

# 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

WOMEN ADVOCATE FOR PEACE



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## Introduction

The following report refers to the fourth year of implementation of the Women Advocate for Peace Programme (hereafter WAP Programme), developed by a Consortium formed by five organisations: Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF-Colombia), Corporación de Apoyo a Comunidades Populares (CODACOP), HealthNet TPO, and ICCO Cooperation/Cordaid<sup>1</sup> as lead partner.

The WAP Programme will last for 5 years, from 2021 to 2025, and is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (MoFA) under the IV National Action Plan for the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 on Women, Peace and Security. The objective of the WAP Programme is to contribute to a lasting peace process with gender justice in Colombia, in which women and girls have the same rights and opportunities as men and boys. This implies creating enabling conditions to strengthen the participation, influence and leadership of women and their organisations in local, territorial, and national peacebuilding spaces.

The WAP Programme involves diverse women from the targeted regions who exercise some level of leadership in their communities (human rights defenders, social leaders, farmer women, indigenous women, Afro-descendants, black women, Palenquero women, victims of the armed conflict, and peace signatories<sup>2</sup>), men from the communities, and public servants who are bound to provide GBV services, namely prevention, care, and protection of victims). The WAP Programme has prioritised six strategic departments for implementing the Peace Agreement: Bolívar, La Guajira, Nariño, Cauca, Putumayo and Meta.

The programme's Theory of Change has defined three result areas: 1) Peace process, 2) Accompaniment and Protection, and 3) Women's Empowerment.

This report follows the guidelines established by the MoFA, and includes: the main changes in the social, political and economic context of Colombia; the progress of the Learning and Knowledge Management Agenda; progress in quantitative indicators and qualitative measures; cross-cutting themes; contributions to the NAP IV - 1325 of the Netherlands; sustainability of the processes; progress of the Consortium and local grassroots organisations; good practices and lessons learned; and finally, the challenges facing the Programme for 2025, the final year of implementation.

## 1. Changes in context

### Progress and challenges in peacebuilding

The Total Peace Policy<sup>3</sup> faces a profound crisis. Most of the negotiation and rapprochement processes with different armed actors, such as the ELN, FARC dissidents, and high-impact criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and illicit economies, have been suspended, and

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<sup>1</sup> Globally, ICCO Cooperation and Cordaid have merged, with both Dutch organisations operating from 2021 as Cordaid.

<sup>2</sup> Former FARC female combatants reincorporating into civilian life with the 2016 Peace Agreement.

<sup>3</sup> The Total Peace Policy consists on carrying out peace negotiations with all armed actors of the internal conflict and bringing criminal gangs to justice.

almost all ceasefires have ended. The upsurge in violent actions by armed groups, which limits and blurs efforts to implement the Peace Agreement and its gender measures, has increased the risks for the population in general, and particularly for women.

The implementation of the Peace Agreement has made progress, but there are also worrying delays. According to the Sistema Integrado de Información para el Posconflicto (Integrated Post-Conflict Information System - SIPO)<sup>4</sup> Point 6 (Verification) within the Peace Agreement is 77.27% complete. It is followed by point 3, the End of the conflict with 73.43% compliance, Political participation (point 2) with 70.85%, and the Solution to illicit drugs (point 4) with 66.79% compliance. The aspects that lagged furthest behind are Integral Rural Reform (point 1) with 54.66% and point 5 on Victims with 55.77% compliance. Concerning the latter, the opening of Macro case 011 in the JEP on "Gender-based violence, sexual violence, reproductive violence, and other crimes committed because of prejudice based on sexual orientation, gender expression and/or gender identity in the context of the Colombian armed conflict", as a permanent request of the women's movement, is noteworthy. The SIPO reports that the gender measures of the Peace Agreement have advanced by 62.28% and the ethnic measures by 49.51%<sup>5</sup>. The measures on public health with a gender perspective, women's solidarity economy organisations created and strengthened, access to or improvement of housing and access to land have not made any progress or do not exceed 14% compliance.

During 2024, the WAP Programme contributed to monitoring the Peace Agreement. The Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres prepared and presented the 6th Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the Peace Agreement, titled "Seven Years Resisting and Advancing Women's Rights at National and Territorial Level", and WILPF Colombia prepared the 4th territorial monitoring report on the implementation of the gender measures of the Final Peace Agreement and the socio-economic reincorporation policy, which includes advances, barriers and challenges identified by women in the departments of Meta, Bolívar, Guaviare and Cauca.

Regarding local and national public authorities, there is still a lack of intergovernmental coordination. Despite the efforts made by the national government to reduce gaps among the sectors most affected by the conflict and address its impact on the social fabric and relations at the local level, the territorialisation of actions is still insufficient and disjointed. Although the National Development Plan and the acceptance of the human rights agenda consolidated in an Emergency Plan (focused on addressing the risk situation of leaders, women leaders, and human rights defenders) opened up opportunities related to peace, human rights, security, inclusion, justice, and environment, the articulation fails due to a lack of local political will and institutional capacity.

In this political context, communities continue to face imminent risks of urgent attention due to massive displacement, recruitment of children and adolescents, extortion, confinement for reasons associated with the armed conflict and the expansion of paramilitarism in strategic regions and disputes over the drug trafficking routes.

By the end of 2024, the Ombudsman's Office had issued 27 Early Warnings, which show the worsening of the armed conflict in various areas of the country, especially in Norte del Cauca, Catatumbo, Bajo Cauca- Antioqueño and Chocó, with a consequent high risk for communities and their leaders. This year ended with an alarming increase in the number of murders of human rights defenders -173 social leaders and 31 signatories of the Final Peace Agreement, according

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<sup>4</sup> Figures as of 28/02/2025.

<sup>5</sup> Although the SIPO reports these advances, women's perception is different, as the progress is not materialised in the transformation of women's lives, according to the reports carried out by the WAP programme.

to the Observatory of the Institute for Development and Peace Studies (Indepaz). Of the human rights defenders killed, 23 were women and 3 LGBTIQ+ people, mainly from the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Antioquia and Bogotá. There were also 76 massacres in 2024, with 267 victims<sup>6</sup>.

This is compounded by a complex international context that links wars, ultra-conservative governments, the rollback of women's rights in European countries and the USA, and a reduction in aid and cooperation for the countries of the Global South, which will affect the organisational processes that work on human rights and peacebuilding in Colombia, especially of women.

As a contrast of the systematicity of the spiral of violence in the contextual events of the year, the release of the First National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 (PAN 1325) of Colombia in November 2024, emerged as "[...] the hope of building a new country for peace and security for women" in the words of the Vice President and Minister of Equality and Equity, Francia Márquez. PAN 1325 is presented as a historic opportunity to guide budgets and implement actions to contribute to a country where women in all their diversity have full guarantees as active agents in constructing peace with social, ethnic, anti-racist, environmental and gender justice. Due to the permanent work and efforts of the women's movement, including the partner organisations of the WAP Programme, it has been possible to consolidate a tool for the scaffolding needed to heal and repair the scars of the war. The country's challenge is the territorialisation of the strategies and actions set out in this public policy instrument, which lasts 10 years (2024-2034). In addition, it is worth noting that for the first time, Colombia has a Feminist Foreign Policy, constructed in a participatory manner and whose objective is: "to promote and guarantee, the rights of women and LGBTIQ+ people, equality and equity of opportunities and non-discrimination based on gender through bilateral, multilateral and international cooperation policy scenarios". The issuance of the decree is awaited.

Although the Colombian context demands human rights defenders and the exercise of social leadership, there is a permanent pacifist and antimilitarist social mobilisation of women. Likewise, the government maintains its desire for peace by advancing the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement and negotiating with armed actors to implement the Total Peace Policy. The Consortium's partner organisations believe that insisting on the cessation of hostilities, respect for IHL, and working for negotiated solutions with guarantees of participation for women in the peace negotiations is the only possible way to build a stable and lasting peace.

### **Local political context and women's political participation**

The year 2024 was characterised by the national government's sustained commitment to promote social reforms to guarantee the fundamental rights of the social majority. Of those already approved, the Pension Reform to ensure a Comprehensive Social Protection System for the Elderly, recognising the value of the child-rearing and care work carried out by women, stands out. However, it is essential to point out that the approval process via Congress is being reviewed by the Constitutional Court, which is awaiting its concept.

On the macroeconomic front, Colombia has maintained stable figures: inflation down to 5.2% and growth of 2%. The Economist magazine ranked Colombia as the sixth strongest economy among the 37 OECD countries, surpassing Israel, Switzerland and South Korea. However, these indicators do not reflect improvements in social equity or the reduction of inequality gaps. The

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<sup>6</sup> <https://indepaz.org.co/lideres-sociales-defensores-de-dd-hh-y-firmantes-de-acuerdo-asesinados-en-2024/>

formal and extractivist economy continues to benefit the elites, while the popular economy lacks the necessary support.

The current government will likely close this year's administration with a questionable balance sheet in terms of compliance with its development plan promises and goals. Its main challenge is ensuring the state's operation and organising the upcoming legislative and presidential elections. It will unlikely be able to pass key reforms to the health, labour, pension and education systems.

Despite the achievements, media polarisation prevents the consolidation of structured proposals, limiting the debate to confrontation and hatred. As a result, the upcoming electoral process will be marked by external pressures, the crisis in Venezuela, corruption scandals, and governmental mistakes.

Regarding women's political leadership, Bill 201 was presented in 2024 to guarantee real and effective parity in women's political participation, increasing the percentage of the gender quota for political parties and movements to form their lists for popularly elected corporations to a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of women, out of the number of registered candidates. This bill must be presented to the Senate's First Committee, and we hope it will be approved.

### Persistence of gender gaps and violence against women

Structural gender inequalities persist in Colombia, including: greater poverty among women, women's overburdened care work, gender-based violence, inequality in political participation and in the labour market, higher female unemployment, high levels of women's informal employment, greater presence of women in less socially and economically valued sectors, wage gap, barriers for women to access productive assets, land, housing, and credit, among others.

Some figures illustrate these gaps. According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), the unemployment rate in Colombia in 2024 was 10.2 per cent at the national level (the same percentage as in 2023). In December 2024, the unemployment rate for women was 11.9 per cent, while for men it stood at 7.0 per cent. Regarding the wage gap, Colombian women earn 6.6% less than men.<sup>7</sup>

In Colombia, prejudices perpetuate discrimination, inequalities and gaps in the world of work. A study by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) found that 49.1% of the Colombian population believes that children suffer when a mother works for money, and 18.9% agree that a man should have more right to work than a woman.<sup>8</sup>

2024 was one of the most violent years for women and girls. It is highly worrying that between 2015 and 2025<sup>9</sup> the reporting of GBV by women has decreased from 20% to 13.7%. Between January and October 2024, 745 femicides were registered in Colombia and 571 attempted femicides, according to the Observatorio Colombiano de Femicidios de Republicanas populares (Colombian Femicide Observatory of Popular Republicanas, 2024).

<sup>7</sup> DANE et. al. Women and men: gender gaps in Colombia. Third edition. December 2024.

<sup>8</sup> Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Gender equality in Colombia: Towards a better distribution of paid and unpaid work. Cited in: Planning & Development - December 2024. Panorama de la igualdad de género en Colombia. Retrieved from: <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/PublishingImages/Planeacion-y-desarrollo/2024/Diciembre/pdf/Panorama-igualdad-genero.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Public presentation of the National Demographic and Health Survey 2025 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

According to the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF)<sup>10</sup>, in 2024, 47,855 girls and women were victims of domestic violence, out of a total of 62,860 cases. This shows that every day, 131 women and girls are victims of domestic violence, a figure that only reveals a part of the reality due to the high underreporting of cases. Intimate partner violence is the most frequently reported form of domestic violence. During the year mentioned, 35,063 women were victims of violence by their husbands or partners (out of a total of 40,778 cases). Concerning sexual violence, 19,341 medico-legal examinations of girls and women were carried out in 2024, out of a total of 22,106. By life cycle, the most affected groups are girls and boys between 10 and 14 years old, followed by girls and boys between 5 and 9 years old.

According to the Registro Único de Víctimas (Single Registry of Victims - RUV<sup>11</sup>) of the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims, to date, 4,964,656 women have been victims of the armed conflict, representing 50.2% of the 9,888,182 victims in Colombia. Also, in 2023, 1,644 women were victims of crimes against their sexual freedom and integrity.

The WAP Programme continues to contribute to the elimination of violence against women and the gender gaps mentioned through different strategies and actions such as: monitoring the implementation of Law 1257/08, accompanying women victims, prevention of GBV, socialisation of the care routes, training with public officials with duties in the care of cases of GBV, as well as strengthening the economic autonomy of women and the redistribution of care tasks.

Similarly, we recognise the importance of having data on gender-based violence that allows us to document the cases and to advocate for the State to address this issue comprehensively. The Observatory of Violence against Indigenous Women of ACIN's Women's Network (Observatorio del Tejido Mujer de la ACIN), accompanied by CODACOP and the Observatory of Mujeres Enrutadas of the Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres. We also developed in 2024 a characterisation of violence against women and an infographic with national figures and figures for the departments where the WAP Programme is implemented.

## Environment and the role of women

Colombia's economic model remains extractivist, with the mining and energy sector dominating exports. There is a gap between the presidential discourse on energy transition and the reality faced in regions, where extractive projects continue to impact communities and ecosystems. In the face of the national government's commitment to advance renewable energies, the involvement of the private sector has not been apparent, and the risks to the lives and safety of environmental leaders have increased, especially in areas where the institutional presence of the state is low.

Despite improvements in reducing deforestation in 2023, deforestation increased significantly in 2024, with the loss of approximately 109,000 hectares of forest in the year's first quarter. The ineffectiveness of public policies in environmental protection demonstrates the need for joint action for structural transformation, both nationally and internationally.

In this context, the relationship between environmental issues, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and the Women, Peace and Security agenda is increasingly evident. It is worth highlighting the participation of Limpal and Codacop in the COP16 on Biodiversity that took place in Cali (Valle del Cauca). Eleven indigenous and rural women leaders were

<sup>10</sup> National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INML and CF). Monthly Statistical Bulletin December 2024, available at: [https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/documents/20143/1003294/Boletin\\_diciembre\\_2024.pdf](https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/documents/20143/1003294/Boletin_diciembre_2024.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> RUV is the systems where victims of the armed conflict are registered and characterised.

accompanied (from the Tejido Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas, Tejido Mujer ACIN and Meta Peasant Women's Process), where they were able to give visibility their agendas and demands, opening up new opportunities for collaboration. Among the main results was the strengthening of international networks that amplified their demands and consolidated their role as defenders of biodiversity and land rights.

The women leaders participated in several key events where they shared the fundamental role they have to protect their land when socio-environmental conflicts arise; they gave visibility to the link between biodiversity, land defence, the Non-Proliferation of Fossil Fuels, the impacts of the extractivist model, and the Women, Peace and Security agenda, by showing the impacts militarisation of their lands and on their lives, especially as environmental and land women defenders. They also shared how indigenous women advocate against extractivism, consolidating strategies to guarantee their rights. Participation in COP16 opened new paths for political advocacy, strengthening the recognition of indigenous and rural women as key actors in the defence of biodiversity as part of their agendas for the construction of transformative peace and comprehensive security.

### Risk matrix analysis for the WAP programme

The main risks that materialised during 2024 lie in the socio-political and security context, amid the increasing violence, the presence of armed groups and threats against leaders and signatories of the Peace Agreement have represented challenges for the development of the Programme. These challenges, however, have been overcome with effective intervention strategies. Among the strategies are constantly monitoring the security situation in the regions, updating the protection and self-protection plans, developing self-care and psychosocial care processes and rescheduling activities. Likewise, as a mitigation strategy in the face of the land control these actors seek to impose, social mobilisation activities are being developed to generate spaces for reflection about peace-building.

Another risk situation is the persistence of gender-based violence that women, adolescents and girls face daily, due to armed conflict and in their everyday life. The territorial militarisation that deepens patriarchal practices, the revictimisation of women during the provision of GBV services, and high levels of impunity in handling cases restrict the exercise of women's rights and their participation. Amid this context, the WAP Programme continued training women and young people on the recognition of gender-based violence, the identification and activation of routes, and the institutions that provide GBV services. Additionally, the Programme carried out awareness-raising exercises with both women and men on the transformation of prejudices that justify violence. The Programme also made progress in the development of training and awareness-raising processes with civil servants responsible for dealing with GBV cases, to ensure that women victims of GBV receive dignified and comprehensive care. The WAP also carry out psychosocial and emotional accompaniment, as well as legal accompaniment, in cases where the women require it.

Further, the lack of income and opportunities that women face daily negatively impacts their livelihoods and their families and their capacity to participate in different activities and spaces. In this sense, a comprehensive strategy has sought to strengthen women's economic autonomy as an aspect that affects their leadership, autonomy and participation in peacebuilding. Support has also been given to grassroots organisations in formulating some projects to submit to calls for proposals, as well as to strengthen the strategic alliances of the organisations.

In addition, it is essential to highlight that, based on the recognition of regional dynamics, all WAP activities have economic resources to ensure transport and food for the participating women. Likewise, when required, childcare services are available. This way, the women's care burden and their limited availability of economic resources to travel are alleviated. These measurements guarantee their active participation in the activities.

Finally, although this risk did not materialise in 2024, the programme has fostered an internal culture of gender sensitivity, whereby all programme staff have had prior experience with a gender approach, most of them are feminists, and all staff have formally committed to a code of conduct that reinforces these principles. This proactive approach minimises the risk of gender discrimination or harassment and promotes a safe and inclusive working environment.

In Annex 1, the risk matrix is found, where you can find details of the risks, their materialisation during 2024, and, finally, the mitigation measures taken as precaution.

## **2. A review of the Learning Plan of the alliance and progress made towards it**

Within the Learning and Knowledge Management Agenda (AA&GC in Spanish) of the WAP Programme at the end of 2023 and beginning of 2024, a document on good practices, lessons learned and recommendations to strengthen women's political participation from gender, intersectional and feminist approaches was prepared, based on the training and accompaniment experiences developed by the Consortium partners. The document was sent to the MoFA on 1 November 2024. However, it is relevant to include a synthesis of good practices, lessons learned and recommendations to strengthen women's political participation, which in 2025 will be the input for the design of an infographic that will be shared with different strategic actors that will support women's political training processes in the run-up to the 2026 elections.

Good practices in the accompaniment and training of women in political participation:

- Participate in training spaces. Women recognise the power of training, which gives them a broader view of the electoral scenario and peacebuilding and allows them to make informed decisions.
- Implement collective advocacy and campaigning processes. Nominations based on the recognition of women's previous community work allow them to feel accompanied and supported by their collectives.
- Recognise their capacities and agency. Women must recognise the value of their political work, the potential of their political projects for peace, their appropriation of the public sphere, and their capacity to convene and convince.
- Linking advocacy and candidacy processes to an issue, need or problem. This favours the electorate's recognition and identification of the candidates' political projects.
- Use social media strategically. Online platforms are key tools to amplify women's voices and reach spaces with limited resources.
- Work with youth. We need to listen, dialogue, and work with young people who have the potential to effect change and position needs, as well as support and amplify messages.
- Having emotional support from the nuclear family. Families are a mainstay for women in electoral and advocacy processes.
- Attending localised meetings and activities. It allows consolidating networks and alliances, socialising proposals, broadening their recognition spectrum, and building trust.
- Accept help. It is not possible to campaign and advocate alone. The contributions of friends, family, neighbours and collectives are essential.
- Strategically analyse which position suits each woman's experience and recognition.

