	21.25
00140677	Sudan (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,832,069	1,832,069	411,240	22.45
00141366	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	608,769	608,769	39,826	6.54
00141393	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNFPA	1,396,441	1,396,441	-	-
00141394	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNFPA	210,002	210,002	-	-
Sudan (the): Total			10,118,135	10,118,135	2,360,908	23.33

Syrian Arab Republic						
00140250	Management Entity (ME) function	UNFPA	2,947,853	2,466,270	1,936,330	78.51
00141315	ME function of the Women's Peace	NGO/UNDP	535,991	535,991	-	-
00141333	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNFPA	3,658,417	3,658,417	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic: Total			7,142,261	6,660,678	1,936,330	29.07

Tajikistan						
00133659	ME function of the Women's Peace	UNWOMN NGO	427,988	427,988	427,379	99.86
Tajikistan: Total			427,988	427,988	427,379	99.86

Uganda						
00125449	Management Entity (ME) function	UNWOMN NGO	4,203,312	4,203,312	3,855,115	91.72
Uganda: Total			4,203,312	4,203,312	3,855,115	91.72

Ukraine						
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00131406	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	11,650,930	11,650,930	5,144,299	44.15
00131407	ME function of the Women-s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	10,423,151	10,423,151	10,936,549	104.93
00132054	WPHF ME Ukraine outcome 6 25Ma	UNWOMN NGO	7,974,588	7,974,588	7,500,284	94.05
Ukraine: Total			30,048,669	30,048,669	23,581,132	78.48

Yemen						
00131172	Yemen ME function of the Women	UNWOMN NGO	2,104,636	2,104,636	1,768,384	84.02
Yemen: Total			2,104,636	2,104,636	1,768,384	84.02

Grand Total			246,602,078	211,900,040	151,080,813	71.30
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