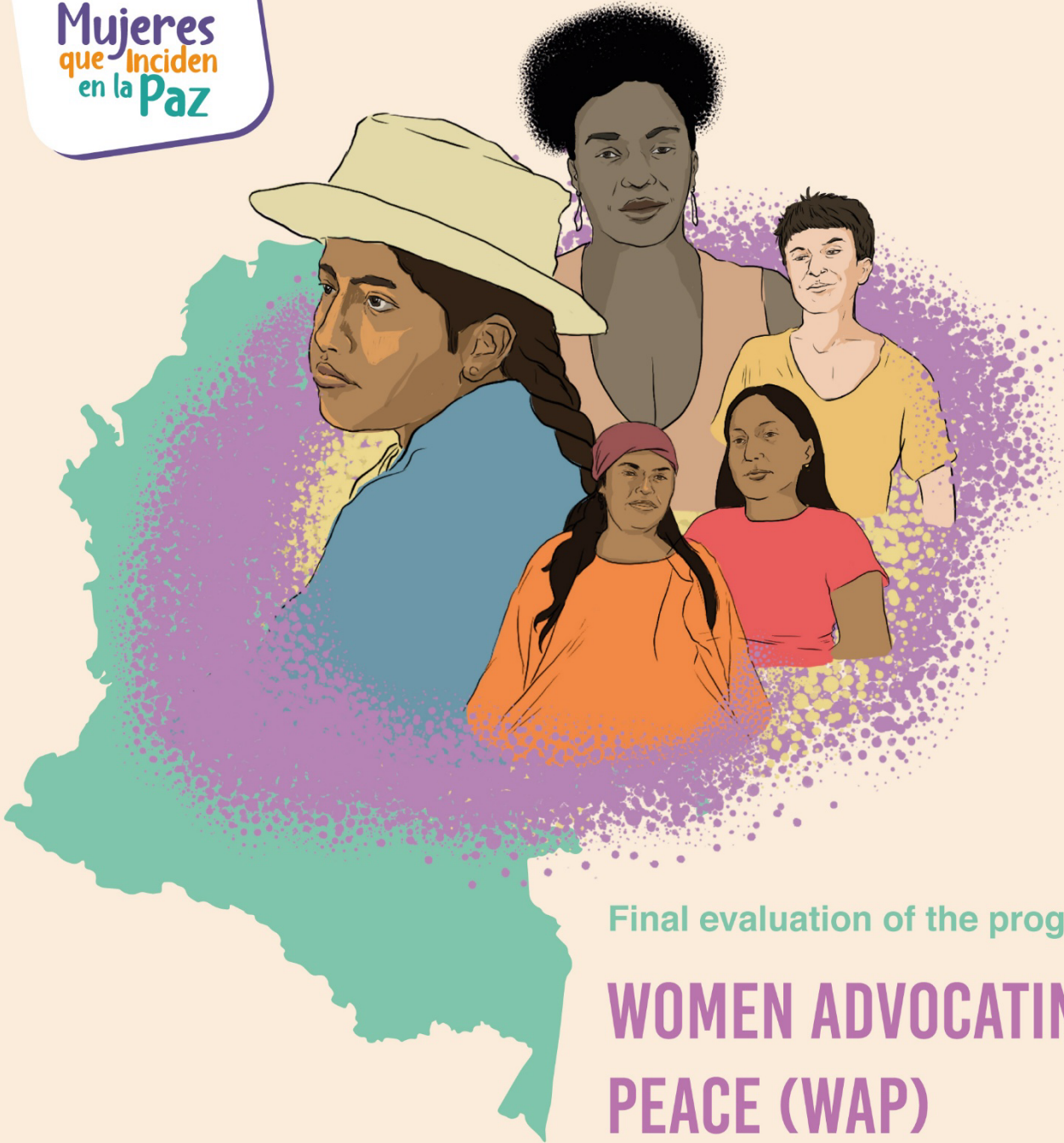




Mujeres  
que Inciden  
en la Paz



Final evaluation of the programme

# WOMEN ADVOCATING FOR PEACE (WAP)

Final report

With the support of



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands

In partnership with

Prepared by



**DESH CONSULTORES**  
Desarrollo Económico, Humano y Sostenible

**CONSULTANCY:** FINAL EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE WOMEN ADVOCATING FOR PEACE (WAP) PROGRAMME – "WOMEN INFLUENCING PEACE IN COLOMBIA"