- Work in partnership with other women candidates. It empowers campaigns, helps to position women's needs and interests, and engages other women candidates with concrete actions.
- Implement innovative advocacy campaigns and actions. Dance, art, handicrafts, speech circles, radio, and open government methodologies make a difference and let candidates be recognised by their community.
- Accompaniment during the campaigns. This adds value to their processes, and comprehensive support is key for the candidates.
- Pre-screening the electorate and their needs. Mapping likely voters and analysing the context contributes to building strategies that can work best.
- Raise awareness of the value of a conscious and informed vote. Bringing politics closer to everyday life shows the electorate that their vote impacts health, education, employment, culture and daily life.
- Structuring a plan of action. Working effectively in campaigning and advocacy requires practicality, organisation and division of labour.

#### Lessons learned:

- Transforming social leadership into electoral office is no easy task.
- Attaining elected office is not an indicator of success or failure.
- Develop low-budget election campaigns, if possible.
- The candidates are the mirror of other women.
- Patriarchal resistance to the presence of women in deliberative spaces persists.
- Conducting electoral politics and advocacy has a higher cost for women.
- Women's campaigns are still instrumentalised.
- Alternative political projects/parties must redefine strategies to guarantee women's political and electoral participation.
- This work is a seed of change that opens the way for other women: daughters, nieces, granddaughters and young women.

#### Recommendations for state institutions and international cooperation actors:

- Strengthen sisterhood as a feminist, ethical, and practical commitment.
- Increased attention to self-care.
- Evaluate the possibilities of linking up with colleagues in political training spaces.
- Partner with political parties that have strengthened campaign structures.
- Learn about planning instruments, political control and resource allocation.
- More information on funding opportunities.
- Continue with the development of training spaces for political participation.
- Implement training schools with women in all their diversity.
- Accompanying elected candidates.
- Promote more spaces for women to meet and come together.
- Provide greater guarantees for the exercise of women's political rights and the construction of their citizenship.
- Making political violence visible and denouncing it.

Likewise, during 2024, reports, documents and methodologies continued to be developed of the Learning Agenda in the three result areas of the WAP Programme. Of note are the reports on monitoring the Peace Agreement at national and territorial level; monitoring of the Comprehensive Programme of Guarantees for Women Human Rights Defenders and social leaders; diagnosis of access to land for indigenous women in Cauca, characterisation of violence against women, reports of the observatories on violence against women; research on mental health, gender, support networks and resources in mental health and peacebuilding in Colombia and South Sudan; the *article Beyond Trauma- Approaching MHPSS and Social*

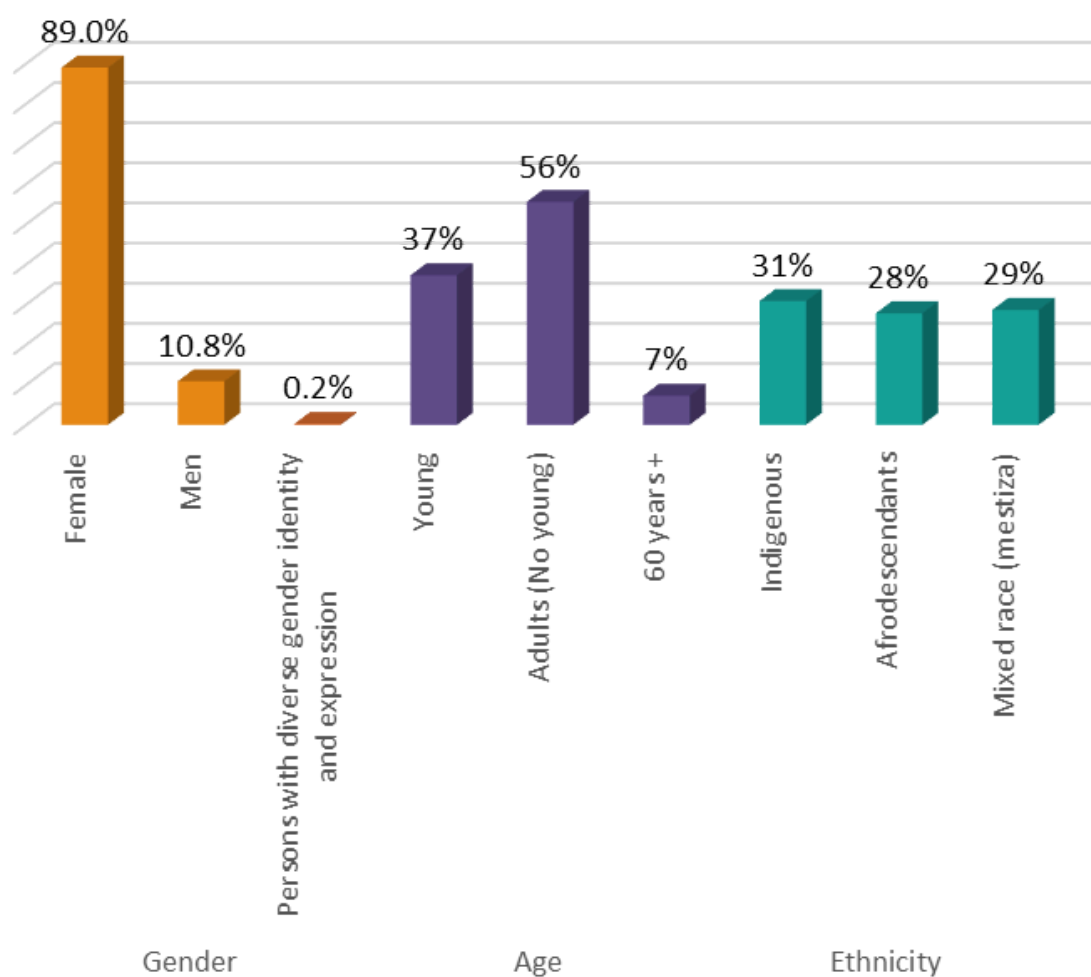
*Transformation in Colombia through critical, systemic, gender and embodied perspectives; integral strategy of economic autonomy for women, video tutorials on women's financial independence, awareness-raising strategies on masculinities, among others.*

### 3. Progress on the quantitative key indicators and qualitative measures that are linked to the Strengthening Civil Society basket indicators and thematic Result Framework indicators

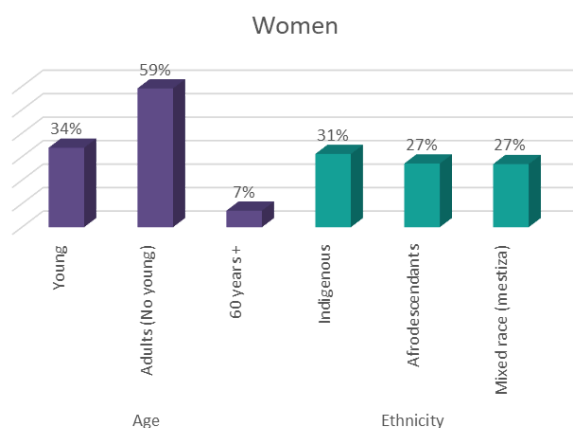
Throughout the four years of implementation of the WAP Programme, it has reached a coverage of **3.024** people in the six departments where it is being developed, distributed as follows: **2.690** women, **six** people with diverse gender identities and expressions, including: two non-binary people, two transgender women and two transgender men, and **328** cisgender men.

The distribution of Programme participants is as follows:

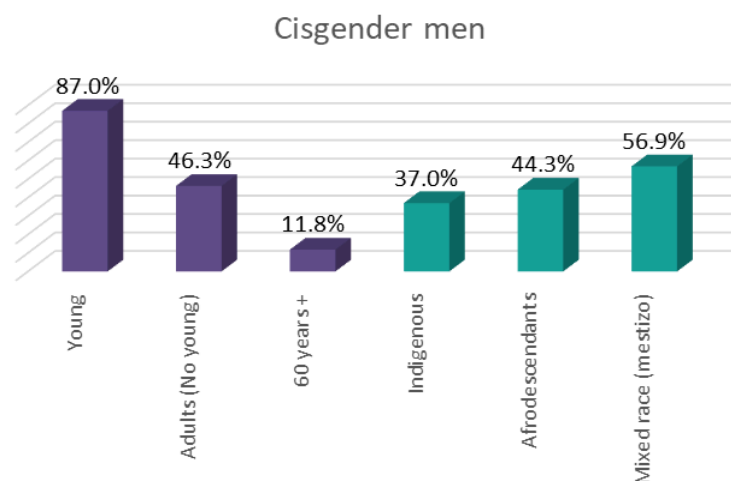
**Graph 1. Total participants of the WAP programme up to December 2024 by gender, age and ethnicity.**



Graph 2. Women



Graph 3. Cisgender men



It is possible to see that most female participants are adults, and the historical trend of almost uniform distribution among their ethnic-racial affiliations is maintained. Among the men, the majority are young and of mixed race. In 2024, the WAP Programme emphasised the young population, which grew considerably from the previous year, both young women and young men.

**Proxy indicator:** # of women and men who are trained and supported by the Programme.

**WRGE indicator:** 5.2.2 # of individuals with strengthened capacity (knowledge and skills) to advance women's rights and gender equality (disaggregated by type, age and gender).

**Programme target:**  
1979<sup>12</sup>

**Target 2024:** 127  
**WRG049y:** 54  
**WRG049ny:** 53  
**WRG050:** 20

**Progress 2024:** 740  
**WRG049y:** 232  
**WRG049ny:** 396  
**WRG050:** 111  
**% achievement:** 583%

**Total progress:** 3.024  
**Percentage progress:** 154%

In 2024, the number of participants increased by 36%. As anticipated in the previous report, this downward trend will continue in 2025, the last year of the programme's implementation, due to the logic of the process developed in the WAP Programme to maintain the work with women who have already come from previous years. In this way, it is observed that the retention rate is 64%, which is expected to increase in the last year of the Programme. This permanence is mainly observed in processes that promote the consolidation of groups around common objectives, such as strengthening citizen watchdog groups and economic initiatives. Annex 2 shows in detail the progress made for this indicator by organisation.

The surpassing of the annual goal, as well as the total goal of the Programme is explained by the fact that in 2024 there was an increase in participants due to: (1) The development of activities that had been relegated from 2023 due to security and flooding in the country, which caused an adjustment in the chronogram, (2) The sustained work of the Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres in Nariño and Bolívar, (3) Limpal Colombia's strategy is to take its masculinities

<sup>12</sup> It has been adjusted since the 2023 annual report in response to a request for adjustments due to problems the consortium had with reporting to IATI. This is now the final target.

workshops to schools and accompany the territorial youth articulation platforms in other municipalities, and (4) the GBV workshops are carried out by ICCO.

The capacity building of the participants in 2024 contributed to the consolidation of advocacy agendas for peacebuilding, the implementation and territorialisation of the Peace Agreement, the prevention of GBV, the protection of women leaders and human rights defenders, and the economic autonomy of the women participants. The following results stand out:

- Launch of the first NAP 1325 in Colombia, in its formulation, in which several women participated, accompanied by the WAP Programme.
- Consolidation of monitoring groups that follow up on Law 1257 and R. 1325, which have around 100 women and have managed to position the importance of implementing these regulations in different spaces.
- 22 grassroots organisations and collectives with strengthened productive initiatives, contributing to their economic autonomy.
- 2,791 women have been accompanied in psychosocial processes and care spaces, reporting greater well-being.
- 579 civil servants have strengthened their capacities to prevent GBV and provide comprehensive care for victims and survivors.

The changes promoted by the training processes are also evident. As mentioned in previous reports, the WAP Programme has a series of pre- and post-test instruments, which are applied before starting and during the last session of training processes, lasting more than 10 hours. These instruments consist of a series of questions that allow us to measure the level of knowledge (high, medium, and low) and imaginaries (scale 1, 2, or 3<sup>13</sup>), with which the participants enter and leave the training processes.

These instruments for measuring change have been organised around the six themes addressed by the WAP programme in its Theory of Change and its training processes. These are:

- Peace
- Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- Protection, self-protection and care
- Political participation
- Economic autonomy
- Masculinities

In general terms, all the training processes developed so far have succeeded in increasing knowledge and transforming sexist and misogynist imaginaries and beliefs towards a broad view of the gender approach and non-hegemonic and co-responsible masculinities. In this sense, the results show positive changes in the six training themes and highlight the aspects that need to be strengthened to promote transformations with the participants of the WAP Programme. The analyses of the instruments to measure changes in imaginaries and knowledge include data from the four years (2021-2024) of the Programme.

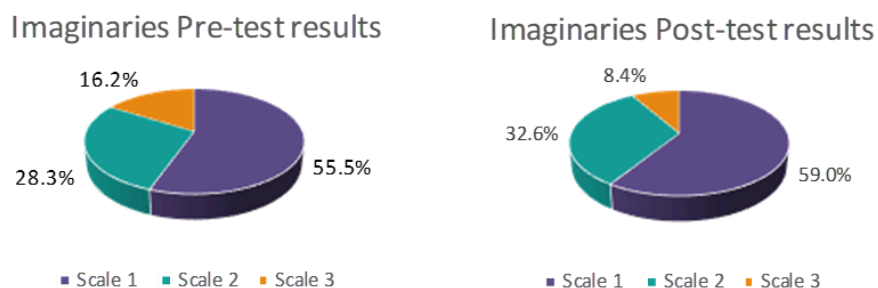
In terms of the results of the peacebuilding instruments applied in the training processes that took place between 2021 and 2024, and which were carried out by WILPF, Ruta Pacífica, Codacop and ICCO, it is found that there was a change in the imaginaries of women's

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<sup>13</sup> On scale 1, the participants demonstrate that they have imaginaries of agreement with egalitarian gender norms, while scale 3 means that they have a more patriarchal outlook.

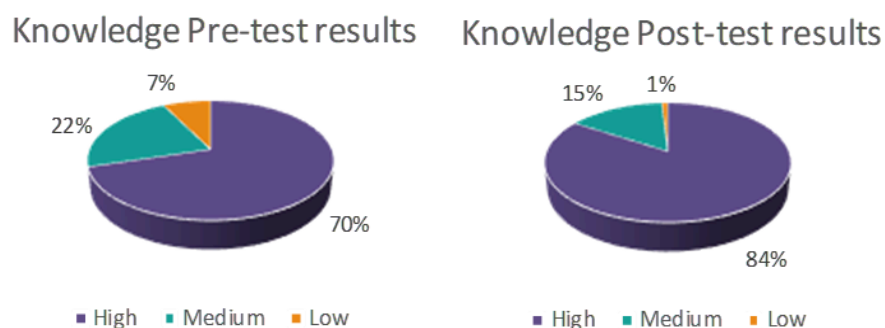
participation in peacebuilding and the recognition of their work in the territories. On scale 1 (more egalitarian), it increased from 55.5% to 59%; on scale 3 (more patriarchal), it decreased from 16.2% to 8.4%.

**Graph 4. Pre and post-peace imaginaries results**



In terms of knowledge, it is observed that most of the participants demonstrate a high level at the beginning of the training since most of them have participated continuously in training processes before the Programme. Regardless of this, there is an increase in the high level and a significant decrease in the low level, which shows that the concepts developed during these processes are well accepted by the participants.

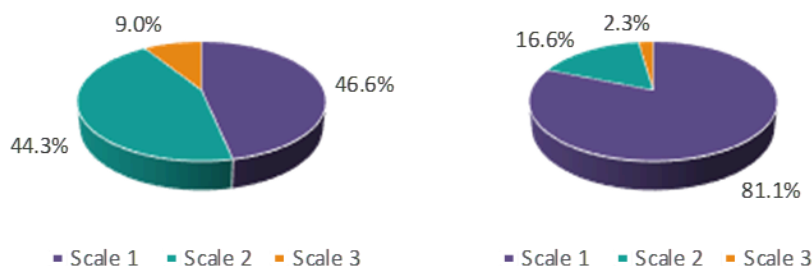
**Graph 5. Pre and post-peace knowledge results**



Concerning GBV training, a significant impact on perceptions is evident. The post-test results on scale 1 increase by 35 points, while scale 3 decreases from 9% to 2% in the training processes carried out by the five Consortium partners. GBV prevention includes the recognition that victims are not to blame for violence, that the responsibility for GBV lies solely with the perpetrator, and that GBV is a manifestation of control and limitation of freedoms and rights. This is why the transformation of imaginaries is so essential, as it allows for the recognition of violence, not its justification, and the development of tools for its detection and prevention.

**Graph 6. Pre and post Imaginaries results - GBV**

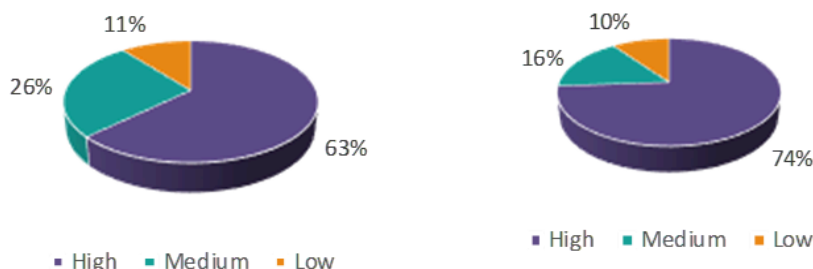
Imaginaries Pre-test results    Imaginaries Post-test results



The knowledge results also show a significant increase in the high level of competence, from 63% to 74%. In both imaginaries and knowledge, significant changes were observed in the participants.

**Graph 7. Pre and post-knowledge results - GBV**

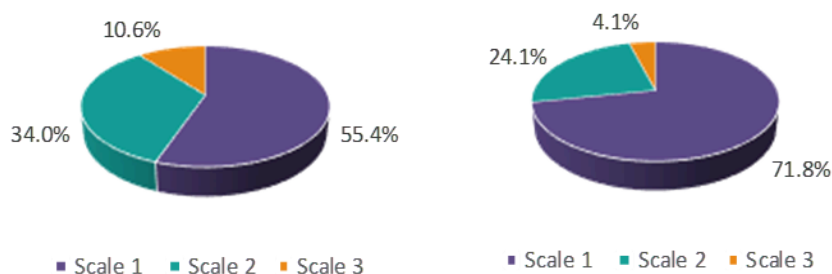
Knowledge Pre-test results    Knowledge Post-test results



On the other hand, the results of the instruments applied in the framework of the protection and self-protection workshops carried out by the Ruta Pacifica and CODACOP show significant changes in the imaginaries, as there is an increase in Scale 1 in the post-test, demonstrating the consolidation of the processes that have been supported in a sustained manner in the construction of protection and self-protection plans.

**Graph 8. Pre and post-Imaginaries results - Protection and self-protection**

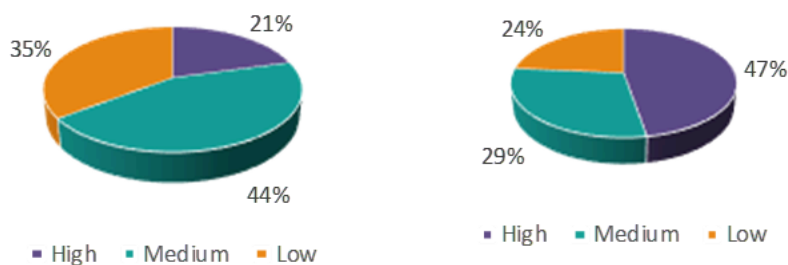
Imaginaries Pre-test results    Imaginaries Post-test results



Furthermore, concerning knowledge, only 21% of the participants obtained a high level of knowledge in the pre-test, which increased to 47 % in the post-test. For women with a low level of knowledge, this percentage decreased by almost 10 percentage points.

**Graph 9. Pre and post-Knowledge results - Protection and self-protection**

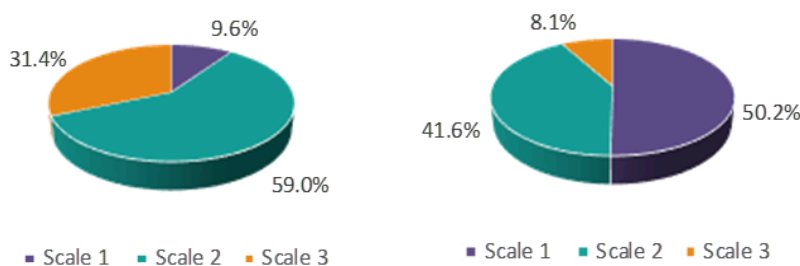
Knowledge Pre-test results Knowledge Post-test results



Regarding the awareness-raising processes on non-hegemonic masculinities carried out by Limpal and ICCO, it is noteworthy to go from 9% to 50% on Scale 1 on imaginaries. These results suggest that the transformations in men are beginning to show the results of sustained work and point to the importance of continuing to work towards the deconstruction of hegemonic, militaristic and violent masculinities.

**Graph 10. Imaginaries pre-post results - Masculinities**

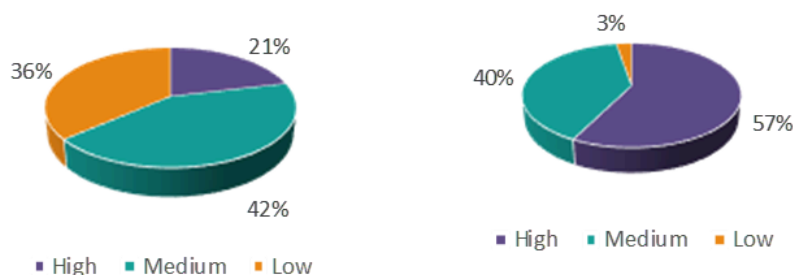
Imaginaries Pre-test results Imaginaries Post-test results



The progress from 21% with a high level of knowledge at the start of the training to 57% with a high level of knowledge is noteworthy. It also highlights the reduction from 36% to 1% of participants with a low level of knowledge. Although it takes longer for imaginaries to be transformed, the level of knowledge is relevant as it lays the foundations for the reflections that begin to develop at a personal, family, and collective level.

**Graph 11. Knowledge pre-post results - Masculinities**

Knowledge Pre-test results Knowledge Post-test results



In addition to these overall results that illustrate the quantitative effects the Programme has had on women and men participants and their progress, the Programme has 27 indicators (16 output indicators, 3 outcome indicators and eight intermediate outcome indicators). By the fourth year of implementation, progress is reflected in all indicators, contributing to the four WRGE

indicators to which they are linked (see Annexes 2 and 3 for more details). The indicators for each Result Area are presented below.

## RESULT AREA 1. Peace Process

In this Result Area, the progress made in advocacy and how these are articulated with the training processes is highlighted, as they become the basis for strengthening women's skills and knowledge for advocacy. It is also worth highlighting the alliances made with different key actors to advance the implementation of the Peace Agreement and, in general, with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

<b>Outcome indicator: 1.</b> Number of plans, policies, any other public instrument or legislative document that include women's proposals, recommendations or agendas related to implementing the Peace Agreement and its gender indicators.				
<b>WRGE indicator: 4.1.</b> # of laws, policies and strategies blocked, adopted or improved to promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations. (link SCS2)				
<b>Programme target:</b> 6	<b>Programme target:</b> 4	<b>midterm</b>	<b>Progress 2024 WRGE035: 7</b> <b>% achievement:</b> 700%	<b>Total progress: 12</b> <b>Percentage progress: 200%</b>

In 2024, the fruits of many years of work by women and their organisations on peace and security were reaped. Among the most significant achievements was the presentation of the first National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 in Colombia, a plan that gathered the voices of different women who participated in macro-regional, at the regional and national level forums (including women leaders participating in the WAP), in where proposals that are now part of this important instrument were collected. The document was officially presented on 30 November 2024 and represents a significant achievement, as it provides the country with a policy instrument that establishes budgetary and programmatic commitments of the Colombian state institutions for the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

It should be noted that the capacity building that has been developed by the WAP Programme over the last four years, with the support of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, has enabled the women and women leaders who have taken part in the different training processes to increase their advocacy capacities and their participation to be more qualified and proactive with proposals in favour of the right to peace from the voice of women. Although the timeframe of NAP 1325 is 2024-2034, the bulk of the implementation of NAP 1325 is expected to begin in 2025. In this sense, the WAP Programme will carry out strategies to educate about what is established in the NAP, contribute to its appropriation and territorialisation, and strengthen citizen oversight with women.

On the other hand, in November 2024, the Feminist Foreign Policy was socialised, giving scope to guaranteeing women's rights and their participation in international bodies. This is the first of its kind in the country and stands out for having been constructed in a participatory manner. Women's organisations, including Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres, Limpal, Codacop and 14 other women's or feminist organisations, participated in the construction process. In a joint exercise, the women's movement incorporated different recommendations favouring a pacifist, intersectional, and ethnic approach. The main objectives of this policy are to promote gender

equality and redirect diplomatic efforts towards the defence of the rights of women and LGBTIQ+ people. The document defines goals, including strengthening the capacities of the foreign affairs sector and women's organisations to increase their impact on Colombia's foreign policy. In addition, the draft decree includes a Mechanism for the Participation of Women and LGBTIQ+ Civil Society, of which the three organisations in the consortium are members. The document awaits presidential approval.

It is also worth highlighting the advocacy capacity of two women leaders from Bolívar, members of the committee of the Comprehensive Guarantees Programme, participants in the processes accompanied by Limpal, who, through their advocacy with the Ministry of the Interior, were able to successfully advocate so that women from different municipalities of Bolívar could also participate in the Comprehensive Guarantees Programme for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders (PIGMD).

On the other hand, in the framework of the processes of formulation of the Territorial Development Plans, the women participants of the WAP took part in the regional roundtables to construct the plans and include their proposals. In these spaces, they raised issues related to peace-building, GBV prevention and women's political participation. The territorial development plans that incorporate their proposals are 17 in total, at the departmental level: Bolívar, Meta, Nariño, Cauca and Putumayo, and at the municipal level: María la Baja, San Juan Nepomuceno, Cartagena, San Jacinto, Granada, Villavicencio, Vistahermosa, Guamal, Puerto Lleras, San Juan de Arama, Tumaco, Puerto Caicedo and Jambaló.<sup>14</sup>

Likewise, through strengthening women's advocacy in development plans this year, in alliance with the NIMD, allocating resources and assigning budget markers to budgets earmarked for women were monitored in coordination with the Comptroller General's Office. This is relevant as it provides key inputs for women to request more resources for the MPS agenda in their municipalities with solid arguments based on evidence (figures).

Similarly, Limpal and Ruta participated in reviewing and reformulating the public policy for women in Cartagena to incorporate a broad gender vision. In Meta, women have also monitored allocating resources to budgets earmarked for women in coordination with the Office of the Comptroller General of the Nation. In the case of municipalities, in San Juan de Arama, advocacy actions were carried out with the Municipal Council and the Municipal Administration, achieving the implementation of actions for the prevention of GBV, which are fundamental because they anticipate the facts. However, advocacy continues to incorporate comprehensive care measures for women victims of violence.

## **INTERMEDIARY OUTCOMES 1.1 (IO1.1): Women, women's organisations and communities actively participate and influence all spaces, mechanisms and institutions for the institutionalisation of peace with gender justice.**

### **Intervention strategy 1.1.1. Training for institutionalisation of peace**

**Output indicator:** 1.1.1 Number of trained women in advocacy, peacebuilding and enforceability of the implementation of gender provisions in the final peace agreement.

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<sup>14</sup> The Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres reports this indicator in number 1.1.2, however, it is incorporated here in order to unify the achievement in the incidence of Territorial Development Plans.

<b>Programme target:</b> 370	<b>Annual target:</b> 60	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 117 <b>% achievement:</b> 196%	<b>Total progress:</b> 392 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 105%
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During 2024, two training processes were carried out for the institutionalisation of peace led by WILPF Colombia in Bolívar and Meta. CODACOP held a training and exchange meeting on political advocacy for delegates of the National Network of Indigenous Women. Twenty-six women leaders from the six departments in which the WAP Programme has an impact graduated from the technical labour training programme in Social and Community Assistance. ICCO held this process in alliance with the Fundación Universitaria Compensar.

In these training processes, which involved 118 women in total, mostly women leaders and human rights defenders, the aim was to strengthen the enforceability of the guarantee of rights by the state.

On the one hand, Limpal Colombia developed the cycle of peace pedagogies of its Feminist School in Bolívar (San Juan Nepomuceno) and Meta (Puerto Lleras). This process sought to promote training spaces related to peacebuilding from a feminist and popular pedagogy. During the sessions, tools were provided for the development and strengthening, individually and collectively, of capacities, knowledge, dialogues (meetings) and spaces for advocacy and action for the participating women. This also allowed for a series of artistic interventions for memory and the construction of a diverse peace to be left as a product. Throughout the sessions, it became clear that women perceive the risk implied by the lack of coordination between the different governmental bodies in their regions. This fragmentation hinders the implementation of effective policies and limits their capacity for advocacy. Faced with this situation, they reaffirmed the urgency of strengthening their skills and knowledge to address these structural barriers and promote their active participation in decision-making spaces.

On the other hand, the Limpal School of Communication for Peace, also held in Bolívar and Meta, sought to strengthen communication skills and tools for positioning the anti-militarist and peace initiatives that young women's platforms have been working on. The School strengthened the participants' analysis of Women, Peace and Security. It promoted knowledge exchange to improve daily advocacy and fostered the collective creation of communicative content with a feminist and antimilitarist approach to peace. This was a space for dialogue of knowledge to strengthen daily actions for peace, vindicating antimilitarist language in the face of disinformation and the rise of warlike practices that differentially affect remote territories. The participants replicated the lessons learned in their organisational processes, communities, and families.

Yet, considering that the goal was achieved in year 3, but that the need to consolidate knowledge and institutionalise peace does not end, but implies constant and sustained efforts, CODACOP organised a training and exchange meeting with delegates from the National Network of Indigenous Women. The meeting was attended by nine indigenous women leaders from more than eight indigenous population groups. The results of this space include reconnection and self-care, the strengthening of networks and solidarity, and the transition of spiritual leadership to a new Mayora<sup>15</sup>.

The meeting ratified the structure of the Tejido Nacional as a space for the articulation of indigenous women's leadership working in their territories and communities to defend the rights of indigenous women. Likewise, it was agreed to continue with political advocacy in this space to

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<sup>15</sup> A Mayora is a spiritual leader for some of the indigenous population groups.

accelerate the territorial implementation of the commitments related to indigenous peoples in the Peace Agreement, the National Development Plan and PAN 1325.

Finally, ICCO, in alliance with the Fundación Universitaria Compensar, designed and implemented during 2023 the technical labour training programme<sup>16</sup> in Social and Community Assistance. 26 women leaders from the six departments prioritised in the WAP Programme participated through a virtual education strategy. In December 2024, the women participants formally graduated in Bogotá ([see video](#)). The women expressed the importance of having received this training, which provided tools for emergency psychosocial care, conflict resolution, and the formulation of projects with a gender focus, to provide tools to women leaders who were already contributing to peacebuilding before the training and who now feel that they have more capacity to do so. During 2025, the WAP will monitor the women who have graduated to find out how having a formal title impacts their lives.

### Intervention strategy 1.1.2. Capacity development and political accompaniment in lobbying and advocacy

**Output indicator:** 1.1.2. Number of women actively participating in follow-up actions and L&A through different spaces.

<b>Programme target:</b> 402	<b>Annual target:</b> 75	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 151 <b>achievement:</b> 201%	<b>Total progress:</b> 616 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 153%
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The women who were accompanied in advocacy processes in 2024 focused on strengthening the work of the youth platforms and on positioning issues related to the Women, Peace and Security agenda in strategic spaces and bodies.

Limpal Colombia accompanied youth platforms in Meta and Bolivar to strengthen youth leadership, providing psycho-emotional support, raising awareness of women leaders' role, and fostering community ties. In these meeting spaces, issues related to intersectionality, ecofeminism, feminist human security and peacebuilding agendas were addressed. As a result of this process, many young people increased their participation in the Youth Public Policy and the Youth Councils, and some even began to join the Territorial Planning Councils (CTP).

It should also be noted that this process of strengthening youth leaders has promoted the recognition in their regions of the participation rights of LGBTIQ+ leaders, as well as the critical positioning around political decisions that have prioritised public investment in security issues, to the detriment of attention and funding for key social sectors such as social development, education, technology, the environment, the economy and health. It is also essential to recognise the sustainability of the youth platforms which, since 2021, have impacted their political agendas in the collective construction of municipal and departmental development plans.

Similarly, this year the young women achieved essential advances in recognising and working for diversity, such as the designation of a diversity liaison in María la Baja. They also initiated public advocacy processes in Arjona, despite cultural and structural barriers such as misogyny and racism, as well as homophobia and transphobia. They also acquired tools to defend their rights, identified challenges such as stigmatisation, care overload, and mental health issues, as well as institutional limitations that hinder their full participation.

<sup>16</sup> A technical labour training programme in Colombia is certified by the education sector and is oriented towards training for work.

For its part, the Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres developed accompanying actions in each of the prioritised territories in the peace decision-making spaces. With accompaniment, women were able to have an impact in 62 local and regional peace spaces, due to a greater capacity for advocacy and thanks to the expansion of spaces for participation and advocacy opened by the National Government in its commitment to peacebuilding within the Total Peace commitment. In particular, the following spaces stand out:

- Bolívar: Regional space for peacebuilding of Los Montes de María, “Articúlate por la paz” – Organisations from Cartagena.
- Cauca: Departmental Peace Council, Technical Secretariat of Territorial Peace Council, Reconciliation and Co-existence of Cauca, Municipal Peace Council of Popayá, Regional Peace Space – ERPAZ (Technical Secretariat), Cauca.
- Nariño: Departmental Peace Council, Unidad de Interacción Social para la Paz of Universidad de Nariño.
- Putumayo: Departmental Peace Council and Municipals Peace Councils from: Puerto Caicedo, Valle de Guamuez, San Miguel y Villa Garzón.

Strengthening women's advocacy capacities in these spaces ensures a better identification of needs and more comprehensive analytical frameworks for making proposals. Likewise, the margins of action of each instance in which they participate are recognised and, consequently, the proposals are more likely to be incorporated, as long as they correspond to the realities of the institutional framework and are accompanied by duly substantiated arguments.

<b>Intermediary outcome indicator:</b> 1.1.2. No. of spaces (governmental/non-governmental/mixed) where women leaders' and human rights defenders' needs and proposals have been positioned.			
<b>Programme target:</b> 10	<b>Programme midterm target:</b> 5	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 6 <b>% achievement:</b> 100%	<b>Total progress:</b> 27 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 270%

In 2024, there were 6 spaces in which women's agendas and proposals were positioned:

1. Meta Municipal Council and Departmental Assembly: the importance of continuing to make progress on protection measures for women, amid a context adverse to peace, was positioned based on the report *Women, Context, Rights and Truth: For a life free of violence for women in Meta*, prepared by Limpal.
2. Municipal Council of Vista Hermosa and Granada in Meta: The women involved in the process were able to advocate for the need to incorporate budget outlines for women in both municipalities. Similarly, in Puerto Lleras, Guamal and San Juan de Arama, a proposal was presented for implementing a public policy to allocate resources for women.
3. Political Commission of the Cauca Network for Life and Human Rights: La Ruta Pacífica participated in the revision and approval of the annual action plan of this network and positioned the importance of forming commissions with a gender and ethnic focus.
4. Construction of ethnic agendas before the advocacy exercises in the Territorial Development Plans: In Magangué, the Ruta contributed to the construction of an agenda of ethnic proposals, which the members of the Cabildos of that municipality subsequently presented. The Mayor's Office accepted this agenda for subsequent review. The effective incorporation of the suggestions set out therein is being monitored.
5. Departmental Peace Council and Municipal Peace Councils in Putumayo: La Ruta Pacífica continued to position in these spaces the importance of continuing to build

peace with a gender perspective. From this advocacy, a commitment is generated to accompany decision-making actions on peace and security in the department.

6. Territorial Peace Councillors for the defence of Human Rights and Life in Nariño: together with other organisations, the institutions and entities responsible for fulfilling the Peace Agreement have committed to guaranteeing its effective implementation. This has been possible because the Ruta Pacifica process in Nariño has been strengthened, allowing its members to participate in more scenarios in which peacebuilding with a gender perspective is positioned.

### Intervention strategy 1.1.3. Lobbying and advocacy for compliance with the Peace Accord's gender indicators

**Output indicator:** 1.1.3. Number of women who actively participate in follow-up actions and L&A in different policy spaces.

<b>Programme target:</b> 660	<b>Annual target:</b> 125	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 362 <b>% achievement:</b> 289,6%	<b>Total progress:</b> 1317 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 200%
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In 2024, key advances were consolidated in the participation of women in peace and security advocacy processes, strengthening their leadership in regional and national spaces. New dynamics of oversight and social control were fostered, promoting the articulation with governmental entities and international organisations for the territorialisation of gender policies. In addition, dialogue with state actors was strengthened to address issues related to security, women's access to justice, and the protection of women leaders and defenders. These actions contributed to structuring feminist agendas that were incorporated into local development plans on multiple occasions.