**PERIOD OF THE CONSULTANCY:** JULY – NOVEMBER 2025

**LOCATION:** COLOMBIA – DEPARTMENTS OF LA GUAJIRA, BOLÍVAR, CAUCA, NARIÑO, PUTUMAYO AND META

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**CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION:** ICCO COOPERATION



## **ACRONYMS**

**ACIN** – Association of Indigenous Councils of Northern Cauca

**ART** – Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization

**CAD** – Development Assistance Committee

**CODACOP** – Corporation for the Support of Popular Communities

**HR** – Human Rights

**FARC** – Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia

**FGs** – Focus Groups

**ICCO** – ICCO Cooperation

**JEP** – Special Jurisdiction for Peace

**MoFA** – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

**LFM** – Logical Framework Matrix

**CSOs** – Civil Society Organizations

**SENA** – National Learning Service

**ToC** – Theory of Change

**ToR** – Terms of Reference

**WAP** – Women Advocating for Peace



## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the report corresponding to the Final Evaluation of the *Women Influencing Peace – WAP Programme*, WAP (hereinafter “the Programme”), prepared by DESH Consultores and submitted for consideration to the Reference Group. The report contextualizes the intervention implemented in six prioritized departments (La Guajira, Bolívar, Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, and Meta) territories affected by the persistence of armed conflict, the reconfiguration of illegal actors, weak institutional presence, and deep gender gaps that limit women’s political participation and expose them to multiple forms of violence. This context, further exacerbated by the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, reinforced the relevance of an intervention aimed at strengthening women’s leadership, protection, and autonomy within a territorial peacebuilding framework. The report also outlines the evaluation purposes, objectives, scope, and methodology employed, which is based on a mixed and participatory approach articulated with the Theory of Change and Contribution Analysis. Complementary qualitative and quantitative techniques (interviews, focus groups, life histories, and surveys) were applied in order to rigorously triangulate information and assess coherence, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and the mainstreaming of gender and intersectionality approaches. Based on this evidence, the main findings of the Programme are identified, along with conclusions, recommendations, lessons learned, and good practices to inform future interventions in peacebuilding and women’s leadership strengthening contexts.

### CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

The intervention of the Women Advocating for Peace (WAP) Programme was carried out in Colombia, within a context marked by the persistence of the armed conflict, the reconfiguration of illegal armed actors, and deep social inequalities and gender gaps that disproportionately affect women. The Programme was implemented in six priority departments (La Guajira, Bolívar, Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, and Meta), territories that are strategic for the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, but also characterized by illegal economies, weak institutional presence, and high levels of violence against women. The baseline showed that around 70% of participating women had been victims of the armed conflict, mainly through forced displacement, the killing of family members, threats, and sexual violence, situating the intervention in territories where war and its effects remain part of daily life.

The distinctiveness of these departments lies in the combination of high rurality, ethnic diversity, and structural poverty. Cauca, Nariño, and La Guajira have significant Indigenous populations, while Bolívar and Nariño include substantial Afro-descendant communities, all marked by long-standing processes of territorial dispossession, racism, and exclusion. Added to this are cultural norms that reproduce the sexual division of labour, restrict women’s participation in political and community life, and normalise multiple forms of gender-based violence (GBV). The Midterm Evaluation showed that these inequalities translate into care burdens, economic precariousness, and everyday exposure to violence, particularly for women leaders and women human rights defenders.

The COVID-19 pandemic further aggravated this situation. Lockdown measures increased domestic and care workloads, reduced household incomes, and deepened intra-family and community-based violence against women. In many cases, women had to prioritise access to basic goods and economic survival over their own physical and mental health, while making great efforts to sustain their organisational processes and leadership roles in the territories.

In this context, the WAP Programme was conceived as a long-term initiative to contribute to lasting peace with gender justice, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (MoFA) and implemented by a consortium composed of Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres (Women’s Peaceful Path), LIMPAL

Colombia, CODACOP, ICCO Cooperation/Cordaid, and HealthNet TPO. Its central objective is to strengthen the participation, influence, and leadership of women and their organizations in peacebuilding, through three interrelated result areas: peace process, accompaniment and protection, and women's empowerment.