Limpal Colombia continued to strengthen women's leadership and participation through meetings that promoted dialogue in the COMUPAS<sup>17</sup> Bolivar and COMUSEPAZ<sup>18</sup> Meta committees, allowing the construction and socialisation of work plans for 2024 and the establishment of new advocacy dynamics, including the formation and strengthening of citizen oversight bodies to monitor the territorialisation of PAN 1325.

In addition, a training process on social control and oversight was initiated to monitor the implementation and territorialisation of PAN 1325 in these departments, which addressed structural barriers women face to participate effectively in the political sphere, such as care burdens and lack of training. It also reviewed the principles of public management and the actions of state entities. This process increased women's technical and organisational capacity to oversee and monitor state action. These achievements promoted the positioning of the concept of human security with a feminist perspective, the institutional recognition of the process, and the development of concrete proposals to redistribute political power.

The women of the Committee in Meta remain attentive to the implementation of PAN 1325. They are already analysing its territorialisation and its alignment with the Territorial Development Plans to prioritise their monitoring actions. In addition, they promote the creation of the Integral Roundtable on Guarantees and contribute to the Security Risk Map with a feminist approach.

<sup>17</sup> Women, Peace and Security Committee 1325.

<sup>18</sup> Women, Security and Peace Committee, COMUSEPAZ Meta.

Another significant achievement was the inclusion in the action plan of the Peace and Reconciliation Council, a space for the analysis of the security context with a gender perspective, exclusively for women councillors, to propose an agenda that will make women's situations more dynamic in this consultative space, as well as the presentation of the report on gender measures carried out by Limpal Colombia, as an input for decision-making.

Likewise, Limpal held meetings with governments and territorial entities to position agendas built collectively by women's organisations, ensuring their participation in the socialisation of the Integral Programme of Guarantees for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders (PIG-Mujeres) both in Meta and Bolivar. These agendas were also promoted in strategic spaces such as the Departmental Peace Committees, the Women's Secretariats, the Ombudsman's Office, and international organisations. As a result, the actions of the PIG-Mujeres were included in the Departmental Development Plans, advancing their territorialisation and initiating the study of cases highlighting women leaders and defenders at risk.

The autonomous space in Meta was also consolidated through creating sub-committees and structuring internal regulations. In addition, the participation in national and regional meetings with governmental entities and international organisations broadened the programme's impact and articulation, facilitating the integration of new organisations and municipalities. Likewise, an action plan was established with a programmatic agenda focused on revising the protection route for women leaders and defenders, strengthening the security, participation and protection of women in implementing the PIG-Mujeres at the territorial level.

This process strengthened women's autonomy and representativeness in organisational bodies, enabling the structuring of regulations and territorialisation actions. In addition, the participation of people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities and indigenous people was encouraged, promoting the autonomous designation of delegates to represent them. Finally, measures such as Information Systems, Protection Routes, specialised training, and women's CERREM<sup>19</sup> were proposed, consolidating the security and participation of women leaders and defenders at the local level.

For its part, the Ruta Pacifica continued to monitor the progress of the Peace Agreement, especially the gender measures, regarding the 2030 SDGS (mainly SDGS 5 and 16). As in previous years, the sixth document and the infographic that positions the close relationship between the implementation of the gender measures of the Peace Agreement and the progress of the SDGS were prepared and presented to key institutions and actors in an event at the national level and different meetings at the regional level.

Monitoring the gender measures contained in the Peace Agreement by the Ruta Pacifica has made it possible to maintain a permanent dialogue with the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit. This dialogue has enabled contributions to the adjustment of the Peace Agreement Implementation Framework Plan guidelines.

It is essential to recognise that the work of women's organisations in the regions is fundamental to constructing peace in Colombia. Recognising their role and promoting strategies that enable their participation and leadership is essential to achieve tangible and sustainable change. As a woman leader from Cauca says, "*We women are and will be covenanted and not covenanted in peace*".

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<sup>19</sup> Committee for Risk Assessment and Recommendations for Measures of the National Protection Unit.

<b>Output indicator:</b> 1.1.3. Number of departmental, national, and international gatekeepers reached with lobby and advocacy to promote the WPS agenda			
<b>Programme target:</b> 10	<b>Annual target:</b> 10	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 15 <b>% achievement:</b> 150%	<b>Total progress:</b> 33 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 330%

During 2024, HealthNet developed advocacy actions within the Women, Peace and Security agenda with 15 new actors at different levels. These actors have participated in bilateral spaces and working groups in which the psychosocial component of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda has been positioned. The actions have had a national and local impact, considering the actors that have been reached, which are: the Ministry of Equality, the Ministry of Agriculture, Protection and Health Subgroup, the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalisation (ARN), JEP, HIAS, the Institute of Health of Nariño, UNICEF, UN Women, Health Cluster, the Superintendence of Health, CESMAG University, the University of Bosque, USAID, the Governorate of Putumayo - Secretary of Social Development, and ACIDI VOCA.

<b>Intermediary outcome indicator:</b> 1.1.3. Number of agreements and / or alliances established around the WPS agenda and Truth, Justice and Reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.			
<b>Programme target :</b> 18	<b>Programme midterm target:</b> 8	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 9 <b>% achievement:</b> 100%	<b>Total progress:</b> 17 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 89%

In 2024, alliances and activities were established around the Women, Peace and Security agenda, and the strengthening of mechanisms for truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition. Through the articulation with governmental entities, international organisations and academia, spaces for advocacy, training and knowledge building were promoted, aimed at protecting women leaders and defenders, including differential approaches and consolidating support networks for peace and security for women in the regions. These were:

1. The Committee for the Promotion of Resolution 1325 developed consensual and articulated work plans for the advocacy exercise of territorialisation of PAN 1325 socialised by the National Government. This results from the alliance between Limpal, CODACOP and the Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres and other organisations that made the first PAN 1325 a reality.
2. The partnership established between HealthNet and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), together with the collaboration of Corporación Vínculos, IOM and War Child, allowed for the development of a webinar focused on advocacy for projects with a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) approach. This opened the door for future joint initiatives in these key areas.
3. The articulation between HealthNet and CESMAG University allowed to establish an agreement of understanding for the development of joint knowledge building processes within the WPS agenda. Specifically, this agreement allowed the National Conversation on the exchange of wellbeing and peacebuilding practices from the perspective of women belonging to indigenous peoples in the departments of Cauca, Putumayo, Nariño and La Guajira, was developed in the city of Pasto in October. Similarly, an alliance was maintained with the Social Psychology programme of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, through which the accompaniment of final-semester interns has been sustained in the processes of psychosocial strengthening for the prevention of GBV in the municipality of Sibundoy, Putumayo and La Macarena, Meta. With both universities, future actions were planned with the communities involved, strengthening the foundations for peacebuilding through academic exchange and knowledge generation.

4. HealthNet developed a networking event that strengthened the WPS agenda by consolidating the MHPSS perspective in inter-institutional articulation spaces. Through a participatory methodology, agreements and strategic alliances were promoted around truth, justice, reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition. Likewise, collaboration was promoted between governmental entities such as JEP<sup>20</sup>, UARIV and some ministries, UN agencies, international NGOs, academia and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Thirty-two people from the mentioned institutions and agencies attended the event.
5. With the Territorial Directorate of Meta and Orinoquía of the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalisation (ARN), HealthNet established an alliance and developed spaces for the prevention of GBV and the promotion of co-responsible and non-violent masculinities with ex-combatant women and men in La Macarena and Villavicencio, Meta. These actions contribute to peacebuilding through processes of cultural transformation and reconciliation.
6. HealthNet, in coordination with the Putumayo Governor's Office, made progress in guaranteeing protection measures for women defenders and leaders in the department. Advocacy actions, capacity building for civil servants and the positioning of the initiatives of the Kamentsá indigenous women's group were achieved. This work contributed to protection, justice and guarantees of non-repetition for women in their region.
7. Ruta Pacífica as member of the Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Clarification of the Truth (CEV) recommendations, participated in spaces disseminating their reports and carrying out actions such as awareness-raising workshops in schools, dialogues with health agents for the inclusion of the mental health component in their care, demands for the participation of women in decision-making spaces to advocate, among others, for the implementation of the aforementioned recommendations.
8. During 2024, Ruta Pacífica continued to carry out legal and psychosocial accompaniment for women linked to the following JEP macro-cases: 004 (territorial situation of Urabá), 007 (recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict) and 011 (gender-based violence, sexual violence, reproductive violence and other crimes committed due to prejudice and discrimination).
9. The Tejido Mujer of ACIN, as an accredited actor before the JEP during 2024, together with CODACOP, carried out training sessions for legal representatives of the cabildo through two “tulpas<sup>21</sup> de pensamiento” (Tulpas for thoughts) on sexual violence against indigenous women and their territories within the macro-cases 005 (territorial situation of northern Cauca and southern Valle del Cauca) and 011 (gender-based violence, sexual violence, reproductive violence, and other crimes committed due to prejudice and discrimination). Codacop also provided psycho-cultural accompaniment within the legal process to the indigenous women who led the complaints.

#### **Intervention strategy 1.1.4 Alliance-building and Intervention strategy 1.1.5: Communication and Research**

Although intervention strategies 4 and 5 do not have indicators, the absence of quantifiable metrics does not diminish the actions' relevance. The following highlights the progress made in 2024 in the intervention strategies related to building and strengthening partnerships, strategic communication, and research processes.

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<sup>20</sup> Special Jurisdiction for Peace.

<sup>21</sup> Tulpa for the Nasa people is a way of gathering to share and build knowledge

Regarding intervention strategy 4, the Ruta Pacífica continued to strengthen alliances and participate in actions with the institutions of the SIVJNR<sup>22</sup> for the positioning of the defence and guarantee of women's rights. At the end of 2024, the RPM strengthened its alliances with the three bodies of the Integral Peace System<sup>23</sup> and maintained its participation in key spaces.

The articulation with the JEP and the UBDP in macro-cases 004, 007 and 011, as well as the participation in peace-building spaces in Bolívar, Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo, stand out. At the national level, the Ruta Pacífica maintained a constant presence in the Mesa por la Verdad, Red Aliada and the Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the CEV's Recommendations, guaranteeing the monitoring and positioning of the truth in the country. Likewise, the national coordinator of the Ruta Pacífica continues to participate in the committee mentioned above.

Regarding strategy 5, HealthNet developed the following activities:

- Concerning the document on the exchange of experiences of South Sudan and Colombia in the WPS Agenda, progress was made in designing research tools and developing and systematising interviews and surveys with members of the South Sudan team and psychosocial focal points. In addition, the research document on the process in Colombia was shared with the South Sudan team.
- Development of an academic article entitled [\*Beyond Trauma - Approaching MHPSS and Social Transformation in Colombia through critical, systemic, gender and embodied perspectives\*](#), based on HNTPO's research experience in Colombia, with a theoretical and critical approach to MHPSS and Peacebuilding advocacy.
- Development of the webinar Integration of MHPSS and Peacebuilding: Mapping and Recommendations for Practitioners - Key Messages from Colombia, based on the report of the IASC MHPSS in emergency contexts group and facilitated by MHPSS.net, with the participation of HealthNet TPO as speaker. This space allowed the articulation with the Mesa Nacional de Organizaciones Psicosociales de Colombia.
- [\*The III Conversatory on Mental Health, Psychosocial Support and Peacebuilding: an approach from the perspective of indigenous women\*](#), in collaboration with CESMAG University, in Pasto, Nariño, was carried out. The event was broadcast live, reaching 245 people in person and 227 live views, decentralising the dialogue from Bogotá and including indigenous communities and other entities.
- Recording of the social, audiovisual, psychosocial, and pedagogical campaign '[\*Somos Voz\*](#)', a strategy for awareness-raising, prevention, and psychosocial work on GBV, which was disseminated locally, nationally, and internationally.

For its part, CODACOP, to continue advancing in documenting the land tenure situation for indigenous women in the North of Cauca, and due to the increase in risks in 2023, a research seedbed was created with a participatory approach and zonal coverage. In 2024, a meeting was held with students from the Jadacx Piyan School: Enraizando Pensamiento, Formación e Investigación en Tierras y Cambio Climático para Mujeres Indígenas (Rooting Thinking, Training and Research on Land and Climate Change for Indigenous Women). This space made it possible to evaluate the documents generated in the first phase of the research, such as: the impact of the papers produced; the climate vulnerability maps and the vulnerability plan by territory.

During the second stage, a training process in research and data collection tools was developed, emphasising climate change and food sovereignty. Throughout three modules, preliminary

<sup>22</sup> Comprehensive System of Justice, Truth, Reparation, and Guarantees of Non-Repetition.

<sup>23</sup> The Integral Peace System is another name for the SIVJNR (JEP, CEV and UBDP).

results were presented, social cartographies were produced, and participants' capacities were strengthened in using QGIS to create traffic light maps. The phase culminated with the presentation of the findings to local authorities. In addition, in agreement with Javeriana University, specialised sessions were held on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), strengthening the participants' technical capacities in identifying vulnerable areas.

The school represented an opportunity to connect the issues of land rights and access to land for women. It also made visible the lack of access to land for women heads of households and young women. Likewise, Nasa women in the North of Cauca identified climate change as a significant obstacle to the full enjoyment of Mother Earth. It is worth highlighting the active participation of girls and boys in the School process, who acquired tools to understand and map their territory, strengthen their knowledge on climate change and develop leadership skills. In particular, Geydi Lorena Labio Chate, a 10 year old Nasa girl, has emerged as a leading voice in the defence of Uma Kiwe (Mother Earth) and has had the opportunity to participate in COP 16 representing indigenous children. Geydi urged delegates to include new generations in environmental decisions at this critical event. This case demonstrates how capacity building for indigenous children can bring about profound changes at the community level and in international arenas. With proper accompaniment, indigenous children can become protagonists of transformations that guarantee a sustainable future for their territories.

For its part, within the National Communications Strategy of the RPM during 2024, the humanitarian mobilisation of women from the regions of them (including those prioritised by the WAP Programme) on 8 March in the municipality of Istmina, in the department of Chocó, was highlighted. Through different media such as social networks and local media, the motivations of the mobilisation called "[A permanent comadreo for life and peace](#)" were disseminated and civil society, institutions and the international community were invited to be part of this demand for the consolidation of a safe territory for women and girls, where their rights are guaranteed.

On the other hand, through communication pieces, videos and podcasts, the challenges, advances and findings presented in the Sixth Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Peace Agreement, "Seven years resisting and advancing women's rights" carried out by the Pacific Route, were socialized. With the #TrenzandoPazyResistencia the aforementioned report was disseminated. Similarly, the figures and analysis presented in the quarterly reports and in the 2024 annual report of the violence observatory: Women Routed in Observance of Violence against Women and Girls were the source of different communication pieces that seek to raise awareness among the population and position the alert of gender-based violence against women.

## **RESULT AREA 2. Protection and accompaniment**

Among the main achievements of this result area are the various activities developed by the organisations to position different needs in advocacy spaces. Also noteworthy is the strengthening of knowledge and skills to identify and act in cases of GBV by women, civil servants and indigenous authorities who have participated in training processes developed by the WAP Programme. Given the upsurge in violence, training in protection and self-protection, as well as updating protection plans, have been key. Likewise, the development of spaces for care and self-care has reached 148% more women than initially considered, given that addressing issues associated with violence and peacebuilding amid a country that still faces multiple conflicts has left significant effects on the individual and collective mental health of the communities that remain unaddressed and require greater efforts to heal.

## INTERMEDIARY OUTCOMES 2.1 (IO2.1): Women's organisations, social groups, and political parties act vis a vis political authorities and institutions for the effective implementation of Law 1257 against violence against women

Ruta Pacífica, Codacop, and Limpal Colombia have sustained advocacy processes at the national and regional level for prevention, attention and awareness-raising on the acute problem of GBV. Part of these processes has been producing information and infographics that characterise the different forms of violence against women, which are used as inputs for decision-making by the institutions that have competence in this area, according to current legislation.

<b>Intermediary Outcome indicator: 2.1.</b> Number of times that women-led CSOs succeeded in positioned women's demands by using monitoring data of the Programme on violence against women.			
<b>WRGE indicator: 4.2.</b> # of times that CSOs (disaggregated by women-led, youth-led or other and formal/informal) succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions on promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention and peace- and state-building and protecting women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations, through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building (link SCS3).			
<b>Programme target:</b> 18	<b>Programme midterm target:</b> 11	<b>Progress 2024</b> <b>WRGE041:</b> 13 <b>% achievement:</b> 118.1%	<b>Total progress:</b> 26 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 144%

During 2024, Consortium partners and accompanied women's organisations could place key demands on the public and decision-making agenda, using GBV-related data produced by the programme. Through strategic meetings and advocacy spaces, the organisations were able to make priority issues visible and promote more effective responses. In total, 13 cases were recorded in which these interventions generated impact, contributing to the strengthening of policies and actions for the eradication of violence against women.

In Bolivar, the coordinator of the Veeduría Mujeres Valientes, accompanied by Limpal Colombia, participated in the Sectoral Roundtable of the OSIGD<sup>24</sup> Population, where she shared the need to create a differential attention route for LBT women. This proposal seeks to improve the institutional response in cases of violence against women leaders and defenders, as well as in situations of GBV. In addition, in María la Baja, a representative of LBT women, was recognised as a liaison for the LGBTIQ+ population, strengthening their participation in decision-making spaces and making their demands visible on the local agenda.

Likewise, in Meta, two delegates from the Departmental Network of Ombudspersons participated in a session of the Departmental Assembly, where they used figures from the report: [Women, Context, Rights and Truth: For a life free of violence for the women of Meta presented in 2023](#) to support the need to convene a new space for analysis of goals, indicators and budget of the development plan related to the women's movement and the construction of peace with a gender perspective. The importance of establishing a shelter for women victims of GBV was also insisted upon, and this proposal was included in the development plan.

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<sup>24</sup> OSIGD stands diverse sexual orientation and gender identity people.

In addition, in the Departmental Articulation Mechanism, the coordinator of the Departmental Network of Ombudspersons presented proposals to strengthen the accompaniment of the municipal articulation mechanisms and the Municipal Gender Committees of the Prosecutor's Office. Finally, the Departmental Network of Ombudspersons for a Life Free of Violence for Women of Meta participated in a discussion on the barriers and challenges in the care of victims of GBV in the Judicial Branch, highlighting the difficulties faced by victims to access justice and not be revictimised in the process, and the need to improve the mechanisms of protection and humanised care.

For its part, the Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres participates directly and accompanies women's organisations in the processes of demanding the rights of women victims of violence that are exacerbated in the context of the armed conflict. As part of this exercise, the articulation of strategies to prevent GBV and attend to victims in different territories is highlighted, using data to position their demands.

In Bolívar, participation in the District Articulation Committee of Cartagena allowed the follow-up on cases of gender-based violence, human trafficking, and violence due to prejudice, as well as to socialise tools such as the APP "Contigo" for reporting. At the same time, the Women's and Feminist Social Movement of Cartagena and Bolívar focused on analysing the increase in cases of violence and disappearances in the city, as well as reviewing the existing care routes.

In Cauca, the Mapping the Body and the Territory process was promoted with Misak Women. In this space, young women and girls strengthened their mechanisms of enforceability and advocacy through the blog Soy Tejedora de Paz (I am a Weaver of Peace). Dialogues were also promoted between the Misak Silvia Women's Process and the Ruta Pacífica to analyse the barriers in the justice system and build concrete proposals, such as training in psychological first aid for women victims of violence and their families, the establishment of alliances with authorities to strengthen the gender focus in justice, and the dissemination of prevention messages through the radio.

In Putumayo, the Orito Articulation Committee reviewed and updated the care route for cases of GBV, in addition to training those tasked to activate it. Meetings were also held with the Industrial University of Santander, the Governor's Office and the Ombudsman's Office, among other actors, to analyse the causes of domestic violence and generate prevention actions.

In Nariño, agreements were established with the Gender Equity Office to schedule activities and strengthen joint work on the prevention of GBV in Pasto and other areas of the department. Throughout the year, these spaces have strengthened inter-institutional work and improved responses to violence affecting women in each communitarian space.

### Intervention strategy: 2.1.1. GBV training

<b>Output indicator:</b> 2.1.1. Number of women trained to carry out advocacy actions to promote the prevention of GBV and care for victims.			
<b>Programme target:</b> 650	<b>Annual target:</b> 93	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 460 <b>% achievement:</b> 494,6%	<b>Total progress:</b> 930 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 142%

During 2024, five advocacy-oriented training processes were carried out to promote the prevention of GBV and comprehensive care for victims, led by ICCO in La Guajira and Nariño, the Ruta Pacifica in La Guajira, Bolívar and Nariño, by WILPF Colombia in Bolívar and Meta, by CODACOP in northern Cauca and by HealthNet in Meta.

In the ICCO training process, 75 women participated; 104 women participated in the School “Trenzando Saberes y Poderes” of Ruta, supported by Limpal; 42 and 185 women participated in the strengthening of oversight bodies on laws 1257 and 1719 and, of the platforms, respectively; 10 indigenous women participated in the training of the educational community of Codacop; and 10 women participated in the strengthening of capacities by HealthNet.

On the one hand, ICCO developed a training process with women from Nariño (Pasto and Tumaco) and La Guajira (Riohacha and Fonseca) based on gender differential approaches, intersectionality, human rights and the ethnic-racial approach. The process was methodologically focused on training trainers, which sought to strengthen the participants' knowledge and pedagogical tools to replicate these exercises in their communities. In addition, it was based on the principles of Popular Education, recognising their expertise and previous experiences. Finally, it was based on the culture of peace as a tool for social transformation based on cooperation and the construction of agreements.

Throughout four modules, concepts related to women's right to a life free of violence were addressed; in this sense, the concepts of GBV, patriarchal culture, and the effects of violence on women's lives, among others, were reviewed. National and international regulations that protect women's rights were analysed to enable participants to recognise key aspects of these normative instruments and the mechanisms for enforceability. Likewise, the local institutional offer of prevention, attention, protection, and sanction was recognised. Finally, the participants worked on defining local advocacy actions for a comprehensive approach to GBV, identifying local and departmental advocacy mechanisms, and the key times for doing so.

From this training process, the participants strengthened their knowledge of the norms related to GBV, developed a greater capacity to relate them to their personal experiences, and recognised the need to act to reject them in all relationships in both public and private spaces. They also recognised their role as subjects of rights and the importance of demanding answers from the responsible entities. In addition, the participants analysed the differential factors and effects of GBV from an intersectional perspective. They identified the institutions and their prevention, protection, care and punishment competencies. Finally, due to the process, an action plan was defined with three priority initiatives per organisation and an articulated accompaniment process for follow-up.

On the other hand, Ruta Pacifica continued to develop its School “Trenzando Saberes y Poderes” for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls in Magangué (Bolívar), Riohacha (La Guajira), and Tumaco (Nariño). This training strengthens the new processes of young indigenous, Afro, and rural women who organised themselves to build safe spaces for listening to each other, where they consolidate messages to promote caring practices for life and women's rights. In this sense, the young participants developed an analysis to understand and collectively identify the context, power maps, demands, and allied entities. They also identified problems and solutions to the situations arising to build peace. The main achievement of the process is the consolidation of a joint agenda with lines of action and activities for peacebuilding and GBV prevention.

WILPF Colombia developed the process of strengthening the oversight in Bolívar, specifically in María la Baja, where two groups were articulated into a single one called *Mujeres Inspirando*

*Mujeres (Women Inspiring Women)*, made up of 17 women. In Meta, training sessions were held with the *Departmental Network of Ombudspersons*, with the participation of 32 women, strengthening their knowledge and commitment to the process.

In both Bolívar and Meta, a mapping of authorities was carried out in which the participants identified the spaces available at the regional level to guarantee violated rights. This process enables understanding the power relations between actors, recognition of alliances and possible opposition. It provides the oversight group members a strategic tool for political advocacy in their communities. It also strengthened the oversight group members' capacities in using information-gathering instruments for social control, contributing to their ability to identify and monitor public management effectively.

The strengthening of the oversight group members consolidated their knowledge of social control, citizen participation, and the defence of women's rights, enabling them to have a more confident impact on the implementation of care routes for victims of GBV. Through participatory and practical methodologies, the women improved their capacity to identify key actors, use enforcement mechanisms, and ensure a real impact on public management.

On the other hand, Limpal also strengthened the territorial platforms in Bolívar and Meta, facilitating the participation of women in advocacy spaces with national and local bodies. Amid this process, key proposals of the Bolívar Women's Movement's agenda were positioned, and meetings were held with the Ministry of Equality and Equity to address urgent issues related to the exacerbation of GBV and femicides. As a result, the Departmental Assemblies were able to include goals, indicators, and resources for attention to GBV.

On the other hand, and in coordination with NIMD, women leaders strengthened their influence on municipal and departmental development plans with a gender perspective, establishing actions with local and departmental governments.

A notable achievement of 2024 was strengthening women's socio-political agency in their economic transition after the effects of the armed conflict. Amid a process of exchange with representatives of WILPF International's feminist political economy programme, the peasantry, its agricultural practices, and the land were redefined, and they were resisting through self-management. In this sense, the women have promoted the exchange of knowledge, commerce networks, popular fairs, and social networks to expand their markets, thus combining activism for women's rights, peace and care for the environment.

HealthNet continued capacity building in mental health and psychosocial support in cases of GBV with 22 women leaders, caregivers, and healers of the Kamentsá Biyá people located in the municipality of Sibundoy, Putumayo, in coordination with the Jajañ Corporation and Macarena, Meta. During these meetings, topics such as the following were addressed: Law 1257, Resolution 1325, Gender approach, Self-care and feminisms, Emotional risk and emotional stress, Health from a gender approach, romantic love and violence, and mechanisms of political participation of women in the municipality. As a result of these processes, the women leaders held four replication sessions with the participation of 88 people in total. Likewise, in Sibundoy, a day of strengthening and awareness-raising was held at the community radio station to prevent GBV and promote mental health. The meetings to strengthen the capacities of the base group in this municipality were attended regularly by around 22 women. As a result of this process, the women developed 6 social mobilisation events to incorporate equity measures in political participation, exchange of knowledge and care systems, in which a total of 128 people from the community participated.

Also in Meta, 10 capacity-building meetings were held with the group Mujeres que lideran con Valentía (Women who lead with Courage), which addressed the following topics: Strengthening in safe spaces; Impact of GBV in peacebuilding; Psychological first aid; Systems of care and intergenerational encounter; Self-care sessions, outings to natural sites, self-reflections; Strengthening in leadership capacities; Art tools for MHPSS. This women's collective successfully developed two replication sessions with different people from their communities. In La Macarena, around 10 women attended regularly. 11 women were certified as psychosocial agents for the prevention of GBV by the University of Magdalena in the form of a Diploma.

CODACOP, in coordination with the Tejido Mujer of ACIN, continued with the campaign "Don't talk with your mouth full of machismo", which was designed in 2021. As planned, by 2024, training sessions were held about the campaign with members of the educational institutions, with whom the materials and messages were updated to begin the scheduled replication process. Exercises were carried out to multiply the campaign with the "Building peace with indigenous communities" diploma course participants. A second replication of the campaign was carried out in territories in a humanitarian emergency, where GBV tends to be exacerbated. These territories were: Nasa Kiwe Territory, Delicias, Miranda, Toez, López Adentro, Corinto and the Huellas Resguardo<sup>25</sup>.

**Output indicator:** 2.1.1. (2) No. of officials trained by the Program in GBV knowledge (regulations, institutional competencies, victims' rights and beliefs and imaginaries that revictimise).<sup>26</sup>

<b>Programme target:</b> 533	<b>Annual target:</b> 130	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 225 <b>% achievement:</b> 173%	<b>Total progress:</b> 579 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 108,6%
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During 2024, ICCO, in coordination with Limpal, continued developing the self-training course "Basic tools on gender-based violence for civil servants", which was completed by 28 civil servants from sectors with competencies and responsibilities in the comprehensive approach to GBV. This course lasts 8 hours and, simply and interactively, develops four modules: Basic concepts on gender-based violence and violence against women; Legal framework for the protection of women's rights; Prevention of GBV and VAW; and Case studies.

For its part, Limpal Colombia developed the "Virtual Diploma in Socio-Legal Tools for a Comprehensive Approach to Gender-Based Violence and Violence against Women" from which 55 professionals from the justice, health, and education sectors graduated in various departments of Colombia (Bolívar, Meta, Cauca, Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Amazonas, Arauca, Boyacá, Huila, Norte de Santander, Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Bogotá). The officials strengthened their knowledge of their competencies to address GBV with a human rights approach. Through 5 modules, this training process contributed to the normative recognition and provided practical tools to improve the attention and accompaniment of victims, positively impacting institutional practices. The high level of participation and the exchange with experts in webinars enriched learning and promoted the analysis of real cases. In addition, its reaching different regions of the country favoured a coordinated and equitable inter-institutional response.

HealthNet TPO also carried out six capacity-building activities to improve the institutional response to gender-based violence (GBV) in Meta, Putumayo, and La Guajira, aimed at officials and civil servants from mayors' and governors' offices.

<sup>25</sup> A Resguardo is a land owned collectively and inhabited by an indigenous community.

<sup>26</sup> The name of this indicator and the target changed in line with the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation.

In La Macarena (Meta), 15 civil servants were trained on care routes, the impact of their prejudices on women accessing these routes, psychological first aid (MHPSS), and Resolution 1325 in the context of the armed conflict. On the other hand, in Sibundoy (Putumayo), 16 participants, including three Kämentsá women, addressed GBV from intersectional approaches and the use of therapeutic arts and MHPSS in case management. Finally, in Fonseca and San Juan (La Guajira), 38 people received training in gender, health, psychological first aid, and psychosocial care with a differential approach and gender justice. The need to maintain these spaces to strengthen the capacities of health teams in dealing with sexual and gender-based violence was highlighted.

CODACOP, for its part, to promote access to justice for indigenous women, held two "Tulpas por la Justicia" (Tulpas for Justice) as part of the strategy to strengthen the focus on their own justice with a gender perspective. These activities were oriented towards the collective analysis of violence against Nasa indigenous women and their relationship with the transitional justice processes promoted by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), particularly macro-cases 005 and 011.

The first tulpa was held on 9 September 2024, convening the local coordinators of the women's process, to outline strategies for political advocacy and build a cultural reading of impunity in cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence committed in the context of the armed conflict. The second tulpa was held on 19 and 20 November 2024, with the participation of women leaders, indigenous authorities, psychocultural facilitators and legal representatives from various resguardos of the Çxhab Wala Kiwe. The spaces brought together 95 women and 42 men (a total of 134 people) linked to different justice systems: proper, ordinary, and transitional.

Both tulpas were developed from spirituality, collective dialogue and ancestral knowledge, guided by elders (Mayoras and Mayores), addressing issues such as restorative justice, effective access to justice for women, and the challenges presented by the macro-cases before the JEP. The impacts of sexual, reproductive, and gender-based violence were discussed in depth, and the autonomy-based approach to strengthening self-government with criteria of equity was projected. These activities were articulated with the participation of the Tejido Mujer in the Public Hearing of Macro Case 005, held on 10 and 11 September in Popayán.

As a result, two key documents were drafted: [a proposal for precautionary measures in 005 Case](#), and [a preliminary report on patterns and dynamics of violence in Macro Case 011](#). These inputs will guide future steps in advocating for justice for indigenous women.

For 2025, two strategic actions are planned: to promote a political mandate at the V Congress of ACIN that demands justice for indigenous women and girls, and to take up the Tribunal for Justice for Nasa Indigenous Women's agenda as its own mechanism for collective recognition and reparation.

### Intervention strategy: 2.1.2. Accompaniment and empowerment of women

**Output indicator:** 2.1.2. Number of advocacy actions resulting from the monitoring and / or oversight about the compliance of the national regulatory framework on GBV (Law 1257 and 1719 mainly) carried out by organizations strengthened by the Programme.

<b>Programme target:</b> 503	<b>Annual target:</b> 103	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 195 <b>% achievement:</b> 189%	<b>Total progress:</b> 672 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 133,5%
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The 195 advocacy and accompaniment actions correspond to actions carried out by the Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres and CODACOP. The Ruta Pacifica carried out 47 advocacy actions on GBV jointly constructed with women based on context workshops and identifying relevant actors. There are three documents on GBV, each developed by region, which are used in advocacy exercises.

It is essential to highlight that for the development of advocacy activities, women from each region, accompanied by the Ruta Pacifica, participated in context workshops, in which they made an analysis of their territory, particularly in terms of GBV, to materialise a diagnosis to be used to advocate on the urgency of prevention and care actions. Still, the exercise also led to formulating proposals that became the roadmap for their participation in public advocacy spaces. As a result of this project, an advocacy document was created for each region (Cauca, Nariño, Bolívar and Putumayo), which was a key input for dialogue with different relevant actors in these regions.

The regional advocacy documents produced in these workshops were positioned, together with the proposals included therein, in different spaces, among which the following stand out:

- In the department of Bolivar, the GBV Advocacy Agenda of the Ruta Pacifica was presented on several occasions, including the socialisation held in the Economic and Social Development Zone (ZODES) Hatillo de Loba and Mojana, which was attended by officials from the Offices of Social Managers and Gender and Victims' Liaisons in each municipality.
- In Cauca, the space "Mapping the body and the territory - young women and girls planning advocacy for a life free of violence and the construction of peace with an ethnic approach" was attended by members of the Misak Women's Process.
- In Nariño, particularly in Pasto, different participatory exercises were developed to construct the Municipal Development Plan 2024-2027, with the gender and LGTBI sector. These spaces were accompanied by women leaders participating in the different strengthening processes developed by the WAP.
- In Putumayo, the alliance with the Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS) resulted in the development of workshops on preventing domestic violence.

On the other hand, Codacop and the Observatorio del Tejido Mujer ACIN consolidated their role as a key political and community tool to make visible and analyse the violence faced by Nasa women, both within and outside their territories. Their work was organised along three strategic lines:

1. Case registration and reporting: Between 1 January and 19 December, 148 cases of violence and disharmony were documented, of which 41 were related to the armed conflict. Most of the victims are mothers (83), 37 of them heads of household, and 46 women have no access to land, a condition that deepens their vulnerability. Based on a territorial perspective, the Observatory's information system made it possible to prepare and disseminate the 2024 annual report and report for the first half of the year, which were shared on social networks and presented to government authorities to promote political advocacy.
2. Community construction of Protection Plans with a gender focus: In response to requests from indigenous authorities, a [community methodology](#) was implemented that allowed for

the formulation of five protection plans in the territories of [Cilia la Calera \(Miranda\)](#), [Toez \(Caloto\)](#), [Pueblo Nuevo Ceral \(Buenos Aires\)](#), [Páez de Corinto \(Corinto\)](#) and [Canoas \(Santander de Quilichao\)](#). These plans seek to strengthen collective care practices and improve monitoring and response mechanisms to risk situations.

3. Production of pedagogical and dissemination materials: Educational resources were developed to facilitate community ownership of the Observatory, including the [Guide for attention to GBV and VAW](#), the [Thermometer of disharmony](#), and an [updated leaflet on the Observatory](#). These materials were constructed collaboratively with the local coordinators and the Tejido Mujer team, ensuring their coherence with Nasa thinking, community language, and the aesthetic preferences of the community. The process included stages of compilation, validation in workshops, and final design for printing and distribution.

Together, these actions strengthen the organisational and community fabric around the defence of indigenous women's rights and provide concrete tools for the exercise of self-government with a gender perspective.

### Intervention Strategy 2.1.3: Lobbying and Advocacy on GBV

The Ruta Pacifica carried out public actions of social mobilisation to generate a favourable environment for peace and women's rights in which it uses art as a strategy of visibility. These mobilisations have mass participation in the different departments, as this is one of the strategies of Ruta Pacifica that most attracts and generates interest from the general public. Mobilisations on the 25 November in Cartagena, Turbaco (Bolívar), Puerto Caicedo (Putumayo), Pasto and Ricaurte (Nariño) stand out, where, in addition to social mobilisations, discussions were held in which the right of women to live lives free of violence and in peace is positioned. Departmental commemorations were also held on key dates such as 8M. The WAP [has a photo gallery](#) of the actions developed and a video that shows the experience of the psychosocial strategy that uses art as a healing process: "[Garden of Memory](#)", a commitment of women in the municipality of Zambrano, Bolívar.

## INTERMEDIARY OUTCOMES 2.2 (IO2.2): Women's organisations and human rights defenders develop a strategy together with the international community for the protection of women

During 2024, advocacy actions, the development of strategic inputs, and the positioning of the WPS agenda, in articulation with other agendas, guided the Consortium's actions for this indicator. At the same time, the care and self-care exercises allowed not only to identify the impacts of the conflict on women's lives, but also to strengthen their healing processes and their organisational and leadership capacity for the transformation of their territories.

### Intervention strategies: 2.2.1. Training on protection and self-defence and 2.2.2. Protection Advocacy

**Output indicator:** 2.2.1. Number of women leaders and human rights defenders trained in protection and self-protection.

<b>Programme target:</b> 305	<b>Annual target:</b> 125	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 151 <b>% achievement:</b> 120.8%	<b>Total progress:</b> 418 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 137%
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In 2024, a total of 151 women were trained in workshops on protection and self-protection for women leaders and human rights defenders, led by Ruta Pacífica (61), LIMPAL (28) and CODACOP (62). Given the increase in risks and threats in La Guajira, ICCO carried out a second training process with 49 women leaders (27 in Fonseca and 22 in Riohacha), called "Pensado en nosotras y nuestra protección, Taller de Autoprotección y hacia la Incidencia de las mujeres" (Thinking about us and our protection, Self-protection workshop and towards women's advocacy), in which a context analysis was carried out, a review of early warnings from the Ombudsman's Office warning about armed incursions in the regions, violence against women in the department, the meaning of protection and security for women, women's capacities and potential for self-care, self-protection and collective protection. Actions for advocacy were defined.