The Programme's Theory of Change (ToC) is anchored in the recognition of women as political actors and key agents of territorial peace. In line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, WAP aimed to create conditions for women to influence the implementation of the gender indicators of the Peace Agreement, access protection, self-protection, and psychosocial support mechanisms, and advance in their economic and political autonomy. The Midterm Evaluation confirmed the relevance of this approach and documented concrete progress in leadership, organisational networks, and collective care practices, while also identifying persistent challenges linked to violence, institutional fragility, and economic sustainability gaps in the territories.

Within this social, political, demographic, and institutional context, the WAP Programme was implemented, and its formulation and results are analysed in the following sections.

## EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The final evaluation of the WAP Programme was conducted using a mixed, participatory, and learning-oriented approach, centred on the use of the Theory of Change and Contribution Analysis to explain how and why the intervention contributed to the results. It incorporated an analysis of governance and consortium cooperation, as well as a gender approach with an intersectional and territorial perspective. The evaluation was guided by the criteria of coherence, effectiveness, impact orientation, cross-cutting approaches, and sustainability, with an emphasis on the rights of women and groups facing greater vulnerability.

A mixed-methods strategy was applied, with critical triangulation of qualitative and quantitative information. The qualitative component included a systematic document review, 35 semi-structured interviews, 8 focus groups, interviews with men, and 12 life histories (annex 6) across the six prioritized departments. The quantitative component was based on a structured survey administered to 233 women, using stratified sampling and rigorous data cleaning and validation processes. The evaluation was situated at level 3/4 of the Maryland scale, giving explanatory predominance to the qualitative evidence.

## MAIN FINDINGS

A summary of the main findings for each of the criteria used in the evaluation is presented below. These findings are developed in detail in the body of the report.

### COHERENCE

**Finding P1.** The analysis shows that WAP remained closely aligned with national policies on peace and gender equality, contributing to the implementation of the Peace Agreement, the reduction of gender gaps, and the Total Peace agenda. Likewise, it directly influenced key frameworks such as the National Action Plan 1325 (NAP 1325), the Feminist Foreign Policy, and the Comprehensive Guarantees Plan for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders (PIG), effectively integrating territorial learning. Finally, it consolidated territorial and institutional coherence, generating synergies with subnational governments and strengthening women's influence in local decision-making spaces.

**Finding P2.** The WAP Programme effectively applied the principle of *leadership from the South*, granting real leadership to national organizations and to women in the territories, which strengthened ownership, contextual adaptation, and sustainability of results. The consortium operated with high functional and thematic complementarity, a collaborative internal governance structure, and participatory coordination mechanisms involving partners, local allies, and community women leaders. It also maintained fluid, trust-based relationships with MoFA and the Embassy, ensuring operational flexibility and coherence between international and territorial levels.

**Finding P3.** WAP consolidated context-sensitive territorial articulation, strengthening local governance networks and strategic alliances that facilitated women leaders' access to decision-making spaces and integrated their agendas into local public policies. In parallel, it developed systematic coordination with national entities that promoted the institutionalization and continuity of its results. At the international level, its alliances with networks and cooperation agencies positioned the Programme as an articulating platform within the peace and gender ecosystem, connecting local processes with global advocacy frameworks.

## CONCLUSIONS RELATED TO COHERENCE

**Conclusion 1.** The WAP Programme can be considered highly compatible with national and territorial priorities in peace and gender equality, insofar as it not only aligned with them, but also succeeded in positioning itself as a relevant actor in their definition and implementation. This compatibility enhanced the intervention by giving it greater political legitimacy, opening doors to institutional decision-making spaces and facilitating the incorporation of women's agendas into public policy instruments. However, the evidence suggests that this level of articulation and influence was stronger and more visible in some territories than in others, which constitutes both a strategic strength of the Programme and an area for improvement for future initiatives seeking more balanced influence at the national level. (Findings 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)