Limpal focused on updating collective territorial protection tools for women human rights defenders in Meta and Bolívar. In Meta, together with UN Human Rights, a process was carried out to update the security matrix, and a protection route was reviewed with the National Protection Unit. Various social organisations participated, working on key protection concepts and Systematic Risk Observation. With both entities, the increase in femicides and the lack of clarification of the cases were highlighted, which is evidence of the denial of access to justice that women face. In Bolívar, women leaders from various municipalities participated in a meeting on protection and self-protection, analysing persistent risks and evaluating prevention tools. The importance of having and strengthening support networks and strategic alliances was emphasised.

In both departments, the differentiated risks faced by women defenders were recognised, recalling Auto 092 of 2008 and Sentence 546 of 2023 on the violation of their rights. Recommendations on digital security were also updated. This exercise sought to strengthen women's organisational and individual skills in the face of risk situations, as well as to incorporate preventive measures and actions in the social processes they carry out and to advance collectively in the evaluation of contexts for effective decision-making, for the consolidation of safer environments for the work of women defenders and leaders.

On the other hand, 84 women (61 new) accompanied by the Ruta Pacífica from the departments of Bolívar, Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo participated in working sessions for the annual monitoring of the protection and self-protection plans. They reflected on the new contexts and risks faced by women in the exercise of their leadership. As a result of these reflections, the four self-protection plans were updated, one in each department (output indicator 2.2.2.).

Finally, CODACOP and the Tejido Mujer of ACIN held two protection workshops for indigenous women leaders, within the diploma course and in the context of the humanitarian emergency that persists in the north of the Cauca, in which 62 women participated (51 new women).

As part of the workshops, they reflected on the importance of deepening individual and collective protection measures, strengthening community care practices, and making visible the political violence they face in their leadership roles. As a result, three lines of action were defined:

- Demand the enforcement of International Humanitarian Law.
- Defend the autonomy of indigenous government.
- Demand respect for the life and integrity of women and girls from all armed actors.

Final reflections include:

- Need to integrate a gender and ethical approach in contextual readings, especially in decision-making spaces such as community assemblies.
- Strengthen self-protection as a daily practice, beyond moments of crisis.
- Reinforce cultural work from within, as a source of harmony and collective strength.
- Recognise the spiritual diversity of participants and ensure access to psycho-emotional alternatives that respect their beliefs, without compromising their membership in the organisational process.

Together, these protection strategies built with women leaders allow them to continue developing advocacy processes with the institutions in charge of guaranteeing their protection.

<b>Output indicator:</b> 2.2.2 Number of protection/self-protection plans designed and implemented by women.			
<b>Programme target:</b> 7	<b>Annual target:</b> 4	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 7 <b>% achievement:</b> 175%	<b>Total progress:</b> 9 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 128.6%

The achievement and surpass of the 2024 target for the indicator corresponds to nine protection and self-protection plans: 8 previously developed and updated during this year for women leaders in the departments of: Bolivar (2), Cauca (1), Meta (3), Nariño (1) and Putumayo (1). And one (1) in La Guajira was built in 2024, where progress was made in the consolidation of a protection and self-protection plan for women leaders. The plan was built with the participating women in the workshop, responding to their differential territorial realities, ethnic-racial context, and the resurgence of violence that is experienced in many of their territories.

<b>Output indicator:</b> 2.2.3 Number of advocacy actions to promote the protection of leader women and human rights defenders.			
<b>Programme target:</b> 325 <sup>27</sup>	<b>Annual target:</b> 65	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 63 <b>% achievement:</b> 97%	<b>Total progress:</b> 234 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 70%

During 2024, Codacop, Ruta Pacifica and Limpal Colombia actively participated in key international events for the sustainability of peace in Colombia. On the one hand, in the UN Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, the director of Limpal participated with the Colombian Foreign Ministry's Gender Ambassador in an advocacy tour. During this tour, the closure of PAN 1325 and the International Conference on Sexual Violence were discussed. The tour concluded with a meeting with the UN Department of Political Affairs to discuss progress and challenges in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the Total Peace policy. Likewise, to continue positioning messages on the implementation of the WPS agenda, the challenges in governance, and the inclusion of a feminist approach in peacebuilding, a presentation was made at the event "Re-imagining Peace Processes, Shifting Power" of Cordaid and the Netherlands Mission.

On the other hand, at COP16 on Biodiversity, Limpal Colombia participated in dialogue spaces, presenting [contributions to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Fossil Fuels from the WPS perspective, and addressing the impact of extractivism and militarisation on women environmental defenders](#). Likewise, in events such as the "Women's Forum. We are Biodiversity"

<sup>27</sup> Due to the limited identification of spaces for advocacy exercises by Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres this target was adjusted in the 2025 annual plan presented in November, review Annex 2.

and the parallel event of Alliance 1325 with UN Women, the intersection between the WPS agenda, the care of biodiversity, and the demilitarisation of territories was promoted. Finally, in alternative meetings to the COP, critical visions on peace with nature, environmental justice, and decommodification of ecosystems were positioned.

For its part, CODACOP accompanied the active participation of eleven indigenous and rural women leaders belonging to the National Network of Indigenous Women, the Tejido Mujer of ACIN, and the process of rural women from Meta in various spaces of the COP16, both in the blue zone and the green zone. This participation made their agendas and demands visible in strategic scenarios, through exchanges with international actors that opened up new opportunities for collaboration.

In this context, their leadership was highlighted in key events such as ["Women and Biodiversity: Leadership in Contexts of Socio-environmental Risks and Conflicts"](#), held on 22 October in the green zone, where the role of women in the defence of their lands in the face of socio-environmental conflicts was highlighted. Likewise, on 28 October in the blue zone, the National Network of Indigenous Women participated with a [presentation](#) at the event ["Indigenous Women and Mother Earth: Weaving Peace for Good Living"](#), in which the link between biodiversity and land defence was positioned. On 29 October, CODACOP's participation in the Alliance 1325 event, also in the blue zone, projected [the relationship between the Women, Peace and Security \(WPS\) agenda and biodiversity from an ethnic approach](#), strengthening the connection between environmental and human rights agendas. Finally, on 30 October in the green zone, the event "Indigenous women advocating for the Wétwét Fxizenxi of the territories of the Çxhab Wala Kiwe" was held.

The accompaniment provided by CODACOP not only enables the meeting of the objectives set but also opens new paths for political advocacy by indigenous peoples, strengthening the recognition of indigenous women as key actors in the defence of biodiversity. In addition, this participation allowed the articulation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda with the biodiversity and climate change agendas, from the perspectives and proposals of indigenous peoples themselves.

The participation of the Consortium's organisations in these international spaces contributed significantly to the visibility and strengthening of the WPS agenda. In the context of the UN Security Council, the interest and commitment of the international community to support the advocacy processes of Colombian civil society, especially women's and feminist organisations, as key actors in peacebuilding, was evident. Furthermore, the interaction with diplomatic missions and different strategic actors reaffirmed the need to incorporate the perspectives of the women's movement in the monitoring of government policies and in the formulation of bilateral and multilateral agendas. Similarly, in relation to COP16, the link between the WPS agenda, biodiversity and climate action became evident, with a view to COP30 in 2025 and other international milestones such as the 25th anniversary of Resolution 1325 and the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action. These articulations represent a key opportunity to continue influencing peacebuilding with a gender focus and environmental sustainability at local, national, and international levels.

In addition, WILPF made progress in advocacy for the protection of women leaders through the preparation of the [fourth territorial monitoring report on the implementation of the gender measures of the Peace Agreement and the socio-economic reincorporation policy](#). This report (which has been consolidated as a strategic tool for advocacy and the enforceability of women's rights in decision-making spaces at local, national and international levels) analyses progress and barriers in the departments of Meta, Bolivar, Guaviare and Cauca, making visible the

situation of women in the implementation of key commitments in terms of participation, security, economic autonomy and collective reparation.

Similarly, in order to continue strengthening advocacy exercises, WILPF produced a chapter of the report *Más Vidas, Menos Armas* (More Life, Less Arms), which analysed the security perspectives of women in Bolívar, Cauca and Meta and their articulation with PAN 1325. This document was a key input in the UN Security Council's open debate on Resolution 1325 in New York.

For its part, the Ruta Pacífica strengthened advocacy for the protection of women leaders through two key publications: the document [Por el derecho a defender sus derechos \(For the right to defend their rights\)](#) promoted education on the Comprehensive Prevention Plans (PIP) and their articulation with the Comprehensive Guarantees Programme (PIG). In addition, [the report on the Comprehensive Guarantees Programme for women leaders and human rights defenders](#) analysed the progress made in the first half of the year and proposed actions to address the growing risks they face, guaranteeing their participation in peace-building. In addition, an advocacy campaign was promoted through social networks and radio to strengthen the enforceability of the Comprehensive Guarantees Programme (PIG). To this end, two podcasts were produced:

- [The Integral Guarantees Programme, for the right to defend rights](#)
- [Cauca, a Territory of Risk for Women Leaders](#),

These podcasts were broadcast on multiple platforms, including YouTube, Spotify and Twitter. In addition, two radio programmes on the follow-up to the PIG were produced and shared on the Ruta's radio platform and social media, extending the reach of the previously published advocacy documents.

Along the same lines, the Ruta Pacífica carried out various advocacy and monitoring actions to strengthen the Comprehensive Guarantees Programme (PIG) and the protection of women defenders. In Bolívar, the document *Por el derecho de las mujeres a defender derechos (For the right of women to defend human rights)* was socialised in Turbaco, Cartagena and Arjona. In Cauca, they participated in the Network for Life and Human Rights, contributing to the report on violence against women. In Nariño, they participated in the *Meeting of Women Defenders of Life and Peace* and in the installation of the Women and Gender subgroup of the Territorial Roundtable of Guarantees. In Putumayo, they participated in meetings of the Territorial Roundtable of Guarantees in Mocoa. As a result, they were able to influence the updating of the methodology of the Integral Guarantees Programme (PIG), incorporating key focuses on decentralisation, strengthening territorial leadership and organisational self-protection mechanisms.

Together, these processes visibilise the gaps in the attention given to women leaders and victims of violence, promoting institutional changes and strengthening the articulation with local actors for a more effective response.

### **INTERMEDIARY OUTCOMES 2.3 (IO2.3): Women have access to community-based (MHPSS) support mechanisms**

#### **Intervention strategy: 2.3.1. Psychosocial accompaniment**

**Output indicator:** 2.3.1. Number of women and girls who participate in care and self-care spaces.

<b>Programme target:</b> 1125	<b>Annual target:</b> 325	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 700 <b>% achievement:</b> 215,4%	<b>Total progress:</b> 2791 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 248%
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The multiple effects of the conflict and the exacerbation of armed actions that have increased in the country, including the increase in femicides, have made this intervention strategy one of the most relevant and widely reported. During 2024, the WAP Programme exceeded the annual target by 215%, and in only 4 years of the programme, the target has already doubled.

In this line, the Ruta Pacifica developed healing workshops and psychosocial accompaniment, both individually and collectively, through which it facilitated 103 women to strengthen their care and self-care, generating a safe environment for reporting, emotional healing, and breaking the silence in the face of the violence experienced.

As part of the collective actions to perform rituals for reconciliation and peaceful coexistence, the following workshops were developed:

- Bolivar: [Garden of Memory](#)
- Cauca: Sanarte - Representation of puppets for peace: playful-pedagogical strategy to transmit messages about memory, coexistence and reconciliation, especially aimed at communities and children.
- Putumayo: Sanarte - Weaving memory: consisted of a collective process of reconstructing and preserving memory through the metaphor of weaving, within which it contributed to the recovery of women's stories of their life experiences embodied in fabric, embroidery or community narratives.
- Nariño: Writing the memory: where, through writing as a therapeutic tool to express emotions, rebuild identity, and strengthen resilience, the participating women were able to re-signify memories and experiences.

As evidenced by these actions, art continues to consolidate itself as an innovative and transformative tool in the healing processes of women victims of violence. Artistic creation not only facilitates the expression of emotions and the re-signification of their stories, but also strengthens their self-confidence and that of the community around them. Through these spaces, women are able to: 1) recognise themselves in a symbolic element that strengthens their identity; 2) release their affectations in a safe environment that gives them peace of mind; and 3) share their experiences with others, generating bonds of support that allow them to move forward together in overcoming the wounds of the armed conflict.

CODACOP, in the accompaniment provided by the Human Rights Pathway with a psychosocial and psycho-cultural approach of the Tejido Mujer of ACIN, accompanied 71 cases of women victims who received some type of support, with frequent cases requiring simultaneous attention in more than one area. Most of the women (73%) were accompanied through the psycho-cultural approach, which reflects the centrality of this strategy in attention and care. In addition, legal accompaniment was provided in 30% of the cases: within the indigenous jurisdiction and before the ordinary justice system. In five cases, immediate search mechanisms were activated, while in six cases access to shelter in protection sites was arranged. Likewise, in two situations, protection schemes were activated through the National Protection Unit (UNP), and in eight cases, support from the Emergency Fund for women leaders was provided, mainly in cash to cover transportation and relocation expenses to safe places.

The psycho-cultural accompaniment has been especially valued by the coordinators of Tejido Mujer in the 22 territories, as well as by other community members, who not only make constant requests to attend to cases, but have also begun to formulate recommendations in the transitional justice processes, both before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) and the Unit for the Search for Disappeared Persons (Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas). This legitimacy of the psycho-cultural approach has also implied a high demand, which has generated an overload in the work teams responsible for accompaniment. As a result, not all requests could be met directly, although the effort to sustain the dynamics of local accompaniment was maintained.

During this year, HealthNet TPO also continued to contribute to the self-care of women in Meta and Sibundoy (Putumayo), reaching 335 women and girls, who participated in spaces for self-care and collective care, strengthening their skills for protection, emotional expression and prevention of GBV. These meetings incorporated intersectional approaches and local tools to address the specific needs of each community.

The self-care exercises developed by HealthNet also extend to WAP Program partners. In Bogota, as part of the planning workshop at the beginning of the year, 21 women from WAP partner organizations worked on organizational self-care and internal communication.

The progress in this indicator has been significant, since not only has the HNTPO team promoted self-care and collective care in the communities, but the leaders themselves, after strengthening their capacities, are promoting these spaces with new participants. This has made it possible to broaden the impact, including both girls and rural women.

As a complement to these spaces, the first three episodes of a self-care podcast were developed, based on a critical feminist perspective, highlighting the voices and experiences of women leaders, as well as the vision of MHPSS and peacebuilding with a gender perspective promoted by HNTPO. These episodes will be launched in 2025 as part of a toolkit co-created with, by and for the women leaders of the Consortium's organisations. In addition, a methodological document was developed for the implementation of these practices in different organisations.

WILPF consolidated spaces for emotional healing for women as part of its accompaniment and strengthening of different collectives and regional articulations in Meta and Bolivar using the psycho-emotional Artemis model. Through art therapy and body recognition with water, among other methodologies and themes, safe spaces were offered to express personal and social affectations, especially for those who lack a support network.

Likewise, the 'Together we take care of ourselves' strategy has continued to strengthen the Casas Amarantas as spaces of care, healing, and autonomy for women. During 2024, they continued to offer collective healing sessions, which strengthened support networks based on feminism, art therapy and popular knowledge. These spaces encouraged reflection without judgement, providing tools for self-care and holistic healing. The spaces developed allowed for reflection and questioning of the overload of care work in patriarchal contexts and the use of bodily expression as a form of healing.

There have also been meetings with the Red de Sanadoras y Sabedoras (Network of Healers and Knowledgeable Women), where participants have strengthened their healing practices through ancestral knowledge and the sharing of knowledge about caring for the body and emotions. As a result, the network is gaining recognition as a process of community feminism,

reducing stigma and reclaiming their role in society. In this context, they have begun to share their knowledge with other communities, promoting their recognition and de-stigmatising them.

As a result of these processes, mental health problems due to the armed conflict, insecurity in public spaces, and the weak and insufficient institutional response were identified. In addition, it was possible to see how the militarisation of the territory has exacerbated re-victimisation and limited the guarantee of fundamental rights, which highlights the importance of these psycho-emotional group processes. As good practice, the importance of dialogue between professional and popular knowledge is highlighted, consolidating spaces of trust to process experiences of violence and strengthen mutual support.

The themes and methodologies worked on have allowed addressing self-care beyond a moment of rest, necessary and politically demanded by the women, to turn it into a long-term process of transformation in organisational, family, and community relations. While challenges remain, participants have begun to rethink their dynamics of care and mutual support. They have also expressed the need to include young people and men in these initiatives in order to create more equitable spaces that promote emotional expression and collective support.

### RESULT AREA 3. Women's empowerment

In 2024, the progress of the results indicators confirmed the relevance of the approaches and treatment that the Programme has given to its actions, as the women and men participating in the processes find that they respond to their needs and they have demonstrated appropriation of the knowledge and transformation of prejudices based on harmful gender norms. In addition, concrete effects have already begun to be seen in women's lives, such as an improvement in their economic autonomy, the redistribution of domestic work thanks to the fact that their husbands, sons and men close to them have been sensitised to the issue. Women have also demonstrated that processes of reflection and self-awareness have been generated within their communities, collectives, associations and organisations that have enabled them to generate more equitable ways of thinking and acting.

#### INTERMEDIARY OUTCOMES 3.1 (IO3.1) National, departmental and local public authorities and Indigenous governments increase the number of women in public office

##### Intervention strategy 3.1.1. Political training

<b>Output indicator:</b> 3.1.1. Number of women trained in political participation.			
<b>Programme target:</b> 315	<b>Annual target:</b> 0	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 0 <b>% achievement:</b> N/A	<b>Total progress:</b> 247 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 78.4%

Considering that in 2023 the local elections took place, the WAP Programme developed with greater intensity activities that strengthened women's political participation during the first years, reaching 78.4% of the programme's goal in half the time, with 247 women trained, of which 38 participated as candidates and 13 were elected. No activities were planned for 2024. However, for 2025, a strategy for the pedagogy of PAN 1325 will be carried out with the objective of contributing to its socialisation and territorialisation, but also to strengthen the monitoring exercise of women's organisations in this regard.

### Intervention strategy: 3.1.2. Direct action to give more women access to circles of power

<b>Output indicator:</b> 3.1.2 Number of strategies developed by the Consortium to promote policies or laws that favour the empowerment of women. <sup>28</sup>			
<b>Programme target:</b> 4	<b>Annual target:</b> 4	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 4 <b>% achievement:</b> 100%	<b>Total progress:</b> 10 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 250%

In November 2024, the 1325 Alliance as an articulation of fourteen feminist organisations, including Codacop, Limpal Colombia and the Ruta Pacífica, made comments and observations on the National Action Plan of the R1325 published by the National Government, through the document 'Comments on the Draft Decree that adopts PAN 1325 and creates the Committee for Follow-up and Monitoring of the Plan'. In the text they state that: *'This plan must prioritise women's security, eliminate violence with a territorial approach and incorporate the voices and needs expressed by women in the forums convened by the government' (...)* "PAN 1325 must include concrete measures with defined goals, indicators, people in charge and budget. It must be articulated with public policies, current legislative advances, and the human rights and gender provisions of the Final Peace Agreement, in order to respond to the priorities identified by women in all their diversity in their search for security and sustainable peace".