**Conclusion 2.** The efforts among the WAP implementing organizations can be considered highly complementary and generally effective, insofar as they not only articulated differentiated capacities between national and international partners, but also consolidated horizontal governance guided by the principle of direction from the South. This architecture made it possible to combine territorial experience in leadership, protection and advocacy with administrative management capacities and relationship-building with the donor, enhancing adaptation to sociocultural contexts, community ownership and the construction of trust-based relationships with women leaders and local allies. However, the evidence shows tensions and asymmetries in the distribution of administrative workloads and in the fluidity of coordination mechanisms among partners at certain points in the management cycle, which opens a space for improvement in refining shared governance arrangements in implementation. (Findings 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

**Conclusion 3.** The coordination mechanisms established by the WAP Programme with public and private organizations and institutions can be considered solid and strategically relevant, insofar as they consistently articulated territorial, national and international levels around peace and gender equality agendas. Collaboration with local networks and authorities facilitated the incorporation of women's proposals into plans and public policies, while articulation with national entities and international cooperation actors positioned WAP as an articulating node within the peace and gender ecosystem in Colombia. Looking ahead, the challenge lies in moving from ad hoc, territory-specific articulations to more stable and systematic frameworks for joint work—with clear action plans, responsibilities and follow-up mechanisms—that make it possible to deepen and balance the Programme's influence in the different territorial contexts and that can be owned and sustained by women's organizations after its completion. (Findings 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3)

## RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO COHERENCE

**Recommendation 1.** Prioritize collective engagement with the donor (MoFA) to secure specific technical and financial support for the territorial implementation of PAN 1325 in Colombia, as a country where the dynamics of armed conflict persist and become more complex, so as to consolidate and expand the progress achieved by women's organizations within the framework of WAP. In addition, it is recommended to strengthen and update the territorial advocacy agendas on peace and gender equality of these organizations, incorporating the lessons learned, and to promote exchanges between territories to share methodologies and alliances that enable a more balanced influence at the national level.

**Recommendation 2.** Preserve and deepen the horizontal governance model built within the framework of WAP, by participatorily reviewing the distribution of roles, responsibilities and administrative workloads among women's organizations to ensure fairer shared responsibility in future joint processes. In addition, it is recommended to document these lessons learned in internal guidelines or protocols that can serve as a reference for negotiating implementation and coordination conditions with future alliances, projects or cooperation partners.

**Recommendation 3.** Formalize and give continuity to the inter-institutional articulations established during WAP with local authorities, national entities and cooperation actors, through basic collaboration agreements and concrete action plans driven by the women's organizations themselves. In addition, it is recommended to strengthen citizen monitoring mechanisms—such as watchdog groups, observatories or periodic reports—that make it possible to monitor compliance with the commitments assumed by institutions in matters of peace and gender equality after the Programme's completion.

## EFFECTIVENESS

**Finding P4.** The Programme achieved a high level of fulfilment of its intermediate results, with averages exceeding 100%, demonstrating substantial progress in political leadership, empowerment, and redistribution of care. These achievements reflect the effectiveness of the strategies for training, protection, and territorial advocacy, as well as the strengthening of women's organizational and political capacities. Participants reported high satisfaction, increased confidence, and greater community cohesion, along with personal and collective transformations that enhanced their role as political and social actors in building gender-responsive peace.

**Finding P5.** The analysis found that several assumptions were only partially fulfilled: although institutional cooperation and coordination with CSOs supported leadership and participation, insecurity, weak state presence, and gender stereotypes limited sustainability. A political environment favourable to the Peace Agreement and alliances with public and international actors strengthened results, but armed conflict, threats, and dependence on individual leadership constrained them. In response, the Programme demonstrated high flexibility to adjust methodologies, timelines, and approaches, prioritizing protection, self-care, and local advocacy.

**Finding P6.** The Programme achieved a high level of fulfilment across its three final results, with overachievement above 150%, particularly in political advocacy, protection capacities, and recognition of women's leadership. Strong coherence was observed between intermediate and final results, supported by effective risk management and by the materialization of assumptions related to institutional cooperation and women's leadership. Training and advocacy processes directly contributed to changes in peace and protection, while in economic autonomy the association was moderate due to structural limitations and persistent gender inequalities.

**Finding P7.** The Programme generated mainly positive unintended results that reinforced and expanded the planned effects, including the creation of inter-organizational networks, the emergence of youth leadership, transformation of gender roles, and territorial replication of methodologies in Indigenous and rural communities. At the same time, mixed effects were identified, such as leadership overload and limited coverage in certain territories. Despite these tensions, WAP fostered spontaneous processes of cohesion, collective healing, and intercultural dialogue, yielding transformative learning and potential for autonomous continuity.

**Finding P8. Contribution of the project to the achievement of results.** The contribution analysis demonstrates high Programme effectiveness and a significant contribution to the achievement of results, with overachievement in indicators related to political advocacy, protection, and women's leadership. These transformations are explained by the activation of the causal pathways within the ToC and the effectiveness of strategies related to capacity strengthening, psychosocial protection, and livelihoods, in a complex context of shared contribution and persistent barriers associated with violence, institutional weakness, and gender inequality.

## CONCLUSIONS RELATED TO EFFECTIVENESS

**Conclusion 4. Achievement of intermediate results:** The Programme achieved its intermediate results with high levels of effectiveness (including over-fulfilment of targets) and quality, reflected in both indicator compliance and satisfaction of participants. The combination of training, advocacy and psycho-social support strategies enabled the strengthening of women's leadership, protection and organization capacities, as well as achievements in empowerment and participation in peacebuilding, the advocacy and transformation of their community environments (Findings 4.1 and 4.2).

**Conclusion 5. Incident factors:** The achievement of the results of the Programme was conditioned by a complex context but managed effectively through adaptive strategies and a strong territorial articulation. Although structural risks related to armed conflict or insecurity and institutional gaps persisted, responsiveness, flexibility and inter-organizational cooperation allowed coherence with the objectives of the Programme, ensuring significant advances in women's leadership, protection and participation in local peace and governance settings (Findings 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3).

**Conclusion 6. Contribution to results:** The evidence shows that the intermediate results effectively generated the final results of the Program, consolidating processes of advocacy, protection and empowerment with sustainable impacts. The link between training, accompaniment and institutional dialogue strengthened women's capacity to exercise leadership and influence public policy. Although structural challenges in economic autonomy and care redistribution persist, the overall contribution of the Programme is high, consistent and related at all levels of outcomes (Findings 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1 and 6.2).

**Conclusion 7. Unintended results:** The unexpected results of the Programme demonstrate its capacity to generate broader transformations than initially planned, strengthening women's leadership, social cohesion and territorial impact. These positive effects, both structural and cultural, reflect the community ownership of processes and the consolidation of networks that transcended the temporal and operational framework of the Programme (Findings 7.1 and 7.2).

**Conclusion 8. Contribution of the Programme to the achievement of results:** The Programme (WAP) demonstrated a high degree of effectiveness, with a high level of compliance (including overfulfilment) in its targets in key areas of political advocacy, protection and empowerment, as well as the generation of unanticipated positive results; and with a degree of significant contribution to the changes achieved in the

medium term. This effectiveness is underpinned by the high consistency and association between intermediate and final results, as well as the high adaptability and flexibility demonstrated by the Consortium in the face of adverse circumstances. However, the contribution was also found to be shared and not exclusive, as the achievements were significantly driven by positive external factors (such as the acceleration in the implementation of the Peace Agreement by the national government) and the prior and cumulative work of partner organizations. Under this scenario, it is concluded that the WAP program was the driving force that allowed the leaders and CSOs to transform the existing potential (their previous trajectory) into measurable, institutionalized and massive results (evidenced in overcompliance). Thus, if the Programme had not been implemented, achievements would have remained on a smaller scale, less systematic and much more vulnerable to persistent adverse and structural factors in the territory (Finding 8).

## RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO EFFECTIVENESS

**Recommendation 4.** Consolidate and expand the training and territorial impact strategies that have proved more effective, prioritizing their sustainability and institutional articulation. In particular, it would be appropriate to strengthen the post-programme technical and psychosocial support mechanisms from partner organizations, as well as local networks of female leaders, to ensure the continuity of the empowerment and participation processes achieved and enhance its impact on public policies and peace agendas with a gender and rights focus. (Linked to conclusion 4)

**Recommendation 5.** Continue strengthening the risk management mechanisms of the partners and participants in the Programme, giving priority to supporting collective organizational structures and providing comprehensive protection for women leaders in highly vulnerable contexts. It is also recommended that operational flexibility and adaptive learning be institutionalised as structural components of partner organisations, to ensure that future interventions maintain their responsiveness to political, security or territorial changes, ensuring the continuity of achievements and sustainability of driven processes. (Linked to conclusion 5).