Specifically, the Ruta Pacífica took part in processes to consolidate norms and public policies on memory and political violence. They continue to contribute to the Law of Memory led by Congressman Iván Cepeda since 2022. The process is currently in the phase of dialogue and conciliation of the text with the National Centre for Historical Memory (CNMH), as Senator Cepeda has been emphatic in the importance of establishing a State memory policy that transcends changes of government, thus guaranteeing its sustainability and continuity over time. Precisely along these lines, and seeking a more comprehensive policy, the urgent need to coordinate actions with the Ministries of Culture and Education has been identified, and it is hoped that progress will be made in this direction by 2025.

Similarly, the Equality Statute continues to advance. The main aims of this bill, which was introduced in August 2024 as Bill 179 of 2024, include: guaranteeing the rights of women and girls in all their diversity, eliminating legal and de facto obstacles that impede women's access to health services, guaranteeing equality in the field of health, both in urban and rural areas, ensuring the availability of data with a gender perspective, eliminating barriers to contraception and strengthening the training and qualification of women to achieve economic autonomy. In October a public hearing was held on the bill, in which the Ruta Pacífica participated, giving arguments in favour and highlighting the importance of the bill. The bill must go through the legislative process of 4 debates (2 in the chamber and 2 in the senate) to be approved.

Finally, this year, a new legislative process began with the Bill for the Elimination of GBV, violence due to prejudice, and other discrimination. In this regard, work was carried out with the Ministry of Justice in the commission of experts to guarantee the specific incorporation of women's rights in the Justice Reform document. However, changes in the leadership of the Ministry interrupted progress along these lines. In spite of this, as a result of these efforts, a Gender Roundtable was created in the Ministry of Justice, with the purpose of promoting laws and guaranteeing a gender focus within the Justice Reform.

<sup>28</sup> The name of this indicator and the target changed in line with the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation.

In summary, there have already been 10 accumulated advances in relation to this indicator over the four years of implementation of the WAP Programme.

**INTERMEDIARY OUTCOMES 3.2 (IO3.2): Women leaders advocate to the State and Indigenous authorities to claim their rights to land and to carry out economic ventures and; which is made possible by an equitable redistribution of domestic tasks in their families that allows them to participate in advocacy.**

**Intervention strategy:3.2.1. Training and outreach in non-hegemonic masculinities**

**Output indicator:** 3.2.1 Number of boys and men sensitized and trained in non-hegemonic masculinities.

<b>Programme target:</b> 220	<b>Annual target:</b> 80	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 111 <b>% achievement:</b> 138,75%	<b>Total progress:</b> 369 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 167,7%
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The strategy of working with men, boys and young men in the WAP Programme seeks to build non-hegemonic masculinities from two perspectives: one from antimilitarism and pacifism, and the other from gender equality, the care economy and co-responsibility, and the prevention of GBV. This strategy was carried out by WILPF Colombia and ICCO.

WILPF developed workshops on non-militarised masculinities in schools and universities in Bolivar and Meta, including the activity "Confronting militarised masculinities" in alliance with the Acción Colectiva de Objetores y Objektoras de Conciencia (ACOOOC). Within these workshops, the participants reflected on militarisation as a form of power that perpetuates violence against women. On the other hand, the use of the "Dynamic Violentometer", a pedagogical tool to encourage awareness and reflection, allowed identifying normalised violence, generating reactions of surprise and rejection, especially among students. The participants, mostly young men, questioned entrenched beliefs and expressed the need to discuss these issues in their environments.

These spaces promoted dialogue, awareness-raising and the questioning of hegemonic masculinities, contributing to peace-building and the prevention of gender-based violence. Through body language, men identified their own emotional barriers and prejudices. There was evidence of an openness towards more caring and less violent forms of masculinity. The need for awareness-raising spaces for teachers is highlighted, promoting the unlearning of hegemonic roles and co-responsibility in the home and in society.

On the other hand, the second phase of awareness-raising on non-hegemonic masculinities, developed by ICCO in collaboration with the Men and Masculinities Collective, began in 2022. This second phase emphasised social and community actions of questioning and transformation on masculinities and the strengthening of pedagogical and methodological skills so that participants can facilitate spaces for reflection with other men in their communities. The process with the groups of men from La Guajira (Guaymaral, La Gloria, Fonseca) and Nariño (Los Andes - Sotomayor, Tumaco) consisted of meetings in which the following topics were addressed through participatory and playful methodologies: Care from the territorial and ethnic logics of the masculine, Men against GBV, From authoritarian power to transformative power, and Men activists for change.

The men who participated in these meetings were the partners, sons, and close male relatives of the women who are part of the organisations involved in the process of strengthening economic autonomy in Nariño and La Guajira. This process has been very well received: despite being territories with deeply macho cultural traits, the men showed a willingness to learn and reflect. The women emphasise that they have noticed concrete changes in their behaviour, in particular, that men are more involved in household chores. The work with the Wayuu people in the community of Puerto Chentico (La Guajira) and the Awá people (Resguardo Piguambí Palangana) in Llorente (Nariño) stands out: for them, the meetings were approached from a community and ethnic perspective and gave the opportunity to (young) men and children to participate, enabling an intergenerational exchange and a reception of learning at the community level. The men also engaged in reflection exercises with other men from the community, such as school students.

### Intervention strategy: 3.2.2. Pilot La Guajira

In 2024, the processes with women's organisations in La Guajira were consolidated through integrated actions that addressed the memory of the conflict, political advocacy, violence prevention and community strengthening. Workshops were held on the historical context of the armed conflict and its impact on women's lives, complementing the process initiated in 2023 on PAN 1325 in coordination with Limpal Colombia. In addition, we promoted pedagogy around Total Peace and the formulation of advocacy proposals from women.

In the area of protection and coexistence, workshops were held on self-protection and conflict management with an intersectional gender and ethnic-racial approach, as well as the aforementioned spaces for reflection on caring masculinities.

The Semillero de Jóvenes de La Guajira was consolidated, made up of approximately 30 young Afro, indigenous and rural young women. Several of them are also members of different groups and collectives. With this group, the Ruta Pacífica implemented the *Trenzando Saberes y Poderes* School for the prevention of GBV with young women, while HealthNet and ICCO made progress in self-care spaces articulated with GBV prevention and peacebuilding strategies. In addition, HealthNet developed training processes on GBV for civil servants in Fonseca.

Finally, strengthening economic autonomy continued to be a cross-cutting strategy, consolidating the sustainability of processes and the empowerment of women in the region.

### Intervention strategy: 3.2.3. Economic autonomy for women

This indicator shows progress in the economic empowerment of young women through the development and strengthening of their skills in the gastronomy and tourism sector in La Guajira and the strengthening of women's economic autonomy in Nariño and La Guajira.

<b>Output indicator:</b> 3.2.2. and 3.2.3. Number of women trained in business management, advice and technical assistance to strengthen their productive initiatives from a gender perspective.					
<b>Programme target:</b> 297	<b>Annual target:</b> 181	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 244	<b>% achievement:</b> 134,8%	<b>Total progress:</b> 359	<b>Percentage progress:</b> 120,8%

In 2024, 21 young women from La Guajira graduated from the Diploma in Services, Food and Beverages for the Tourism Sector and 27 young women graduated from the Diploma in Design

of Tourism Experiences, Interpretation of Local Cultural and Natural Heritage. Both diploma courses lasted 3 months and seek to enhance local and popular knowledge and strengthen capacities, in order to consolidate economic options for young women, as well as to increase their opportunities and contribute to their economic autonomy.

Within these training processes, the Gender on the Board module was implemented, which seeks to promote gender equality with the young participants. By addressing issues such as femininities, masculinities and diversity, gender stereotypes and roles, intersectionality, care economy, gender gaps, gender parity, GBV and care routes, among others, youth are made aware of the gender social norms that sustain violent ideas against girls, adolescents and women and that limit their rights.

On the other hand, during 2024, strategic actions were carried out to continue strengthening the economic autonomy of the participating women, prioritising training, access to resources and economic empowerment within the value chains with a gender focus. These activities included inter-institutional coordination, organisational and technical training, business advice, business plan development, delivery of productive assets, and participation in trade fairs and business rounds. Along these lines, this year we continued to strengthen the associations in Nariño, Putumayo and La Guajira that have been joining the WAP Programme since 2022.

In Nariño they are:

1. Asociación 20 de Julio, dedicated to the production of panela.
2. Asociación Irakuna, specialised in the production of Iraca handicrafts.
3. Asociación de Mujeres Productoras del Alto - Asopromujer, focuses on the production of biofertilisers and parchment coffee.
4. Asociación Verde Oliva, cultivation and marketing of Dominican plantain and fried plantain products.
5. Asociación de Mujeres Tejedoras de Vida Espiritual (Association of Women Weavers of Spiritual Life), dedicated to the breeding and commercialisation of chicken carcasses and other meat products.
6. Asociación Nails Celeste, offers hair aesthetics services, mainly afro.
7. Mujeres Empoderadas por un Futuro - Musemfu, grows and processes plantain, cassava, maize and cocoa to produce flour.
8. Asoparcolas, produces chilli sauces and sweetened drinks from local fruits.

In Putumayo (Sibundoy) are:

9. Renacer Association, dedicated to fruit and vegetable production
10. MUPAZSI, composed of indigenous women of the Kamentsá people dedicated to agricultural work in their home gardens.

And in La Guajira:

11. San Isidro Association, poultry project.
12. Consejo Comunitario Afrodescendiente el Viejo Cardonalito, Afro crafts.
13. Association of Women Artisans of Puerto Chentico (Wayuu community in the rural area of Riohacha), handicrafts typical of their culture such as backpacks, earrings, key rings, among others.
14. Asociación de Mujeres Cafeteras del Perijá - ASMUPERIJA, coffee growing and processing.
15. Asociación Comunitaria Mujeres Afro de La Guajira (Afro-descendant and indigenous women's community association): production of Afro-descendant and indigenous handicrafts.

16. Women from the El Pasito Community: community-based tourism: bird watching and an introduction to Wayúu culture.
17. Women from the Guaymaral community, community tourism around cultural experiences and Wayúu ancestral gastronomy.
18. Women from the La Gloria Community, development and marketing of Wayúu handicrafts.

The economic autonomy strategy continued to strengthen women's associations and groups and their economic enterprises in Nariño, Putumayo and La Guajira, through the implementation of gender-sensitive strengthening plans at the organisational, administrative, productive, and marketing levels, which had been developed in a participatory manner by each association.

Likewise, recognising the importance of distributed leadership roles and democratic decision-making in order to strengthen teamwork and organisational capacities, the process "Women Weaving Knowledge: Tools to strengthen solidarity organisational work" was developed in Nariño<sup>29</sup>, with the objective of strengthening ties between women and promoting democratic leadership from a gender approach. This involved addressing issues such as self-esteem, care work, GBV, leadership, and conflict management and associativity.

Among the main achievements are the strengthening of technical, administrative and commercial capacities of the participating women, the creation of inter-institutional support networks for the sustainability of productive initiatives, the promotion of inclusive environments through gender and co-responsibility workshops and finally the consolidation of productive projects that promote the participation of women in local value chains, which add value to their economic activities and which finally consolidate as viable options to contribute to their economic autonomy.

**Output indicator:** 3.2.3. Number of ventures promoted through seed capital, productive assets (machinery, equipment, raw materials, supplies, among others) and business and technical support.

<b>Programme target:</b> 16	<b>Annual target:</b> 16	<b>Progress 2024:</b> 22 <b>% achievement:</b> 125%	<b>Total progress:</b> 22 <b>Percentage progress:</b> 125%
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ICCO accompanies 18 associations in strengthening their productive projects, ten are located in Nariño and Putumayo and eight in La Guajira. These associations are being strengthened through the delivery of productive assets in accordance with a business and investment plan built with the women. These plans aim to improve production and transformation processes, allowing them to generate added value and participate in short-circuit markets.

The year 2024 was a period of progress for the associations linked to the programme. Through trainings conducted directly by ICCO and trainings conducted in collaboration with the Technological Institute of Putumayo (ITP) in Sibundoy and with SENA for the other municipalities. The programme provided valuable technical and business tools that strengthened the associations and groups led by the women.

Throughout the year, work was carried out with the organisations to strengthen them technically. This process included workshops on cost analysis, marketing strategies, elaboration of technical

<sup>29</sup> In La Guajira, this process took place at the end of 2023.

manuals for production processes, the development of skills for the production of packaging, specialised training in weaving for organisations dedicated to handicrafts, among others. The administrative, accounting, and documentary management processes were also strengthened, which are fundamental to ensure the sustainability of economic enterprises. In this regard, training was provided on the organisation of archives, minute books and business formats.

In addition, revolving funds with their respective operating manuals were created as a strategy for obtaining resources to leverage the sustainability of economic initiatives. Some organisations were legally established, which opens up commercial opportunities, access to resources from different calls for proposals, and advocacy opportunities. The accompaniment allowed two organisations in Nariño to access financial resources from the National Government's Emprender Fund and the World Food Programme to strengthen their economic initiatives.

Among the general results of the economic autonomy strategy is the improvement in women's income, which contributes to both their well-being and that of their families. This has been made possible by their participation in different fairs and by the access to new markets thanks to the alliances that the women have been able to establish with traders, local distributors, and end consumers, expanding their commercial reach. Finally, there is a greater diversification of products, the women have increased their ability to adjust to market trends. They have improved the quality, presentation and packaging of their products, have carried out marketing campaigns, and added value to their production, which increases their competitiveness.

The WAP Programme has provided participating associations with comprehensive support through the delivery of equipment, tools, endowments, advertising materials and inputs, thus enhancing their productive activities. These resources have enabled the associations to improve the quality of their products, increase their capacity for innovation and enter new markets. Thanks to this assistance, the associations have strengthened their local presence, diversified their offer and increased their competitiveness. This support has contributed to the sustainability and economic development of the associations, benefiting both women and their communities.

Similarly, HealthNet TPO in alliance with Limpal Colombia has had an impact over the four years of the Programme's implementation on four enterprises: In 2022 and 2023 work was done with the Association of Innovative Rural Women: Yucar cassava producers in Bolivar and with the Beatry Foundation, dedicated to the production of care and health elements based on herbalism, in Meta. During 2024, work continued with the Beatry Foundation, with whom capacity-building workshops were held on MHPSS for economic autonomy.

In 2024, two new ventures were incorporated. On the one hand, Girl Power, in Meta, with whom psychosocial support sessions were developed within the framework of economic autonomy. On the other hand, work began with a group of women in San Juan Nepomuceno from the Zenú indigenous cabildo who work with palm trees for handicrafts, with whom progress was made in the initial identification of the enterprise and collective dynamics, as well as in capacity-building sessions for economic autonomy.

In total, 6 supports to the above-mentioned ventures were developed throughout 2024, including financial support and capacity building for economic autonomy.

#### **4. Reflection on the Theory of Change and justification for any proposed Changes**

Following the inputs made to the Theory of Change in 2023 as a result of the recommendations made by the Midterm Evaluation team, the Consortium's partner organisations do not consider that any further adjustment of the WAP Theory of Change is necessary. The three result areas, as well as the intermediate results and intervention strategies, not only remain relevant in contributing to the achievement of the long-term goal but have also provided a glimpse of significant progress as described in this report.

In fact, it is precisely this interconnection between the result areas that has allowed the Consortium to develop a comprehensive approach to the WPS Agenda in Colombia, in which the different dimensions of the lives of women human rights defenders and leaders are recognised and addressed.

In this sense, the articulation between the psychosocial, political, and economic dimensions of the lives of women human rights defenders and leaders has been fundamental for a holistic approach to the WPS Agenda. The strengthening of their economic autonomy (AR3) - through the promotion of productive enterprises and projects - has contributed to their wellbeing and has also generated favourable conditions for their active participation in organisational spaces and political advocacy (RA1). This synergy shows that economic autonomy cannot be understood in isolation, but rather as a cross-cutting component that has a direct impact on women's agency, political participation and overall well-being, including their physical and mental health. These findings have been confirmed throughout the four years of implementation of the WAP Programme, reaffirming the relevance of a comprehensive and intersectional approach to intervention.

In parallel, actions aimed at mental health, psychosocial support and self-protection have proven to be strategic pillars for the sustainability of women's leadership at the local level. In contexts marked by social conflict, structural violence, and multiple forms of risk, these interventions (RA2) not only allow them to address the psycho-emotional effects derived from their work in defence of human rights but also strengthen their individual and collective capacities to confront and mitigate threatening situations. The promotion of self-care practices, community support networks and comprehensive protection tools has contributed significantly to preserving life, security and the full exercise of their political and social role. These components, therefore, are not only complementary but also essential to guarantee the permanence and influence of women leaders and defenders in their territories.

In this way it can be concluded that, with the adjustments made based on the recommendations of the consultant team of the mid-term evaluation, the Theory of Change continues to be relevant and reflects the accurate and profound reading that the Consortium's partner organisations have of the context, needs and demands of women in the regions. This conceptual and strategic soundness has allowed the programme's interventions to be adequately oriented. Has strengthened its capacity to generate sustainable impacts, adapt to changing scenarios and position itself as a key tool to advance the implementation of the WPS Agenda in Colombia effectively.

## **5. Crosscutting themes (gender, youth, climate)**

Due to the territorial prioritisation developed by the partners of the Consortium for the implementation of the WAP Programme and due to the socio-cultural conditions of Colombia, the women who participate in the programme's activities are diverse. From popular sectors, with different ethnic and racial backgrounds, victims of different forms of violence and conflict,

activists, leaders, human rights defenders and peace signatories who are active in leadership, monitoring, and decision-making at local and national level, and who have positioned feminist agendas for peacebuilding in relation to the programme's components (peace processes, psychosocial support and protection, political and economic empowerment).

In this sense, the WAP Programme starts from the understanding that, given this diversity of participants, there are diverse interpretations of peacebuilding and contexts that must be taken into account in the development of the different activities. For example, for indigenous women, peace not only implies the absence of armed conflict, but also the guarantee of rights and coexistence in harmony and respect for nature. From their worldview, the territory is not only a physical space, but a living being that harbours spirits and life cycles that must be respected.

In this way, the commitment to the intersectional approach is materialised in proposals built jointly with the women's organisations and groups with which the programme works in the six departments, which makes it possible for both the accompanied advocacy exercises and the care and training spaces generated by the programme to respond to the diverse realities that women face due to their condition of class, gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, and territoriality, among others.

In the advocacy processes accompanied and promoted by the Programme's partner organisations, the emphasis has been on qualifying women's political and social participation, focusing on the multiple forms of oppression experienced by women, and the territorial and cultural contexts in which they live. The aim is to promote not only their presence in decision-making spaces, but also their capacity for agency, autonomy, leadership and the construction of transformative proposals based on their own experiences and knowledge.