**Recommendation 6.** Consolidation of a joint sustainability plan among partner organizations that preserves achievements and ensures the continuity of leadership, protection and empowerment processes. This plan should include formalizing partnerships with public and cooperative entities, the creation of a network to strengthen local capacities for autonomous project management and the establishment of mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination in order to maintain active political influence and the sustainability of women's networks. (Linked to conclusion 6)

**Recommendation 7.** Capitalize on unintended outcomes through a strategy of systematization and transfer of learning among the five partner organizations. This exercise makes it possible to incorporate innovations that have emerged in the territories (such as intergenerational networks, self-care practices and intercultural approaches) into future projects, enhancing their replicability and sustainability beyond the closure of the Programme. (Linked to conclusion 7)

**Recommendation 8.** Calibrate the design of indicators and targets in future interventions to ensure that they accurately reflect the actual capacities of partner organizations. The exceptional overachievement levels (reaching up to 320%) demonstrate that, despite the Programme's high effectiveness, targets were set significantly below its true potential, thereby underestimating the Consortium's capacity. It is recommended to establish rigorous baselines and implement periodic reviews in order to better align the Theory of Change with the actual organizational strength present in the territories. (Linked to Conclusions 4 and 8).

## IMPACT ORIENTATION

**Finding P9.** The Program comprehensively strengthened women's protection, self-protection, and self-care capacities, achieving full adoption of psychosocial and community tools, as well as protective measures by all participants. There was a transformation in the conception of security, shifting toward feminist, collective, and territorial approaches, with the establishment of care networks and community protection plans. At the same time, women's political leadership in peace processes and public decision-making was enhanced, reflected in high confidence to act in the face of risks and very positive evaluations of the training spaces.

**Finding P10.** The Program made significant progress in gender justice and the enforceability of rights, enhancing women's capacity to identify, highlight, and challenge inequalities and violence, as well as to promote community mechanisms for justice, symbolic reparation, and dignity. More than 85% of participants perceived an expansion of their political, economic, and social opportunities, especially in the territories of Guaviare, La Guajira, Nariño, and Putumayo. However, significant territorial gaps remain, particularly in Antioquia and Caldas, where no substantial progress was observed, highlighting the need for differentiated strategies and programmatic continuity.

## CONCLUSIONS RELATED TO IMPACT ORIENTATION

**Conclusion 9.** The analysis of potential impact shows that the Program made a solid and verifiable contribution across three dimensions: advocacy on the gender measures of the Peace Agreement, strengthening of protection and self-protection capacities, and consolidation of women's leadership in the territories. Women expanded their networks, transformed collective practices, and reinforced their agency to influence community, institutional, and policy spaces. Documentary evidence, interviews, and the survey all point to significant advances in safety, self-esteem, knowledge, and self-confidence, positioning the Program as a structural catalyst for women's voice and protagonism. (Findings 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, and 9.4)

**Conclusion 10.** The Program made a high and significant contribution to building a more equitable peace, advancing gender justice, and promoting equal opportunities, articulating individual, community, and institutional changes. Women strengthened their capacity to exercise rights, challenge inequalities, and expand opportunities, consolidating democratic and peaceful practices in their territories. Qualitative and quantitative evidence shows cultural transformations in the recognition of women's leadership and care as a political practice, as well as high levels of perceived contribution and sustainable foundations to transform power relations. (Findings 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3)

## RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO IMPACT ORIENTATION

**Recommendation 9.** Consolidate and scale the leadership and protection framework established by the Program through the institutionalization of territorial advocacy networks, permanent psychosocial support mechanisms, and stable political participation spaces for women. It is recommended to strengthen alliances with government entities responsible for implementing the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda, secure resources for the continuity of political schools, and promote community protection plans with organizational sustainability. This will ensure that the advances achieved do not depend solely on the Program's cycle but remain as enduring local capacities. (Linked to Conclusion 9)

**Recommendation 10.** Deepen the sustainability of achieved changes by creating mechanisms for institutionalization and community-level replication, particularly in gender justice and equal opportunities. It is

recommended to strengthen local government capacities in gender and peace approaches, expand alliances with ethnic and community organizations, and promote follow-up strategies on the implementation of territorial commitments with women leaders. Additionally, it is suggested to integrate gender justice and peace indicators into municipal monitoring systems so that the progress achieved can be tracked, protected, and expanded beyond the duration of the Program. (Linked to Conclusion 10)

## GENDER, YOUTH, AND ENVIRONMENT

**Finding P11.** The Programme structurally integrated a gender approach in over 85% of its actions, with verifiable progress in leadership, recognition as women human rights defenders, knowledge of protection pathways, and the replication of learning processes. These advances translated into tangible political influence by women. The youth approach, present in approximately 40% of interventions, fostered the emergence of feminist youth leadership and supported generational renewal. The environmental approach was reflected in around one quarter of the actions, primarily through community-based territorial defence practices, albeit with a lower level of cross-cutting institutionalization.

## CONCLUSIONS RELATED TO GENDER, YOUTH, AND ENVIRONMENT

**Conclusion 11.** The WAP Programme consistently integrated a gender approach as a cross-cutting pillar, contributing to many women recognizing themselves and acting as political agents with enhanced capacities for leadership, advocacy, and organization, particularly in rural and ethnic contexts. The integration of youth and environmental sustainability was also evident, through processes involving young women leaders and agroecological and territorial care initiatives (such as community gardens, *chagras*, and farmers' markets). However, their development was less pronounced and exhibited varying levels of progress across territories and partner organizations.

## RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO GENDER, YOUTH, AND ENVIRONMENT

**Recommendation 11.** It is recommended that Programme partners and women's organizations consolidate the gender approach already in place while further deepening and making more explicit the integration of youth and environmental sustainability within their institutional agendas and future initiatives. This entails systematizing experiences developed with young women leaders and agroecological and territorial care practices (such as community gardens, *chagras*, and farmers' markets), identifying what worked best in each territory and under which conditions. From an intersectional perspective, it is suggested that new proposals and strategic plans include differentiated objectives, outcomes, and indicators for young, rural, Indigenous, and Afro-descendant women. This would ensure that gender, youth, and environmental sustainability move beyond partially visible dimensions to become structural pillars of action and advocacy in relation to local and national public policies. (Linked to Conclusion 11).

## SUSTAINABILITY

**Finding P12.** The WAP Programme implemented differentiated exit strategies focused on the transfer of methodologies and the strengthening of women's political and organizational capacities, rather than on formal exit plans. Sustainability is reflected in leadership, networks, and capacities that remain active, with high levels observed in Cauca and Nariño, moderately high levels in Meta and Putumayo, and moderate levels in Bolívar and La Guajira. Pedagogical materials, organizational practices, and some livelihood initiatives persist; however,

limited economic sustainability, as well as insufficient infrastructure and institutional support, constrain the full continuity of these initiatives.

#### CONCLUSIONS RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY

**Conclusion 12.** The sustainability of the WAP Programme can be rated as high in the personal, organizational and political dimensions, given that changes in leadership, autonomy and participation remain in place and are owned by women and their organizations. However, this sustainability is uneven across territories and depends largely on the prior strength of CSOs and existing community networks. Although learnings and self-care and leadership practices show high permanence, economic sustainability and institutional continuity are the most fragile aspects, constrained by insufficient resources, lack of infrastructure and weak articulation with public entities. Overall, the most enduring results are those embedded in women’s capacities and leadership, but their long-term projection requires external conditions that are not yet fully guaranteed. (Findings 12.1, 12.2, 12.3)

#### RECOMMENDATION RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY

**Recommendation 12.** It is recommended to consolidate stable mechanisms of financial, institutional and territorial support that will make it possible to sustain over time the capacities, leadership and women’s networks strengthened by WAP. This implies that local governments, national entities and international cooperation actors must ensure minimum resources for the operation of OSC, community infrastructure (such as Women’s Centres) and technical support that reduces gaps between territories. At the same time, partner organizations in the territories (LIMPAL, Ruta Pacífica, ICCO Cooperation, CODACOP, HealthNet TPO) have a key role to play in continuing to provide methodological and political support to women’s organizations. Their presence and articulation with public institutions are essential to ensure that the agendas built by women are integrated into local plans and budgets.