Consequently, the proposals and recommendations that have been positioned in different strategic spaces and in particular in PAN 1325, have been based on affirmative measures that derive from an intertwined analysis of discrimination and historical exclusion of women as political and social actors and the impacts of the different systems of oppression at the territorial level, and claiming a different relationship with nature and reflecting on the impacts of the economic model on ecosystems.

These perspectives can also be seen in the inputs presented for the territorialisation of the PIG Women, in the recommendations presented in the Law of Memory, in the valuable for young women to continue strengthening their advocacy capacity, incorporating tools and strengthening ties in order to develop more effective processes and, ultimately, to have an impact based on their own experiences and needs.

In a complementary manner, processes were promoted with young men aimed at critical reflection on hegemonic masculinities, promoting caring, anti-militarist practices, and committed to the eradication of gender-based violence. These actions seek not only to transform prejudices and power relations, but also to consolidate safer, more equitable and sustainable environments, in which young people actively contribute to the construction of peace with gender justice.

## **6. Reflection on how the program contributes to the Dutch NAP1325-IV and if applicable the NAP of the country in which the project is implemented**

The WAP Programme continues to contribute to peacebuilding in Colombia within the implementation of the Resolution 1325, to different international women's rights instruments, as well as to national regulations and public policies. The WAP Programme has made several significant contributions to Dutch NAP1325-IV during its fourth year of implementation.

Result Area 1 of the WAP Programme, focused on strengthening women's advocacy for monitoring and demanding compliance with the gender provisions of the Peace Agreement, contributes directly to Strategic Result 1 of NAP IV. Specifically, in relation to Sub-outcomes 1.1 and 1.2, the Programme has made progress in creating favourable conditions for women's effective participation through training and continuous accompaniment actions. These actions seek to strengthen their capacities to intervene in decision-making spaces linked to peacebuilding and gender equality. Through these processes, women expand their capacity for dialogue with institutions at local, regional, and national levels, and consolidate themselves as political actors with the capacity to transform their realities and those of their communities.

The training spaces and accompaniment provided have strengthened women and their organisations, providing them with conceptual, legal, methodological, and operational tools that allow them to lead political advocacy processes with autonomy and strength. This has facilitated their active participation in the territorialisation of plans and programmes with a gender focus, aligned with frameworks such as the Final Peace Agreement, PAN 1325, the Comprehensive Plan of Guarantees for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders, the National Development Plan 2022-2026 "Colombia World Power for Life" and departmental and municipal development plans.

Likewise, the first NAP 1325 is highlighted as a broadly participatory exercise, in which diverse women from different regions of the country actively contributed to the construction of proposals around the WPS Agenda. This process is directly linked to sub-outcome 1.3 of the Netherlands' NAP 1325, by strengthening women's meaningful participation in the definition of gender-sensitive peace policies.

Within the Strategic Outcome 2 of NAP IV, the WAP Programme contributes significantly through concrete actions of prevention, care and advocacy against GBV in the prioritised territories. The Consortium's partner organisations, together with the participating women and their organisations, carry out dissemination processes on the existing care routes, informing communities about the rights of victims, the institutions responsible and the mechanisms for access to justice. This work includes strengthening social control and citizen oversight in the implementation of Law 1257 of 2008 and other public instruments related to the elimination of GBV and VAW, with emphasis on diverse contexts such as indigenous communities, where ancestral practices, traditional medicine, and the exercise of their own justice are integrated.

In terms of prevention, the Programme promotes educational processes aimed not only at women and girls, but also at men and boys, promoting critical reflections on gender mandates and cultural norms that perpetuate violence. At the same time, institutional capacities have been strengthened through training for civil servants, through diploma courses and self-training virtual courses that seek to improve the institutional response to the prevention of and attention to cases of GBV, thus expanding the scope and sustainability of these actions in the regions.

In relation to Strategic Outcome 3 of Dutch NAP1325-IV, the WAP Programme has continued to strengthen protection and self-protection strategies for women leaders and defenders in the regions, adapting them to the specific and changing dynamics of each context. These strategies have included, among others, digital cybersecurity practices and the implementation of collective

measures designed and managed by grassroots groups and organisations with the support of the Consortium's partners.

Likewise, the reports and follow-up actions on the territorialisation of the Comprehensive Plan of Guarantees for Women Leaders and Defenders (PIG) have been key tools for advocacy processes at local, national, and international levels. These documents have made visible the perceptions and experiences of women in their diversity, positioning a feminist view of human security. In addition, dialogue has been promoted with national entities responsible for the protection of women human rights defenders, influencing the incorporation of a gender and intersectionality approach in risk analyses and in the design of more comprehensive protection measures adapted to the realities of women in the territories.

Finally, the WAP Programme contributes significantly to Strategic Outcome 4 of Dutch NAP1325-IV, especially in sub-outcomes 4.1 and 4.2. Regarding the first one, psychosocial and psychocultural accompaniment strategies have been developed and consolidated care spaces focused on collective healing, care and self-care, integrating artistic practices and ancestral knowledge. These experiences, aimed at women from diverse ethnic groups, are configured as safe spaces to address emotional, physical, and mental affectations from a collective perspective, promoting new understandings of care that strengthen the social fabric, memory and political action from a feminist perspective.

Regarding the second sub-outcome, a strategy of economic autonomy has been consolidated through the promotion of collective productive initiatives, the strengthening of women's organisational and entrepreneurial capacities, and the promotion of co-responsibility in care tasks. This has also involved working with men in awareness-raising processes on non-hegemonic masculinities, aiming for more equitable relationships, the prevention of GBV, and the recognition of the care economy as a pillar for a fairer society.

In short, the WAP Programme continues to consolidate itself as a comprehensive and transformative commitment that, from a feminist and intersectional perspective, strengthens women's capacities for the enforceability of their rights and peacebuilding, political participation and economic autonomy, generating sustainable impacts in the regions and concrete contributions to the fulfilment of NAP 1325-IV.

## 7. Sustainability

In 2024, the WAP Programme reaffirmed its commitment to the sustainability of the processes, consolidating strategies aimed at local ownership, organisational autonomy, and the permanence of the capacities installed in the territories. Sustainability has been understood not only as the continuity of the actions once the programme ends, but also as the real possibility that women and their organisations can lead, transform and influence their contexts from a strengthened and autonomous base, articulated with broader networks of demand and peacebuilding.

During this year, the accompaniment of women's organisations and community groups was deepened through a strategy of differentiated strengthening, which recognised the trajectories, needs and potential of each organisational process. This approach allowed progress to be made in the consolidation of collective leadership and the construction of their own agendas, particularly among young women, indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders and human rights defenders. At the same time, methodological transfer was promoted through practical training

processes, which enabled grassroots organisations not only to appropriate key tools in the thematic areas of the programme, but also to begin to replicate them autonomously in their communities. Many of the participants already report having developed replication exercises in their communities.

Another central pillar of sustainability in 2024 was the strengthening of territorial and institutional alliances. The Consortium's partner organisations prioritised the establishment of articulation mechanisms with local actors and instances of citizen participation, which has contributed to positioning women's agendas in decision-making spaces and generating conditions for the continuity of the processes beyond the direct intervention of the programme.

The components of psychosocial support, collective care and self-protection were also strengthened, recognising them as enabling conditions for the sustained political participation of women in contexts of risk. These spaces not only promote individual and collective well-being and healing but also reinforce the sense of community and co-responsibility in the protection of life, leadership and social organisation processes.

In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the number of community-based groups and organisations accompanied by the WAP Programme continues to increase, from 86 in 2022, 131 in 2023 and 148 in 2024. Of the total number of organisations, 95 are women's organisations, 47 are mixed and 3 are LGBTIQ+. Of the 148 organisations, 96 are of Afro-descendant or indigenous ethnicity. It is also worth noting that during 2024, work was carried out with 16 social organisations of young people.

Taken together, these actions reaffirm that the sustainability of the WAP Programme is not limited to the permanence of activities or resources but is expressed in the transformation of harmful social gender norms, the expansion of capacities, the strengthening of relationships and structures that allow women and their organisations to continue advancing their political, social and economic agendas, with autonomy and a long-term vision.

## **8. A review of the partnership including strategic partnering with local partners and local ownership**

During 2024, the coordination processes and democratic decision-making in the Consortium were consolidated. The governance structure through the committees (steering and programmatic), maintained its logic of generating strategic and programmatic agreements and consensus for the implementation of the WAP Programme.

On a permanent basis, collaborative communication was maintained, which facilitated the development of joint actions at both national and local levels to make women's voices visible and strengthen advocacy from the territories. The synergies of the organisations through their leadership, participation and accompaniment in the process of formulating PAN 1325 have been fundamental in positioning women's proposals. Similarly, the comprehensiveness of the strategies was strengthened through the implementation of joint actions based on the different knowledge and methodologies of the Consortium organisations, and even with the NIMD.

Constant communication was also maintained with the MoFA regarding programmatic and budgetary aspects, participation in various virtual learning spaces was maintained, and coordination was maintained with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Bogota.

The Consortium continued to leverage its results through cross-cutting strategies such as:

- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning agenda (PMEL):** the WAP monitoring system was strengthened as a fundamental tool to ensure efficiency and transparency. Through data collection in the field with DataScope and its visualisation and analysis in Tableau, it has been possible to maintain reliable, updated and useful information, even in complex territorial contexts. In this sense, the monitoring system has not only contributed to the internal management of the programme but also constitutes a strategic tool for advocacy and communication, by providing evidence of the programme's progress and challenges, as well as supporting the proposals and demands of the accompanied organisations before institutional actors and key allies.
- **Communications strategy:** The WAP communications strategy focused on contributing to the recognition and positioning of the peace agenda and women's rights. Among its specific objectives, it seeks to disseminate progress, position demands in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, raise awareness on GBV prevention and make visible actions to strengthen women's political and economic empowerment and peacebuilding.

The following actions developed in 2024 are highlighted:

- Updating the contents of the [WAP website](#), which includes a repository of images, videos and news to give visibility to the programme.
- Events:
  - [Contributions to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: feminist voices and perspectives from the territories](#). This event had the objective of positioning the advances of the WAP Programme at the local, national and international level before international cooperation entities, multilateral organisations and governmental entities. Women leaders from the territories participated in three talks on the peace process and political empowerment, accomplishment and protection, and economic empowerment of women as a fundamental dimension of peacebuilding. The event was attended by embassies, multilateral organisations, international cooperation agencies and organisations.
  - Working breakfast: Advances, obstacles and challenges for women in territorial peacebuilding. The programme and its main advances were presented. A space for dialogue was generated with the participating public entities on commitments for the implementation of the WPS Agenda, the nation-territory articulation in peacebuilding, and calls for action were made for the real implementation of policies and strategies.
- Video: [Women's contributions to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda](#)
- Infographic of [16 figures on violence against women, in the commemoration of 16 years of Law 1257](#) for the integral protection of women.
- 18 pieces for social networks positioning relevant data on violence against women, results of the WAP Programme, the events held, among others.

The planning and coordination meetings of the Consortium held during 2024 were:

Type of meeting	Date	Activities and issues addressed
Relationship with MoFA	Throughout the year	A process of coordination and permanent feedback was carried out on the processes and progress of the WAP Programme, both in strategic, technical, budgetary, and indicator reporting aspects. Indications and

		guidelines on the final evaluation were received. Participation in several webinars, such as the validation of the meta-evaluation carried out by MoFA in February; the progress, achievements, good practices, and challenges of the WAP Programme related to the sustainability of the processes in August, among others. Responses to the Questionnaire on the new Strengthening Civil Society (SCS) Policy Framework were sent in April.
MoFA visit to Colombia	9 to 15 of April	Anneke Zwetsloot, Senior Policy Officer - Women, Peace and Security, Taskforce Women's Rights and Gender Equality, and Sophie Dekker from MoFA made a follow-up visit to Colombia. They learned about the achievements, strategic processes, and challenges of the WAP Programme, as well as the progress made by the Colombian Foreign Ministry on the formulation of the Feminist Foreign Policy and the PAN 1325 led by the Vice-Ministry of Women of the Ministry of Equality. It was possible to share experiences and learning from women in the department of Bolivar who have participated in various activities of the WAP Programme such as care spaces, training workshops on political participation, psychosocial support processes, monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement in the territory or Law 1257/08 on the elimination of violence against women, among others.
Relationship with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	Throughout the year	The Programme participated in the Focus Group Discussion on the Strengthening Civil Society Policy Framework 2026-2030 in February. The Programme participated in a conversation with the Dutch Ambassador for Human Rights, Wim Geerts and the Dutch Ambassador Reina Buijs on 12 March on the human rights situation, especially for women and their role as defenders, leaders and peace builders. Meeting with the Ambassador on the progress and challenges of the WAP programme was held in April.
Planning meeting WAP Programme	29 to 31 January	The planning day aimed to strengthen the processes, actions and strategies of the WAP Programme. It was attended by directors, programme coordinators, local coordinators, communicators and administrators of the Consortium's partner organisations. An analysis of the national and territorial context was made, the progress and results of the year 2023 were presented transversally and by partner, as well as the goals, strategies and challenges for 2024. Key dates were agreed.
Planning meeting pilot project in La Guajira	26-27 January	This meeting was held in Riohacha, and women from the organisations supported by WAP in La Guajira participated. A context analysis of the department was carried out, the 2023 action plan was followed up and the women of La Guajira gave feedback on the processes developed, highlighting the main lessons learned and their relevance. Strategies and actions for 2024 and their scope were planned.
Steering Committee	22 February	The progress of the WAP Programme between January and April 2024 was presented, as well as the strategies and cross-cutting actions to be carried out during the year. Strategic issues such as the updating and cleaning of databases, the preparation of the MoFA visit, the importance of making the progress of the programme visible to different key actors through meetings and events, the production of a video summary of the most significant strategies, the adjustment of the ToC based on the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, the pilot project in La Guajira, among others, were analysed and decisions were taken.
Programme Committees	26 April, 18 July and 8 November	In each committee, the progress achieved in the corresponding quarters was presented, and the necessary articulation was defined, as well as the key technical aspects for the development of the

		cross-cutting actions of the WAP Programme, such as: the visibility events of the programme, the video and materials for the dissemination of results, the characterisation of GBV and infographics, the meetings for the socialisation of progress, the implementation of the 2023 action plan for La Guajira, the dates of the programme and financial reports for the donor, among others.
Socialisation of progress (accountability) of the WAP programme.	November	Six progress socialisation events were held in each of the prioritised departments, in which the general progress of the programme was presented, the specific progress by department, and the participating women shared their views on the processes. They highlighted the relevance, quality and commitment of the partner organisations through the strategies, actions and accompaniment they carry out. They asked for the coverage to be extended to more women and to reach rural areas that are very far from urban centres.

The territorial presence of the partner organisations through their regional coordinators has facilitated the close and contextualised accompaniment of the programme's actions in the prioritised municipalities, ensuring responses aligned with the realities and proposals of the women. At the same time, Codacop maintains a permanent accompaniment with the Nasa indigenous women of ACIN's Tejido Mujer in the north of Cauca, strengthening coordination and work with an ethnic-territorial focus.

## 9. Good practices and lessons learned identified during the reporting phase

### Good practices

**Qualified advocacy processes.** The search for new scenarios for women to carry out advocacy processes has been key, as well as the qualification of women's participation in these spaces by providing them with knowledge about regulations, functioning and institutional competencies, recognising themselves as women with leadership and strengthening their communication skills, which have been enhanced in the training spaces.

**Training with an intersectional approach.** Combining political training processes with psycho-emotional healing, popular knowledge and ancestral practices recognises the multiple dimensions of women, their contexts and favours a comprehensive understanding of women's participation in peacebuilding.

**Monitoring security contexts and updating protection plans.** In the midst of the intensification of the armed conflict in the country, affecting the security of women leaders and defenders, it has been important to consult official sources such as the Ombudsman's Office permanently. According to the information obtained, protection plans were updated, as well as developing spaces for self-protection and risk analysis as part of operational planning.

**Working in coordination with civil society organisations.** Promoting channels of communication and permanent articulation with diverse social actors - women's, LGTBIQ+, cultural, trade union, student, academic and religious organisations - has strengthened collaborative networks and, consequently, enriches the processes of advocacy and mobilisation.

**Early start of activities to influence development plans.** The early start of activities in January allowed women to prepare strategically to participate in the formulation of municipal and departmental development plans. Thanks to this planning, they were able to bring their agendas from the beginning of the process and organise themselves in groups to cover different decision-making spaces, thus expanding their advocacy capacity.

## Lessons learned

We highlight some lessons learned, such as:

- It is necessary to develop creative and safe strategies in the face of the upsurge in violence, recognising that communities often naturalise risk. In this sense, pedagogy around anti-militarism and the promotion of a culture of peace are key to building a peaceful country and women's advocacy exercises.
- Women's political education must be continuous, contextualised, and linked to their healing processes in order to be truly transformative.
- Their multiple agendas limit the participation of young women, so spaces must be arranged with their time in mind.
- In the different courses and workshops with the women participants, some pedagogical tools should be reinforced, such as initial reviews that summarise the general topics addressed in previous sessions, as well as making a link among sessions to show the connection between the contents worked on in the modules.
- The right to land and the defence of territories are structural conditions for peace; without resolving these points, it is not possible to advance in the real sustainability of women's processes.

## Challenges of the WAP Programme

Finally, we would like to highlight the challenges of the WAP Programme for its fifth year of implementation.

- For the Consortium, the serious situation of insecurity experienced by leaders and human rights defenders in various regions of the country continues to be a significant challenge. Some of the most complex areas coincide with territories prioritised by the WAP Programme, such as Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo.
- Institutional commitment and political will to move forward with the implementation of NAP 1325 and its territorialisation.
- Public policy instruments of the current government, such as the Ministry of Equality<sup>30</sup>, enables strengthening the national gender equality mechanism and public policies for women; however, their real and effective implementation is necessary to guarantee women's rights in the regions. With regard to the sustainability of the Ministry of Equality and Equity, it is important to point out that it is the entity that inherited part of the processes carried out by the former Council for Women's Equity and that is committed to the greatest number of actions in PAN 1325, which is why it is essential to support this mechanism at the national and international level, bearing in mind that its passage through Congress is still pending, in accordance with the concept issued by the Constitutional Court.

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<sup>30</sup> The Ministry of Equality has the following strategic axes: Political participation and representation: women at the centre of the politics of life; Towards a caring and economically empowered society for women - National Care System; Towards a life free of violence against women and for the effective guarantee of their sexual and reproductive rights; Women, territory and peace.

- Promote co-responsible organisational exercises that do not depend on the leadership of a single woman. In this sense, it is necessary to collectivise voices and make collective processes more democratic and participatory.
- Consolidate the processes that have been accompanied in the previous four years of the Programme in order to be able to start their exit without being affected, allowing for their sustainability over time.